

Strategic Community Reference Group

Meeting 2 report — Local Planning Strategy review

Date:	Monday 22 June 2026
Time:	6.00–8.30 pm
Location:	Civic Centre Conference Rooms 2/3 90 Boas Avenue, Joondalup
Facilitator:	Joel Levin — AHA! Consulting

Attendees

Presiding Member: Mayor Daniel Kingston (departed after opening address)

Elected Members: Cr Matthew Count
Cr John Raftis
Cr Phillip Viniciullo

Community Members:

North Ward: Michelle Jenkins
Ronni-Jo Howe

North-Central Ward: Neil Mortimore
Taylah Bell

Central Ward: Bryan Saunders
Sue North

South-West Ward: Len Collier
David Hudson MBE

South-East Ward: Aleksandra Miller
Rewi Whaitiri

South Ward: Bianca Galipo
Mark Allgood

Youth: Jesse McAuley
Julian Tearney
Michelle Wright

City officers: Graeme Catchpole (Coordinator Urban Policy and Design)
Chloe Cooper (Strategic Planning and Engagement Coordinator)
Marlaine Lavery (Director Planning and Community Development)
Rebecca Maccario (Manager Strategic and Organisational Development)
Cathrine Temple (Manager Planning Services)
Jaclyn Ward (Principal Urban Planner)
Robert Woods (Senior Urban Planner)

Apologies:	Nil
Did not attend:	Josh Challis (Youth) Cr John Chester
Observers:	Cr Bettina Gould Cr Denise Mercer

Overview

The purpose of the meeting was to provide input into the Local Planning Strategy review. The meeting explored emerging planning issues relating to tree retention on private land, and locational criteria for un-hosted short-term rental accommodation within the City of Joondalup.

The objectives of the meeting were:

- to explore emerging planning issues and priorities relevant to the Local Planning Strategy review
- to consider community perspectives on tree retention and urban canopy, short-term rental accommodation and planning incentives linked to community benefit outcomes
- to assist the City in understanding potential opportunities and challenges associated with these topics
- to inform the development of future strategic planning directions and actions for consideration through the Local Planning Strategy review.

Preparation

To ensure an engaging experience, it was requested that Strategic Community Reference Group members familiarise themselves with the pre-reading material provided ahead of time. The information in the pre-reading materials was designed to introduce the topic and promote contribution to the discussion.

Outcomes

Presentation: What is the Local Planning Strategy review

The City's Manager Planning Services gave a presentation to explain the Local Planning Strategy review within the Western Australian State Government context. In particular, the presentation described the issues around the retention of mature trees, particularly the importance of maintaining and increasing urban canopy cover, and how various planning controls and incentives might be applied. The presentation also described the issues around un-hosted short-term rental properties, and how the City might apply locational and/or management criteria to limit undesirable social outcomes for residents. The presentation slides are provided in full at Appendix 1.

Reference group members were provided with the opportunity to ask questions about the presentation, and the following matters were discussed:

- The State Government has recently reviewed short-term tourism accommodation across the State, including various aspects of the 'sharing economy'; the review included what was acceptable from a State Government perspective and some exemptions were implemented.
- Accommodation preferences are evolving, and people are using un-hosted short-term rental accommodation for a variety of reasons (eg tourism, work, events, hospital visits, etc). There continues to be diverse opinions on where un-hosted short-term rental accommodation should be located.
- Some in the community believe that un-hosted short-term rental accommodation can introduce transient populations that don't respect local residents (eg 'party houses' that continually exceed noise and parking restrictions).
- Some in the community believe that un-hosted short-term rental accommodation can impact housing supply and believe that local government should prioritise permanent residential housing. Some local governments, including the City of Belmont, have already codified this into policy.
- Some potential controls for un-hosted short-term rental accommodation include management plans and time-limited approvals (such as 12 months). These types of controls can help where issues have been raised by neighbouring properties, although monitoring can be challenging, and management plans only apply to properties that require planning approval.

- There are currently no caps on the number of un-hosted short-term rental accommodation properties that individuals or companies can own.
- There are not currently different local government rates applied to un-hosted short-term rental accommodation in the City of Joondalup, although further information on this has recently been requested by the Council.

Activity: Urban canopy

The purpose of this activity was to explore issues around urban canopy. In particular, members were asked to focus on the following questions:

- Does Council have a role in encouraging or ensuring the retention of urban canopy on private property?
- What approaches do the SCRG feel are the most appropriate, and why?

Members were seated across four tables with an officer from the City's Planning Services team situated at each. After a period of time, the tables swapped issues and exchanged half the table members to revitalise discussions. The City officer facilitated discussion and responded to questions.

