

# Private Community Purposes Zone and Civic and Community Reserve Local Planning Policy

## **Responsible directorate:** Planning and Community Development

### **Objectives:**

- To create good quality-built form and functional development that contributes towards a sense of place and community.
- To provide for a range of community facilities and uses that are incidental and ancillary to the provision of those facilities, which are compatible with surrounding development.
- To ensure that the standard of development is in keeping with surrounding development and does not negatively affect the amenity of the locality.
- To establish a framework for the assessment of applications for development within this zone and reserve.

### **1. Authority:**

This policy has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 2, Part 2 of the deemed provisions of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* which allows the local government to prepare local planning policies relating to planning and development within the Scheme area.

### **2. Application:**

This policy applies to all non-residential development on “Private Community Purposes” zoned land and “Civic and Community” reserved land in the City of Joondalup. Where equivalent development provisions are contained within an approved precinct structure plan, local development plan or land use specific local planning policy, those provisions shall prevail. Further to the above, the ‘Residential Building’ land use, as defined in the Residential Design Codes Volume 1 (R-Codes), includes either permanent or temporary accommodation. Permanent accommodation falls within the R-Codes definition of residential development and is therefore subject to the provisions of the R-Codes. Temporary accommodation does not fall within the RCodes definition of residential development and is therefore subject to this Policy.

### **3. Definitions:**

In addition to the definitions contained within the City of Joondalup Local Planning Scheme No 3 (the Scheme), the following definitions apply:

**“coastal area”** means land within 300 metres of the horizontal shoreline datum of a coast, as defined within State Planning Policy 2.6 State Coastal Planning Policy.

**“external fixtures”** means utilities, equipment, plant or other structures necessary for a building to achieve efficient, comfortable operating outcomes and may include rainwater storage tanks, air conditioning units, communication, power and water infrastructure, or other fixtures necessary for the use of the building.

**“height”** when used in relation to a building, means the maximum vertical distance between natural ground level and the finished roof height directly above.

**“landscape, landscaping or landscaped”** means land developed with garden beds, shrubs and trees, or by the planting of lawns, and includes such features as rockeries or ornamental ponds.

**“outbuilding”** means an enclosed non-habitable structure that is detached from any dwelling.

**“small scale renewable energy system”** means a small wind energy system of up to 10 kilowatts capacity.

**“screening”** means devices such as obscure glazing, timber screens, external blinds, window hoods and shutters, which:

- are at least 1.6 metres in height;
- are at least 75% obscure;
- are permanently fixed;
- are made of durable material; and
- restrict the view in the direction of overlooking into any adjoining property.

**“visitor”** means a person who is temporarily visiting the facility and is not employed or volunteering at or for the facility.

**“visually permeable”** as defined in the Residential Design Codes Volume 1 means in reference to a wall, gate, door, screen or fence that the vertical surface, when viewed directly from the street or other public space, has:

- continuous vertical or horizontal gaps of 50mm or greater width occupying not less than one third of the total surface area;
- continuous vertical or horizontal gaps less than 50mm in width, occupying at least one half of the total surface area in aggregate; or
- a surface offering equal or lesser obstruction to view.

**“wind energy system”** means equipment that converts and then stores or transfers energy from the wind into usable forms of energy. This equipment includes any base, blade, foundation, generator, nacelle, rotor, tower, transformer, vane, wire, inverter, batteries or other component used in the system.

#### 4. Statement:

The City of Joondalup supports the development of a range of community infrastructure including, but not limited to, schools, places of worship, and club premises. This policy provides development provisions for non-residential development that aim to create high quality-built form outcomes. It should be read in conjunction with the Scheme and any relevant structure plans, precinct structure plans, local development plans or other local planning policies.

