



**DEVELOPMENT SERVICES ATTACHMENTS  
ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL  
WEDNESDAY 16 OCTOBER 2019**

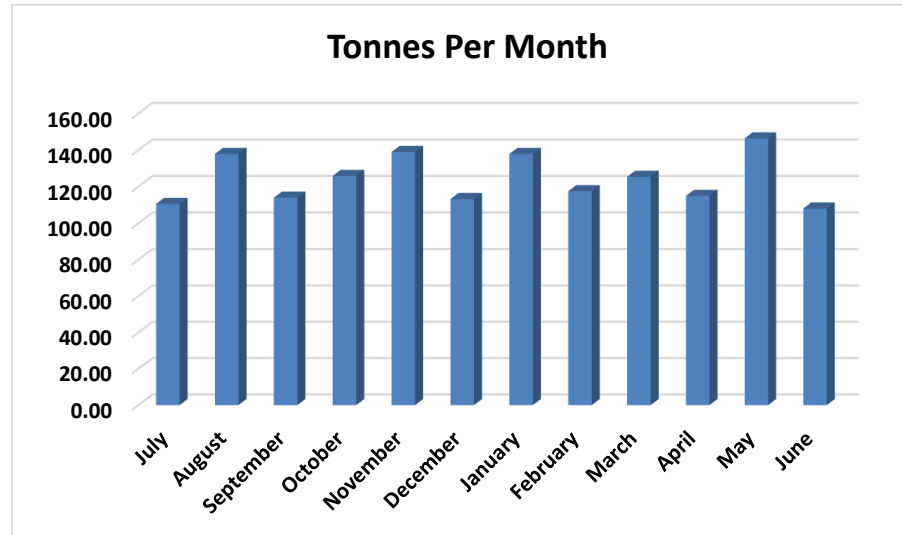
REPORT NUMBER	REPORT TITLE AND ATTACHMENT DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER(S)
9.1.1	<b>Waste and Recycling Update</b>  <b>Attachments</b> 1. Avon Waste Report 2018 – 2019 2. DWER Waste and Recycling Census Report 2018/2019	1 – 2 3 – 30
9.1.2	<b>Consideration of Request for Incidental Storage – Statewest Planning (on behalf of Mr. Rodney Pearce): Storage of Non-Rural Vehicles and Trailers on Lot 38 Great Northern Highway, Chittering</b>  <b>Attachments</b> 1. Written statement from applicant 3. Applicant's request for timeframe to remove items	31 -34 35
9.1.3	<b>Amendment to Development Approval - Earthworks Within Landscape Protection Area: Lot 103 (RN 186) Kay Road, Bindoon</b>  <b>Attachments</b> 1. Applicant's request for timeframe extension	36 – 39



## Shire of Chittering Waste Report 2018/2019

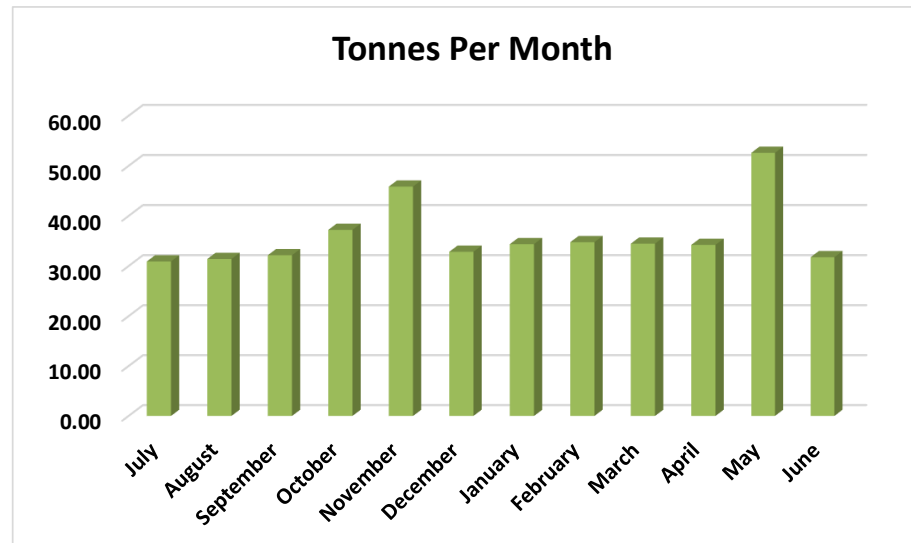
### Shire of Chittering - Kerbside Rubbish Weights

Month	Tonnes Per Month
July	110.55
August	137.92
September	113.95
October	125.87
November	138.98
December	113.24
January	137.87
February	117.52
March	125.39
April	114.95
May	146.40
June	108.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>1490.67</b>



### Shire of Chittering - Kerbside Recycle Weights

Month	Tonnes Per Month
July	30.91
August	31.41
September	32.16
October	37.22
November	45.87
December	32.86
January	34.38
February	34.76
March	34.47
April	34.23
May	52.60
June	31.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>432.63</b>



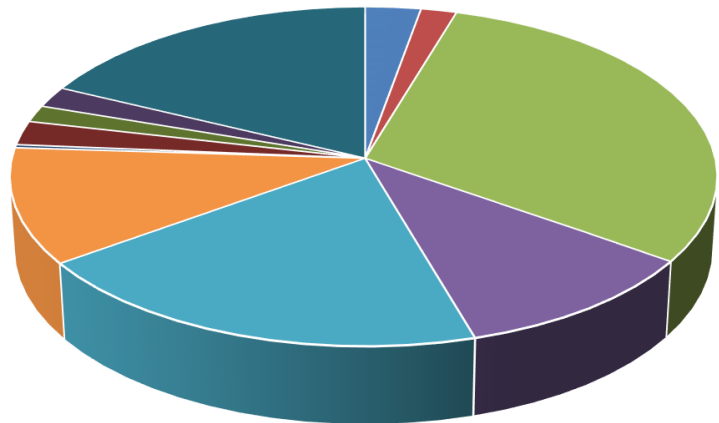


## Shire of Chittering Waste Report 2018/2019

### Shire of Chittering - Recycling Product Breakdown

PRODUCT	PRODUCT WEIGHT (Tonnes)
Aluminium Cans	12.11
Steel Cans	7.79
Glass	130.65
Paper	46.29
Newspaper	84.36
Cardboard	47.59
Liquid Paperboard	1.30
Plastics	9.95
Plastic (PET)	6.92
Plastic (HDPE)	8.65
Contaminants	77.01
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>432.63</b>

PRODUCT WEIGHT (Tonnes)

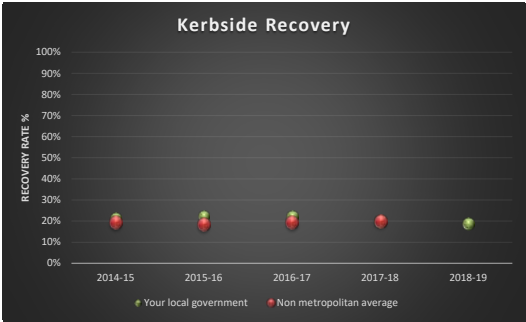


- Aluminium Cans
- Steel Cans
- Glass
- Paper
- Newspaper
- Cardboard
- Liquid Paperboard
- Plastics
- Plastic (PET)
- Plastic (HDPE)
- Contaminants

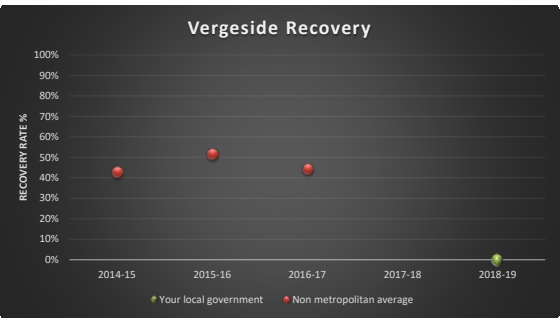
**Please Note:**

Recycling loads are not delivered individually to SMRC. Loads are co-mingled with other Shires to minimise collection and travel expenses. The Recycling Product Breakdown has been provided by WALGA as the result of recycling product audits, and is to be used as an estimate for the volume of each product.