Outputs

Tables were provided with an A1 poster where they ranked each of the potential approaches for retaining urban canopy on private property:

1. Planning controls
2. Maintenance support
3. Financial incentives
4. Planning incentives
5. No additional intervention

The tables ranked these on a scale from "no role", to "central role", and were able to provide additional notes to clarify their rankings. The following table summarises these posters, with the full raw outputs provided at Appendix 2.

What role should these approaches play in influencing tree retention outcomes on private land?

Approach	Ranking	Comments
1. Planning controls	No role Minimal role Moderate role Major role (x2) Central role (x1)	• <i>Planning controls set the minimum standard.</i> • <i>Best-practice</i> • <i>Need for developers to do the right thing.</i> • <i>Need to weigh-up benefits to infill development.</i> • <i>Potential conflict between trees and infill.</i> • <i>Depends on type of tree to be retained.</i> • <i>Bought into the area specifically for tree canopy and amenity — public benefit.</i> • <i>Pay-off of having trees.</i> • <i>Risk of falling limbs and property damage (people damage).</i> • <i>Maintenance issues with trees, but they provide habitat.</i> • <i>For specific trees, it is central; for other trees, there are incentives.</i>
2. Maintenance support	No role Minimal role Moderate role Major role (x3) Central role	• <i>Costs money to keep and maintain trees.</i> • <i>Expensive to maintain trees.</i> • <i>Who is responsible for maintenance?</i> • <i>Insurance costs?</i> • <i>Compensation should be paid?</i>
3. Financial incentives	No role Minimal role Moderate role Major role (x3) Central role	• <i>Should be demonstrated to be good for the community, not just to receive money.</i> • <i>May not be enough for a developer to keep a tree.</i> • <i>Impacts on development potential to retain a tree.</i> • <i>Are financial incentives enough?</i>

Approach	Ranking	Comments
4. Planning incentives	No role Minimal role Moderate role Major role (x3) Central role	• <i>Important to give options to still achieve development potential.</i> • <i>Developers need these incentives.</i> • <i>Need generous incentives and options to make the property value loss worth it.</i> • <i>Incentivise planting of trees.</i> • <i>Maximise public open space.</i> • <i>Low maintenance housing is becoming more popular.</i>
5. No additional intervention	No role (x3) Minimal role Moderate role Major role Central role	No comments

Discussion

Table activities concluded with a plenary discussion for table facilitators and members to provide additional insights. Below are the discussion notes. Additional notes from the session facilitator are provided at Appendix 3.

Key insights from table facilitators:

- There was concern about the cost to property owners of maintaining mature trees (eg root systems, damage to property, etc).
- There was agreement amongst the different tables that property owners should be incentivised to keep mature trees.
- Some tables were happy with the current planning controls (minimal); other tables preferred more stringent planning controls. Tables agreed that any controls needed to be backed up by incentives.
- Some tables believed that certain trees/species were more significant than others, and there should be greater control (or tiers) for these trees/species.
- There was agreement amongst the different tables that retaining trees on private properties is something that the City should be focussing on and taking seriously.

Whole group discussion:

- The different controls/incentives need to work together, just one or the other will not be enough. There needs to be a good balance to address the different issues.
- Different approaches should be applied to different contexts (eg tree/species type, property type, ownership type, etc).
- There are different reasons for removing trees and this should be taken into account. For example, removing trees for infill development probably has more community benefit than removing trees for views/aesthetic purposes.
- There is a tension between infill development and tree canopy cover. One arm of government is encouraging increased density and infill, and one arm is encouraging the retention of tree canopy. It may not be possible to achieve both.
- It may be difficult for people to accept that they have a responsibility to protect trees on their own property. The government should help people do this through incentives; this could help raise the profile of keeping trees.
- Lot sizes are becoming smaller, so maintaining existing tree canopy cover is very much needed.
- The City of Joondalup is lucky to have such a large proportion of tree canopy cover located on public land. This should make it easier to protect.
- Incentives (carrots) may be more effective than controls (sticks) (eg reduction in rates, cash bonus for retaining mature trees, etc).
- Different incentives and controls should apply to owner-occupiers versus commercial developers. Incentives do not always impact commercial developers, as they can just absorb costs.
- Retrospective planning controls might be seen as hypocritical and ineffectual. It is difficult to address canopy cover after development has occurred. The easiest way to manage controls is before land is

turned over (not after). Local governments should plan ahead, with limited removal of mature trees and planting of street trees.

- It is important to think about the future. Trees take time to grow, and local governments and the community need to plan ahead.

Activity: Un-hosted short-term rental accommodation

The purpose of this activity was to explore issues around un-hosted short-term rental accommodation. In particular, members were asked to focus on the following questions:

- Should Council limit the location of un-hosted short-term rental accommodation in the City?
- What approaches do the SCRG feel are the most appropriate and why?

Members were seated across four tables with an officer from the City's Planning Services team situated at each. After a period of time, the tables swapped issues and exchanged half the table members to revitalise discussions. The City officer facilitated discussion and responded to questions.