#### 5. Details:

##### 5.1. Building setbacks:

Buildings shall be setback from property boundaries as follows:

Provision	Minimum setback distance
Primary street setback	6.0 metres
Secondary street setback	3.0 metres
Side/rear setbacks	(i) 3.0 metres, or; (ii) 6.0 metres for upper floors where a lot abuts the Residential zone or an existing sensitive land use (such as a child care premises, educational establishment, residential aged care facility or other land use as determined by the City), unless suitable screening is provided.
Right of way/laneway setback	Nil

##### 5.2. Building height:

The maximum building height as measured from the natural ground level is to be in accordance with the following table:

Maximum building height		
Maximum height of wall	Maximum total building height	
	Gable, skillion and concealed roof	Hipped and pitched roof
7 metres	8 metres	10 metres

##### 5.3. Coastal area building height:

- The maximum building height as measured from the natural ground level is to be in accordance with clause 5.2.
- Notwithstanding clause 5.3(a), the building height in a precinct structure plan or local development plan must take into account:

- i. existing built form, topography and landscape character of the surrounding area;
- ii. building siting and design;
- iii. bulk and scale of buildings and the potential to unreasonably overshadow adjoining properties or the foreshore;
- iv. visual permeability of the foreshore and ocean from nearby residential areas, roads and public spaces; and
- v. whether the development is sympathetic to the desired character, built form and amenity of the surrounding area.

#### 5.4. Built form and design

- a. Development is to be in accordance with the following requirements:

Design element	Development standard
Materials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Buildings (with the exception of outbuildings that are not visible from the street) must be constructed of high quality materials including but not limited to stone, concrete, brick, timber and glass.</li> <li>(ii) Concrete walls that are visible from an adjoining property or public realm must be painted and provided with an articulated or detailed finish.</li> </ol>
Articulation	<p>Buildings must incorporate appropriate design features to enhance appearance, create visual interest and reduce blank walls, including a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Varied colours, textures, finishes and materials;</li> <li>• Varied roof forms and design;</li> <li>• Balconies and balustrades;</li> <li>• Windows, screens and sun shading devices.</li> </ul>
Windows and glazing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Where window security devices are provided, they must be 75% visually permeable.</li> <li>(ii) Windows in an external wall which faces north, east or west must be protected from direct summer sun.</li> </ol>
Building entrances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Building entrances must be clearly defined and easily identifiable from the street and public realm.</li> <li>(ii) Building entrances must directly front the street, car park and key pedestrian routes.</li> </ol>

## 5.5. Retaining walls:

Provision	Development requirement
Retaining walls	Retaining walls visible from a street or car park greater than 1 metre in height must be tiered so no tier is greater than 1 metre in height. A landscaping area of no less than 1 metre in width shall be provided between tiers.

## 5.6. Parking and access: 5.6.1. Car parking standards:

- a. Car parking bays are to be provided in accordance with the following table:

Use class	Number of on-site parking bays
Caravan park	1 per 10 sites
Caretaker's dwelling	1 per dwelling
Cinema/theatre, civic use, club premises, place of worship, reception centre, recreation — private, restaurant/café, small bar	1 per 4 people accommodated
Community purpose, exhibition centre	1 per 50m <sup>2</sup> net lettable area
Consulting rooms, medical centre	5 bays per health consultant
Convenience store, market	1 per 25m <sup>2</sup> net lettable area
Educational establishment, primary school, secondary school, tertiary college	1 per 3 students accommodated. 2 per classroom but not less than 10 2 per classroom but not less than 10 1 per 3 students accommodated
Hospital	1 per 3 beds plus 1 per staff member on duty
Hotel, motel	1 per bedroom/unit plus 1 per 5m <sup>2</sup> of bar and dining area
Park home park	1 per 10 park homes
Residential aged care facility	1 per 5 beds plus 1 per staff member on duty
Residential building	1 per 2 people accommodated
Tavern	1 per 5m <sup>2</sup> of bar and dining area
Tourist development	1 per unit

- b. The number of on-site parking bays may be reduced based on a parking management plan being submitted, which outlines the following:
- Anticipated number of staff and customers at any one time.
  - Alternative transport options available.
  - Potential for shared parking arrangements.
  - Parking management strategies.

