

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Performance Monitoring Project
(Planning and Building)

2018 / 2019

Final Report

Issued: March 2020



WALGA

WORKING FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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1 Project Objective

To develop and test a suite of indicators to measure the planning and building performance of Local Governments. This Report provides:

- A framework for developing performance indicators for Local Government planning and building functions;
- Potential performance indicators; and
- Examples of the application of the indicators for a group of 26 Local Governments (both metropolitan and non-metropolitan).

1.1 General Comments

The following comments are offered to help understand the nature of data used in this report and the overall intention of the report.

1. The data collected to compile these indicators relies on self-reporting by Local Government. It has not been independently verified although obvious inconsistencies in data have been identified and resolved.
2. All averages in the report are real averages, not averages of averages.
3. Whilst there is some comment on the indicators, the Report is not a comparative assessment of the performance of the Benchmark Councils

Developed High population Density, mix of population size, growth medium to low	Growth Lower density, mix of land uses, medium to high growth rates, mixed population size	Fringe Growth Share a boundary with peri urban local governments, generally high growth rates, low population density, mixed population sizes	Regional Cities Relatively small, low density, low growth rate. All are service centres for their regions
Stirling (C)	Gosnells (C)	Mandurah (C)	Broome (S)
Bayswater (C)	Canning (C)	Mundaring (S)	Greater Geraldton (C)
Victoria Park (T)	Cockburn (C)	Kalamunda (C)	Port Hedland (T)
Vincent (C)		Wanneroo (C)	Bunbury (C)
Fremantle (C)		Swan (C)	Karratha (C)
Joondalup (C)		Rockingham (C)	
Melville (C)		Armadale (C)	
South Perth (C)		Kwinana (C)	
Subiaco (C)			
Belmont (C)			

2 Background

To ensure that the indicators have application beyond the Benchmark Councils the Local Governments have been classified based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) classifications (see table above). A revised classification was used to match the characteristics of the participating Local Governments and to ensure that there was a minimum of four Local Governments in each classification. Details of how the classifications were derived can be seen at Appendix B. This grouping is used in Section 7 of the Report.

2.1 Geographic Charter

The Growth Alliance Perth and Peel (GAPP) Local Governments initiated a project with WALGA, to develop a suite of performance indicators to measure how well Local Government is managing its development functions.

This report provides information collected from the third year of the project. The number of Local Governments participating in the Project has increased from the original 11 in the 1st year of the project to 26 this year. The project now includes some regional Local Governments.

2.2 Population

Based on the 2018 ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP), the Benchmark Councils constitute over three quarters of the State's population. The distribution of residents between participating Local Government is shown in the right hand table. They also accounted for 94% of the State's growth between 2008 and 2018.

94%

of the State's
population
growth

It is reasonable to conclude that the Benchmark Councils participating in this project provide a good geographic spread and represent a significant proportion of both the current population of Western Australia and account for almost all of its growth. As such, the performance indicators developed through this project provide a representative sample that is likely to be applicable to other Local Governments throughout the metropolitan region and many regional Local Governments as well.

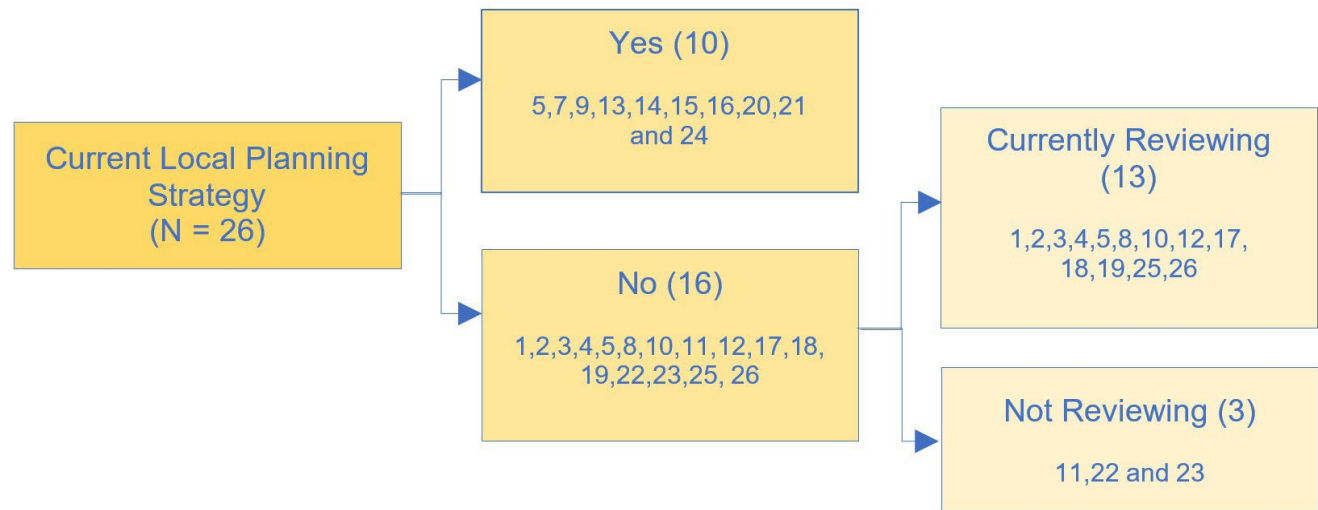
Local Government	ER Population at 30 June		Growth	
	2008	2018	Population Change 2008 - 2018	
	no	no.	no.	%
Armadale (C)	53,735	87,634	33,899	63%
Bayswater (C)	59,484	68,232	8,748	15%
Belmont (C)	32,742	41,510	8,768	27%
Broome (S)	14,577	16,952	2,375	16%
Bunbury (C)	31,152	31,776	624	2%
Canning (C)	83,123	92,965	9,842	12%
Cockburn (C)	81,453	112,165	30,712	38%
Fremantle (C)	26,648	30,868	4,220	16%
Gosnells (C)	98,035	123,325	25,290	26%
Greater Geraldton (C)	35,812	38,738	2,926	8%
Joondalup (C)	157,225	160,031	2,806	2%
Kalamunda (C)	52,560	58,946	6,386	12%
Karratha	18,404	22,414	4,007	22%
Kwinana (C)	24,960	43,511	18,551	74%
Mandurah (C)	64,940	85,302	20,362	31%
Melville (C)	97,911	101,940	4,029	4%
Mundaring (S)	36,569	39,139	2,570	7%
Port Hedland (T)	14,129	14,975	846	6%
Rockingham (C)	92,235	133,389	41,154	45%
South Perth (C)	41,233	43,554	2,321	6%
Stirling (C)	189,261	220,249	30,988	16%
Subiaco (C)	17,669	17,106	-563	-3%
Swan (C)	100,580	143,374	42,794	43%
Victoria Park (T)	30,264	36,601	6,337	21%
Vincent (C)	30,279	36,088	5,809	19%
Wanneroo (C)	125,837	203,679	77,842	62%
Total Participating Local Governments	1,610,820	2,004,463	393,643	24%
Total Western Australia	2,176,980	2,595,192	418,212	19%
Percentage of population in participating Local Governments	74%	77%	94%	

Source: ABS 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia

3 Strategic Planning

Ten Local Governments have current local planning strategies², 12 are currently reviewing, and a further three neither have a current strategy nor are they developing or reviewing their strategy.

The strategy status of the participating Local Governments can be seen on the right.

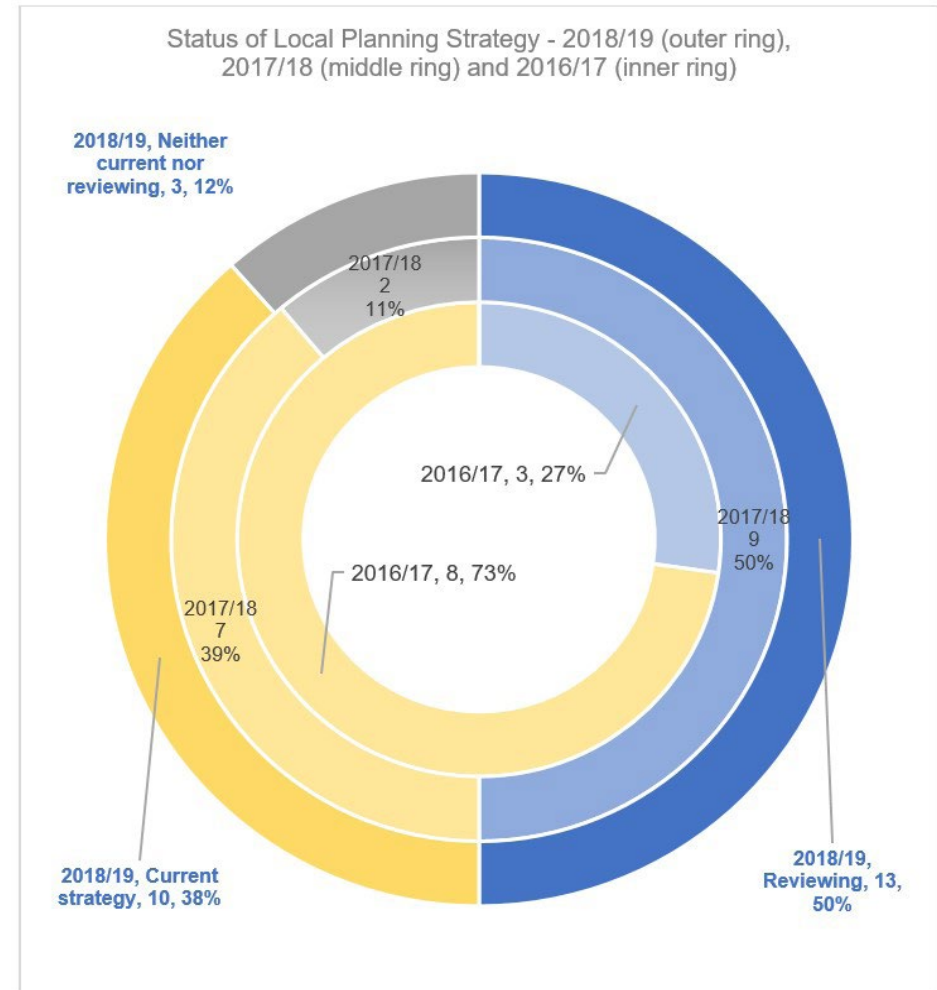


² A current strategy is defined as one that has been adopted by Council within the last five years.

3.2 State of Review

A number of Local Governments have made progress developing or reviewing their strategies. The time taken to develop a Local Planning Strategy is based on two main factors:

1. the complexity of strategies, and
2. the time taken to get approval to advertise and endorsement from the Western Australian Planning Commission.

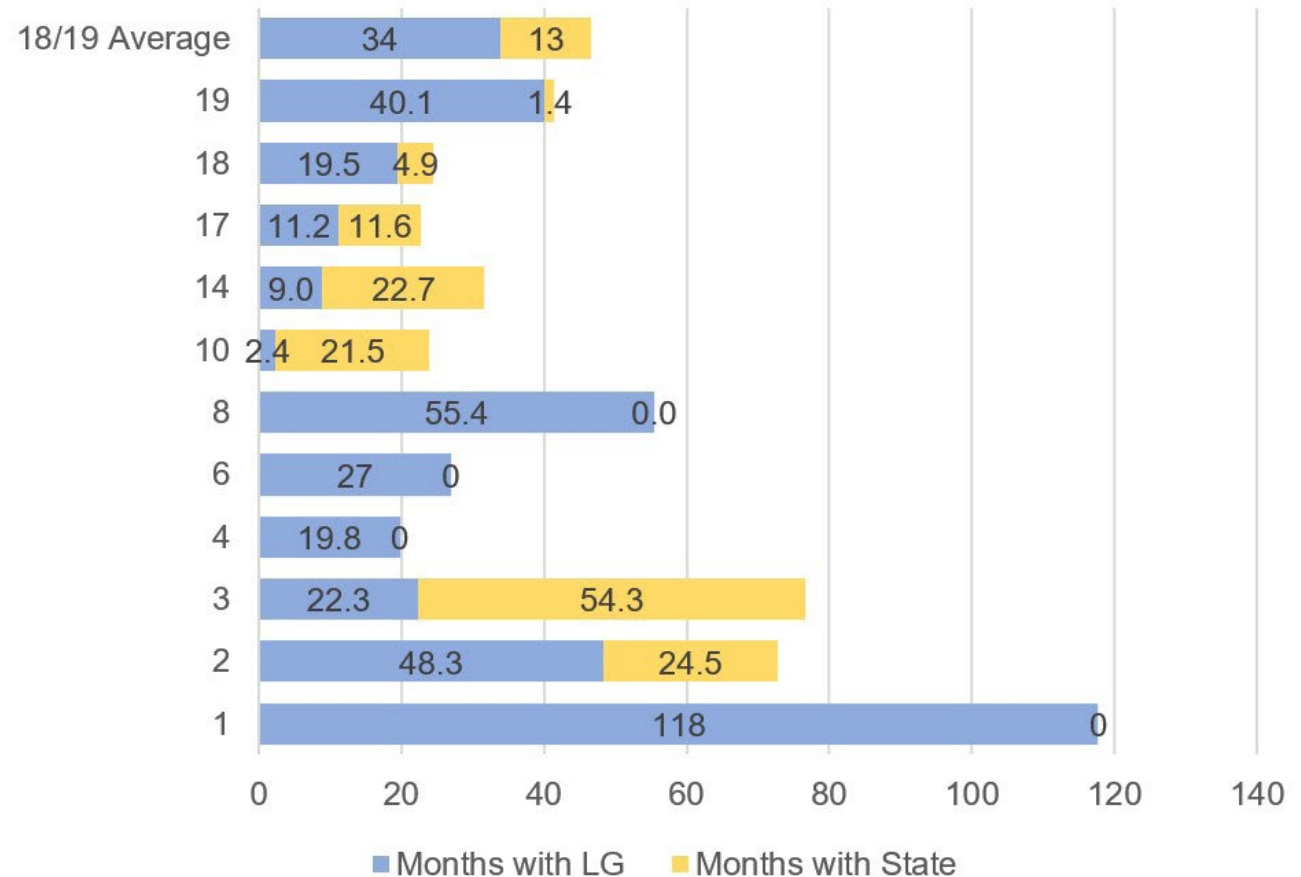


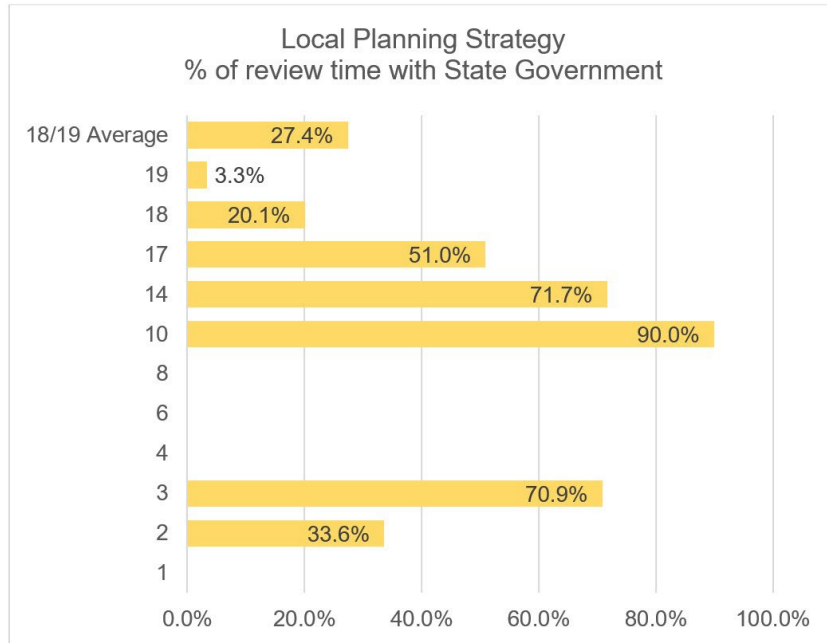
The average time taken reviewing a Local Planning Strategy is 3.9 years. This reflects the time taken to date, not the time taken to complete a review. One Local Government has been developing its strategy for over nine years and is yet to submit a draft to the WAPC for consent to advertise. By comparison, another Local Government adopted its draft strategy within a year and a half of commencing its review.

The following graph illustrates the time taken to date for reviews, showing the time with the Local Government and the State. It is important to note that Local Governments are all at different stages of their review process.

27%
Local Governments
Review Time with State

**Local Planning Strategy review
time spent with Local and State Governments
as at 30 June 2019**





There are significant variations between the experiences of Local Government in their review processes. On average, some 27% of the review process is taken up by waiting for consent from the State Government to advertise. However, one Local Government has spent 90% of its review time waiting on the State Government and in another this amounts to over 70% of its review time (see graph on the left).