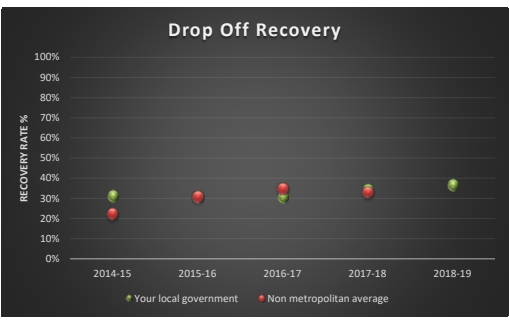
Charting your local government's waste recovery performance



Kerbside recovery rates for your local government, average of local governments outside the Perth and Peel regions and waste strategy targets



Vergeside recovery rates for your local government, average of local governments outside the Perth and Peel regions and waste strategy targets



Recovery rates for all services for your local government, average of local governments outside the Perth and Peel regions and waste strategy targets

Kerbside recovery rate

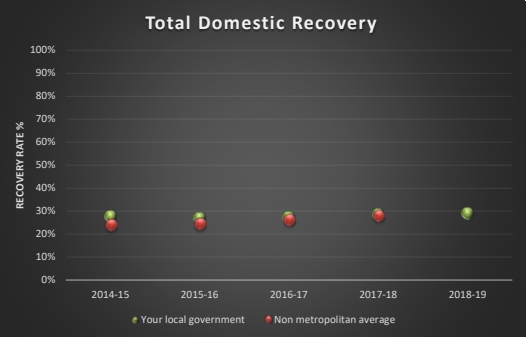
Kerbside recovery rates:	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Your local government	21%	22%	22%	20%	19%
Non metropolitan average	19%	18%	19%	20%	

Vergeside recovery rate

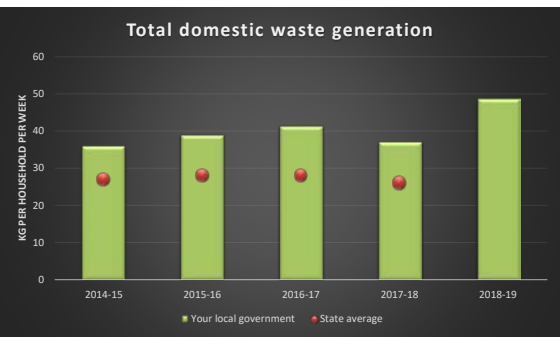
Vergeside recovery rates:	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Your local government					#DIV/0!
Non metropolitan average	43%	51%	44%		

Drop-off recovery rate

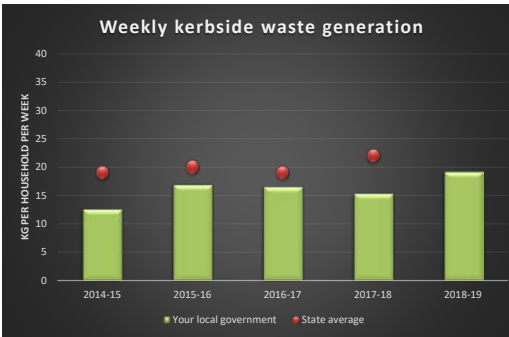
Total recovery rates:	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Your local government	31%	31%	31%	34%	37%
Non metropolitan average	22%	31%	35%	33%	



Recovery rates for your local government, average of local governments outside the Perth and Peel regions and waste strategy targets



Domestic waste generation, kilograms per household per week compared with state average



Domestic kerbside waste generation, kilograms per household per week compared with state average

Recovery rate for all services

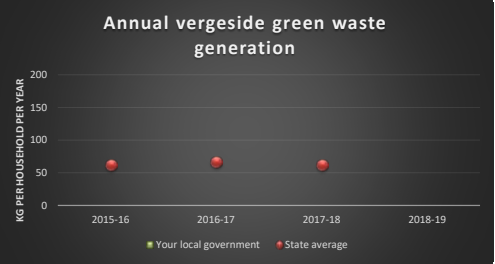
Total recovery rates:	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Your local government	28%	27%	27%	29%	29%
Non metropolitan average	24%	24%	26%	28%	

Total waste generation per household

Waste per household per week (kg):	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Your local government	36	39	41	37	49
State average	27	28	28	26	

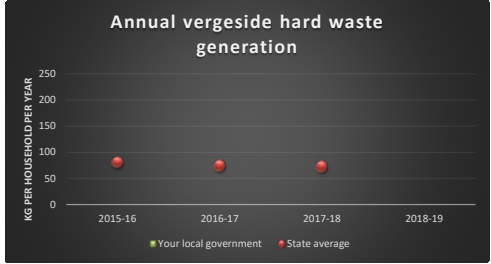
Kerbside waste generation per household

Waste per household per week	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Your local government	13	17	17	15	19
State average	19	20	19	22	



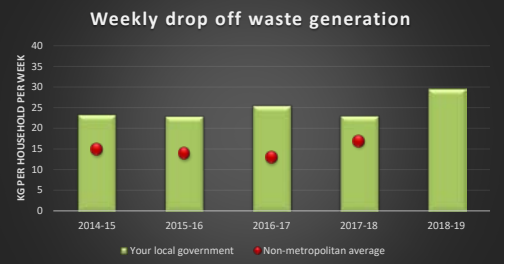
Vergeside green waste generation per household per annum

Waste per household annual (kg):	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Your local government				#DIV/0!
State average	63	67	62	



Vergeside hard waste generation per household per annum

Waste per household annual (kg):	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Your local government				#DIV/0!
State average	81	74	73	



Drop off waste generation per household per week

Waste per household per week	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Your local government	23	23	26	23	30
Non-metropolitan average	15	14	13	17	



**Recovery Rate Notes:**  
**\*Waste Strategy targets**  
Only applicable to metropolitan Perth metropolitan local governments and major regional centres  
**Kerbside Recovery Rates**  
Sum of all waste recovered divided by all waste collected as reported in **Section B1** of the Census  
**Vergeside recovery rate**  
Sum of all waste recovered divided by all waste collected as reported in **Section B3** of the Census  
**Recovery rate all services**  
Sum of all waste recovered divided by all waste collected as reported in **Sections B1, B3, B4 and B5** of the Census  
**Averages**  
Averages calculated using data from all local governments outside the Perth and Peel regions

**Waste Generation Notes:**  
**Kerbside waste generation per household (weekly)**  
Sum of all waste collected (kg) divided by the maximum households receiving kerbside services (maximum %HH x households) divided by 52, as reported to **Section B1** of the census  
**Vergeside waste generation per household (annual)**  
Sum of all waste collected (kg) divided by the maximum households receiving vergeside services (maximum %HH x households), as reported to **Section B3** of the census  
**Total waste generation per household (weekly)**  
Sum of all waste collected (kg) divided by the number of households divided by 52, as reported to **Sections B1,B3,B4 & B5** of the census  
**Drop off waste per household (weekly)**  
Sum of all waste collected (kg) divided by number of households, divided by 52 as reported to **Section B4** of the census  
**State averages**  
State averages calculated as total waste reported to the census divided by the number of households with a particular service  
**Metropolitan & non-metropolitan averages**  
Used for drop-off waste generation, only 2015 onwards. Prior years refer to State averages.

**Population Notes:**  
The number of households in your local government area are either self reported in the SUMMARY worksheet (D9) or have been obtained from the Western Australia Tomorrow, Population Report No. 8, 2006 to 2026, Band C population projections.

### Summary of your local government's waste management indicators 2018-19

**Please do not fill in this sheet.** The values of the indicators applicable to your local government (2nd column) will automatically be calculated using the information that you will supply in this census. ONLY the number of households and commercial premises may be edited. Proceed to Section A.

INDICATOR	CALCULATED VALUE	Unit
<b>W&amp;R SERVICES FOR DOMESTIC PREMISES</b>		
<a href="#">Number of households in local government</a>	2021	households
% households provided with waste & recycling services at premise	95%	%
Waste per person	17	kg per week
Waste per household	49	kg per week
Recovery rate	29%	%
Annual cost of providing waste & recycling collection services to households	\$550	per household
Annual charge for providing waste & recycling services to households	\$360	per household
Annual cost of household recycling service	\$196	per household
Annual charge for household recycling service	\$140	per household
<b>W&amp;R SERVICES FOR COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b>		
Number of commercial premises provided with waste & recycling services	10	
Cost of providing waste collection services to commercial premises	#DIV/0!	per commercial premises (annual)
Charge for most commonly provided waste collection services	\$0	
Cost of collecting recyclables from commercial premises	\$0	per commercial premises (annual)
Charge for most commonly provided recycling service	\$0	
<b>ALL W&amp;R SERVICES - includes domestic, commercial and council waste collections</b>		
Total waste collected	5,286	Tonnes
Total waste recovered	1,602	Tonnes
Recovery rate	30%	%

Section A - Participant's Details	
	Response
First Name	Glenn
Family Name	Sargeson
Position title	Principal Environmental Health Officer
Organisation	Shire of Chittering
Email address	eho@chittering.wa.gov.au
Direct contact phone number	9576 4614
Do you authorise the release of information you provide in this Census to the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA)?	Yes

Section B1 - Domestic kerbside collection services

Domestic kerbside services are containerised, regular services where waste or recycling are collected from the kerb in front of the residence.