Outputs

Tables were provided with an A1 poster where they addressed three questions on the potential for un-hosted short-term rental accommodation to be located in "key destinations" and/or "suburb-wide":

1. Should un-hosted short-term rental accommodation be available in these locations?
2. Help us understand your score.
3. If yes/some — should criteria be applied?

The tables were able to provide additional notes to clarify their selections. The following table summarises these posters with the full raw outputs provided at Appendix 4.

Key destinations:

Table	Available in these locations?	Comments:	Should criteria be applied?
1	Yes/some	• Restrictions to ensure visitors respect residential area (eg noise, litter) and to ensure appropriate balance for housing/rental supply.	• Suitability of the location and the house. • Dependent on suitability of infrastructure, parking and roads.
2	Some	No comments	No comments
3	Yes	• City Centre • Coastal • Near public transport	• Subject to controls. • Vehicles/off-street parking. • Occupancy and visitor numbers (hours). • Rate as commercial.
4	Some	• Tourism • VFR	• Locational criteria

Suburb-wide:

Table	Available in these locations?	Comments:	Should criteria be applied?
1	Yes/some	• As above, subject to percentage compared to rentals or properties.	• Dependent on suitability of infrastructure, parking and roads.

Table	Available in these locations?	Comments:	Should criteria be applied?
2	Some	- Issues with the 90-night State Planning framework — lack of local government, issues with monitoring. - Potential for differential rates (commercial). - Un-hosted short-term rental accommodation contributes to lack of housing supply — incentivise hosted short-term rental accommodation (financial).	- Vetting of guests/hosts. - Exclusion from school zones. - Locational criteria (where not appropriate) — better zoning. - Joondalup Activity Centre and Hillarys Boat Harbour are good locations. - Don't include night limits/ minimums, but the longer, the better.
3	Yes	- Difficult to select locations. - Demand — market can determine, subject to appropriate controls.	Same criteria as above, but different settings.
4	Some	- Oversupply in certain locations. - One landowner with multiple properties. - Money coming into the local economy. - Guests able to stay near family and friends. - Remove availability of long-term rental.	- Time-limited approvals (1, 2, 5-year). - Commercial rates. - Incentivise to convert short-term rental accommodation/vacant to long-term rental.

Discussion

Table activities concluded with a plenary discussion for table facilitators and members to provide additional insights. Below are the discussion notes. Additional notes from the session facilitator are provided at Appendix 5.

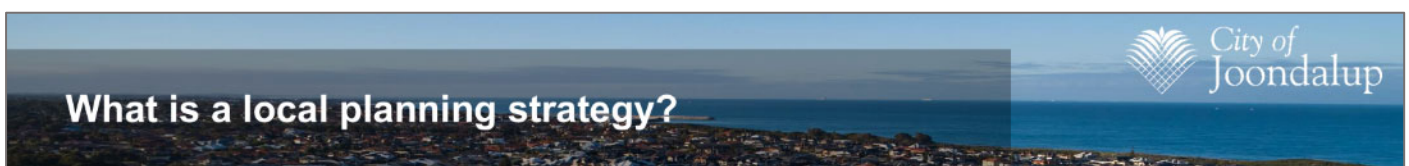
Key insights from table facilitators:

- There was agreement amongst the different tables that un-hosted short-term rental accommodation works well around key destinations as these align with tourism attractions and can help to inject money into the local economy.
- There was agreement amongst the different tables that some criteria should be applied to suburb-wide approaches, although there were differing opinions on what those criteria should include.
- There was concern that un-hosted short-term rentals could remove the availability of much needed long-term rentals.
- There was concern that there could be an over-supply of un-hosted short-term rental accommodation in some locations and that this could change the character of an area (for permanent residents).
- Some suggestions for locational criteria included: longer minimum night stays in suburban locations (with shorter stays acceptable in key tourism destinations); incentives to convert un-hosted short-term rentals into long-term rentals; capping the number of un-hosted short-term rentals in an area; and creating a buffer zone around certain amenities/infrastructure (eg child care centres, schools, cul-de-sacs, limited parking areas, etc).
- There was agreement amongst the different tables that commercial local government rates should be considered for un-hosted short-term rental accommodation.
- There was acknowledgement that it was difficult to define a "key destination" (eg Hillarys Boat Harbour is a tourism destination, but the surrounding area is suburban).