Note: Local Government 1, 4, 6 and 8 have yet to submit their draft strategies to the WAPC for permission to advertise

Local Planning Strategy Review Process	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	14	17	18	19	18/19 Average
Years under review	9.8	6.1	6.4	1.6	2.2	4.6	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.0	3.5	3.9
Months under review	118	73	77	20	27	55	24	32	23	24.4	41	47
Months with Local Government	118	48.3	22.3	19.8	27	55.4	2.4	9.0	11.2	19.5	40.1	34
Months with State	0	24.5	54.3	0	0	0.0	21.5	22.7	11.6	4.9	1.4	13
% time with Local Government	100.0%	66.4%	29.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	10.0%	28.3%	49.0%	79.9%	96.7%	72.6%
%time with State	0.0%	33.6%	70.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	71.7%	51.0%	20.1%	3.3%	27.4%

3.3 Strategic Alignment

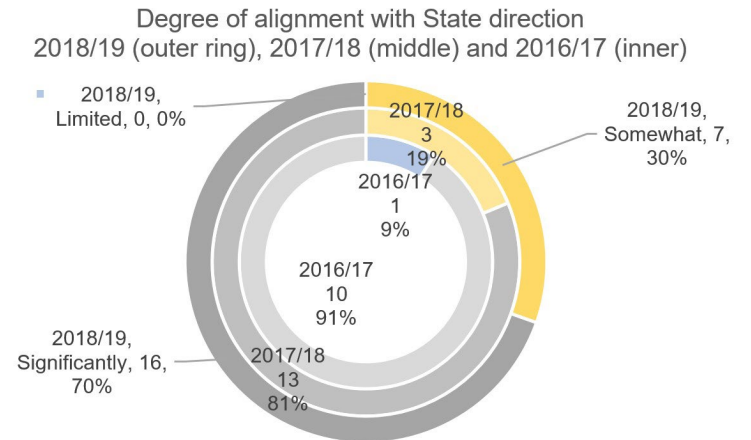
Current strategies and strategies under review show a degree of alignment with both:

- A Council's Strategic Community Plan (SCP) with 15 councils (68%) saying their Local Planning Strategy was significantly aligned with their SCP; and
- State policies and strategies with 15 councils (68%) stating that their Strategy (or draft) was significantly aligned with State planning strategies and policies.

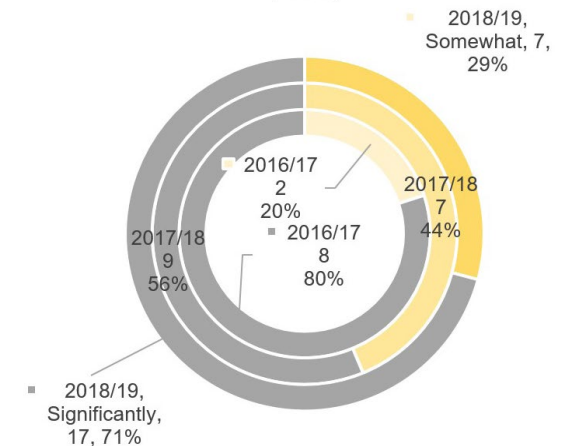
Some 70% of Local Governments reported a significant alignment with State planning strategies.

Coincidentally a similar proportion number of Local Governments report a significant alignment between their Local Planning Strategy and their SCP. It is important to note that, whilst these proportions are lower than previous years, the number of Local Governments participating in the survey has increased from 11 in 2016/17 to 26 in 2018/19.

Strategic Alignment	2016/17 N=11	2017/18 N=16	2018/19 N=22
State Strategies and Policies			
Limited	1	0	0
Some	0	3	7 <i>LGs 8,16,17,23,24,26</i>
Significant	10	13	16 <i>LGs 2,3,5,6,7,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,23,24</i>
Local Government Strategic Community Plan			
Limited	0	0	0
Some	2	7	7 <i>LGs 8,11,18,19,23,24,26</i>
Significant	8	9	17 <i>LGs 2,3,5,6,7,9,10,12,13,14,15,16,17,20,21,22,25</i>



Degree of Alignment with Local Government Strategic Direction
2018/19 (outer ring), 2017/18 (middle) and 2016/17 (inner)



3.4 Other Strategies

Local Governments have a wide range of other strategic documents that support their planning functions. On average, this group had at least six individual strategies supporting land use planning functions.

The range of strategies developed by each Local Government can be seen in the table to the right.

This gives a good indication of the complexity and detail of Local Government planning systems. It also provides an insight into why it takes such a long time for some Local Governments to develop their Local Planning Strategy.

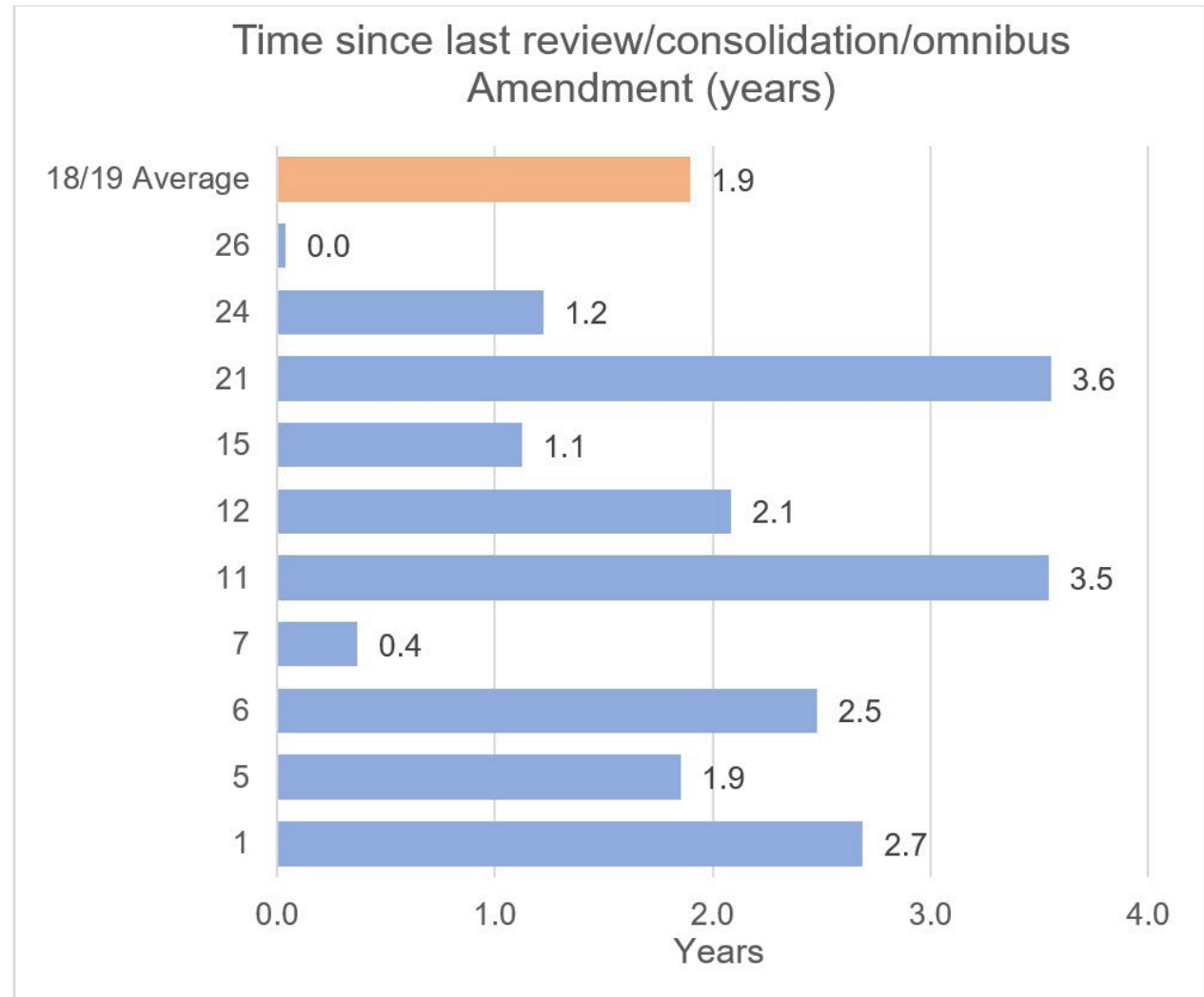


Local Government	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18/19
Total	8	7	10	5	9	10	10	5	7	6	5	9	7	9	5	8	3	4	6	6	5	3	5	3	7	6
Strategic Community Plan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	24
Community Infrastructure	x		x		x	x	x	x	x							x			x						x	10
Commercial	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x		x			x		16
Housing	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x			x	x		x			x		16
Environment	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x					x		x	x	x	16
Economic	x		x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x								x		12
Transport		x	x	x		x	x					x	x	x		x			x	x			x		x	13
Activity Centre	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x					18
Heritage	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x			x		x			x	17
Open space		x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x	x			x	17

4 Statutory Planning

4.1 Local Planning Scheme

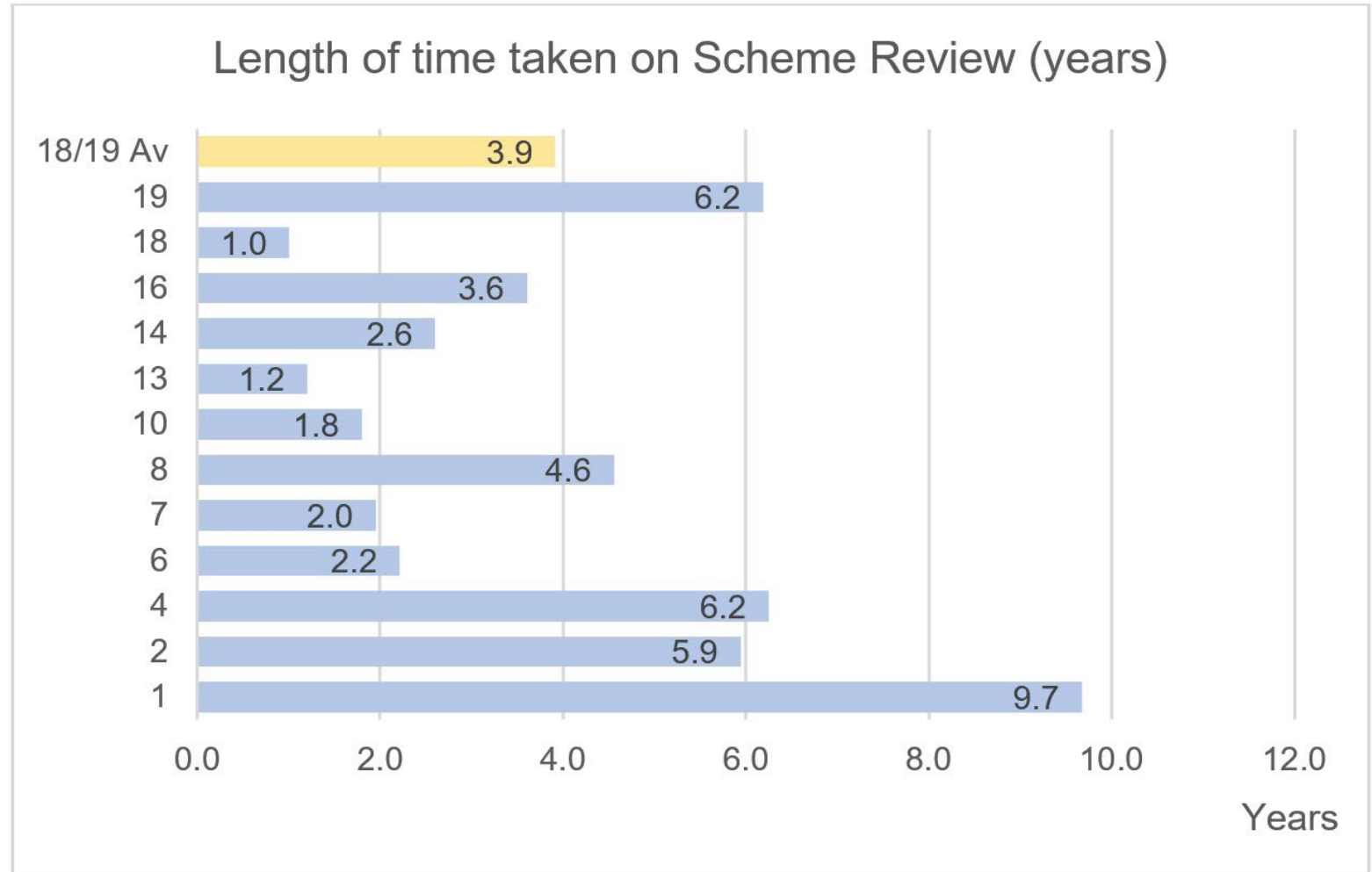
Some 35% of the participating Local Governments had reviewed, consolidated or undertaken an audit of their Scheme in the last five years. All of these have been completed in the last four years.



4.2 Scheme Reviews

Thirteen Local Governments are currently reviewing their Scheme. Of those who provided additional information, six were at the initial stage of the process and a further five have made some progress towards, or have completed, their review.

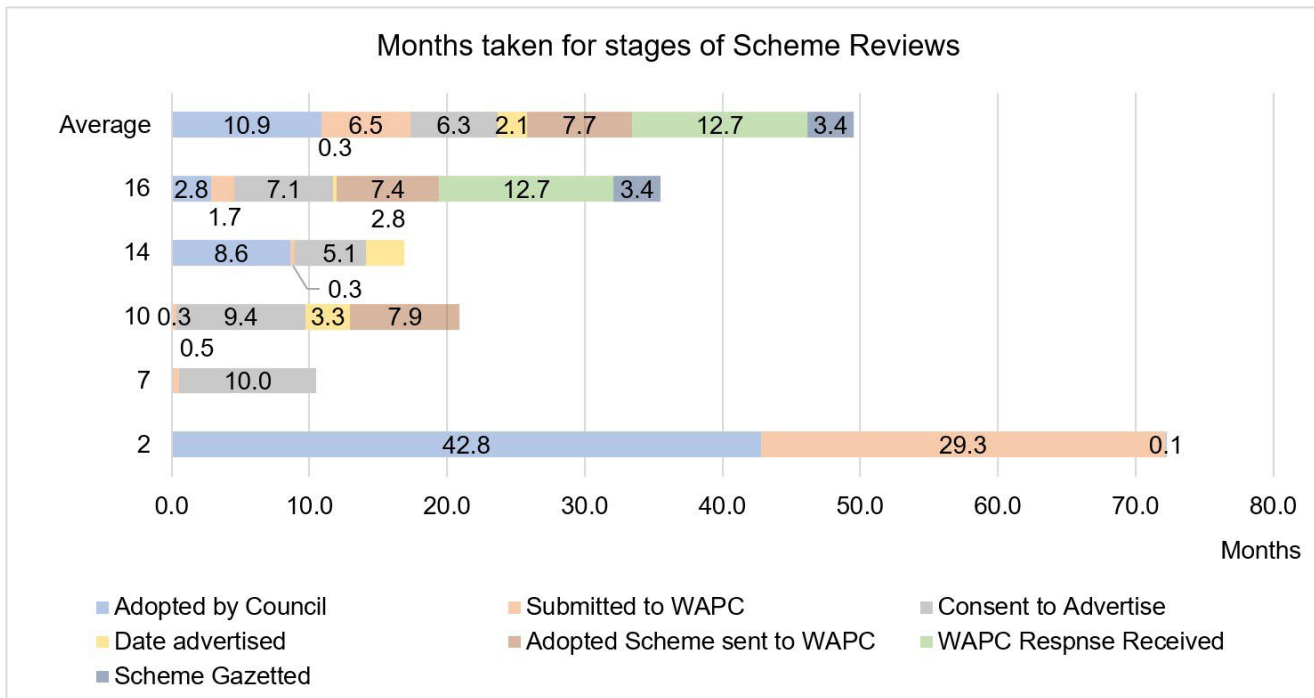
On average, Local Governments have been reviewing their Schemes for nearly four years. However, three Local Government have been reviewing their Schemes for around six years and another has been reviewing its Scheme for more than nine years. None of these reviews have been finalised.