[CLICK HERE TO VIEW PHOTOS OF THIS SERVICE.](#)

	Kerbside waste (garbage) collection		Kerbside collection of recyclable materials				Comments / additional information
	Mixed waste collected and transported directly to landfill or transported to landfill via a transfer station	Mixed waste collected and processed in an AWT (or Resource Recovery Facility)	Co-mingled dry recycling	Garden organics only	FOGO - combined food organics and garden organics	Separated dry recyclables eg containers only or paper and cardboard only	
Does your local government provide this service to your residents?	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	
If so, is the service run in-house or outsourced to a contractor?	Avon Waste		Avon Waste				
Percentage of households in the LGA that receive this service (%)	95%		95%				
Resident participation rate (%)	85%		85%				
Type of container	MGB		MGB				
Size of container	240L		240L				
Colour of container	dark green or black with red lid		dark green or black with yellow lid				
Frequency of collection	Weekly		Fortnightly				
Destination Facility	Other - please specify in comments		Regional Resource Recovery Centre, SMRC				Muchea landfill site
Tonnes collected at kerbside for this service in 2018-19	1,491		433				
Tonnes disposed to landfill from this service in 2018-19	1,491		77				
Tonnes recycled in 2018-19	-	-	356	-	-	-	

Section B2 - Other kerbside services

	Other service 1	Other service 2	Other service 3	Comments/ additional information
Does your local government provide OTHER regular kerbside collection services such as for car batteries, waste oil, fluorescent tubes, etc?				

## Section B3 - Domestic vergeside collection services

[CLICK HERE TO VIEW  
PHOTOS OF THIS SERVICE](#)

***Vergeside collection services are intermittent collection services, such as green waste and "hard waste" collections. They are typically non-containerised services but bulk bins may also be used for vergeside collections. "Hard waste" is bulky household items such as furniture, mattresses and whitegoods.***

	Domestic <u>green</u> waste vergeside collection services	Domestic <u>hard</u> waste vergeside collection services	Specific product vergeside collection (eg white goods, mattresses, e-waste)	Comments /additional information
Does your local government provide this service to your residents?	No	No	No	
If so, is the service run in-house or outsourced to a contractor?				
Percentage of households in the LGA that receive this service (%)				
Frequency of service or, for on-demand services, the maximum number times per year the service is provided				
Total number of on-demand collections in 2018-19				
Tonnes collected from this service during 2018-19				
Tonnes disposed to landfill from this service during 2018-19				
<b>Tonnes recycled in 2018-19</b>	-	-	-	



Section B4 - Domestic Drop-off Services

[CLICK HERE TO VIEW PHOTOS OF THIS SERVICE](#)

Waste that is self hauled by householders to facilities such as transfer stations, landfills, recycling depots that are **operated by your local government** . Include householder waste transported by cars, utes and trailers **BUT not** trucks.

	Domestic waste drop-off services	Domestic recycling drop-off services			Comments / additional information
	Mixed waste drop-off facilities	Dry recyclables Drop-off (includes paper/ cardboard, packaging containers)	Green waste drop-off	Hard waste or bulk rubbish drop-off (includes "junk shop" materials)	
Number of drop-off facilities operated by the local government	2	2	2	2	Muchea landfill; Bindoon landfill
Tonnes collected for this service in 2018-19	1,921	168	543	477	
Tonnes disposed to landfill from this service for 2018-19	1,911	1	10	50	
Tonnes recycled in 2018-19	10	167	533	427	

Section B4: Resident 'tip passes' & green waste vouchers for drop-off facilities not operated by your local government

Does your local government issue green waste vouchers or 'tip passes' that allow householders to dispose of waste at a facility **not operated** by your local government ?

No

If you answer 'yes', Waste Authority Services will contact you for further information



Figure 5 Drop-off waste facility



Figure 6 Drop-off recycling facility

[CLICK HERE TO GO BACK TO THE CENSUS TABLE](#)

Section B5 - Public Place and Special Events

[CLICK HERE TO VIEW PHOTOS OF THIS SERVICE](#)

*Public Place services are permanent bins in public places, such as street litter bins and bins in public parks. Special event services are temporary bins that are put in place for events, such as bins for a festival or extra bins brought in for a sporting event.*



	Public Place		Special Events		Comments / additional information
	Waste (Garbage)	Recycling	Waste (Garbage)	Recycling	
Does the local government provide this service? (either in-house or through a contractor)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Tonnes collected for this service in 2018-19	90		3		Public place recycling is for cardboard and paper
Tonnes disposed to landfill from this service in 2018-19	90		3		
Tonnes recycled in 2018-19	-	-	-	-	

Section C - Materials recycled from ALL domestic services in 2018-19

Enter amount (in tonnes) recycled in each service column

Volume to weight conversion factors for various materials are available here [Conversion Factors](#)

Tonnages here should exclude contaminants/residuals. Generally, the sub-total for each type of service should not be more than recycling tonnes reported in Section B (shown at bottom of table).

	Tonnes recycled					
Material type	Kerbside	Vergeside	Drop-off	Public Place & Special Events	TOTAL	Comments / additional information
Paper and cardboard	180		59	14	253	
Glass	131		103		234	
Plastic PET 					-	
Plastic HDPE 					-	
Plastic - Mixed or other recycled	25		8		33	
Aluminium packaging (cans)	12		16		28	
Aluminium non-packaging					-	
Steel packaging (cans)	8		15		23	
Steel non-packaging					-	
Other metals (copper, etc)			262		262	
Mixed organics	-				-	
Green waste	-		543		543	
Wood / timber					-	
Mattresses					-	
Textiles					-	
Tyres / rubber					-	
E-waste			7		7	
Waste oil			11		11	
Batteries					-	
Household Hazardous Waste					-	
Other - please specify					-	
Sub-total	356	-	1,024	14	1,394	
Total recycled from Section B	356	-	1,137	-		

**Section D - Waste composition data**

	Response	Comments / additional information
Was a waste composition audit undertaken in this local government area in 2018-19	No	

*If "Yes", please provide a copy of the results to the Waste Authority with this form.*

## Section E - Annual cost and charges for collection / processing / disposal of domestic material (\$)

## Section E1 - Annual cost of collection / processing / disposal (\$/Yr) 2018-19

Please enter either cost per service or total amounts, depending on the information available in your local government

Collection Service	Cost (\$/yr)					Comments / additional information
	Kerbside	Vergeside	Drop-off	Public Place	TOTAL	
Waste / garbage (includes AWT or RRF)	\$335,845		\$298,221	\$17,936	\$ 652,002.00	
Recycling	\$268,574		\$122,100	\$5,945	\$ 396,619.00	
Hard waste / bulk rubbish					\$ -	
Green waste / FOGO			\$62,900		\$ 62,900.00	
Sub-total	\$ 604,419.00	\$ -	\$ 483,221.00	\$ 23,881.00	\$ 1,111,521.00	

Do not fill this table

CHECK

total by waste type \$ 1,111,521.00

total by waste service \$ 1,111,521.00

total direct entry \$ 1,111,521.00

All totals should be equal; otherwise, check your cost entries.