Whole group discussion:

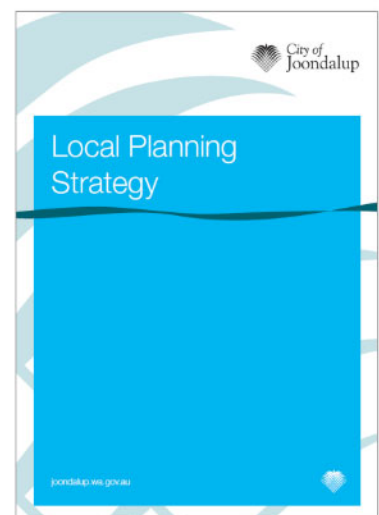
- Locational criteria should be a strong control, especially if backed by incentives. Concentrating on key destinations is likely to be helpful.
- Locational criteria around key destinations can be helpful for owners, so that they know neighbouring properties are also likely to be un-hosted short-term rentals. People choosing to live in these locations would then be aware of this, and it may result in fewer complaints.

- Locational criteria can be unhelpful for un-hosted short-term rental accommodation located in suburban areas. Many of these are used for work, hospital visits, Policy Academy visits, etc (not as “party houses”).
- Criteria that are embedded in formal planning controls can provide stronger protections for the community.
- Applications for un-hosted short-term rental accommodation should be more costly to account for the fact they are commercial properties. Similarly, commercial local government rates should apply.
- An over-abundance of un-hosted short-term rentals in an area can be unhelpful for people seeking permanent housing.
- There are few protections for long-term tenants who can be evicted from properties so owners can transform them into un-hosted short-term rentals.
- Un-hosted short-term rental accommodation appears to be fairly unregulated; legislation is not keeping up with the growth in the sector.
- Long-term rentals should be prioritised over un-hosted short-term rental accommodation, especially in suburban locations.
- Approvals for un-hosted short-term rental accommodation could be hierarchical, with 1-year, 2-year, and 5-year approvals granted, in sequence. This could allow for re-evaluation by local governments.
- The growth in un-hosted short-term rental accommodation may result in an additional burden on local/State governments. Regulation and enforcement can be expensive.



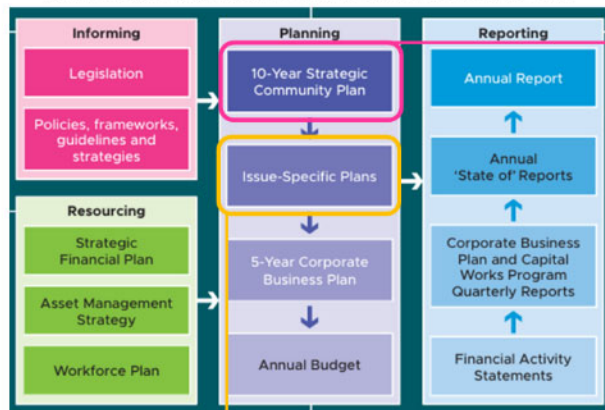
Local planning strategies provide the long-term planning directions and actions to manage land use change and development outcomes of a local government area.

- Required under the *WA Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*.
- Must be approved by the Western Australian Planning Commission.
- Must be in the manner and form prescribed in the WA Planning Manual.
- Recommended to have a 15-year outlook.



STRATEGIC COMMUNITY PLAN DRIVES THE VISION

INTEGRATED PLANNING & REPORTING FRAMEWORK



LOCAL PLANNING STRATEGY

Community

Healthy & Safe
Active & Social
Cultural & Diverse

Inclusive & Connected
Artistic & Creative

Environment

Managed & Protected
Clean & Sustainable

Resilient & Prepared
Responsible & Efficient

Place

Connected & Convenient
Functional & Accessible
Well-planned & Adaptable

Attractive & Leafy

Economy

Prosperous & Local
Innovative & Confident
Appealing & Welcoming

Civic Leadership

Capable & Effective
Engaged & Informed
Responsible & Financially-sustainable

State Framework + SCP Vision = Local Planning Issues



Walkable Neighbourhoods
Accessible Facilities
Vibrant Centres

Design of Public Places
Housing for Everyone
Cultural & Civic Spaces

Urban Tree Canopy & Biodiversity
Environmentally Sustainable Design
Climate Resilience
Natural Hazard Planning

Active Transport
Diverse Housing
Neighbourhood Character
Access to Services

Walkable Neighbourhoods
Planned Precincts
Built Form
Community Infrastructure

Visitation & Tourism
Local Character
Diverse Employment Opportunities

Vibrant Activity Centres
City Centre growth

Evidence-based planning
Long-term strategic planning
Infrastructure planning and coordination
Transparent Planning Processes

What topics must the Local Planning Strategy address?