4.2.1 Details on progress of Scheme Reviews

Stages of Review	2	7	10	14	16	Average
Council resolution to adopt/review Scheme						
Time taken to adopt by Council	42.8	0.0	0.0	8.6	2.8	10.9
Time taken to submitted to WAPC	29.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.7	6.5
Time taken for WAPC to consent to advertise	0.1	10.0	9.4	5.1	7.1	6.3
Date advertised			3.3	2.8	0.3	2.1
Time taken to send adopted Scheme to WAPC			7.9		7.4	7.7
Time taken to receive WAPC response					12.7	12.7
Time taken to gazette Scheme					3.4	3.4
Time taken to date (until 30 June 2019) or to completion (months)	72.3	23.7	21.9	31.7	35.5	37.0
Time with WAPC	0.1	10.0	11.4	5.5	19.8	9.4
% Time with WAPC	0.2%	42.0%	52.1%	17.4%	55.9%	25.3%

Numbers in red represent processes that are incomplete



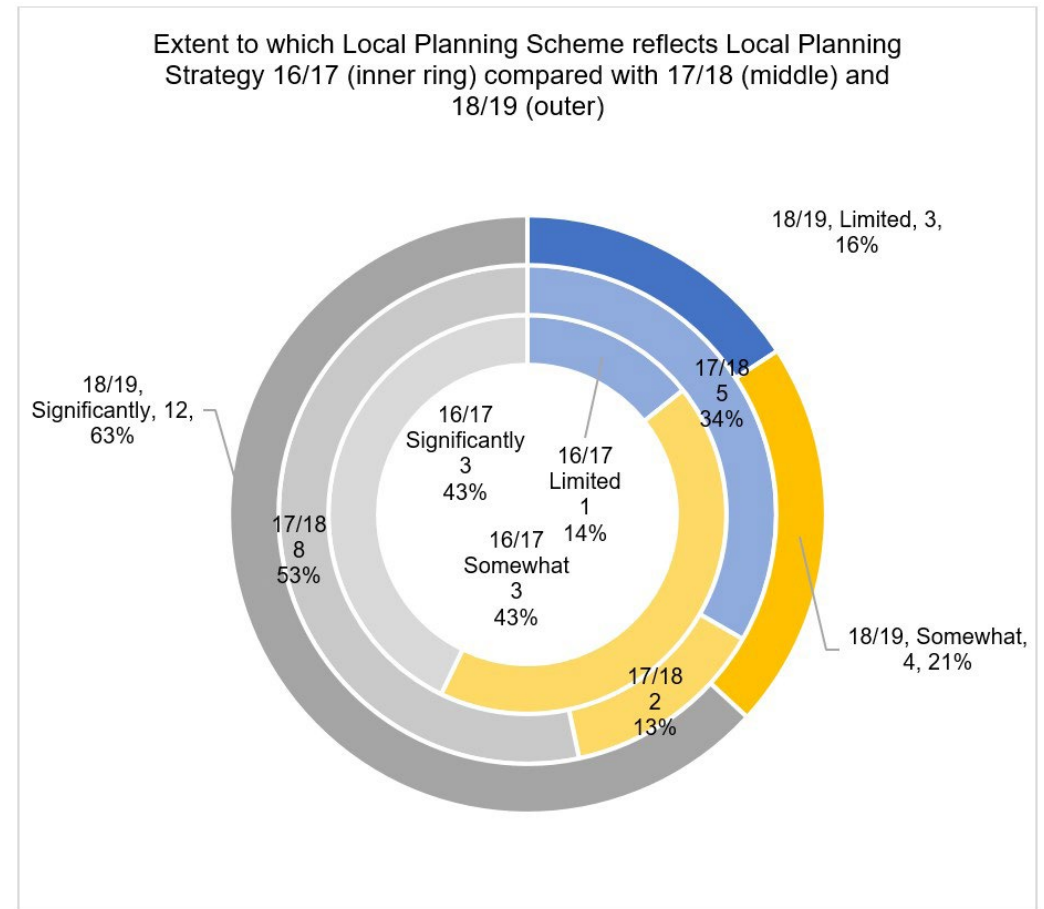
The table above refers to Local Governments who have reached the stage of submitting their review to the WAPC for consent to advertise. The stage that the review is at can be seen on the table above. One Local Governments finalised its review in 2018/19, taking nearly three and a half years to complete.

4.3 Strategic Alignment

Some 60% of the Local Governments who responded to this question recorded a significant alignment between their Scheme and Strategy (see below and left).

Three Local Governments reported a limited alignment between their strategies and Schemes.

Strategic Alignment	2016/17 N=7	2017/18 N=18	2018/19 N=18
Local Planning Scheme			
Limited	1	5	3 <i>LGs 2, 7, 18</i>
Some	3	2	4 <i>LGs 10, 14, 19, 23, 26</i>
Significant	3	11	12 <i>LGs 6, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24</i>



4.4 Number of Scheme Amendments

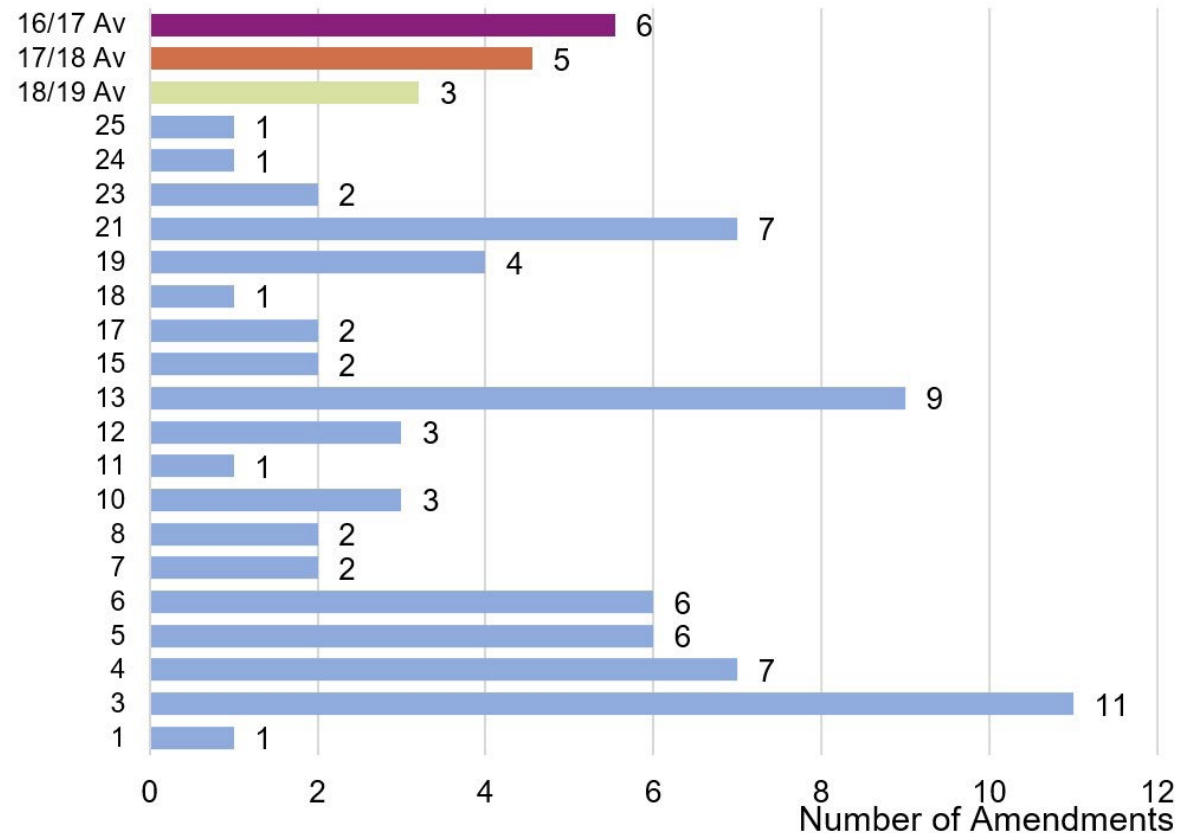
Local Governments finalised² an average of three scheme amendments in 2018/19 compared with an average of five scheme amendments in the preceding year.

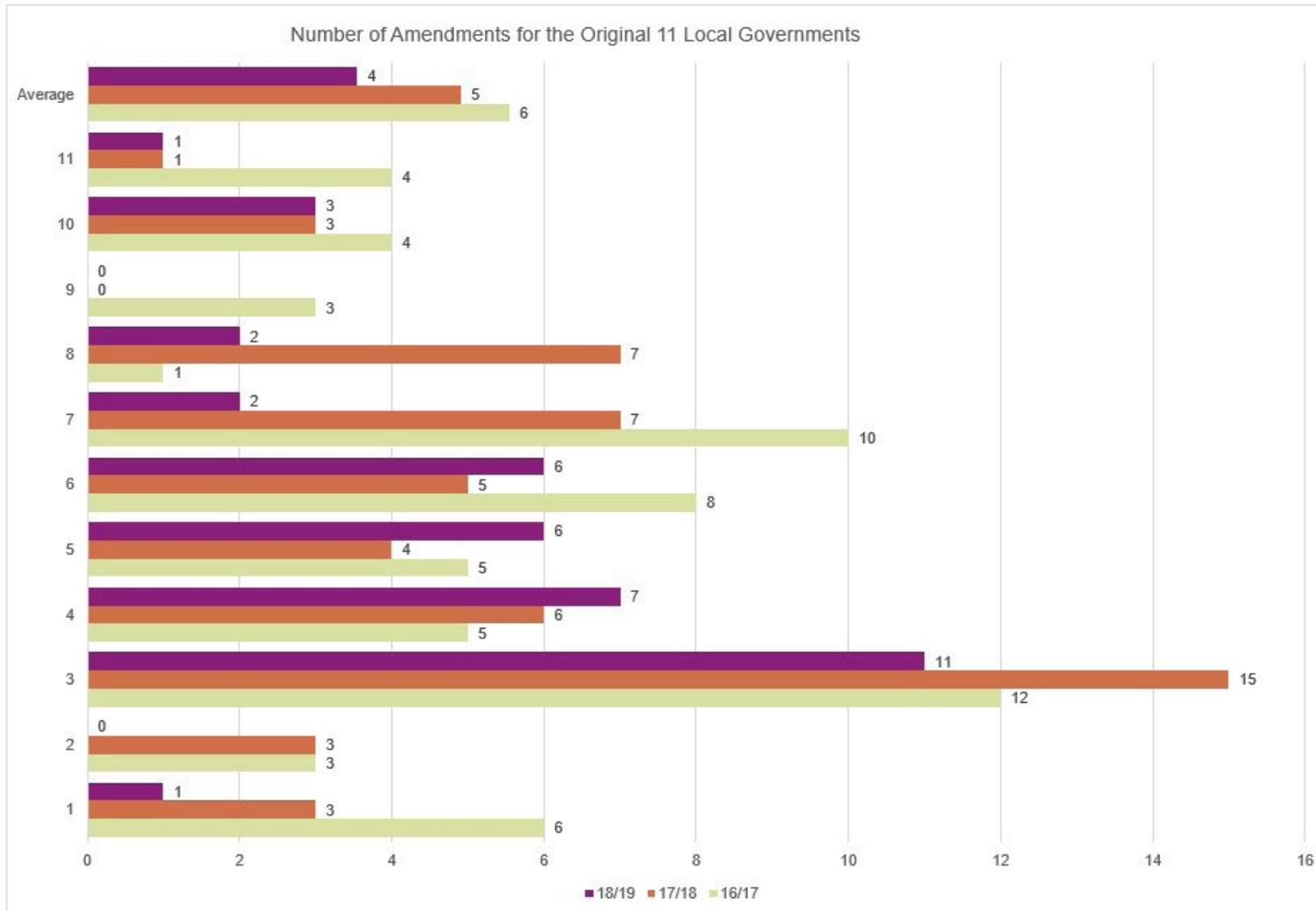
The highest number of amendments was 11. Three Local Governments did not finalise any amendments in 2018/19.



² This includes amendments that were initiated before 2018/19.

Number of Scheme Amendments finalised in 18/19





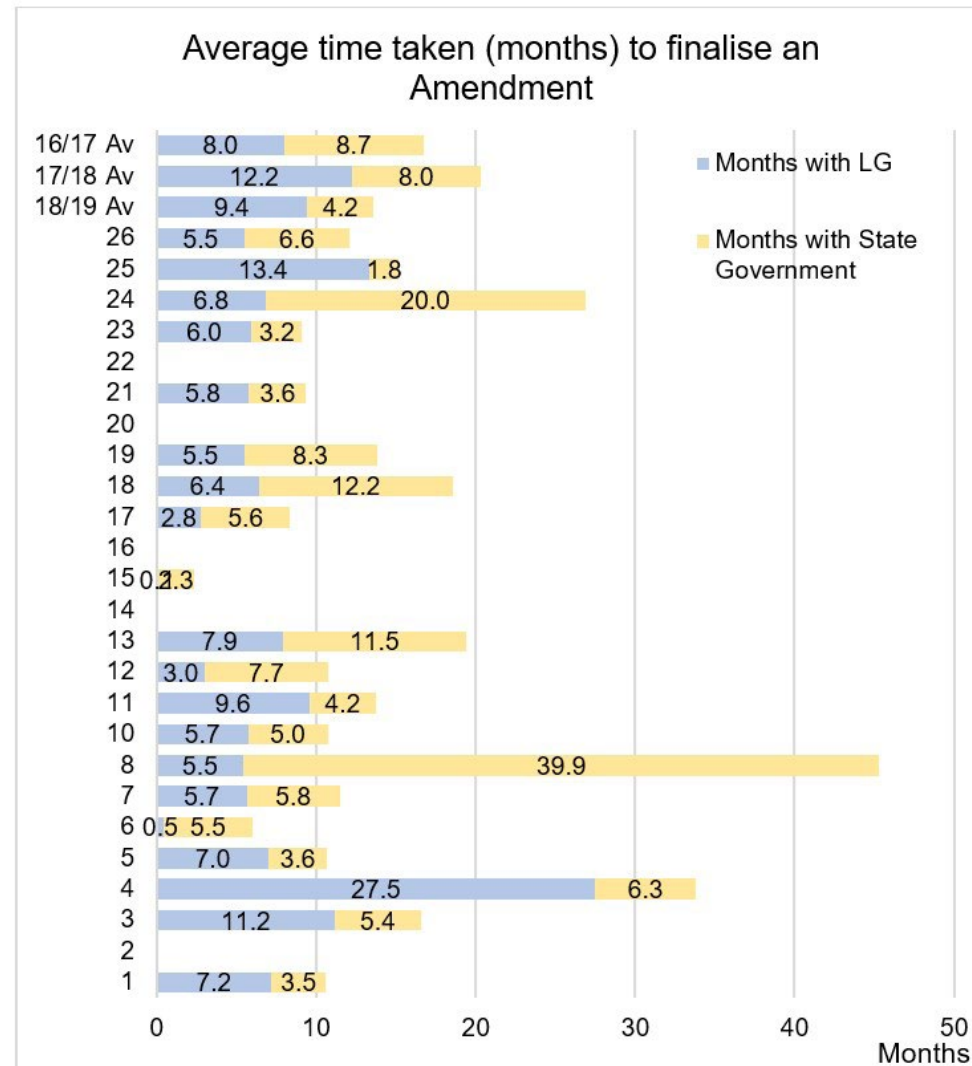
The number of finalised scheme amendments can be tracked through time as shown on the left. The averages for 2016/17 and 2017/18 are different to the averages shown in the graph on the previous page as they are averages for the 11 original Local Governments.

4.5 Average Time to Finalise Amendments

This data is based on the average times taken for the last five amendments finalised within the given financial year. Some Local Governments have amendments that were commenced in previous years and only finalised in the 2018/19 financial year. Some have not finalised any amendments in the year whilst others may have finalised more than five amendments in the given year.

It takes the Benchmark Councils an average of 13.6 months to complete a Scheme Amendment. This time is divided between time taken for Local Governments to adopt draft amendment and time taken for the State to approve and gazette amendments.