### 5.6.2. Car park location and design

Car park access and design is to be in accordance with the following requirements:

Design element	Development requirement
Car park design	(i) Car parks should be consolidated where practicable.  (ii) Car parks shall be designed in accordance with Australian Standards AS 2890.1 and/or AS 2890.2 as amended from time to time.
Design element	Development requirement
Vehicle access	(i) The number of crossovers should be kept to the minimum to provide efficient ingress and egress.  (ii) The location of crossovers should minimise traffic or pedestrian hazards and not conflict with pedestrian/cyclist paths.  (iii) Vehicles are required to enter and exit the site in forward gear.
Pedestrian access	A footpath must be provided from the car park and the street to the building entrance.
Reciprocal car parking and access	Where car parking and access is approved on neighbouring properties that rely on the reciprocal movement of vehicles and pedestrians across those properties, the necessary reciprocal access and parking shall be allowed at all times to the local government's satisfaction.

### 5.6.3. Scooter and motorbike parking standards:

For every 30 car bays required, the 30th car bay shall be replaced with two scooter/motorcycle parking bays to be designed in accordance with relevant Australian standards. The car parking bays required under 5.6.1 may be reduced accordingly.

### 5.6.4. Bicycle parking standards:

Bicycle parking is to be provided in accordance with the following table and relevant Australian standards. Bicycle parking is only required to be provided for new buildings; however, it is encouraged to be provided for existing developments and additions to existing developments.

Use class	Employee bicycle parking (ratios are part thereof)	Visitor bicycle parking (ratios are part thereof)
Cinema/theatre, community purpose, civic use, club premises, place of worship, reception centre, recreation – private, restaurant/café, small bar, residential building	N/A	1 per 50 people recommended
Convenience store, lunch bar, market	1 per 100m <sup>2</sup> net lettable area	1 per 50m <sup>2</sup> net lettable area
Consulting rooms, medical centre	1 per 8 practitioners	1 per 4 practitioners
Educational establishment, primary school, secondary school, tertiary college	N/A	1 per 20 students 5 per classroom 5 per classroom 1 per 20 students
Hospital, residential aged care facility	1 per 15 beds	1 per 30 beds
Hotel, motel, tavern	1 per 150m <sup>2</sup> of bar and dining area	1 per 100m <sup>2</sup> of bar and dining area
Exhibition centre	1 per 750m <sup>2</sup> net lettable area	1 per 1000m <sup>2</sup> net lettable area

#### 5.6.5. End of trip facilities:

All developments that are required to provide 6 or more employee bicycle parking bays must provide end of trip facilities, designed in accordance with the following criteria:

- A minimum of one female and one male shower, located in separate change rooms or a minimum of two separate unisex showers and change rooms.
- Additional shower facilities to be provided at a rate of one shower for every 10 additional bicycle parking bays.
- A locker for every bicycle parking bay provided.
- The end-of-trip facilities are to be located as close as possible to the bicycle parking facilities.

#### 5.7. Landscaping:

Landscaping is to be in accordance with the following requirements:

Design element	Development standard
% Landscaping	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A minimum of 8% of the area of a lot shall be landscaped.</li> <li>The landscaped area shall include a minimum strip of 1.5 metres wide adjacent to all street boundaries.</li> </ol>

Size	Any landscaped area shall have a minimum width of 1.0 metre and distributed in areas of not less than 4.0m <sup>2</sup> .
Shade trees	Shade trees shall be provided and maintained in uncovered car parks at the rate of one tree for every four car parking bays

#### 5.8. Fencing:

Any fence located between the street alignment and 6 metres from the street alignment, or the street alignment and a building, whichever is the lesser distance, must be visually permeable above 0.75 metres from natural ground level, and have a maximum height of 2.0 metres from natural ground level.