Urban Growth & Settlement

- **Housing**
- Built form and **character**
- Cultural heritage
- **Activity Centres**
 - Residential & Community Needs
- Public open space and community facilities
- Natural Hazards (e.g bushfire)

Economy & Employment

- **Activity Centres**
 - Retail & Commercial Needs
- Employment Land
- Resource Management
- Regional Access
- Industry
- Place Based Economics
- Home Based Business
- **Tourism**

Environment

- **Biodiversity** & Natural Areas
- Water Resources & Management
- Coastal Protection
- **Urban Forest & Greening**

Infrastructure

- Transport network (people and freight)
- Ports (Tourism and supporting strategic land uses)
- Telecommunications
- Servicing & Utilities
- Other considerations (based on community needs)

LOCAL PLANNING STRATEGY REVIEW PROCESS

1 Objective



Aligned with the Strategic Community Plan to guide the long-term land use vision for the City

4 Action



Each planning direction is supported by a land use planning action(s) required to implement the planning response

5 Rationale



Explains why each planning action and direction is necessary based on analysis of the Issues & Opportunities

2 Issues / Opportunity



Urban Growth & Settlement



Economy & Employment



Environment



Infrastructure

Identify the key land use planning issues and opportunities relevant to each theme that will shape the Strategy's direction

3 Planning Directions

Sets the long-term planning directions for each theme to identify what is to be achieved for each issue/opportunity



6 Timeframe



Prioritises Planning Actions across short-term (0-2 years), medium-term (2-5 years) and long term (5+ years) to sequence implementation

Trends, Forecasts & Data highlight where targeted planning responses may be required

MATURE TREE RETENTION

EXISTING CONTROLS

Residential Design Codes (R-codes)

- 1 tree per single house/grouped dwelling
- Minimum 2 x 2m deep soil zone
- Landscaping of street setback area, not more than 50% impervious surface
- Trees >3m height should be retained in communal open space (grouped/multis)

Commercial, Mixed Use LPP addresses landscaping and tree planting requirements:

- 1 shade tree per 4 uncovered car parking bays
- minimum 8% landscaping, minimum dimensions

Activity Centres – as per structure plans

- E.g. Joondalup City Centre – 1 tree per 4 parking bays

SAT decisions

- 2025 (WASAT 77) – significant tree removal = development
- 2026 (WASAT 66) – upheld decision to refuse removal of significant tree

State Urban Greening Strategy

Vegetation targets

This strategy sets an ambitious target to increase tree canopy within Whadjuk and Bindjareb to 30 per cent by 2040.



Tree canopy
30% Target for 2040

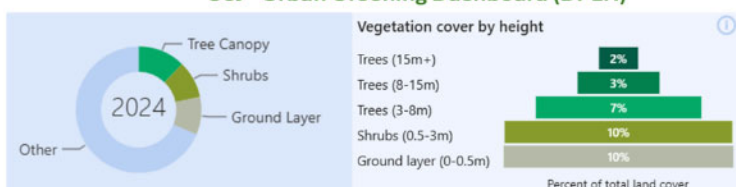
Plants 3 metres or higher

12%

Canopy cover in the City in 2024.

50% of the City is zoned Urban/Residential and contains 30% of the City's existing Tree Canopy Cover

CoJ - Urban Greening Dashboard (DPLH)



Nine WA Local Governments have now adopted a Tree Retention Local Planning Policy to “**encourage and facilitate the protection of trees and to maintain and enhance tree canopy**” *WALGA Model Local Planning Policy Tree Retention*

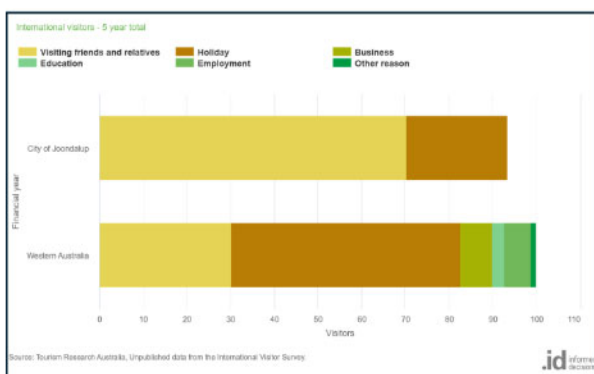
Trends, Demographics & Data highlight where targeted planning responses may be required

SHORT-TERM RENTAL ACCOMMODATION

STRA is either **hosted** or **un-hosted**

ALL short-term rental accommodation properties must be Registered

VISITOR ECONOMY



- Hosted STRA is exempt from DA
- Un-hosted STRA up to 90-nights/year is exempt from DA
- **Un-hosted STRA more than 90-nights/year requires Development Approval**

What are the priorities for STRA Policy?