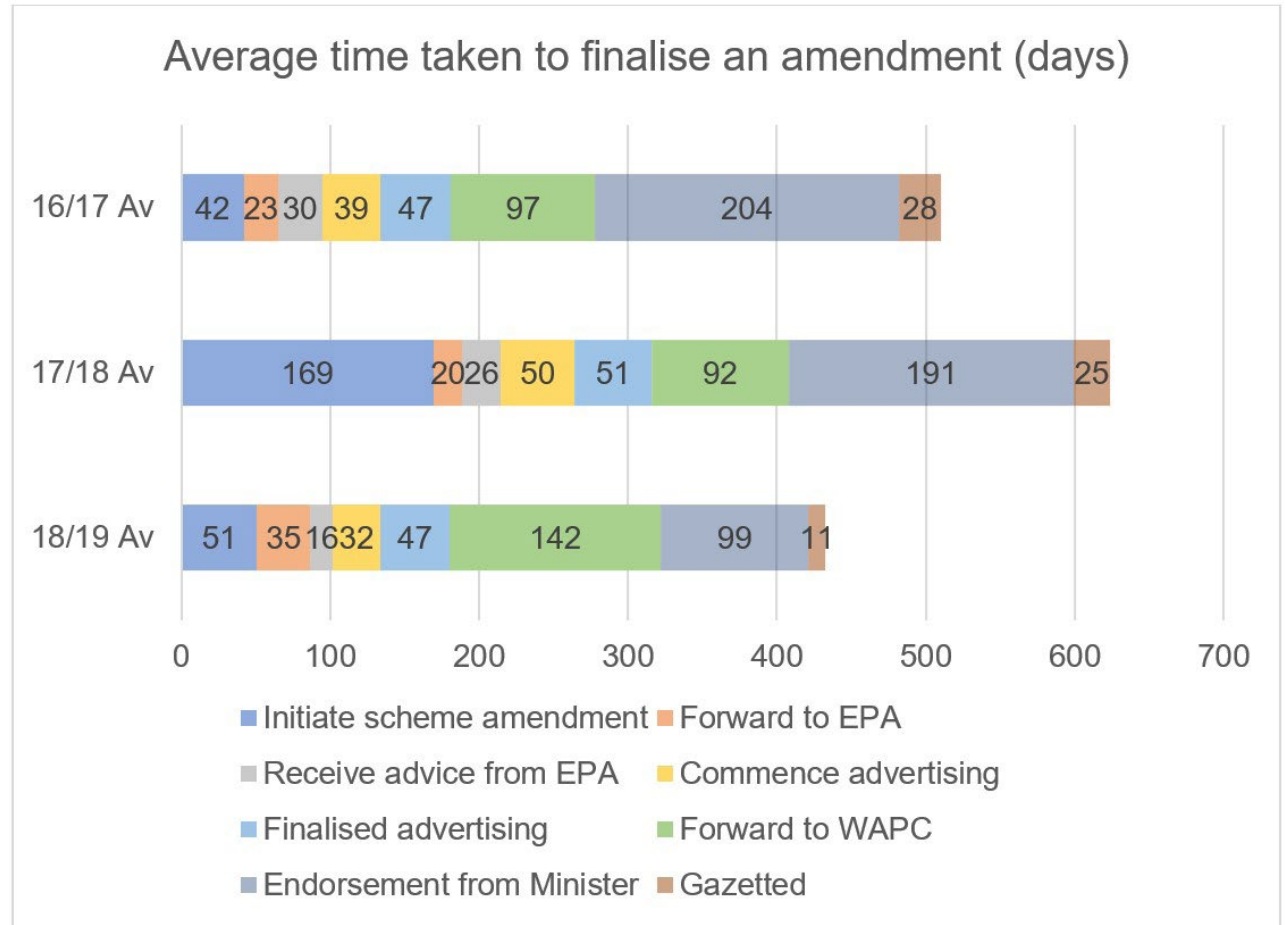
Average
13.6
Months

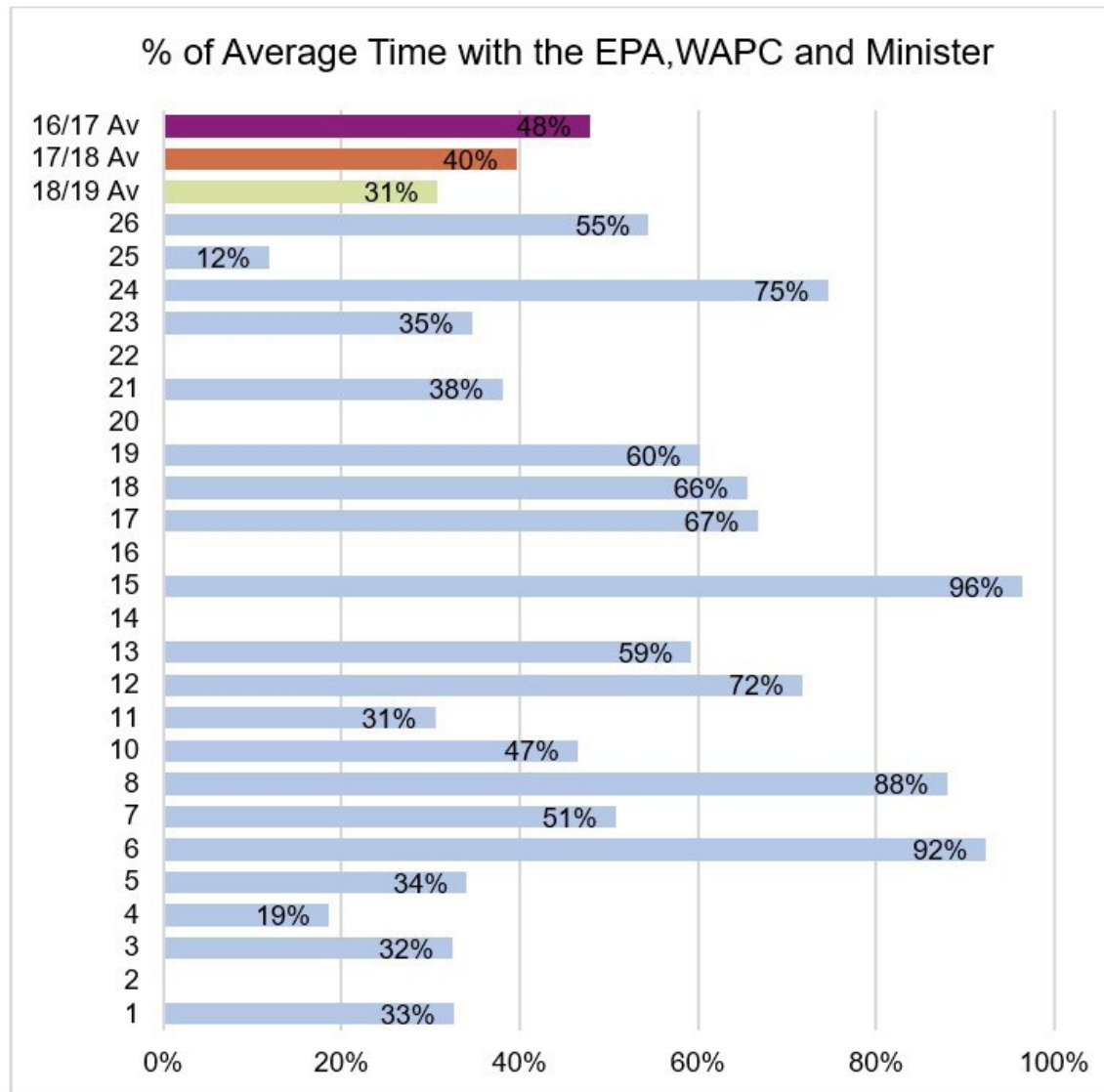


In many cases, a significant amount of the amendment processing time occurs while awaiting the advice of the EPA and after the amendment is sent to the WAPC for Ministerial endorsement. On average, 31% of amendment time is associated with the State Government processes. A comparison for all Local Governments can be seen on page 19 and 20.

A more detailed breakdown of the time spent on each stage of the process is shown on the right.

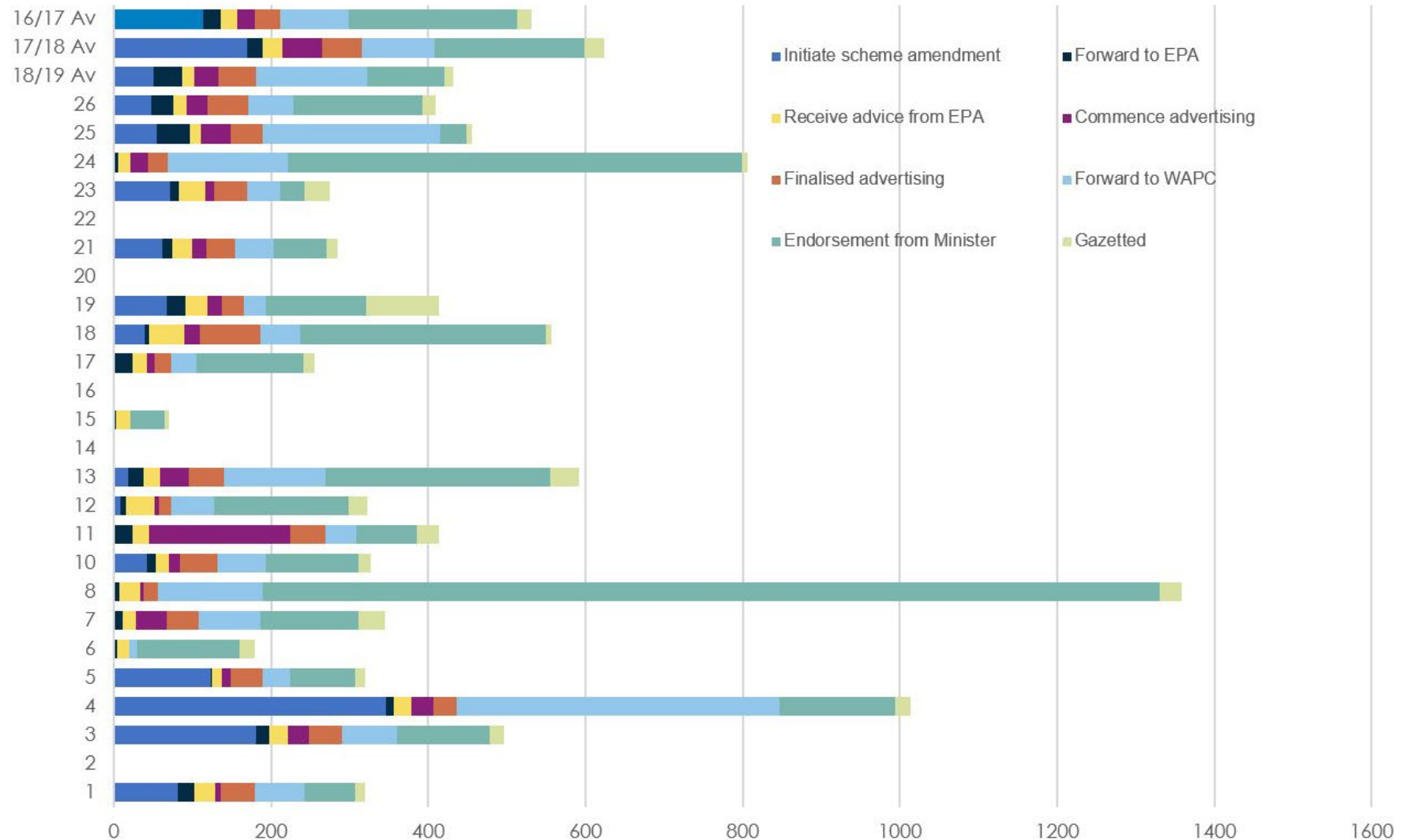
Average
31%
time with State Government





Note: Local Governments 2, 9, 14 and 16 did not finalise an amendment in 2018/19. Local Governments 20 and 22 did not provide enough information to calculate average times.

Detailed average time (days) taken to finalise amendment



5 Approvals

5.1 Timeliness

The Benchmark Councils are efficient at processing applications with 93% of all applications being processed within statutory timeframes. Whilst this represents a reduction over previous years, it should be noted that there is a wider range of Local Governments participating in this year's survey.

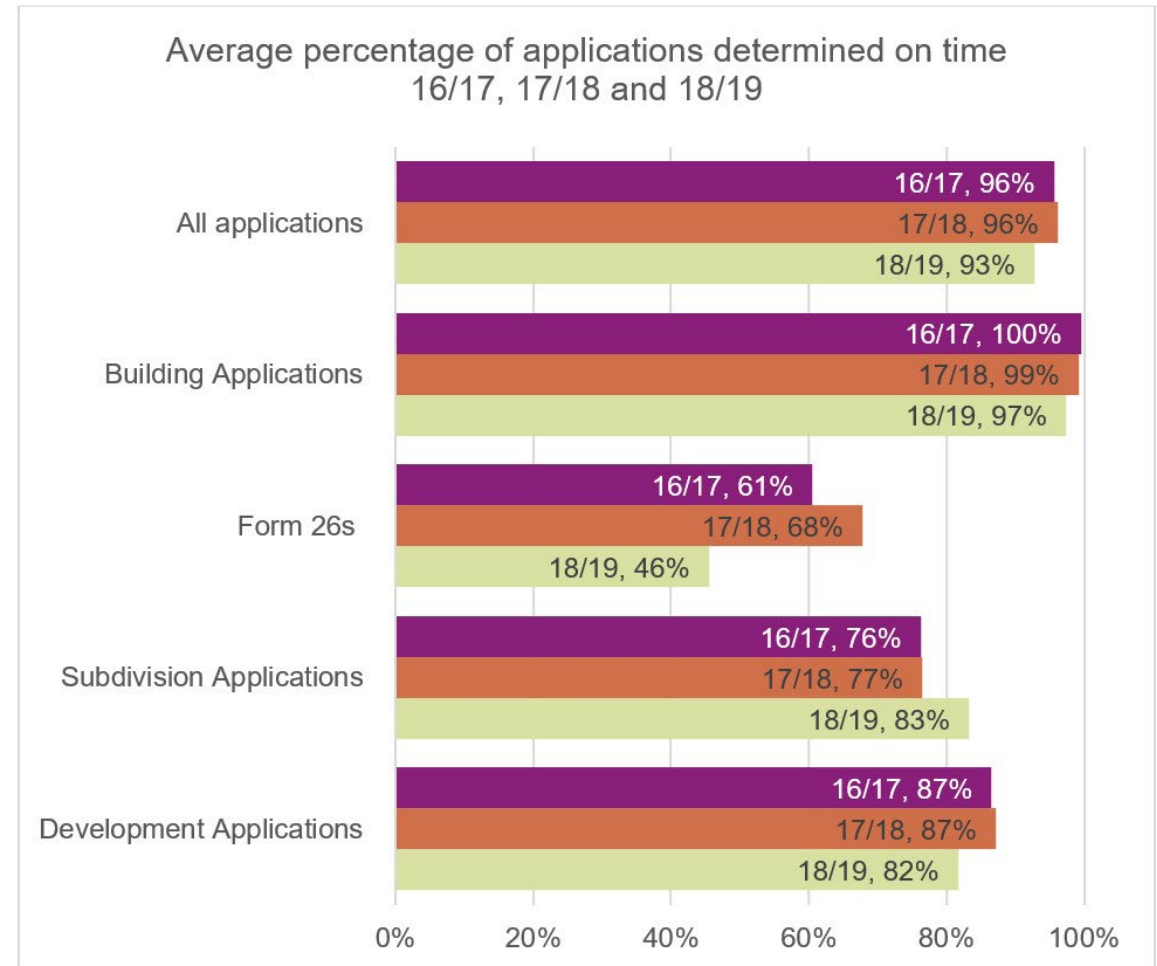
This indicator is a composite of the following activities:

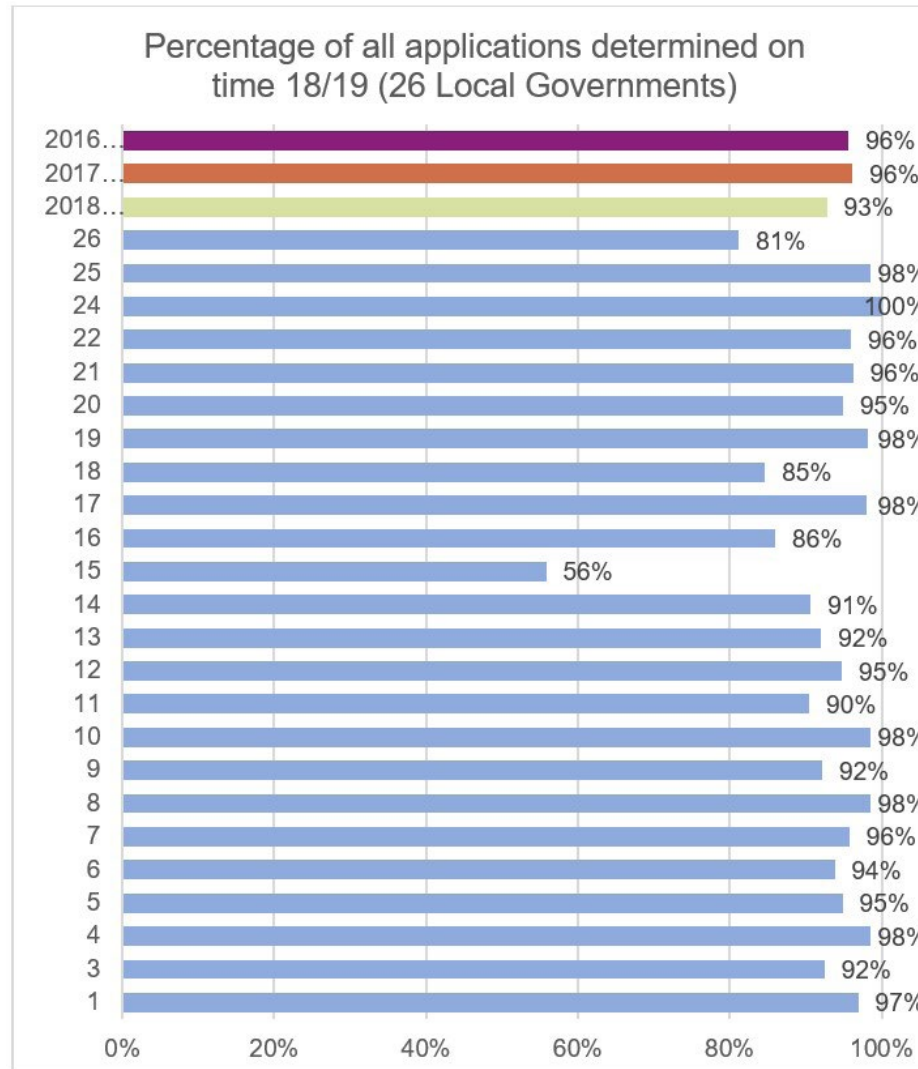
1. Development applications
2. Subdivision referrals
3. Form 26s; and
4. Building applications.

The performance of individual Local Governments is influenced by whether Local Governments use "stop the clock" when assessing applications and how this is applied. In addition, some Local Governments could not provide data for all of the categories being compiled.