## Section E2 - Charges for domestic services (\$/yr)

Collection Service	Charge	Unit	Comments / additional
Waste collection per residence	\$ 220	\$ per year	Includes \$50 landfill fee
Recycling collection (if separate) per residence	\$ 140	\$ per year	

Section F: Services to commercial premises provided by this local government

*This includes services that the local government contracts private companies to provide to commercial premises on its behalf.*

Section F1: Types of commercial services

	Waste (Garbage) services	Mixed recycling services	Paper & Cardboard only	Other	Comments / extra information
Does your local government offer this service to commercial premises in its LGA?	No	No	Yes	No	Bulk bins are placed in commercial areas for cardboard.
Is the service provided in-house or outsourced to a contractor?			Avon Waste		
Number of premises receiving this service			10		
Types of containers (if more than one type, select most common & please list others in comments)			3000L		
Frequency of collection (if more than one frequency, please list)			On Demand		
Tonnes have been reported as domestic waste in Section B1			No		
Tonnes collected from commercial premises for this service during 2018-19			15		
Tonnes disposed to landfill from commercial premises for this service during 2018-19			1		
Tonnes recycled in 2018-19	0	0	14	0	

Section F2: Costs and charges for commercial services

Costs

	Waste (Garbage) services	Recycling services	Comments / extra information
Total annual cost to local government of providing commercial service (\$/yr)		\$0	Avon waste do not charge the Shire for this service

Services charges

Most commonly provided bin size			
Charge for most common bin size (\$)			
Units used for charge			

Section G1 - General

		Response	Comments / extra information
G1	Was any new waste or recycling infrastructure built in your local government area in 2018-19?	No	
G2	Does your local government recycle C&D waste from its own operations (including road upgrades)?	Yes	
G3	Does your local government recycle green waste from its own operations?	Yes	
G4	Does your local government have a Sustainable Purchasing Policy or a Green Purchasing Policy?	Yes	
G5	How much (in AU\$) did your local government spend on waste and recycling education programs in 2018-19?	\$ -	
G6	Has your recycling service been affected by the import restrictions on recyclables announced by China and other nations (e.g. in terms of recovery performance and/or contractual arrangements)? Please provide details	No	Avon waste advised that our contractual arrangements were not affected.

Section G2 - Data accuracy and general feedback

		Response	Comments / extra information
G7	Did you or your colleagues have any difficulties or concerns with completing any particular section/s of the Census?	Yes	Record keeping could be improved.
G8	Rate your confidence in the general accuracy of the data you provided to the Census  <a href="#">Click here for futher guidance on the confidence scale</a>	3	Actual tonnages are calculated from m3 x conversion factor because we do not have weighbridges at our landfill sites.
G9	How long did it take you to complete Sections B to G1 of the Census?	5 hours	
G10	Do you have any further feedback about the Census?		

Section H - Littering and Illegal Dumping

*This information is provided to the Keep Australia Beautiful Council.*

		Response	Comments / additional information
H1	How many infringement notices were issued in the 2018-19 financial year for littering	1	
H2	Does your local government have any programs in place aimed at preventing littering? If so, please provide a brief summary.	Yes	Signage, provision of litter bins, surveillance
H3	How many complaints about litter / littering were received by your local government during 2018-19?	4	
H4	Does your local government use CCTV to record and investigate a) littering b) illegal dumping? If so, how many infringements / prosecutions have resulted from the evidence?	No	
H5	What were the estimated costs of cleaning up illegally dumped waste in your LGA during 2018-19? (\$). Please indicate if you do not collect this data.	\$ 3,000	
H6	Does your local government have any programs or strategies in place aimed at preventing illegal dumping? If so, please provide a brief summary.	Yes	Signage, provision of litter bins, surveillance
H7	How many complaints of illegal dumping of waste were received by your local government during 2018-19?	4	
H8	How many sites within your LGA were used on regular basis for illegal dumping of waste during 2018-19?	6	Mainly highway rest bays.



OPTIONAL

Section I - Local government waste & recycling services

Does your Local Government keep a record of how much waste it collects through its own activities, such as street sweepings, road works, roadside prunnings and park maintenance? These activities can be reported here and will be included in an overview of all waste activities performed by your local government in the summary worksheet.

Please combine tonnes if waste is collected from more than 4 service types.

	Service 1	Service 2	Service 3	Service 4	Comments/ extra information
Service description	parks & gardens	Street sweepings			
Tonnes collected from this service in 2018-19	95	50			
Tonnes disposed to landfill from this service in 2018-19	-	50			
Tonnes recycled in 2018-19	95	-	-	-	

## Frequently asked questions about the census

### General questions about the Census

What is the purpose of completing the Census?

What does the Waste Authority do with the information?

What are the benefits in collecting the data for my local government?

Who should complete the Census?

Where can I obtain the information I need to complete the Census?

Why can't information submitted for quarterly reporting under the Waste Levy be used to complete the Census?

Data reporting to government is onerous, why are various requirements not merged?

What can I do if I do not understand some of the terms used?

Do I need to complete all the boxes in the worksheets?

What is the average weight of waste in a green topped, domestic, 240L bin?

Our local government does not send waste / recyclables to a facility that has a weighbridge, how do we handle data in

### Questions about managing data from several waste services

Our local government provides kerbside, vergeside and drop-off facilities

Our drop-off facilities / landfills are unmanned and waste disposed is not recorded. We **do not** provide kerbside or vergeside collection services, how do I fill out data for drop-off / landfill in this case?

Our drop-off facilities and/or landfills are unmanned and waste disposed is not recorded. We **do** provide kerbside or vergeside collection services and waste is disposed of to the drop-off / landfill sites, how do I fill out data for drop-off / landfill

### Questions about handling data from a mixture of domestic and commercial

Why should my local government know the number of bins provided to householders & commercial premises?

Our waste contractor / in-house collection services only provides one quantity for all waste collected. How can I breakdown (estimate) this figure into waste collected from commercial premises and waste collected from households?

### Questions about public place and / or special event services

Our waste contractor / in-house collection services only provide one quantity for all waste collected. How can I breakdown (estimate) this figure into waste collected from public place bins or special event bins and waste collected from households?

### Questions about estimating material streams within the recyclables

Our local government does not receive a breakdown of tonnes of materials recycled?

### Questions about cost data

Where can I find information about costs and charges ?

### Contact

Please email enquiries about the census to [waste.data@DER.wa.gov.au](mailto:waste.data@DER.wa.gov.au)

## General questions about the Census

### *What is the purpose of completing the Census?*

- A To collect quality data in a consistent format for reporting, identifications of trends, opportunities and risks for local and state governments
- A To identify and track issues and priorities to inform policy, programs, funding resources
- A To measure progress against your local government waste management objectives and targets, and KPIs outlined in the WA Waste Strategy

### *What does the Waste Authority do with the information?*

- A Data is used to identify trends, issues and opportunities
- A Data is used to inform policy, develop programs and fund initiatives
- A Data is collated and reported on behalf of local governments to other agencies including State and Australia Governments (e.g. Survey of WA Recycling Activity, NEPM Used Packaging Materials)

### *What are the benefits in collecting the data for my local government?*

- A Enables access to funding from the WARR Account
- A Enables measurement of progress against your local government waste management objectives and targets
- A Facilitates development of business cases for receipt of funding (internal and external) for waste and recycling initiatives, plant and equipment, infrastructure
- A Identifies areas for improvement / change / cost savings to operational activities

### *Who should complete the Census?*

- A Ideally, the Census should be completed by a local government officer who has the task of completing the Census included in their job description.
- A However, the Census could be completed by a dedicated Waste Officer, Environmental Health Officer, Administrator, Accounts Officer, member of Engineering / Works / Waste Services or a combination of staff members (depends on who holds the relevant information)

### *Where can I obtain the information I need to complete the census?*

<http://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/programs/data/where-to-find-waste-and-recycling-data/>

### *Why can't information submitted to quarterly reporting under the Waste Levy be used to complete the Census?*

- A The Waste Levy data is a 'subset' of data required for the Census, only data on solid waste to landfill from the metropolitan area is reported

### *Data reporting to government is onerous, why are various requirements not merged?*

- A Some data reporting requirements have been merged including those required including national reporting requirements under the NEPM-UPM legislation, reporting to Keep Australia Beautiful Council and WALGA's waste and recycling data requirements.
- A Data in the Census is reported on to the WA Recycling Activity Review, National Litter Index, NEPM for Used Packaging Materials, Household Hazardous Waste program
- A Other data such as Landfill Levy, NGRS, Waste to Landfill (Rural) are site specific

### What can I do if I do not understand some of the terms used?

A The final worksheet is a 'Glossary' and explains terms used in the Census

A Cells where there is a red triangle visible in the corner indicates that an explanatory comment has been inserted (refer to below example)

**Section B1 - Domestic kerbside collection services**

*Domestic kerbside services are containerised, regular services where waste or recycling are collected from the kerb in front of the residence.* [CLICK HERE TO VIEW PHOTOS OF THIS SERVICE.](#)

	Kerbside waste (garbage) collection		Kerbside collection of recyclable materials			
	Mixed waste collected and transported directly to landfill or transported to landfill via a transfer station	Mixed waste collected and processed in an AWT (or Resource Recovery Facility)	Co-mingled dry recycling	Green waste collection	Recycling - containers only	Recycling - paper & cardboard only
Does your local government provide this service to your residents?	No	No	No	No	No	No
If so, is the service run in-house or outsourced to a contractor?						
Percentage of households in the LGA that receive this service (%)						
Resident participation rate (%)						
Type of container						
Size of container						
Colour of container						

Comments: AWT Alternate Waste Technology: These are plants for processing mixed putrescible waste, such as the facilities operated by SMRC, MRC, DiCom and Atlas. They are sometimes called "Resource Recovery Facilities"

% Households: The default value is 100.