#### 5.9. Servicing:

Servicing, deliveries, lighting and waste collection should be considered as part of the integral design of the building. Services should be screened from view and located at the rear of the building where practicable. Servicing is to be in accordance with the following requirements:

Provision	Development requirement
Service access	Service access must be provided to all buildings to cater for the loading and unloading of goods, and waste collection.
Service yards	(i) Service yards must be screened from view and located at the rear of a building.
	(ii) Service yards must not be located directly adjacent to a Residential zoned lot.
Bin storage areas	(i) Bin storage areas must be screened from view by a wall not less than 1.8 metres in height, constructed of brick, masonry or other approved material.  (ii) Bin storage areas must be accessible to waste collection vehicles and not adversely affect car parking and vehicular or pedestrian access
External fixtures	External fixtures must be suitably screened where they are in view of the public realm.
Lighting	To minimise the negative impacts of lighting, lighting is to be installed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4282.

#### 5.10. Sea containers:

The location and use of sea containers should not detract from the amenity, character and streetscape of an area.



- a. The permanent use of sea containers is to be in accordance with the following requirements:

Provision	Development requirement
Visibility	<p>(i) The sea container is not visible from any street or adjoining property.</p> <p>(ii) Where visible from an area internal to the site, the sea container is painted or clad with material in a colour that matches, or is complementary to, the colour of the existing buildings on the property.</p>
Location	The sea container is not located within any approved car park, access way or landscaped area.

- b. The temporary use of a sea container can be considered in accordance with the following requirements:
- i. The sea container is only used in conjunction with building construction or subdivision work that is occurring or approved to occur on the subject site, up to a maximum of 12 months; or
  - ii. The sea container is only used for the loading or unloading of goods that is occurring on the subject site up to a maximum of 7 days; and
  - iii. The sea container is positioned so as not to obscure vehicle sightlines.
  - iv. A formal request is received and a letter is issued from the City approving the temporary nature of the sea container, and its period of use, in accordance with the provisions of subclause 61(1)(f) of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*.
  - v. Clause iv. above does not apply if the sea container is in place for less than 48 hours.

#### 5.11. Small scale renewable energy systems:

The development of small scale renewable energy systems is encouraged in order to reduce the production of greenhouse gas emissions. Small scale renewable energy systems are to be in accordance with the following requirements:

Provision	Development requirement
Wind energy system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="612 230 1465 315">(i) The system must be well setback from any overhead power lines.</li> <li data-bbox="612 320 1465 432">(ii) The turbine system must be fitted with an automatic and manual braking system or an over-speed protection device.</li> <li data-bbox="612 436 1465 600">(iii) Unless colour-matched to the supporting roof, the wind energy system and any tower structure must remain painted or finished in the colour or finish applied by the manufacturer.</li> <li data-bbox="612 604 1465 712">(iv) No signage, other than the manufacturer's or installer's identification, shall be attached to the system.</li> <li data-bbox="612 716 1465 828">(v) Any electrical components and wires associated with a small wind energy system must not be visible from the street.</li> <li data-bbox="612 833 1465 945">(vi) The system must not be located on a property/building on the City's Heritage List.</li> <li data-bbox="612 949 1465 1061">(vii) A maximum of 1 turbine per 1,000m<sup>2</sup> of lot area is permitted.</li> <li data-bbox="612 1066 1465 1122">(viii) Turbines are not permitted on lots less than 1,000m<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li data-bbox="612 1126 1465 1211">(ix) The maximum height of a pole mounted system is 10 metres above natural ground level.</li> <li data-bbox="612 1216 1465 1301">(x) The maximum height of a roof mounted system is 7.5 metres above the roofline.</li> <li data-bbox="612 1305 1465 1361">(xi) The maximum blade diameter is 5.5 metres.</li> <li data-bbox="612 1366 1465 1422">(xii) Not permitted between the building and street.</li> <li data-bbox="612 1426 1465 1568">(xiii) A pole mounted system must be setback from side and rear boundaries not less than half the total height of the wind energy system.</li> <li data-bbox="612 1572 1465 1686">(xiv) A roof mounted system must be setback a minimum of 7.5 metres from a major opening of an adjoining building.</li> </ul>

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