Average

93%
Approved
within time-
frames



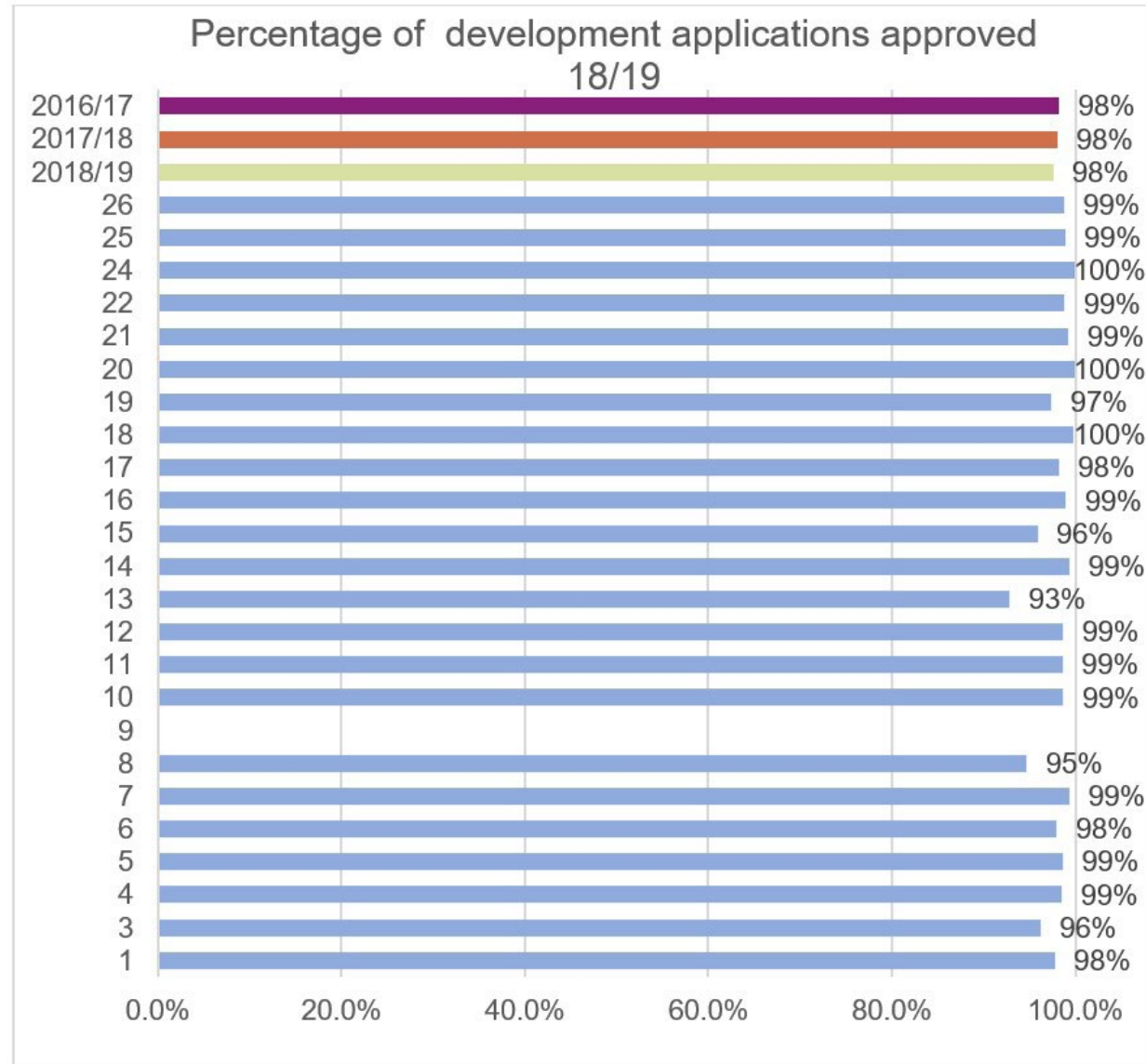


One Local Government processed less than 60% of applications and referrals within statutory timeframes (see figure above).

5.2 Development Applications

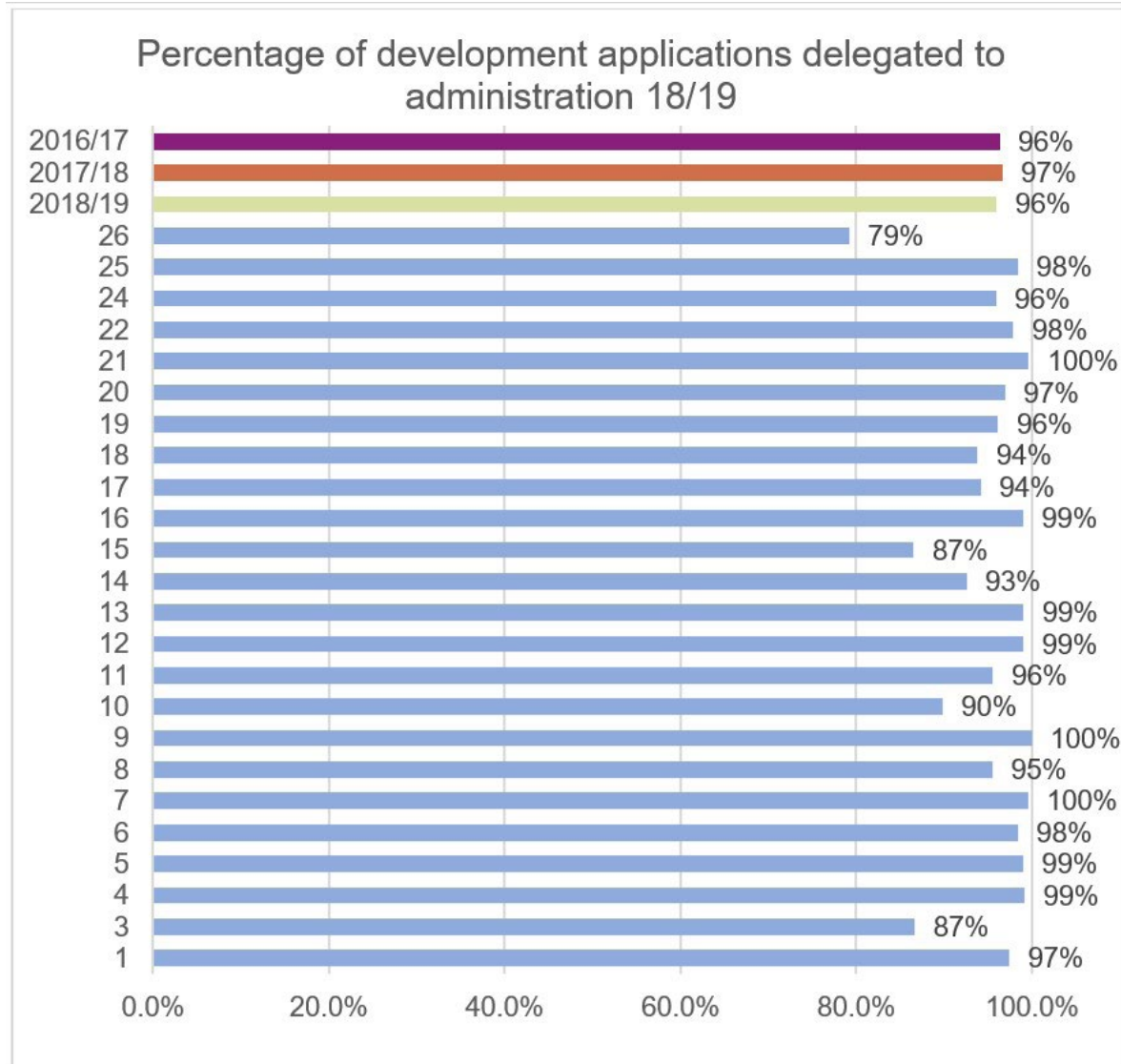
Some 98% of all development applications are approved. This score is high for all Benchmark Councils and is consistent with previous years. The lowest rate of approvals is Local Government 13 at 93% (see figure below).

98%
of applications
approved



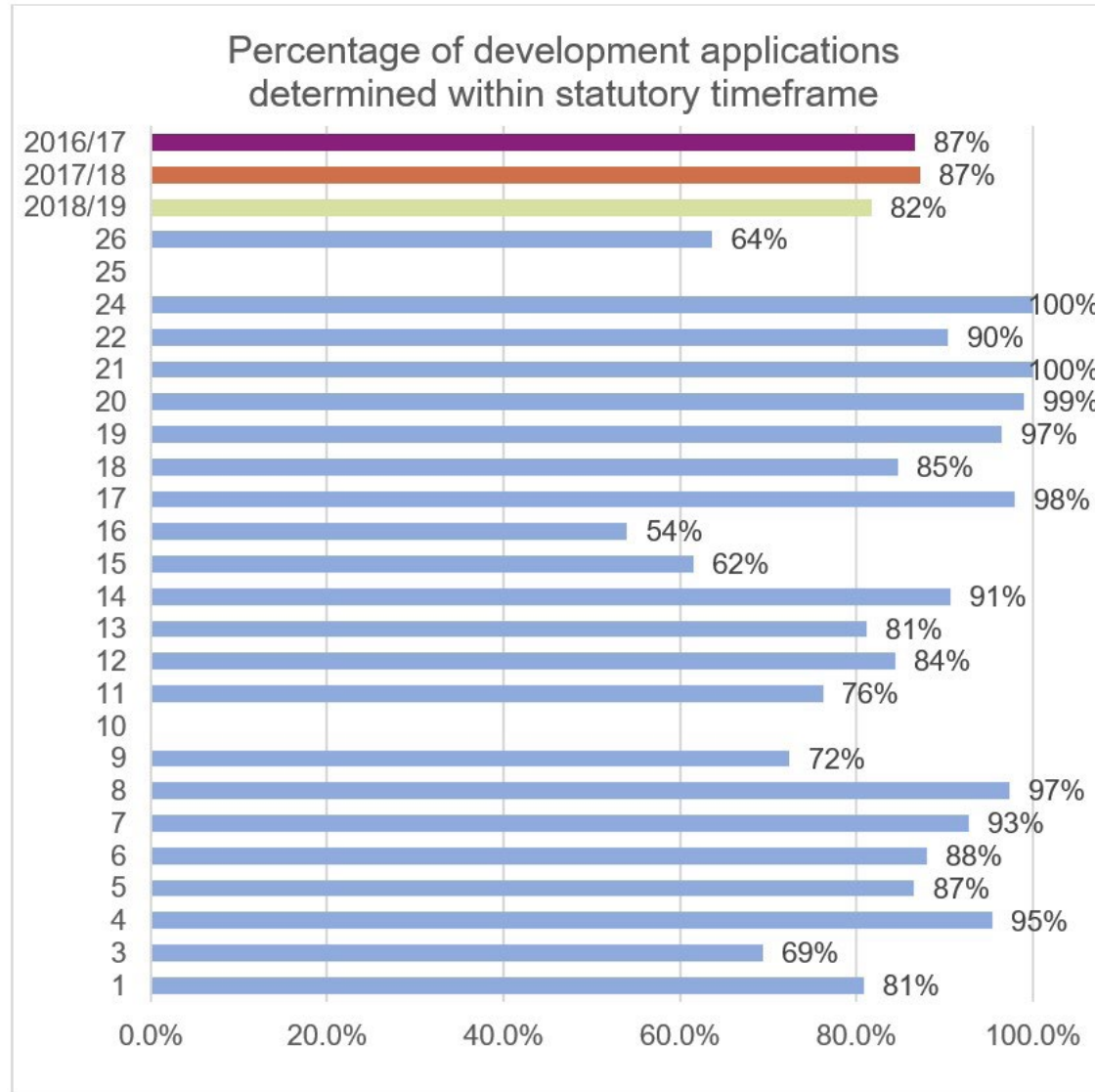
On average 96% of development applications are approved under delegated authority. Two Local Governments approved 100% of development applications under delegation. Local Government 25 had the lowest level of delegation at 79%.

96%
of applications are approved under delegation



On average, 82% of development applications are determined within the required statutory time frames of 60 days and 90 days respectively. However, there are significant variations within the Benchmark Group. Six Local Governments have rates of less than 70%.

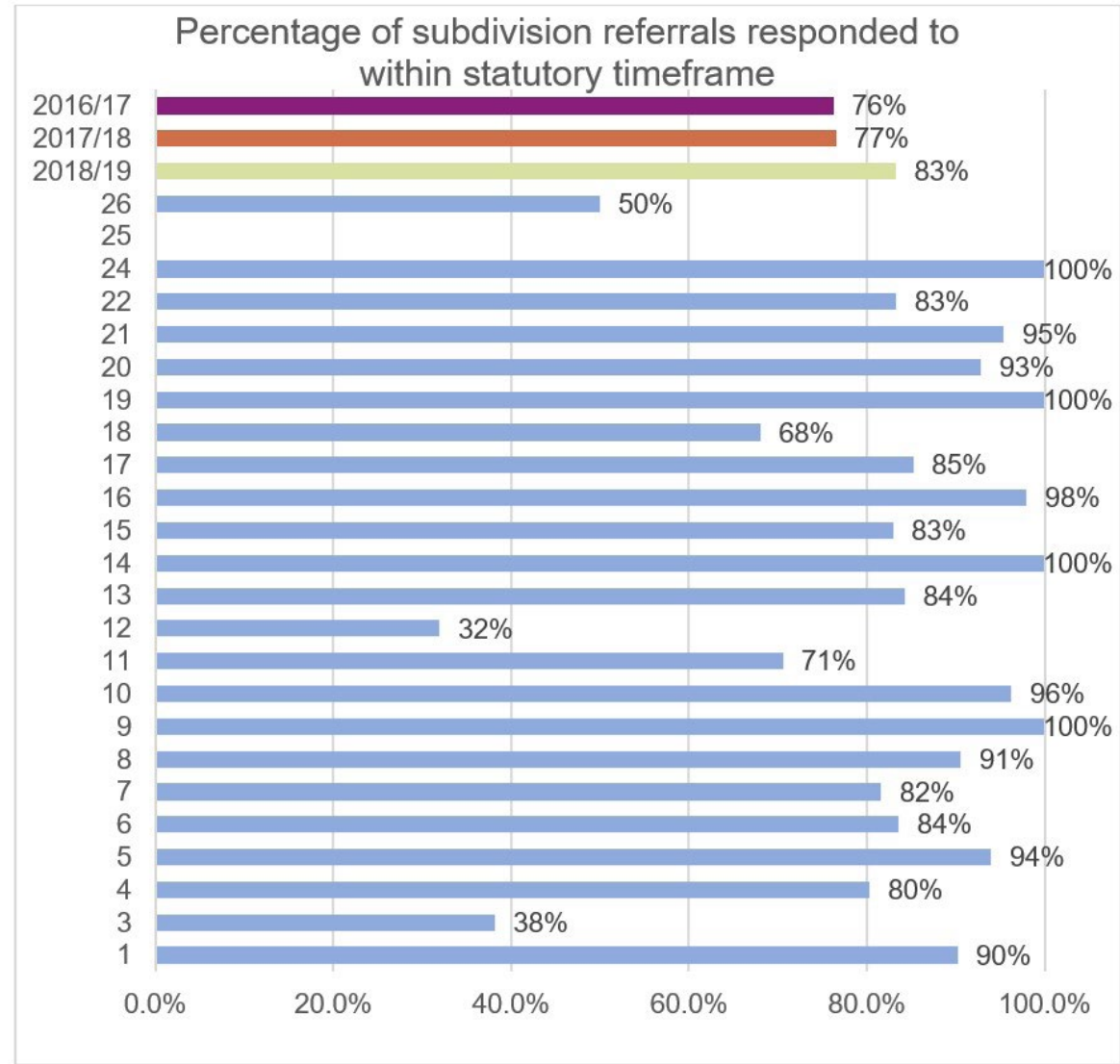
82%
of development applications are approved on time



5.3 Subdivision Referrals

On average 83% of subdivision referrals are responded to within the statutory timeframe. This is an improvement over the previous years. While four Local Governments had processing levels of less than 70% this is an improvement on last year.

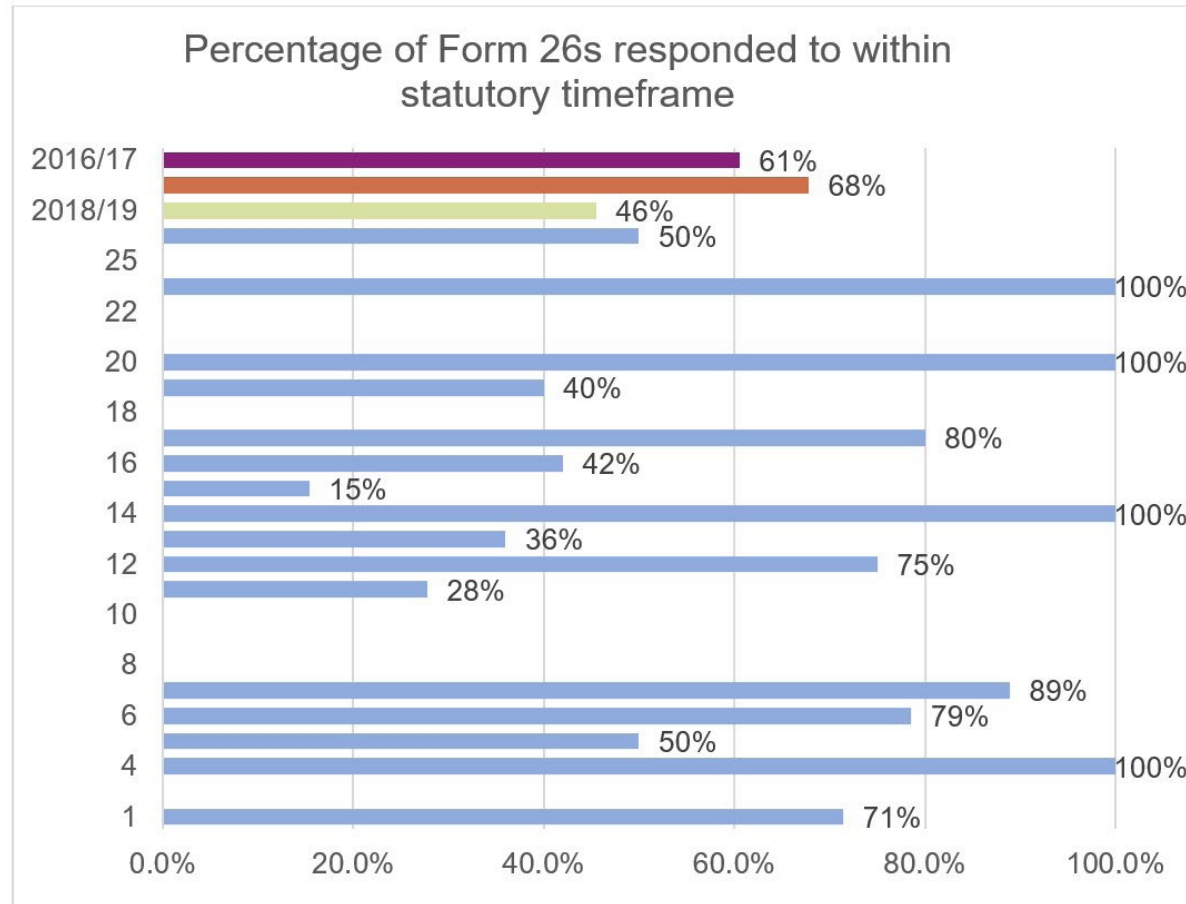
83%
of subdivision referrals responded on time



5.4 Form 26

Form 26 processing has the lowest overall level of efficiency of the planning and building processed reviewed. It is highly variable, with rates ranging from 15% to 100% (see figure below). This data was also difficult to collect in previous years.