Amenity & Operation

limit the duration of the approval or trial periods
manage potentially adverse impacts
revocation /non-renewal for non-compliance or complaints history

Locational Criteria

where is un-hosted STRA suitable and where it isn't
balance housing needs vs economic opportunities

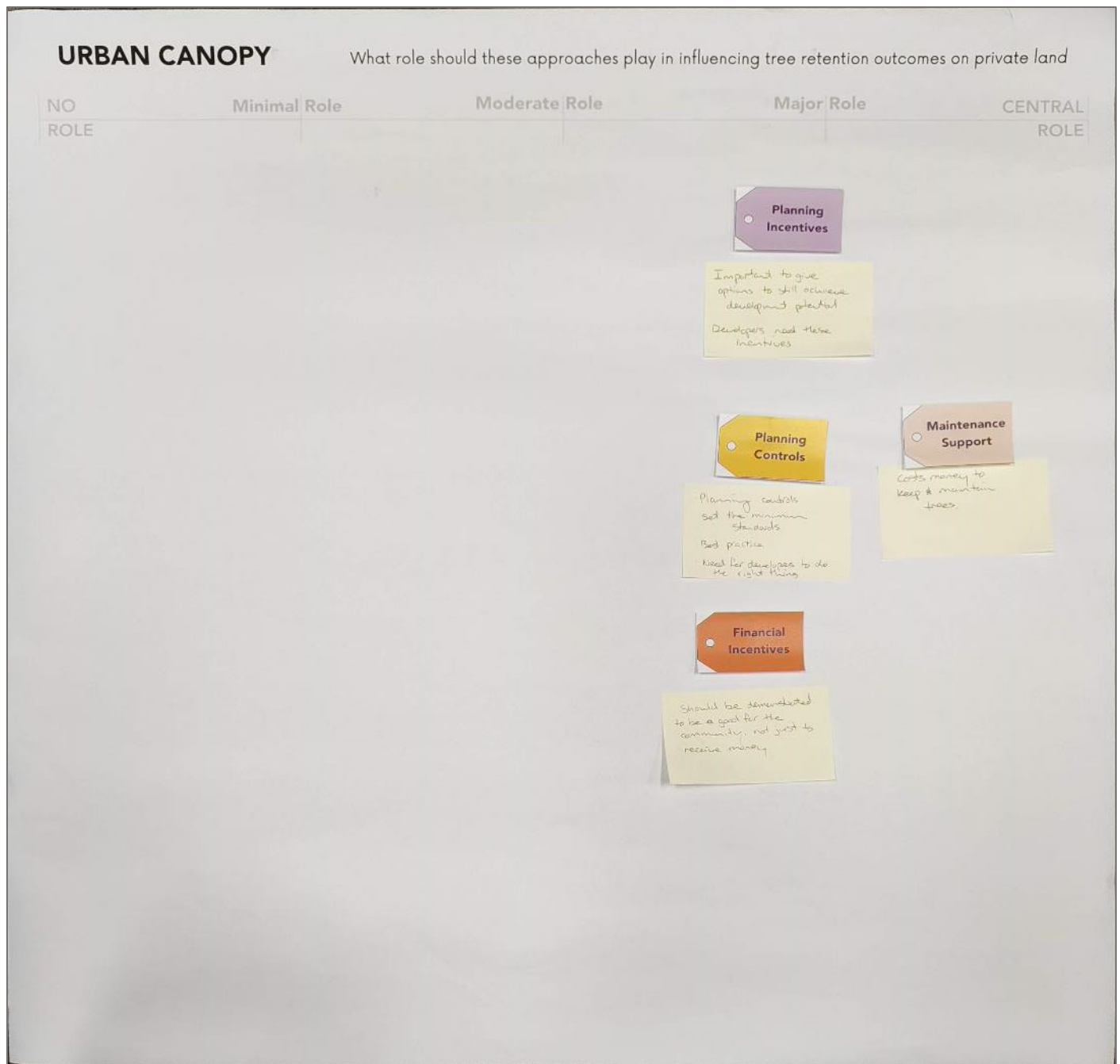


NEXT STEPS

SCRG findings will help to inform the Strategic Planning Direction associated with:

- future policy position relating to tree retention on private land; and
- possible interventions or policy amendments to the location and operation of un-hosted short-term rental accommodation within the City.

Appendix 2 — Raw outputs (urban canopy)



URBAN CANOPY

What role should these approaches play in influencing tree retention outcomes on private land

NO ROLE	Minimal Role	Moderate Role	Major Role	CENTRAL ROLE
------------	--------------	---------------	------------	-----------------

No
additional
intervention

Maintenance
Support

Expense to maintain
trees

Planning
Controls

Need to weigh up benefits
to infill development.
Potential conflict between
trees & infill
• Depends on type of tree
to be retained

Plan
Incentives

Need generic
incentives & options
to make the property
worth less with it

Incentive planting
of trees

Marking
P.O.S

Financial
Incentives

May not be enough
for a developer to keep
a tree

URBAN CANOPY

What role should these approaches play in influencing tree retention outcomes on private land

NO
ROLE

Minimal Role

Moderate Role

Major Role

CENTRAL
ROLE

No
additional
intervention

Maintenance
Support

Financial
Incentives

Planning
Incentives

Planning
Controls

Brings into the area specifically
for tree planting & retention
"green banks"
Buy off of housing areas
Risk of building works
property damage (single damage)
Maintenance: work with
trees no providers involved

For specific trees there is
control.