### Do I need to complete all the boxes in the worksheets?

A No, only complete information relevant to services provided by your local government

A For example, if your local government provides only "Co-mingled dry recycling" then complete only this box and no others under 'Kerbside collection of recyclable materials'

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Does your local government provide this service to your residents?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
If so, is the service run in-house or outsourced to a contractor?						
Percentage of households in the LGA that receive this service (%)						
Resident participation rate (%)						
Type of container						
Size of container						
Colour of container						
Frequency of collection						
Tonnes collected at kerbside for this service in 2011-12						

Comments: Please select "Yes" or "No". The default value is "No".

### Our local government does not send waste / recyclables to a facility that has a weighbridge, how do we handle data in cubic metres or number of skips/loads?

A Conversion factors are provided on the worksheets 'Conversion Factors 1' and Conversion Factors 2' that can be used to convert volumes to tonnes for materials

A Alternatively, in-house volumetric to weight conversion factors can be used if these are likely to be more accurate for your waste streams

***What is the average weight of waste in a green topped, domestic, 240L bin?***

- A Recent audits show the average weekly weight of waste collected in a green topped, domestic 240L bin is around 14kg
- A Data from waste audits conducted in your local government should be used as a more specific and localised average weight where available

**Questions about managing data from several waste services*****Our local government provides kerbside, vergeside and drop-off facilities***

- A Each Census worksheet pertaining to services provided by local governments must be completed
- A Data needs to be reported separately so as to avoid duplication

***Our drop-off facilities / landfills are unmanned and waste disposed is not recorded. We do not provide kerbside or vergeside collection services, how do I fill out data for drop-off / landfill in this case?***

- A Data can be estimated from information contained in waste audits conducted and based on population
- A The DWER project officer may be able to help with a broad estimate of waste generation based on state averages and population

***Our drop-off facilities and/or landfills are unmanned and waste disposed of is not recorded. We do provide kerbside or vergeside collection services and waste is disposed of to the drop-off / landfill sites, how do I fill out data for drop-off / landfill in this case?***

- A Data for kerbside / vergeside could be completed based on most accurate data recording system available eg. weighbridge tonnages, contractor records, estimation based on number of bin lifts and residents, estimation based on waste audit data and population
- A Data for drop-off facilities / landfill could be estimated based on an average (possibly estimated) amount of waste per drop-off and the number of visits to the facility
- A Note that it is very important to be clear about any assumptions made when estimating information in this way and to record all assumptions and methods carefully for transparency and to enable year on year comparisons

**Questions about handling data from a mixture of domestic and commercial**  
*Why should my local government know the number of bins provided to householders & commercial premises?*

A To calculate waste disposed of by residents and commercial premises

A To accurately reflect the cost of providing waste and recycling services to both residential and commercial customers

A To ensure services provided by contractors and invoicing is accurate and reflective of service being carried out

**Our waste contractor / in-house collection service only provides one quantity for all waste collected. How can I breakdown (estimate) this figure into waste collected from commercial premises and waste collected from households?**

A Only report waste collected from households in Section B1&2 of the Census and report waste collected from commercial premises in Section F

A Your local government has records (generally from Accounts) of how many bins are provided to domestic premises and how many are provided to commercial premises

A Estimation of household and commercial waste can be calculated based on the number of bins provided and assumed weight of bins (refer to example calculations below). Note that this assumes all bins are collected at the same frequency (e.g. weekly). If, for instance, commercial bins are collected twice weekly, multiply the commercial capacity by the number of collections per week (e.g. capacity x 2 in this example).

A Your waste contractor (who will have as part of their contract documentation the number of bins at commercial & domestic premises) can also provide this estimation

**Example method of estimating waste collected from commercial premises**

	Number of Bins		Total Capacity m <sup>3</sup> (capacity x bins)		Total (domestic & commercial)
Bin Capacity (m <sup>3</sup> )	Domestic	Commercial	Domestic	Commercial	Bin capacity x number of bins
4.5	-	50	-	225	225
3	-	100	-	300	300
1.5	-	50	-	75	75
0.24 (240 L)	59,000	1,000	14,160	240	15,000
<b>Total Capacity</b>			<b>14,160</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>15,000 m<sup>3</sup></b>
Estimated Service Proportion			(14,160 ÷ 15,000) x 100 94%	(840 ÷ 15,000) x 100 6%	

<b>Total waste collected (tonnes per annum)</b>			<b>51,126 tonne p.a.</b>
<b>Calculation</b>	0.94 x 51,126	0.06 x 51,126	
<b>Estimated waste collected (For reporting to Annual Census)</b>	<b>48,263 t p.a.</b>	<b>2,863 t p.a.</b>	

## Questions about public place and / or special event services

*Our waste contractor / in-house collection services only provide one quantity for all waste collected. How can I breakdown (estimate) this figure into waste collected from public place bins or special event bins and waste collected from households?*

A Only report waste collected from households in Section B1&2 of the Census and report waste collected from public place and special events in Section B5

A Your local government has records (generally from Accounts) of how many bins are provided to domestic premises

A Your local government has records (generally from Engineering/Waste/Works/Parks & Services or Accounts) of the number and type of public place and / or special event bins

A Estimation of household and public place or special event bins waste can be calculated based on the number of bins provided and assumed weight of bins (refer to example calculations below)

A Your waste contractor (who will have as part of their contract documentation the number of bins at domestic premises, special events or public place recycling) can also provide this estimation

### Example Method 1 of estimating waste collected from public place bins

a		Number of public place bins	50
b		Estimated average weight per bin (tonnes)	0.015
c		Number of times collected per year	52
d	$a \times b \times c$	<b>Estimated total tonnes collected from PP service</b>	<b>39</b>

### Example Method 2 of estimating waste collected from public place bins (if all bins are the same size on a given collection round)

a		Number of PP bins	50
b		Number of time serviced per week	2
c	$a \times b$	Total number of PP bin services per week	100
d		Total number of ALL services per week	1000
e	$(c \div d) \times 100$	% PP bin Services	10%
f		Total of all waste collected from run	5000
g	$f \times e$	<b>Estimated total tonnes collected from PP service</b>	<b>500</b>

## Questions about estimating material streams within the recyclables

*Our local government does not receive a breakdown of tonnes of materials recycled?*

A This data can be requested from the disposal facility (note: data will likely be provided based on a percentage calculation of tonnages disposed of and overall tonnages of a particular material recycled from the facility)

A Data can be requested from your waste contractor (if relevant) as the waste contractor will be invoiced / reimbursed for recyclables disposed of inclusive of contamination / residuals sent to landfill

## Questions about cost data

*Where can I find information about costs and charge?*

A Your local government's Accounts section will have information about waste and recycling costs and charges

## Conversion factors

The factors below are for uncompacted materials, unless specified otherwise. If factors other than those listed here are used, please indicate factor and reference under the Comments column.

### Converting volume to weight:

To calculate tonnes from m3, multiply the conversion factor by the volume (in m3).