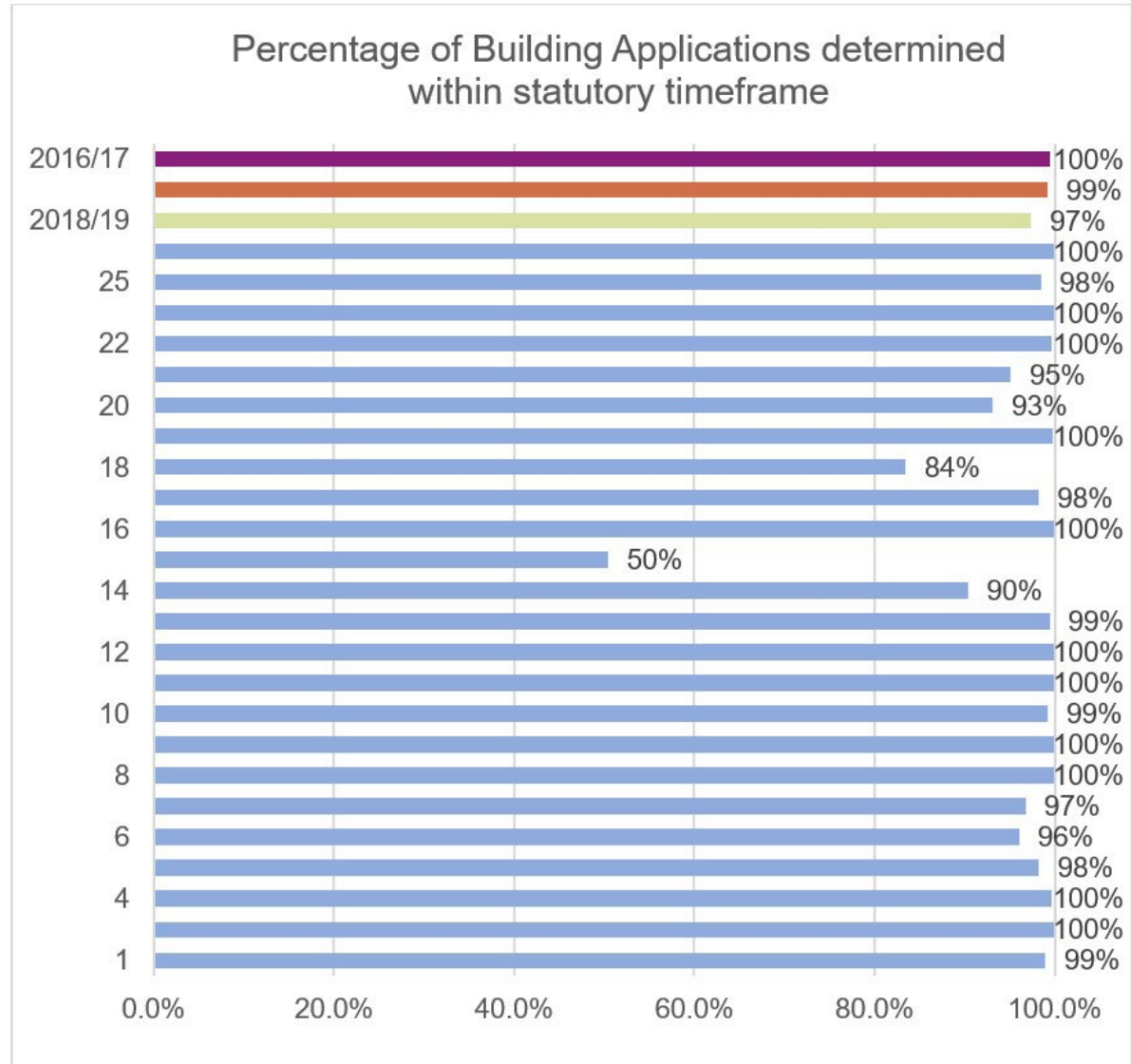
46%
of Form 26
approvals
responded on time



5.5 Building Approvals

The processing of building applications is particularly efficient with an average of 97% of applications approved within statutory timeframes. Whilst most Local Governments process more than 90% of building approvals in a timely manner, three fall below this threshold.

97%
of building
approvals
responded on time

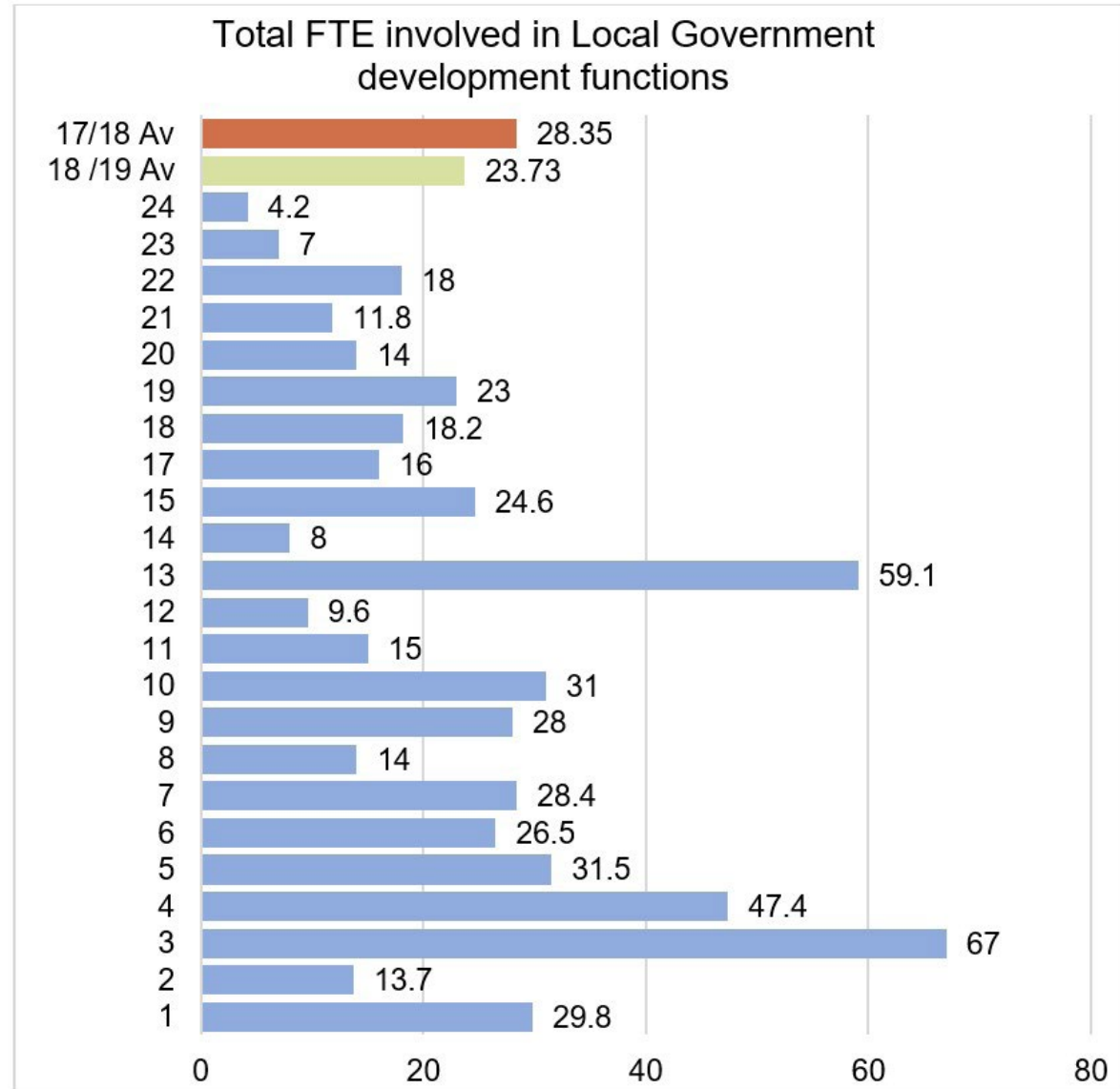


6 Resources

There is an average of 23.7 FTE involved in the planning and development functions of the participating Local Governments. Not surprisingly, larger local governments have more FTE than smaller ones (Figure on the right). The proportion of smaller Local Governments taking part in the project has grown and this has led to a reduction in the overall average number of FTEs for 18/19.

23.7

**FTE associated
with planning
and development**

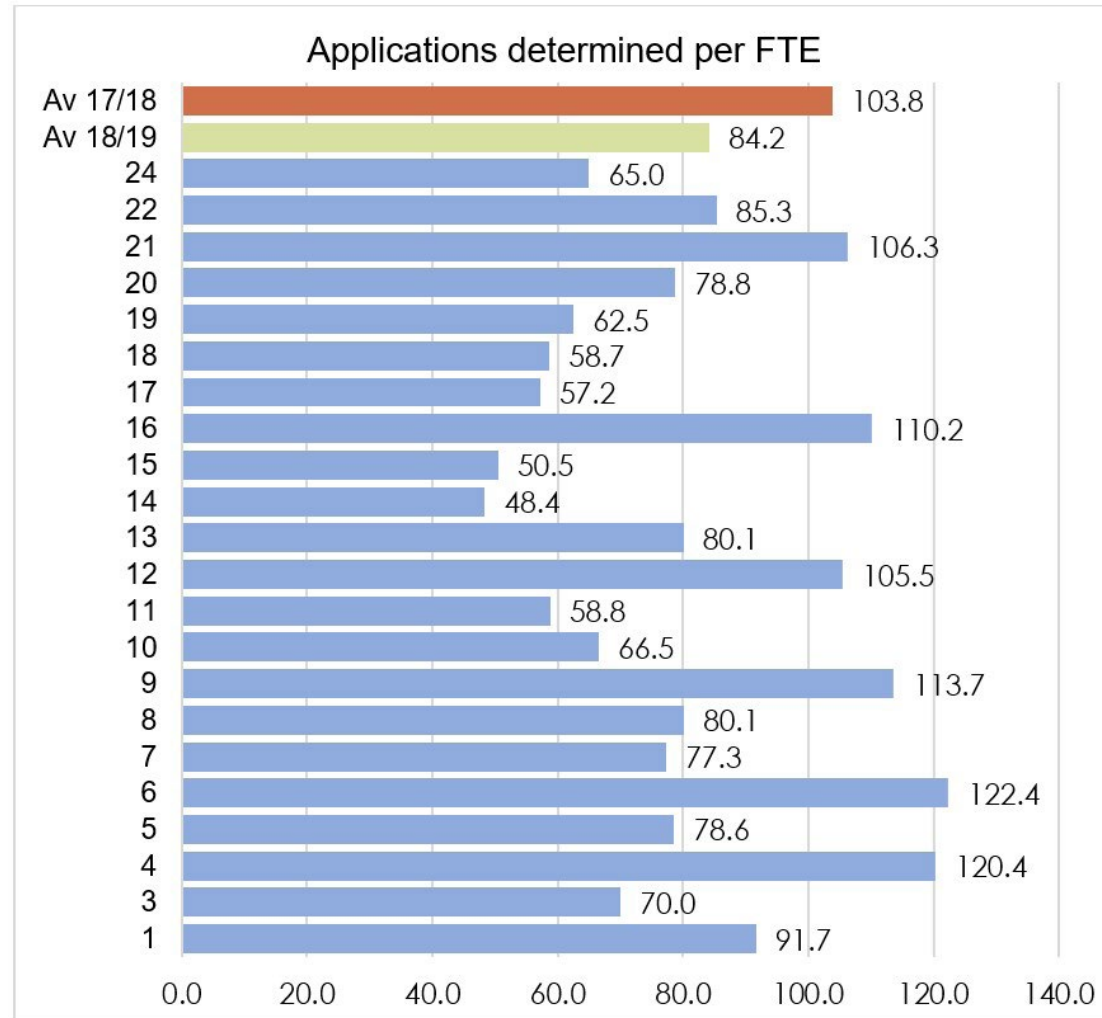
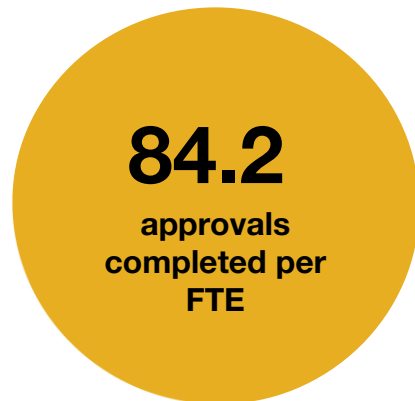


A basic efficiency indicator:

Total applications approved or responded to in 2018/19

total FTE

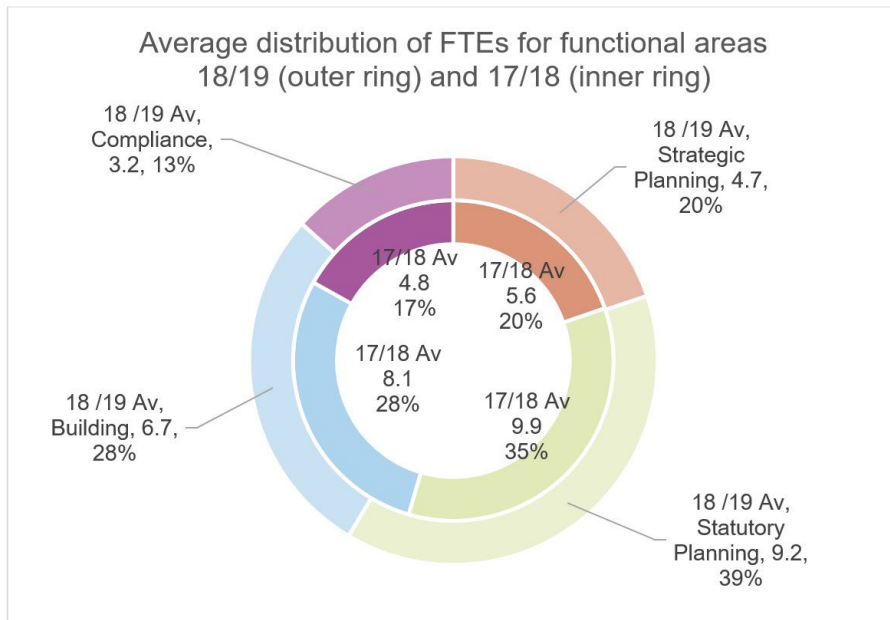
can be derived from the data collected. Four Local Governments who could not provide information in one or more categories have been excluded from this analysis. Whilst there are potential problems with this indicator, it can provide some insights into the relative scale of activity for the benchmark group.



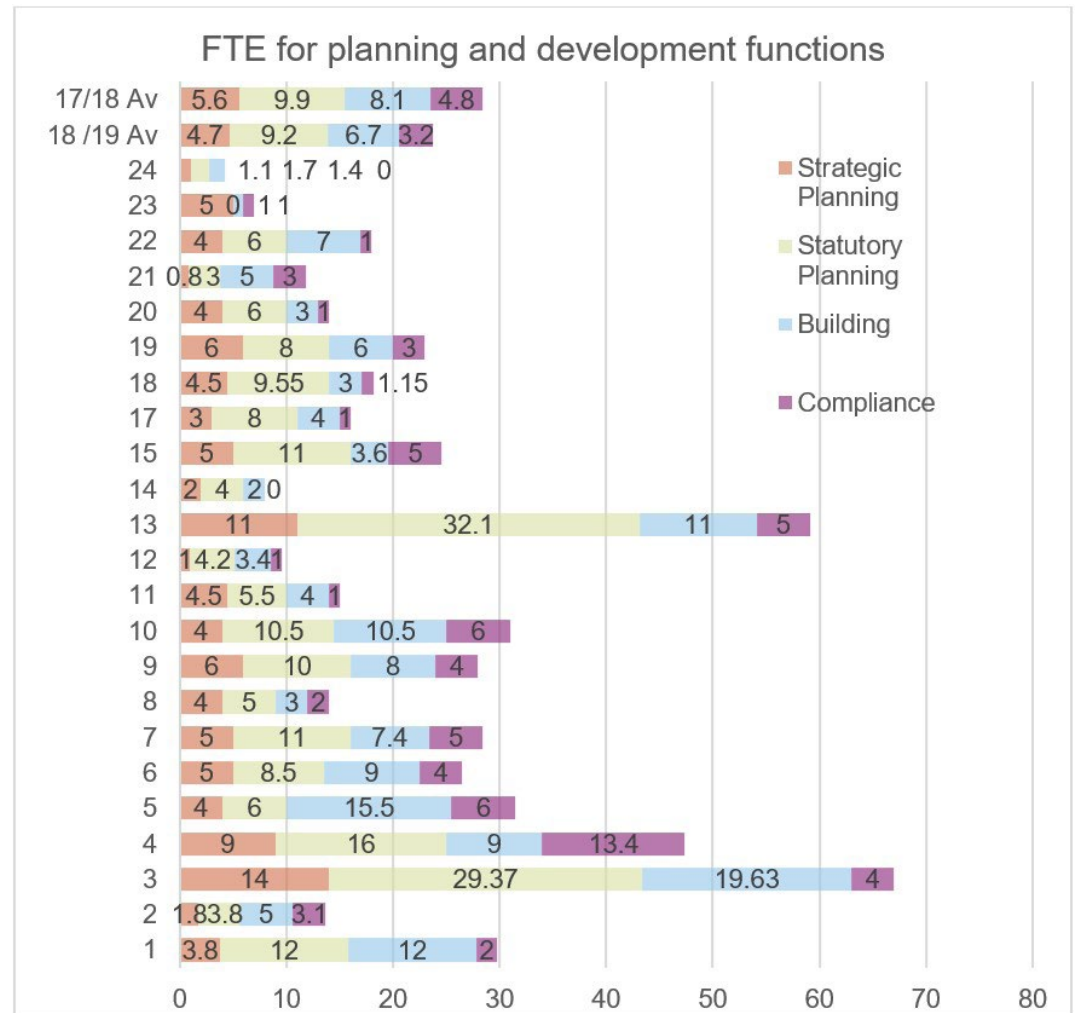
6.1 FTE for Functional Areas

Based on data provided by Local Governments an average Local Government would comprise:

- 20% strategic
- 39% statutory
- 28% building; and
- 13% compliance.