For other trees there is
incentives

Who is responsible for
maintenance?
Insurance costs?
Compensation should be paid?

low maintenance trees is
more popular (housing)
impact on development potential
to retain a tree.
Are financial incentives enough?

URBAN CANOPY

- Maintenance Cost / Incentive
- If there are controls it needs to be backed by Support
 - ~~Green field~~ Green field sites - set up in the 1st place
- Controls - depends on what they are
 - ↳ type of tree
 - ↳ Context - Location
 - ↳ Desired outcome
 - ↳ Aesthetic
 - ↳ Overall benefit
- may not be either or
- Carrot vs stick
- Cost to council to maintain
- Owner vs developer
- Any control needs enforcement
- thinks future

Appendix 4 — Raw outputs (short-term rental accommodation)

Unhosted Short-term Rental Accommodation (STRA)

1

Should USTRA be available in these locations

Key Destinations

	Group 1	Group 2
YES	✓ subject to controls	
SOME		✓
NO		

2

Help us understand your score

City Centre
Coastal
Near public transport.

tourism
VFR

3

If Yes/Some should criteria be applied?

Vehicles / Offstreet parking
Occupancy + Visitor numbers (hours)
Rate as commercial

location criteria.

Suburb Wide

	Group 1	Group 2
YES	✓	
SOME		✓
NO		

What's the issue?

Difficult to select locations
Demand => market can determine
Subject to appropriate controls

oversupply in certain locations
one landowner with multiple properties.
Money coming into local economy.
Guests able to stay near family + friends.
remove availability of long-term rental.

Some criteria as above but different settings

Time limited approvals.
(1,2,5 year).

Commercial rates.
Incentive to convert STRA/
vacant to long term rental.

Unhosted Short-term Rental Accommodation (STRA)

1

Should USTRA be available in these locations

2

Help us understand your score

3

If Yes/Some should criteria be applied?

Key Destinations

	Group 1	Group 2
YES	✓	
SOME	✓	✓
NO		

Restrictions to ensure visitors respect residential area (eg. noise, litter) & to ensure appropriate balance for housing/rental supply

Selection of the location and not how Group 1

Suburb Wide

	Group 1	Group 2
YES	✓	
SOME	✓	✓
NO		

As above

Subject to % compared to rentals or properties

Issues with the 90 night State Planning framework. Lack of local gov control

Issues with monitoring

Potential for differential rates (Commercial)

Unhosted STRA contributes to lack of housing supply

→ Incentivise hosted STRA (formalised)

Dependent on quality of accommodation - not just location

Restrictions on number of nights. Potential for higher levels of rates - tied to dwelling. Group 1

Vetting of guests/hosts, Exclusion from school zones, Locational criteria where not appropriate, so buffer zones

Wendalup Activity Centre and Hillarys Boat Harbour good locations

Don't include night limits/minimums, but the longer the better.

STRA

★ Support around key destination
(tourism)

↳ with criteria

↳ what is it
↳ who will use it?
↳ impact on residents?

→ short stays

→ commercial rating

→ incentivize conversion to long term rentals

→ more inspection/control

time limited
approvals

Suburb

- ? impact on suburb ^{character} ~~city~~

- economic benefit

→ Locational criteria needed

- longer stays

- not impacting housing supply

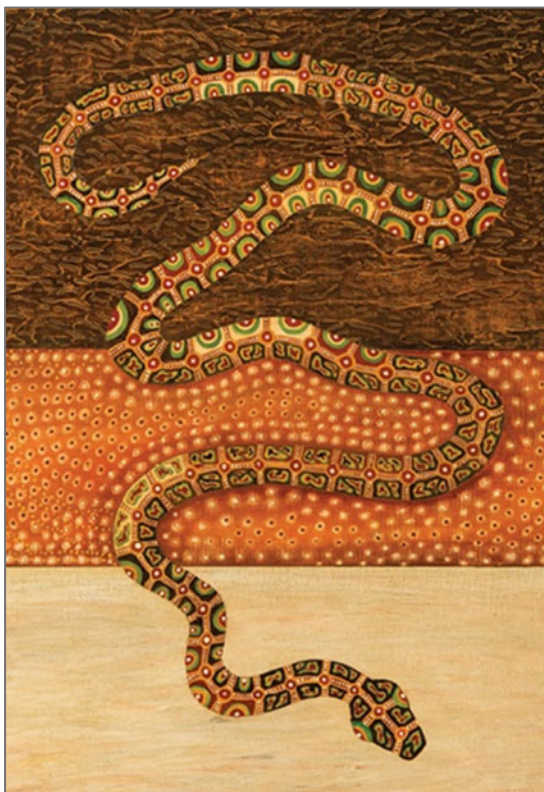
- Penalty → converting LT to STRA

Buffer zone
(not near
schools)

screening pool
infrastructure

Strategic Community Reference Group

Local Planning Strategy Review



The City of Joondalup acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of this land, the Whadjuk people of the Noongar nation. We recognise the culture of the Noongar people and the unique contribution they make to the Joondalup region and Australia. We pay our respects to Elders past and present and all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Image: Sandra Hill, *Wautt Paadalaininy (Moving Camp Together)*, 2008 (detail)