Material	Tonnes per m <sup>3</sup>	Comments
Aluminium cans - whole	0.026	
Aluminium cans - flattened	0.087	
Aluminium cans - baled	0.154	
Car Batteries	0.375	1 car battery= 5 kg 75 car batteries = 1 m <sup>3</sup>
Carpets (uncompacted)	0.3	
Cement sheet (uncompacted)	0.5	
Ceramics (uncompacted)	1	
Cobbles/boulders	1.4	
Co-mingled containers (uncompacted plastic, glass, steel and aluminium cans)	0.063	
Garden/vegetation (uncompacted)	0.15	
Glass bottles - whole	0.174	
Glass bottles - semi-crushed	0.347	
Greenwaste processed	0.3	
Greenwaste unprocessed	0.15	
Greenwaste unprocessed compacted	0.26	
Inert (mixed) waste	1.3	
Metals - ferrous metal scrap	0.5	
Metals - steel, trimmings	1.2	
Other Textiles	0.15	
Putrescible (mixed) uncompacted waste	0.3	
Putrescible (mixed) compacted waste	0.425	
Paper / Cardboard	0.1	
Plaster board	0.2	
Plastic containers - whole	0.01	
Plastic containers - whole, some flattened	0.013	
Plastic containers - baled	0.139	
Rubber	0.3	
Steel cans - whole	0.052	
Steel cans - flattened	0.13	
Steel cans - baled	0.226	
Wood / Timber	0.3	
Waste oil	0.8	1000 li oil/paint= 1 m <sup>3</sup>

### Converting number of items to weight:

Tyres		
Motorcycle	4kg	per tyre
Passenger	8kg	per tyre
Light Truck	16kg	per tyre
Truck	40kg	per tyre
Mattress - queen size	20kg - 30kg	dry weight
Appliances		
Average of all	71kg	
Air conditioner	30kg - 90kg	
Dishwasher	40kg - 50kg	
Dryer (clothes)	30kg - 60kg	
Freezer	30kg - 90kg	
Microwave oven	10kg - 20kg	
Refrigerator	30kg - 121kg	
Washing machine	60kg - 80kg	
Ovens	40kg - 60kg	

Sources: Resource Smart - Victoria; Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme; Waste Wise event toolkit; WARRA administration policy;  
Tyre Stewardship Australia; US EPA; United Nations University



Conversion Factors for hauled waste and recycling materials using vehicles

Vehicle Type	Weight	
	Putrescible	Inert
Single axle trailer, ute, car and van	0.3	1.3
Tandem axle trailer	0.6	2.6
Open trucks, Gr wt <5t	0.9	3.9
Open trucks, Gr wt >5t, <12t	1.8	7.8
Open truck – 3 axles (“6 wheeler”)	3	13
Open truck – 4 axles (“8 wheeler”)	3.6	15.6
Open truck – 5 axles (“Bogy Semi” or “6 wheel pig trailer”)	5.4	23.4
Open truck – 6 axles (“Tri-axle Semi”)	6	26
Open truck – 8 axles	7.8	26
Open truck – 9 axles (“8 wheeler plus trailer”)	9.6	41.6
Open truck – 11 axles (“Road Train”)	12	52
Bins 2-4m3	1.2	3.9
Bins 4-8m3	2.4	7.8
Bins 8-12m3	5	13
Bins 12-19m3	6.5	20.15
Bins > 20m3	8	22
Compactor trucks <8m3	1.7	5.2
Compactor trucks 8-12m3	4.25	13
Compactor trucks 12-18m3	4.34	20.15
Compactor trucks 18-32m3	10.6	32.5
Compactor trucks >32m3	14.9	45.5

Facilities that do not have a weighbridge should use these conversion factors to report all waste entering or leaving the facility

Source: Excerpt fromDEC Landfill Levy Administration Policy July 2009, *Transport mode weight calculations*

<b>Glossary</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>Ad hoc events</b>	See 'special events'
<b>Annual charges</b>	<p>Waste (kerbside and vergeside): \$/yr/Premises – annual fee householder pays for waste collection service, may be provided in a breakdown in rates fees.</p> <p>Kerbside recycling: \$/yr/premises – annual fee householder pays for recycling collection service, may be provided in a breakdown in rates fees.</p> <p>Drop-off waste or recycling charges: - fees paid by householder (i.e. general public) to dispose of waste or recycling (e.g. disposal fees for trailer of waste to be disposed of at landfill)</p>
<b>AWT</b>	Alternate Waste Technology: These are plants for processing mixed putrescible waste, such as the facilities operated by SMRC, MRC, DiCom and Atlas. They are sometimes called "Resource Recovery Facilities"
<b>Bulk rubbish collection</b>	See hard waste collection
<b>C&amp;D waste</b>	Construction and demolition waste. Material generated from commercial, government or residential building sites
<b>Co-mingled dry recyclables</b>	Common recyclables, mostly packaging; such as glass, plastics, aluminium & steel cans, cardboard, paper, liquid paperboard (milk cartons). 'Dry recyclables' excludes organic material. For most local governments in WA, this is known as the "yellow top bin" collection.
<b>Commercial &amp; Industrial waste</b>	Waste originating from commercial and/or industrial activities (non-municipal and not construction & demolition )
<b>Composting</b>	The biological process that converts organic material into a useful soil additive. This process diverts organic material from landfill and so prevents the production of methane (a powerful greenhouse gas).
<b>Contamination</b>	Waste component of recyclables that is usually sent to landfill
<b>Contractor invoices</b>	Financial information that often contains waste tonnage / volume data. Often received monthly
<b>Conversion Factors</b>	Calculation used to convert a known volume of material to a weight. Factors are specific to the type of waste and level of compaction
<b>DWER</b>	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
<b>DER</b>	Former: Department of Environment Regulation
<b>Dockets</b>	Dockets / tickets / receipt which provide evidence of waste delivery to a facility (landfill, transfer station etc.) usually provides volume or tonnage information and costs

<b>Domestic (or 'household') waste or recycling</b>	Waste or recyclables generated from households collected by Local Government or their contractors.
<b>Drop-off facility</b>	Site where residents can bring their waste or recyclables for disposal. Often located at the local landfill or transfer station
<b>E-waste</b>	Electronic or electrical waste (anything with a plug or battery), such as televisions (CRTs), computers, fridges, printers, kettles, irons, microwaves etc. In Australia this is often used to refer to goods such as computers and their peripherals and televisions covered by product stewardship legislation.
<b>Financial year</b>	Year running from 1 <sup>st</sup> July to 30 <sup>th</sup> June (e.g. 01/07/2012 – 30/06/2013) inclusive.
<b>Fluorescent tubes/lamps</b>	Light tubes or compact fluorescent (energy efficient) globes (rather than standard incandescent light globes)
<b>General waste</b>	Material that is intended for disposal to landfill or AWT, normally what remains after the recyclables have been collected separately. (Also mentioned under 'Mixed waste')
<b>Green Purchasing Policy</b>	See 'sustainable purchasing policy'
<b>Green waste</b>	Plant material generated from gardens and parks e.g. grass clippings and vegetation prunings. In this census, kerbside greenwaste collections may also include other organic materials - as permitted by the local government authority.
<b>Gross (weight)</b>	Total ( laden ) weight of vehicle and contents (waste)
<b>Hard waste (see also bulk waste and vergeside collection)</b>	The collection of bulky items of discarded 'junk' (e.g. furniture, TVs, barbeques etc.) from households on a regular, but infrequent basis (generally about 4 times per year).
<b>Household</b>	A dwelling whether a house, flat, unit or farm with its own street address (or lot number for some rural dwellings)
<b>Illegal dumping</b>	A particular type of littering where people go out of their way to dump rubbish. It can be small bags of rubbish in urban streets and parks or trailer loads of material in National Parks or bushland reserves. Illegal dumping can be prosecuted under the Litter Act 1979 and can attract an infringement notice of up to \$500 or up to thousands of dollars if taken to court
<b>KABC</b>	Keep Australia Beautiful Council. A movement active in all states and territories to lead, challenge and inspire all Australians to strive for a sustainable and litter free environment
<b>Kerbside collection</b>	A regular, containerised collection services (often a wheelie bin) where the waste or recycling is collected from outside a resident's dwelling. Can apply to either recycling or general waste (and in a few instances green waste)

<b>Kerbside green waste collection</b>	Collection of green waste (garden waste) in a separate container to the waste bin and separate from the recycling bin. This is a different service to the vergeside green waste collection, which is a bulk, non-containerised collection. Vergeside data is recorded in a separate section.
<b>LG</b>	Local Government
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government authority
<b>Liquid paperboard</b>	Composite packaging composing mainly of reconstituted paper fibres (e.g. milk cartons); often recyclable depending upon local infrastructure.
<b>Litter</b>	Rubbish left in public places; not disposed of into a bin. Common litter items include: cigarette butts, chip and confectionery wrappers, fast food containers and drinks bottles.
<b>MGB</b>	Mobile Garbage Bin – A wheeled bin with a lid often used for kerbside collection of waste or recyclables. (Often called a ‘wheelie bin’).
<b>Mixed recyclables</b>	Sometimes referred to as ‘commingled recyclables’ any of: bottles, cans, jars, cardboard and paper collected mixed together for recycling
<b>Mixed waste</b>	Waste (general waste <b>and / or</b> recyclables sent to landfill or AWT).
<b>Monitoring</b>	An ongoing process of collecting data and other information that can feed into an evaluation process
<b>MRF</b>	Materials Recovery Facility. Plant and equipment for sorting and pre-processing materials from the waste stream for resource recovery.
<b>Municipal waste</b>	Waste derived from residential and public activities, collected by local governments (or their agents) from households, public places and public buildings. Municipal waste may include waste from small commercial premises or other similar activities where this is collected as part of the standard local government service.
<b>NEPM</b>	National Environment Protection Measure: broad framework-setting statutory instruments which outline agreed national objectives for protecting or managing particular aspects of the environment.
<b>Nett (weight)</b>	Resultant weight of contents removed. Gross Wt – Tare Wt = Nett Wt
<b>Organic waste</b>	Separated food and/or ‘green’ material (e.g. grass clippings or vegetation prunings).