Not surprisingly, there are some variations between Local Governments (see figure below).



7 Data Based on Local Government Size and Development Status

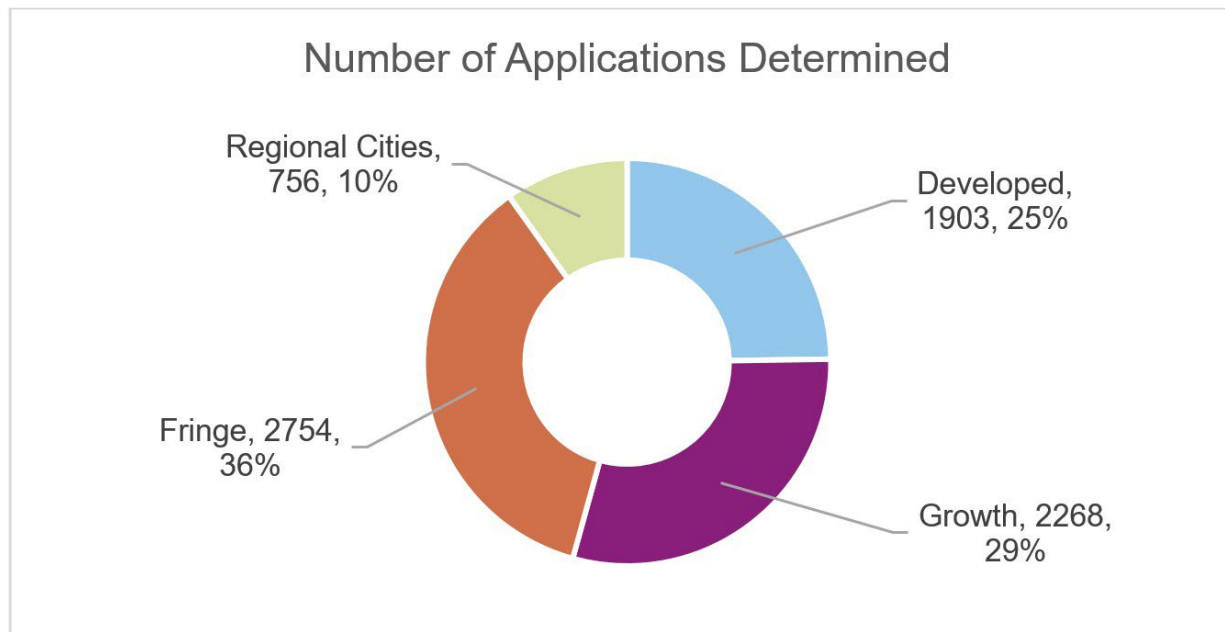
The participation of Local Governments provides the opportunity to compare categories of Local Government. Section 2 identifies four categories:

1. Developed,
2. Growth,
3. Fringe Growth, and
4. Regional Cities.

The categorisation of Local Governments and the review of performance by the categories has the potential to provide further insight into the way that different Local Governments perform.

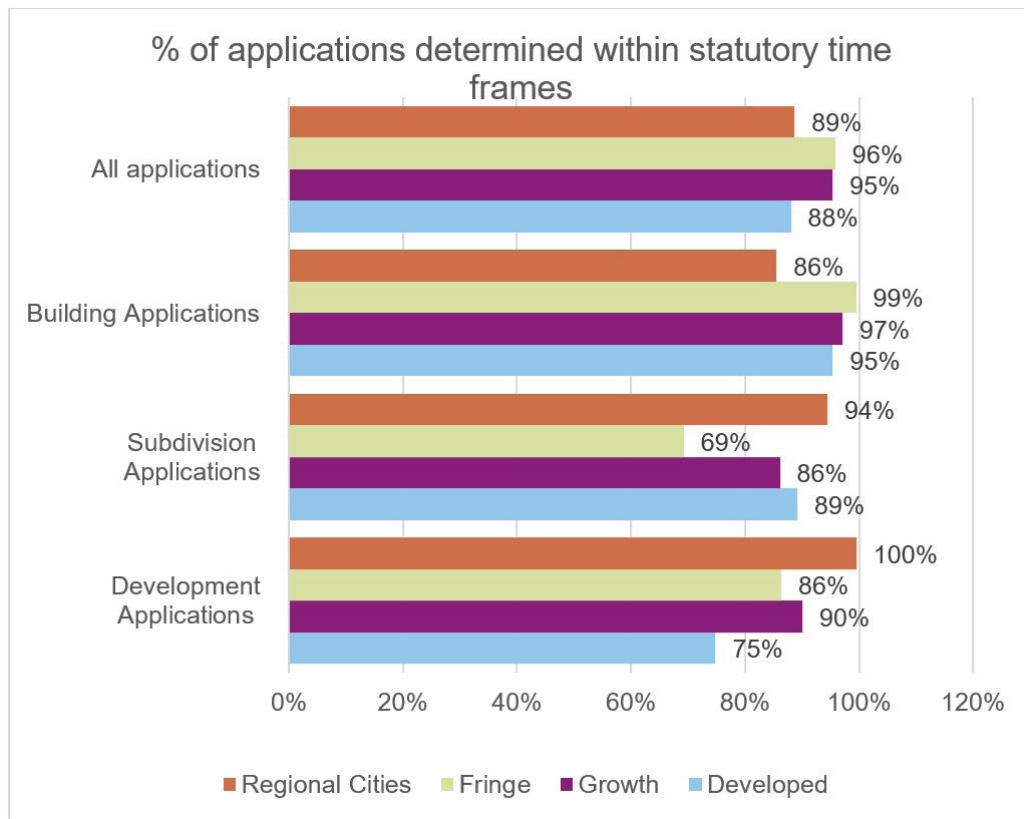
7.1 Approvals

Fringe growth Local Governments accounted for 36% of applications determined by participating Local Governments. Regional Cities accounted for the lowest percentage of applications at 10%.



Fringe Growth Local Governments were the most efficient at determining applications within the required statutory timeframes. In general, Developed Local Governments were slightly less efficient than the other groupings (with the exception of processing subdivision application referrals).

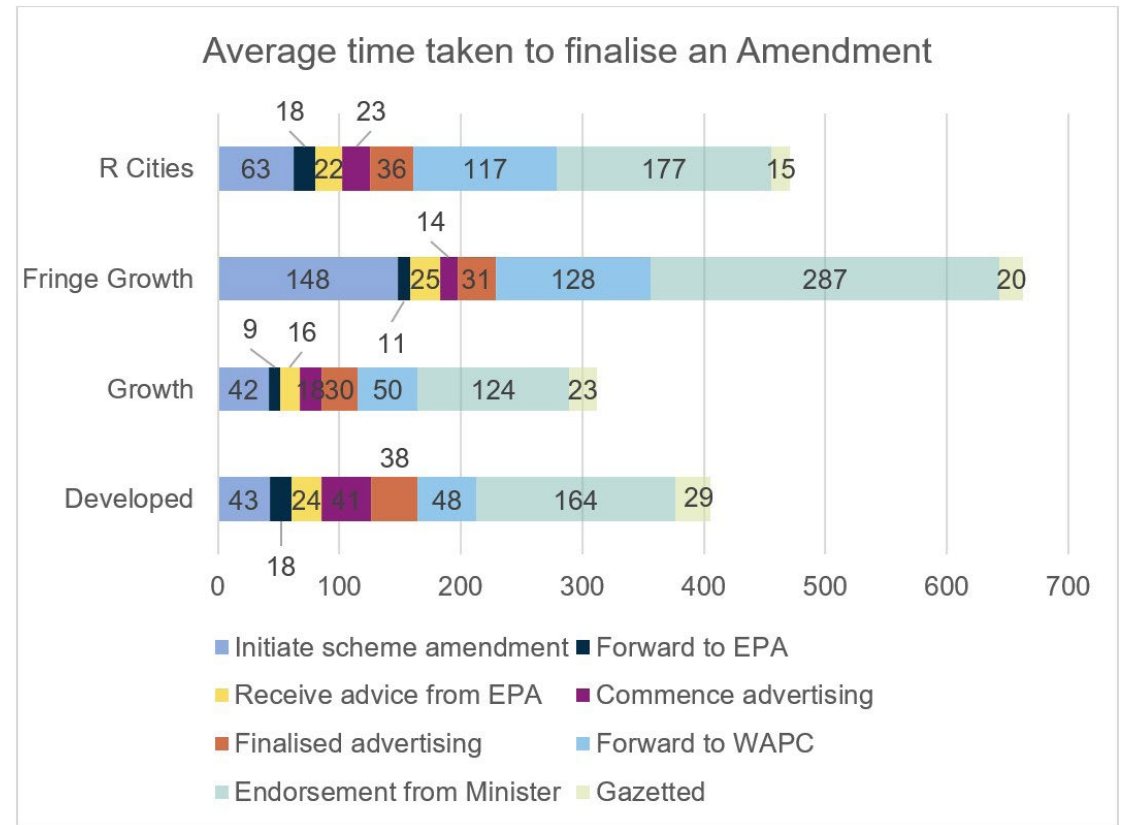
% of applications approved within the statutory timeframe	Developed	Growth	Fringe Growth	Regional Cities
Development Applications	75%	90%	86%	100%
Subdivision Applications	89%	86%	69%	94%
Building Applications	95%	97%	99%	86%
Overall	88%	95%	96%	89%



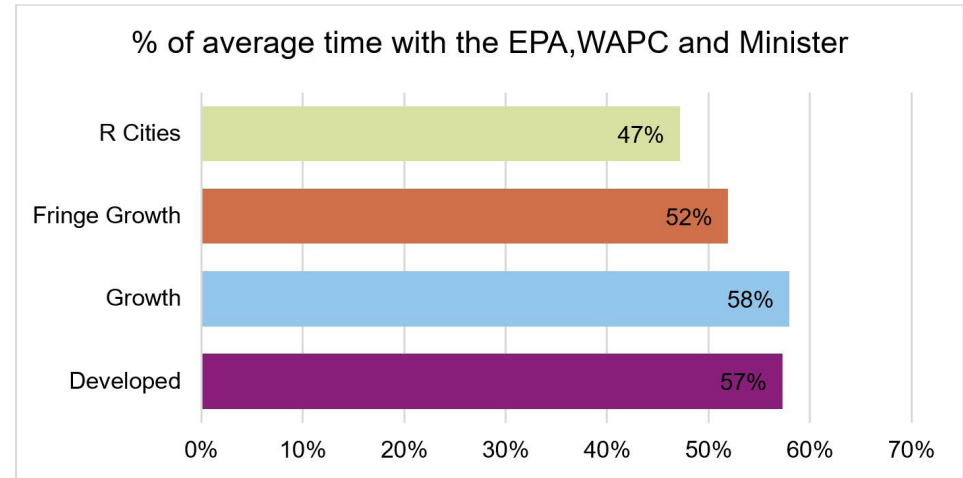
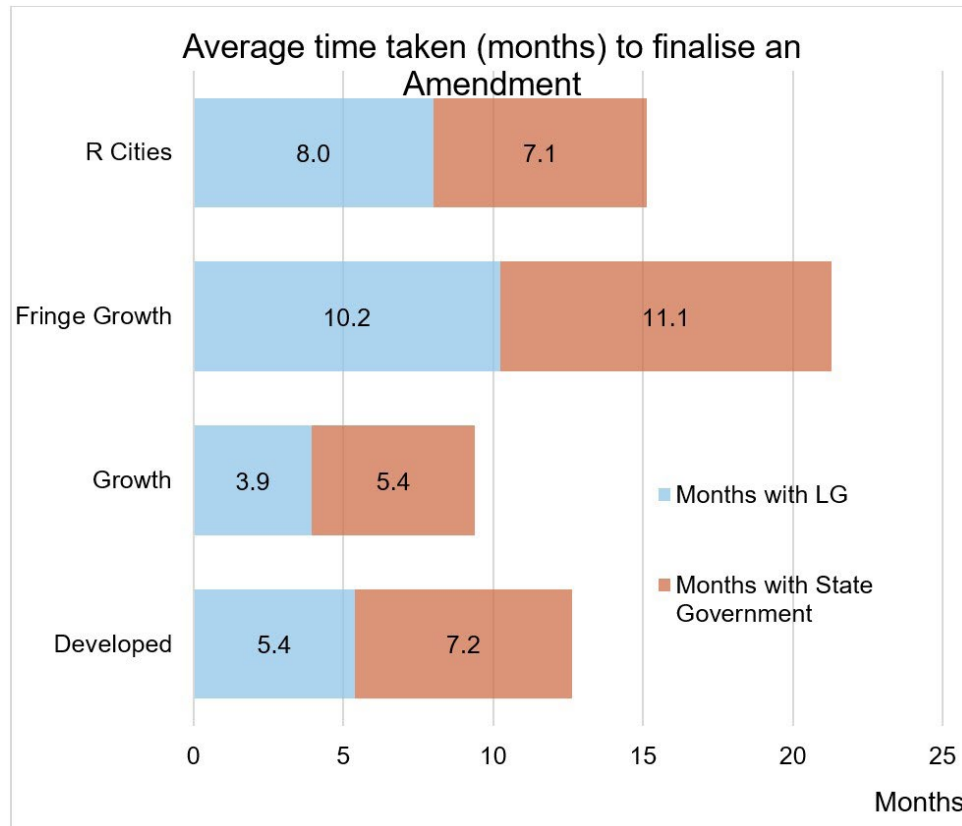
7.2 Scheme Amendments

Fringe growth Local Governments take the longest to complete scheme amendments. Growth Local Governments are the most efficient at completing amendments. It takes longer for a fringe growth Local Government to initiate an amendment once it has received one. It also takes longer for the Minister to endorse an amendment from a fringe Local Government.

Activity	Developed	Growth	Fringe Growth	Regional Cities
Initiate scheme amendment	43	42	148	63
Forward to EPA	18	9	11	18
Receive advice from EPA	24	16	25	22
Commence advertising	41	18	14	23
Finalised advertising	38	30	31	36
Forward to WAPC	48	50	128	117
Endorsement from Minister	164	124	287	177
Gazetted	29	23	20	15
Days taken to complete amendment	379	282	638	454
Months	12.6	9.4	21.3	15.1
Days with State Government	217	163	332	214
% with State	57%	58%	52%	47%
Months with LG	5.4	3.9	10.2	8.0
Months with State Government	7.2	5.4	11.1	7.1
% time with State	57%	58%	52%	47%



Time with State Government Agencies makes up a significant proportion of the time it takes to finalise amendments.