Civic Centre emergency procedures

Alarms:

- Alert tone (beep...beep...beep)
- Evacuation tone (whoop...whoop...whoop)

On hearing the alert tone (beep):

- Remain where you are
- Follow instructions from City Officers

On hearing the evacuation tone (whoop):

- Evacuate building immediately
- Proceed to designated Assembly Area
- People with impaired mobility report to City Officers



Purpose and objectives

- To explore emerging planning issues and priorities relevant to the Local Planning Strategy review. Specifically:
 - Urban canopy
 - Short-term rental accommodation (STRA)
- To assist the City in understanding potential opportunities and challenges associated with these topics.
- To inform the development of future strategic planning directions and actions for consideration through the Local Planning Strategy review.

Our agreements as a group

Respectful



- Respecting others' views
- Respecting diversity of opinions

Open-minded



- Remaining open and understanding different views
- Turning up with an open mind
- Listening and respecting others' views

Curious listening



- Listening receptively
- Allowing others to speak without interruption
- Approaching discussions with curiosity

Our agreements as a group

Encourage participation



- Encouraging others to participate and validating
- Ensuring full participation
- Encouraging people to speak up, even with alternate views

Outcome focus



- Focusing on the task
- Sticking to the relevant issue at hand
- Aiming for consensus-oriented actions

Exploring urban canopy and short-term rental accommodation

Exploring urban canopy and short-term rental accommodation (STRA)

Focus questions:

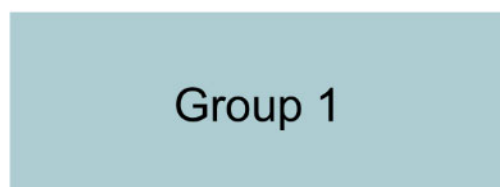
- What approaches do the SCRG feel is the most appropriate and why?
- Does Council have a role in encouraging or ensuring the retention urban canopy on private property?
- Should Council limit the location of un-hosted short-term rental accommodation (STRA) in the City?

Exploring urban canopy and short-term rental accommodation (STRA)



Urban canopy

Short-term rental accommodation (STRA)

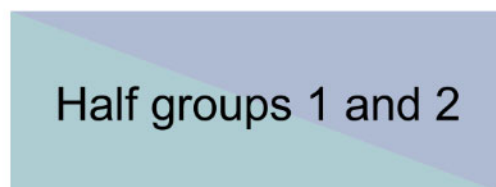


Exploring urban canopy and short-term rental accommodation (STRA)



Urban canopy

Short-term rental accommodation (STRA)



Plenary

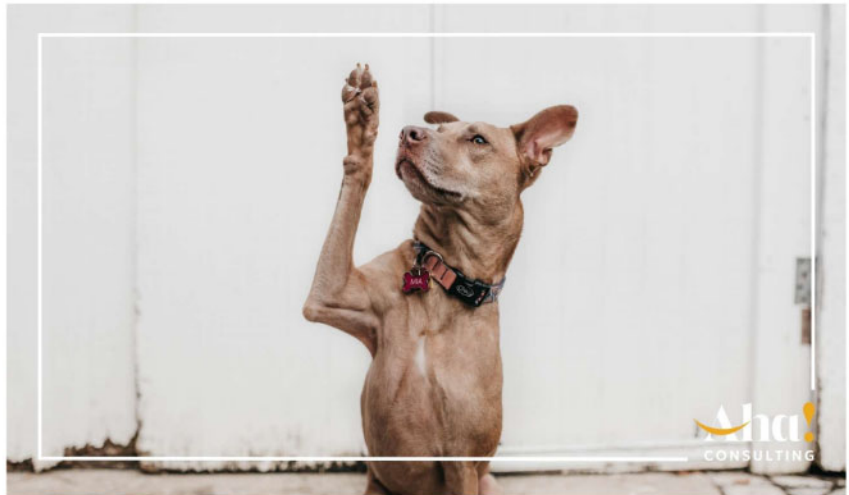
Plenary

Focus questions:

- Does Council have a role in encouraging or ensuring the retention urban canopy on private property?
- Should Council limit the location of un-hosted short-term rental accommodation (STRA) in the City?

Closing

Questions



Item	Date
CCTV	23 April 2026
Local Planning Strategy	22 June 2026
Strategic Community Plan	9 September 2026

Thank you