<b>Percentage of households in the LGA that receive this service (%)</b>	This is the percentage of households in the local government area that the service is provided to. The number may be less than the total number of households in the area, depending on how widely the service is provided. For example, in rural Councils, a kerbside collection service might only be provided to those households within certain towns, but not to those living outside the town or in very small towns. If you don't provide the service, please leave blank or put "0".
<b>Permanent public place</b>	See public place services
<b>Participation rate (%)</b>	This is the percentage of households that have a collection service that typically put their bin out on collection day. This is useful to understand when conducting bin audits since some householders (particularly single or small households) may not 'present' their bin for collection every week if it is not full (most common for recycling bins). Also referred to as 'presentation rate'.
<b>Public place services</b>	Public place services are waste bins (and can be public place recycling bins) permanently located in public areas such as in parks and on the street
<b>Putrescible waste</b>	Putrescible waste comprises waste capable of decomposition; examples include food organics, green waste, manures, paper and cardboard.
<b>Receipt</b>	Refer to "docket"
<b>Recyclable</b>	Able to be recycled; that is, that local infrastructure is available for collection, sorting and transport to a recycling facility
<b>Recyclables</b>	Materials that can be collected separately from the general waste and sent for recycling. For the purposes of this report it incorporates container glass, plastic, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, paper, cardboard and green waste, remembering that 'recyclable' is a location-specific term
<b>Recycling</b>	A set of processes (including biological) that converts solid waste into useful materials or products, net of contaminants/residuals disposed
<b>Residual waste</b>	Remaining waste that is sent to landfill once the recyclables have been sorted out or the biodegradable organic fraction has been recovered
<b>Reuse</b>	Recovering value from a discarded resource in its original state without reprocessing or remanufacture (e.g. moving clean sand from one construction site to another).
<b>Separate paper and cardboard collection</b>	Collection of paper and cardboard in a separate container to the waste bin and a separate container to other recyclables
<b>Separate recyclable containers only</b>	Mixed dry recyclable bottles, jars, cans etc. such as glass, plastics, aluminium and steel (excludes paper and cardboard)
<b>Service provider / contractor</b>	Private waste company contracted to undertake waste and / or recycling collection and transportation to disposal or recycling
<b>Solid waste</b>	Waste products and materials that are 'spadeable'.

<b>Special event</b>	An event held by the local government that will require additional bins to be provided on a one-off or <i>ad hoc</i> basis (e.g. concerts, fireworks displays or other public gatherings).
<b>Sustainable purchasing policy</b>	Formal policy endorsed by the LG CEO that provides a framework for considering the some or all of the following factors when buying goods or services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Practices / operations that avoid or minimise consumption of resources</li> <li>· Minimise and manage potential environmental and social impacts associated with production of goods or delivery of services</li> <li>· Minimise social and environmental impacts of whole-of-life of goods and services</li> <li>· Provides value for money over whole-of-life</li> <li>· Is locally produced</li> </ul>
<b>Tare (weight)</b>	Un-laden weight of vehicle once waste has been removed
<b>Ticket</b>	Refer to “docket”
<b>Tonnage</b>	Weight of material in metric tonnes (equal to 1000 kg)
<b>Tonnes collected at kerbside for this service</b>	This is the total amount of material collected for this service during the financial year. This includes any contamination that is collected. To calculate this, you will need the weighbridge records from your collection vehicles. If you use a contractor, they should report this back to you regularly. If your local government does not use a weighbridge, then estimate the amount in cubic metres (m3) and use the conversion factors at the end of this document to estimate the tonnes.
<b>Tonnes disposed to landfill from this service</b>	This is the amount of material collected in this service that is disposed of to landfill. For general waste services, that will be the total amount, unless the material is processed in an AWT facility first. For recycling services, this is the contamination that is collected as part of the service and then separated out in the MRF or by the recycling contractor, and then disposed to landfill.
<b>Vergeside service</b>	Vergeside collection services are bulk, infrequent (~every 4-6 month or on demand) services. Material is collected from residential ‘vergesides’ either non-containerised or in a skip provided by the Local Government. Vergeside services may relate to green waste or hard waste
<b>WALGA</b>	Western Australia Local Government Association. WALGA is the peak industry body that advocates on behalf of WA Local Governments and negotiates service agreements for the sector. WALGA is not a government department or agency. <a href="http://www.walga.asn.au">www.walga.asn.au</a>
<b>Waste</b>	Any substance or object the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard. Generally relates to material where the ultimate end point is disposal rather than recycling

<b>Waste audit</b>	Detailed analysis of waste using physical sorting and weighing to identify composition and weight of each material in the waste stream.
<b>Waste Authority</b>	Statutory body to drive strategic planning and policy development for waste in WA. The Waste Authority was established by the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act (2007).
<b>Waste composition</b>	The proportion of different materials or products present in a given waste streams e.g. 10% glass, 50% general waste, 30% paper and cardboard, 10% plastics.
<b>Waste generation</b>	The sum of products and materials that are recycled, recovered for energy or disposed to landfill.
<b>Weighbridge</b>	Weighing device that vehicles drive onto; often used at landfill gatehouses to accurately weigh the waste delivered

Incidental land use

Date: 22/07/2019

The Shire of Chittering  
6177 Great Northern Highway  
Bindoon WA 6502

Attn: Jake Whistler

RE: Lot 38 Great Northern Highway, Lower Chittering – Incidental land use to predominant Agricultural Land Use.

The site is 430 Ha and is zoned Agricultural Resource in the Shire of Chittering Local Planning Scheme 6 (LPS6).

The objectives of the zone are outlined in section 3.2.5 as listed below

#### “3.2.5 Agricultural Resource Zone

The objectives of the Agricultural Resource zone are to:

- a) Preserve productive land suitable for grazing, cropping and intensive horticulture and other compatible productive rural uses in a sustainable manner;
- b) Protect the landform and landscape values of the district against despoliation and land degradation;
- c) Encourage intensive agriculture and associated tourist facilities, where appropriate;
- d) Allow for the extraction of basic raw materials where it is environmentally and socially acceptable.”

Since the purchase of the site works have been undertaken to re-establish the land to its predominant land use of stocking, cropping and grazing. The previous land owners had allowed the site to become unmanaged. The



development and management of the land for this use achieves the objectives of the zone.

The site has an existing residential dwelling and associated outbuildings. The shed which was approved in 2015 is located in close proximity to the existing dwelling to maintain security and set back to ensure the natural elevations screen it from neighbouring landowners and maintain the visual amenity.

The location and use of the shed does not impact the landscape values, productivity or result in any degradation of the land.

The shed is approximately 2,000m<sup>2</sup>, with 50% “open” and the remaining portion closed with sliding doors.

The landowner has been using approximately 1/3 of the shed for storage of incidental items, i.e., not farming equipment. These include a boat, caravan, Jet Ski and some vehicles and trailers related to his business in Bellevue when they are not needed on site on a longer term basis.

LPS6 defines Predominate Use as “means the primary use of premises to which all other uses carried out on the premises are subordinate, incidental or ancillary.”

The use of a portion of the shed for storage is subordinate, of lesser importance (as defined by the Oxford dictionary), than the predominant agricultural land use.

Currently less than 33% of the shed is used for miscellaneous equipment storage. The remaining space is used for farm equipment. Storage of miscellaneous equipment therefore is an incidental and subordinate use of both the shed and the land.

The Scheme defines incidental use as “means a use of premises which is ancillary and subordinate to the predominant use.” The predominant use of the land is for stocking, cropping and grazing and the predominant use of

the shed is for storage of “farm equipment” associated with this use. The storage of items which are of a personal and business nature are ancillary and subordinate to this predominant use.