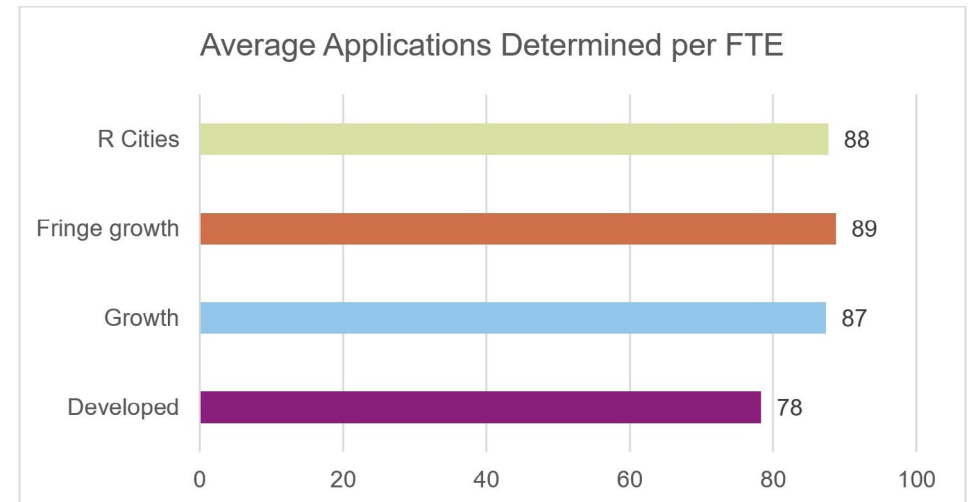
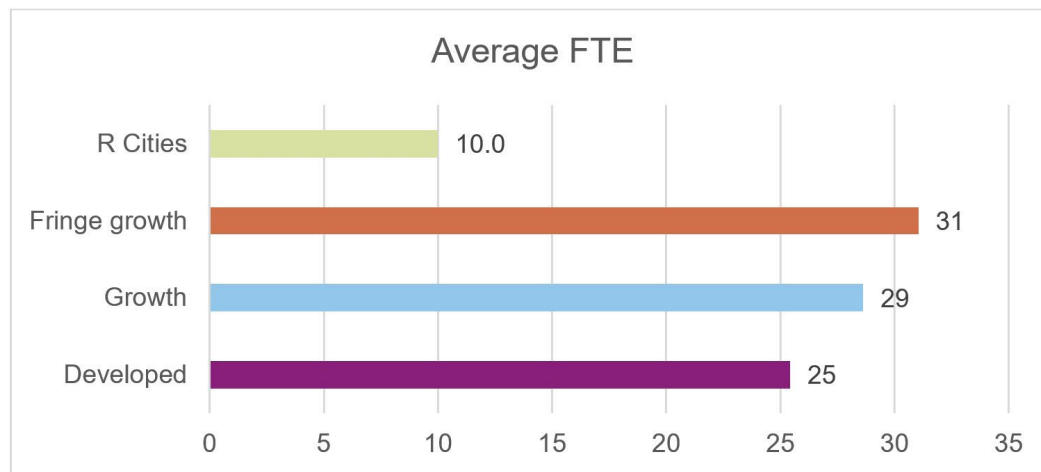
7.3 Resources

Summary Table Number of FTEs				
Activity	Developed	Growth	Fringe	R Cities
Strategic Planning	5.3	4.7	5.3	2.7
Statutory Planning	11.0	10.0	10.0	2.7
Building	5.2	9.0	9.2	2.6
Compliance	2.5	5.0	5.6	1.3
Total	24.0	28.6	31.0	9.3

7.3.1 Number of FTE

Fringe Growth Governments have the highest number of FTE associated with planning and development functions (including building). Regional City Local Governments have the lowest number of FTE.

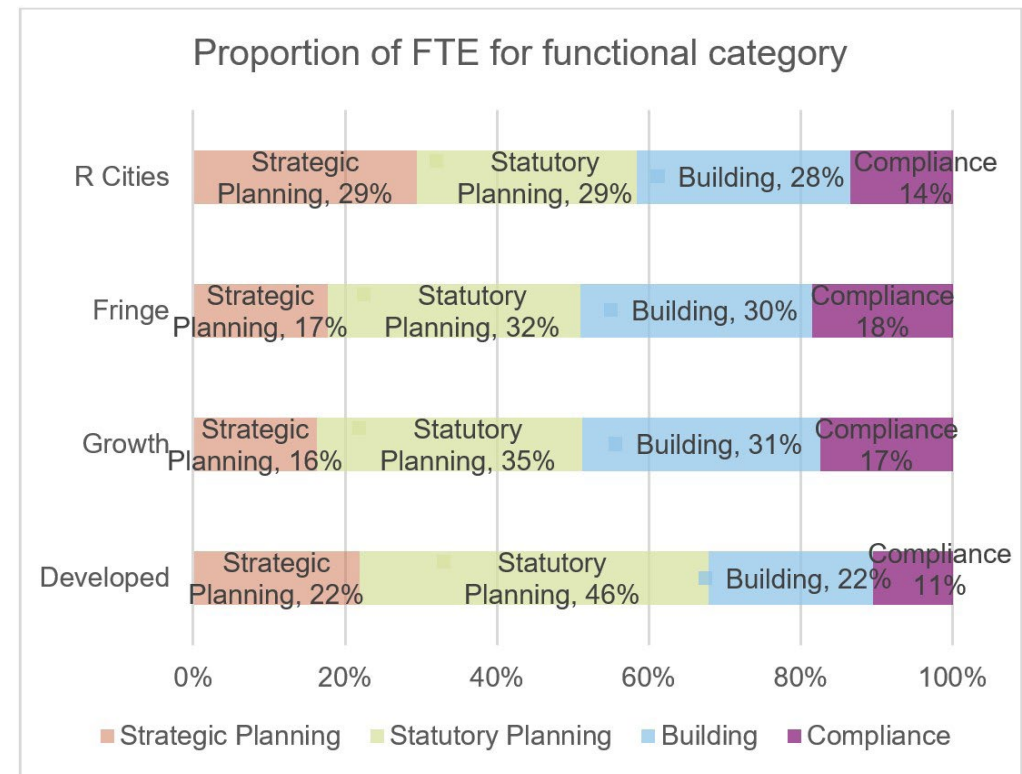
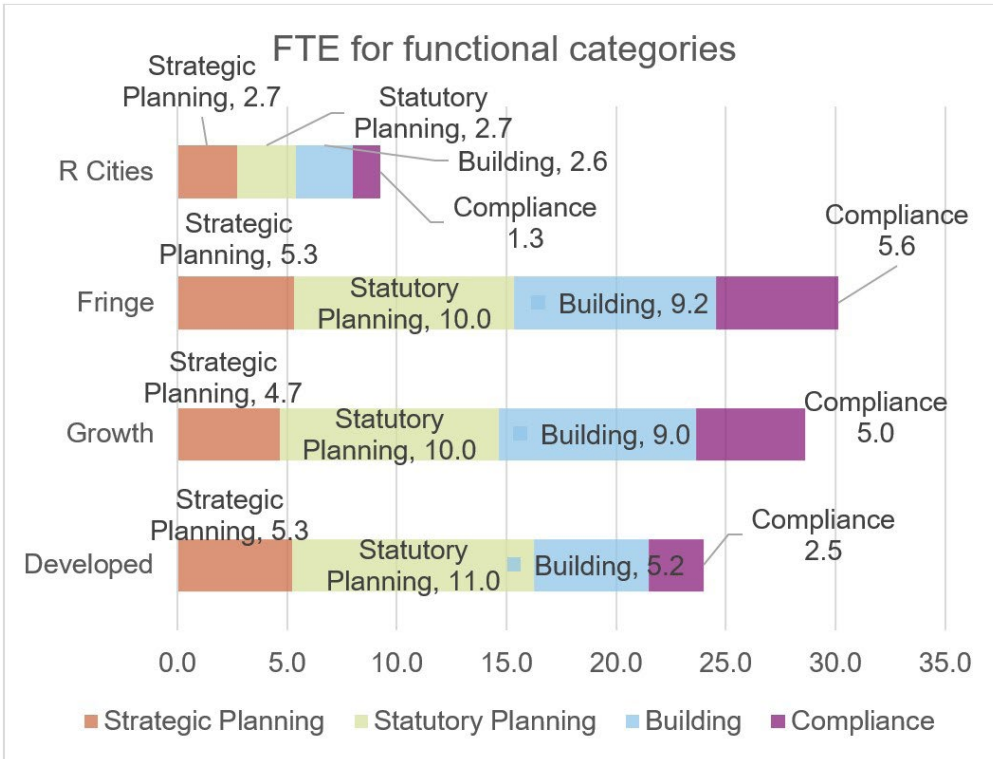
There is little difference in the processing rates per FTE (see graph below).



7.3.2 Distribution of FTE

The distribution of FTE between planning functional areas can be seen in the figure below. These figures suggest that there are differences in the distribution of FTE between the four Local Government Groups.

The figure below illustrates these differences. Regional Cities have larger strategic planning areas and Developed Local Governments have a greater focus on statutory planning with almost half of their FTEs involved in this area. Growth and Fringe Local Governments have relatively more FTE associated with building whilst Developed Local Governments have relatively fewer FTE in the compliance area.



8 Where to Next

This Local Government Performance Monitoring Project allows Local Governments the opportunity to provide greater input and feedback into the methods of assessment and the presentation of their yearly statistics.

Each Local Governments involved in this project has been provided with a report that outlines their individual results, while this high-level collated version outlines the significant workload that the Local Government sector as a whole accomplishes within the planning and building functions.

WALGA will continue to discuss participation in this project with other Local Governments, with a view to increasing participation in coming years. For the 2019/20 iteration of the report WALGA will focus on increasing participation from the remaining 'Fringe Growth' and 'Developed' Local Governments within the Perth and Peel Regions, as well as high growth regional Local Governments from the South West Region.

In planning for the future of this project WALGA is cognisant of the work being undertaken by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, as part of their Action Plan for Planning Reform, to establish a framework of reporting planning activity of both Local and State Government authorities.

WALGA is actively participating in the recently established Data Collection Industry Working Group, it is hoped that the experiences and learnings gathered over the past 3 years can be of use to guide the State Government in the formulation of their data collection regime. While WALGA has committed in the short-term to the Local Government Performance Monitoring Project, the final design and purpose of the State Government's data collection regime will ultimately determine the future direction and purpose of this project.

A copy of this report will also be provided to the State Government, Ministers of Planning, Building, and Local Government, and also to other relevant industry associations.

9 Appendix A

9.1 Measurement Framework

A system of performance monitoring should be guided by a series of principles that reflect the roles and responsibilities of Local Government with respect to land use planning.

These could include that:

1. it is a strategic planning led system which reflects both State and Local Government visions for the district. as such it should be an evolving system which responds to changes at both state and local levels;
2. the Local Government statutory planning tools of its scheme and policies should reflect and reinforce the strategic vision;
3. approval processes adopted by council should support certainty and consistency in decision making and provide for transparency; and
4. the system is both accountable and current.

9.2 Best Practice Model

The most important element of a best practice planning model is it that it is led by strategic planning with a clear line of sight between the levels of strategic planning. Statutory planning schemes then follow and should be designed to reflect and deliver strategic planning objectives. It is essential that planning strategies and schemes are kept up to date and reflect current thinking with regards to State and Local Government plans and policies. Best practice systems are also based around efficient and effective approvals processes and a system for monitoring and reporting performance.



Figure 1 Best Practice Model for Land Use Planning

9.3 Potential Performance Indicators

The following indicators were developed and refined through a series of workshops with the Benchmark Councils.

Performance Indicators	Responses
STRATEGIC PLANNING	
Local Planning Strategy	
• Current (2011 or later)	Yes/No
• Older than 2011	Date
Currently being developed or reviewed	Yes/No
Stage of development or review	
1. Council Resolution	
2. Draft Plan Developed	
3. Submitted to WAPC for approval to advertise	
4. Draft Plan Advertised	
5. Plan amended, adopted and forwarded to WAPC	
6. Plan Endorsed	
STATUTORY PLANNING	
Local Planning Scheme	
Current (2011 or later)	Yes/No
Date of most recent comprehensive review audit, or consolidation	Date
Stage of development or review	
1. Council Resolution	
2. Draft Scheme Developed	
3. Submitted to WAPC for approval to advertise	
4. Draft Scheme Advertised	
5. Scheme amended, adopted and forwarded to WAPC	
6. Approved by Minister	
7. Scheme Gazetted	
Scheme Amendments¹	
Date of most recent amendment(s)	Commenced Completed
Number of Basic Amendments finalised in the financial year	Number
Time taken to complete minor amendment	Time
Number of Standard Amendments finalised in the financial year	
Time taken to complete standard amendment	
Number of Complex Amendments completed in the financial year	Number
Time taken to complete major amendment	Time
Time taken to complete Development Contribution Plan amendments	
<i>Structure Plans (not in the first round of assessment)</i>	<i>Number Time</i>
<i>Activity centre plans required (based on requirements of the Activity Centres Policy)</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Number activity centre plans completed</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Other Required Structure Plans?</i>	<i>Number</i>

Performance Indicators	Responses
APPROVALS PROCESSES	
Development Applications	
Number of Applications	Number
Number of Applications determined	Number
Number of Application approved	% of determined
Applications dealt with under delegated approval	% of determined
Applications required to be dealt within 60 days	Number
Applications dealt with in 60 days	Number
<i>Administration recommendations overturned by Council</i>	<i>% of determined</i>
<i>Number of applications determined by DAP</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Number of RAR recommendations overturned by DAP</i>	<i>Number</i>
Subdivision Applications	
Number of Subdivision Applications	Number
Number determined within 42 days	% of determined
Number of Form 24s	Number
Number determined in 40 days	% of determined
Number of Form 26s	Number
Number determined in 30 days	% of determined
Building Permits	
Number of Building Permit applications received (all)	Number
Compliance with processing timeframes - certified (10 days) and uncertified (25 Days)	% of determined
RESOURCING	
Number of FTE in functional areas of	% of FTE in each functional area Total FTE
• strategic	
• statutory	
• building	
• compliance	
Efficiency Total Approvals and referral responses/ Total FTE	
MONITORING	
Do you have a monitoring and reporting mechanism for planning?	
Where do you report planning indicators?	
1. Internally only	
2. On website	
3. As audited indicators in Annual Report	

¹ Classification of Basic, Standard and Major amendments only applied after October 2016 therefore won't apply to all amendments finalised in 2016/17

10 Appendix B

Local Governments have been classified on three characteristics: populations, growth and density.

Local Government	Population	Growth	Density	Classification
Stirling (C)	Large	Medium	High	Developed
Bayswater (C)	Medium	Medium	High	Developed
Victoria Park (T)	Small	Medium	High	Developed
Vincent (C)	Small	Medium	High	Developed
Fremantle (C)	Small	Medium	High	Developed
Joondalup (C)	Large	Low	High	Developed
Melville (C)	Medium	Low	High	Developed
South Perth (C)	Medium	Low	High	Developed
Subiaco (C)	Small	Low	High	Developed
Belmont (C)	Small	Medium	Medium	Developed
Gosnells (C)	Large	Medium	Medium	Growth
Canning (C)	Medium	Low	Medium	Growth
Cockburn (C)	Large	High	Medium	Growth
Mandurah (C)	Medium	Medium	Low	Fringe Growth
Mundaring (S)	Small	Low	Low	Fringe Growth
Kalamunda (C)	Medium	Low	Low	Fringe Growth
Wanneroo (C)	Large	High	Low	Fringe Growth
Swan (C)	Large	High	Low	Fringe Growth
Rockingham (C)	Large	High	Low	Fringe Growth
Armadale (C)	Medium	High	Low	Fringe Growth
Kwinana (C)	Medium	High	Low	Fringe Growth
Broome (S)	Small	Medium	Very Low	Regional City
Greater Geraldton (C)	Small	Low	Very Low	Regional City
Port Hedland (T)	Small	Low	Very Low	Regional City
Bunbury (C)	Small	Low	Low	Regional City



The following ABS Regional Population Growth (2017 and 2019) Catalogue Number 3218.0 has been used as source data. Data has been standardised by setting the highest value as 1.00 and calculating all other values relative to the highest value.

Local Government	ER Population at 30 June		Standardised Population	Growth		Standardised Growth	Area km2	Population density 2018 persons/km2	Standardised Density
	2008	2018		Population Change 2008 - 2018					
	no	no.		no.	%				
Armadale (C)	53,735	87634	0.40	33899	63%	0.8	559.5	156.6	0.0494
Bayswater (C)	59,484	68232	0.31	8748	15%	0.2	34.6	1971.1	0.6214
Belmont (C)	32,742	41510	0.19	8768	27%	0.4	39.8	1042.3	0.3286
Broome (S)	14,577	16952	0.08	2375	16%	0.2	54401.8	0.3	0.0001
Bunbury (C)	31,152	31776	0.14	624	2%	0.0	65.4	485.8	0.1532
Canning (C)	83,123	92965	0.42	9842	12%	0.2	64.9	1432.9	0.4517
Cockburn (C)	81,453	112165	0.51	30712	38%	0.5	167.9	668.1	0.2106
Fremantle (C)	26,648	30868	0.14	4220	16%	0.2	19.0	1623.8	0.5119
Gosnells (C)	98,035	123325	0.56	25290	26%	0.3	127.3	968.8	0.3054
Greater Geraldton (C)	35,812	38738	0.18	2926	8%	0.1	9909.0	3.9	0.0012
Joondalup (C)	157,225	160031	0.73	2806	2%	0.0	98.9	1617.6	0.5100
Kalamunda (C)	52,560	58946	0.27	6386	12%	0.2	324.3	181.8	0.0573
Kwinana (C)	24,960	43511	0.20	18551	74%	1.0	120.0	362.6	0.1143
Mandurah (C)	64,940	85302	0.39	20362	31%	0.4	174.9	487.7	0.1538
Melville (C)	97,911	101940	0.46	4029	4%	0.1	52.9	1928.8	0.6081
Mundaring (S)	36,569	39139	0.18	2570	7%	0.1	643.2	60.9	0.0192
Port Hedland (T)	14,129	14975	0.07	846	6%	0.1	18417.1	0.8	0.0003
Rockingham (C)	92,235	133389	0.61	41154	45%	0.6	257.5	518.0	0.1633
South Perth (C)	41,233	43554	0.20	2321	6%	0.1	19.8	2198.4	0.6931
Stirling (C)	189,261	220249	1.00	30988	16%	0.2	104.7	2103.1	0.6630
Subiaco (C)	17,669	17106	0.08	-563	-3%	0.0	5.6	3044.7	0.9599
Swan (C)	100,580	143374	0.65	42794	43%	0.6	1043.0	137.5	0.0433
Victoria Park (T)	30,264	36601	0.17	6337	21%	0.3	17.9	2040.2	0.6432
Vincent (C)	30,279	36088	0.16	5809	19%	0.3	11.4	3172.0	1.0000
Wanneroo (C)	125,837	203679	0.92	77842	62%	0.8	683.3	298.1	0.0940
Total Participating LGs	1,592,413	1982049		389,636	24%				
Total Western Australia	2,176,980	2,595,192		18,212	19%				
Percentage of population in participating LGs	73%	76%		93%					