Clause 3.3 of LPS 6 indicates that a change in an incidental use is permitted if it does not change the predominant use of the land. This implies that an incidental use may be permitted if it does not change the predominant use. The predominant land use of stocking, cropping and grazing will not change for the site or be affected by the incidental use of miscellaneous non-farming equipment storage. The predominant use of the shed will also not change with a minor portion of the shed to be used for the proposed purpose.

The shed is 2,000m<sup>2</sup> and the landowner is requesting the use of 33% of this area, approximately 660m<sup>2</sup>, for storage of equipment. The total area of the site is 407.06ha so this land use leaves over 406ha available for the predominant land use and over 1300m<sup>2</sup> for “farm storage” within the shed.

The approval of the incidental use of approximately 660m<sup>2</sup> of the enclosed portion of the existing approved shed is subordinate to the predominant land use and does not adversely impact the objectives of the Agricultural Resource zone.

Only items of a personal and business nature owned by the landowner will be stored in the shed. There is, and will be no business operated from the site. It is not a commercial land use. The owner derives no income from the storage of equipment in the shed. The use is incidental to the predominant land and premises use.

The use of a farm shed for storage is “part and parcel” of the approved use. It is not a commercial use and relates to the owner of the land. This is not a permanent use. There have been and hopefully will be periods when none of the equipment will be stored in the shed.

In conclusion this 403ha property is being prepared for predominantly used of grazing, cropping and stocking. The landowner wishes to use 660m<sup>2</sup> for

the storage of non-farming equipment. This is an incidental use to the predominant land use of the site.

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**From:** Jason Hunt <[jason.hunt@statewestplanning.com.au](mailto:jason.hunt@statewestplanning.com.au)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, 24 September 2019 4:13 PM  
**To:** Jake Whistler <[snrplanner@chittering.wa.gov.au](mailto:snrplanner@chittering.wa.gov.au)>  
**Subject:** FW: SAT matter - Deferred Directions - incidental use October meeting

Hi Jake,

Thanks for your feedback. Not what we want to hear, but it's important to understand each other's views.

As you know, Mr. Pearce obtained approval and built the shed specifically for the purpose of storage of farm gear, personal recreation gear and the vans from his business in Bellevue when they weren't being used on sites. He applied for a storage shed and that was approved.

A few years on and we are in a different position. With the complaint bringing his storage to Councils attention, Councils interpretation of that storage being different from Mr. Pearce's understanding, and with Amendment 65 happening in the interim period, it's now a difficult position.

Whilst we believe there is still capacity for Council to exercise discretion, we have been over this several times without achieving agreement. So we would ask that Council grant a period of time to allow Mr. Pearce to find an alternative location for the storage of the vans. This is not easy if they are to stay in the area because the logical spot is the MIP, which isn't developed yet. We would request that Mr. Pearce be granted 5 years to re-locate. The reason for this time is because:

- The Shire has just completed their Planning strategy and will follow with a scheme review
- The time proposed will provide time for the Scheme review to be initiated and submissions made
- The MIP is still going through the planning process and this provides time for this to occur and land to become available
- The landowner thought he has approval to do what he is doing, this was not the case and now due to amendment 65 he cannot get approval. The time will allow him time to respond to this and does not set a precedent due to the unique situation and temporary nature.

I would like to give you a call tomorrow on this matter, if that is possible and if so what time suits?

Thanks

Jason Hunt



Job Ref: 9010  
4 October 2019

Shire of Chittering  
6177 Great Northern Highway  
BINDOON WA 6502

**Attention: Peter Stuart – Executive Manager Development Services**

Dear Mr Stuart

**Application for modification to approval  
No.186 (Lot 103) Kay Road, Bindoon**

We refer to the above application which was approved by Council at its August 2019 meeting.

On behalf of the landowner, we hereby request that the Council grant approval to modify a condition associated with the approved development. This request is made in accordance with Regulation 77 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* ('Regulations').

In order to progress this matter, we attach the completed and signed Form 1 and provide the following information in support of our request.

## Background

The proposal as approved consists of a range of improvements to the property including:

- An upgrade to the existing gravel driveway to a bitumen seal with adjacent drainage and culverts directing storm water back into Lot 103;
- Upgrade of existing crossover and creation of new crossover;
- Upgrade of existing access track to a gravel standard;
- Levelling of land adjacent to Kay Road for a private horse jumping area;
- Levelling of land adjacent to existing outbuilding for future horse yards;
- Levelling of land south of existing outbuilding to accommodate future shed or other minor development; and
- Contouring of land in two locations for future fruit tree planting.

The Shire of Chittering granted Planning Approval to the proposed development at its meeting of 21<sup>st</sup> August 2019, with the subsequent determination notice being provided in correspondence dated 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2019.

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Following receipt of the approval, the proponent has commenced the process to address the approval conditions, including the engagement of a consultant to prepare the Drainage Plan specified in Condition d. Our client has experienced delays in completing this task which has prevented the ability to comply with the timeframe associated with this condition.

In response, our application is made under Regulation 77 of the *Planning & Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* (the 'Regulations') to amend the approval to address this matter.

## Ability to modify Planning Approval

Under Regulation 77(1) of the Regulations, an owner of land of which a development approval has been granted may apply to the Local Government to do any or all of the following:

- a) *to amend the approval so as to extend the period within which any development approved must be substantially commenced;*
- b) *to amend or delete any condition to which the approval is subject;*
- c) *to amend an aspect of the development approved which, if amended, would not substantially change the development approved;*
- d) *to cancel the approval.*

An Application under Regulation 77(1) of the Regulations may be made during, or after the period within which the development approved must be substantially commenced in accordance with Regulation 77(2).

The local government under Regulation 77(4) of the Regulations may determine an Application made under Regulation 77(1) by either approving the Application, with or without conditions, or refuse the Application.

In accordance with Regulation 77(1)(b), this Application requests that the Shire of Chittering amend Condition d of the Development Approval.

## Condition d.

An amendment to Condition d. is sought under Regulation 77(1)(b) of the Regulations. Condition d. reads as follows:

- d. A Drainage Plan, prepared by a suitably qualified engineer, shall be submitted to and approved by the Shire for the management of stormwater on-site within 30 days of the approval. Any additional drainage infrastructure and existing drainage infrastructure as required by the approved Drainage Plan shall be installed in accordance with the approved Drainage Plan within 60 days of this approval to the satisfaction of the Shire.***



Based upon the wording of the above condition and the date of the Planning Approval issued to the applicant, (2<sup>nd</sup> September 2019), the Drainage Plan was to be lodged with the Shire by 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019. After obtaining the Shire's approval, our office made contact with a Hydraulic Engineer who had provided initial advice on the development application. However, delays were experienced owing to his annual leave arrangements and corresponding workload following return to work. Consequently we have and have sought quotes from two other consultants to undertake the tasks associated with this condition.

Our office has sought advice from the prospective consultants who are quoting on the preparation of the Drainage Plan. The advice received is that the Plan would likely be available within 21 days following engagement. Consequently the timeframe for lodgement is as follows:

- Deadline for quotes: 7<sup>th</sup> October 2019
- Anticipated engagement of consultant: 9<sup>th</sup> October 2019
- Timeframe for preparation of Drainage Plan: 21 days from engagement = 30<sup>th</sup> October 2019
- Anticipated date for lodgement with Shire: 6<sup>th</sup> November 2019

In view of the above, it will not be possible to meet the specified timeframe of 30 days from the date of the Shire's approval. Based upon the above timeframes, we trust that it demonstrates the proponent's intention to satisfy this condition and seek the rewording of Condition d. to recognise the lodgement of the Drainage Plan by 6<sup>th</sup> November 2019.

With respect to the timing associated with the completion of any additional drainage infrastructure associated with the approved Drainage Plan, the proponent's interpretation of Condition d. is that the 60 day timeframe for implementation commences on the date at which the Drainage Plan is approved by the Shire. This would account for the anticipated time taken by the Shire to assess the Plan (once lodged) and potentially seek additional information or revision as required, whilst leaving sufficient time available for the proponent to implement the Plan (once approved).

On the basis of the above, we have not sought to modify the timing associated with implementation of modifications arising from the approved Drainage Plan and trust that the Shire concurs with this approach.

## Conclusion

The proposed modification to the Shire's approval relates only to the timing of lodgement associated with the Drainage Plan. This is considered to be minor in nature and we therefore seek the Shire's approval on this basis.



Should you require any further information or clarification in relation to this matter, please contact Jeremy Hofland on 9221 1991.

Yours faithfully,

**Jeremy Hofland**  
Rowe Group