

# Light Industry Zone Local Planning Policy

## Responsible directorate: Planning and Community Development

### Objectives:

- To provide development standards for light industry buildings that assist in facilitating appropriate built form and functional light industrial areas.
- To ensure the design and siting of light industry development provides a high standard of amenity and does not impact on adjoining residential properties.
- To encourage high quality, street-orientated development that integrates with surrounding areas.
- To establish a framework for the assessment of applications for development within this zone.

### 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 development on 'Light Industry' zoned land in the City of Joondalup.

### 3. Definitions:

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

**“commercial frontage”** means the portion of the building that fronts the street, car park (if located in front of the building) or key pedestrian route.

**“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.

“**frontage**” means the line where a road reserve and the front of a lot meet and, if a lot abuts two or more road reserves, the one to which the building is proposed to face.

“**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.

“**small scale renewable energy system**” means a solar energy system of up to 100 kilowatts capacity or a small wind energy system of up to 10 kilowatts capacity.

“**solar energy system**” means a system which converts energy from the sun into useable electrical energy, heats water or produces hot air or a similar function through the use of solar panels.

“**visually permeable**” means a wall, gate, door or fence that the vertical surface has:

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

as viewed from the street.

“**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:

In considering applications for development on land zoned Light Industry, a variety of criteria will be taken into consideration that aim to ensure that such developments are compatible with, and avoid adverse impacts on, the amenity of the adjoining and surrounding areas.

#### 5. Details:

##### 5.1. Building Setbacks:

~~a~~ Buildings shall be setback from property boundaries as follows:

Boundary	Minimum Setback distance
(a) Street setback	(i) 3.5 metres, with the exception of an awning which may be setback at 1.5 metres.
(b) Side/rear setbacks	(i) Nil, or where a lot abuts the Residential zone, a minimum of 3.0 metres.

## 5.2. Building Height:

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

Maximum Building Height*		
Top of external wall	Top of external wall (concealed roof)	Top of pitched roof
9 metres	10 metres	12 metres

- \* Where a lot abuts the Residential zone, the maximum building height within 6 metres of the common boundary shall be 6.7 metres.

## 5.3. Built Form and Design:

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

Design Element	Development Standard
(a) Materials	<p>(i) Buildings must be constructed of high quality materials including but not limited to stone, concrete, brick, timber and glass.</p> <p>(ii) Concrete walls that are visible from an adjoining property or public realm must be painted and provided with an articulated or detailed finish.</p>
(b) Articulation	<p>(i) 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>
(c) Windows and glazing	<p>(i) The ground floor commercial frontage must have clear glazed windows for a minimum of 40% of the building frontage.</p> <p>(ii) Where window security devices are provided, they must be installed on the inside of a window and be 75% visually permeable.</p> <p>(iii) Windows in an external wall which faces north, east or west must be protected from direct summer sun.</p>
(d) Building Entrances	<p>(i) Building entrances must be clearly defined and easily identifiable from the street and public realm.</p> <p>(ii) Building entrances must directly front the street, car park and key pedestrian routes.</p> <p>(iii) Pedestrian shelter must be provided at the entrances to the buildings.</p>

## 5.4. Retaining Walls:

Provision	Development Requirement
(a) Retaining walls	<p>(i) 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.</p>

## 5.5. Parking and Access:

### 5.5.1 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
Club Premises, Funeral Parlour, Place of Worship, Recreation – Private	1 per 4 people accommodated
Bulky Goods Showroom, Industry, Industry – Light, Industry – Service, Motor Vehicle Repairs	1 per 50m <sup>2</sup> NLA
Caretaker's Dwelling	1 per dwelling
Veterinary Centre	5 bays per practitioner or 5 bays per consulting room, whichever is greater
Convenience Store	1 per 25m <sup>2</sup> NLA
Motor Vehicle Wash	1 per employee
Educational Establishment	1 per 3 students accommodated
Fuel Depot, Transport Depot	1 per staff member but not less than 5
Garden Centre	1 per 500m <sup>2</sup> of site area used for display plus 1 per 10m <sup>2</sup> NLA internal display area
Motor Vehicle, Boat or Caravan Sales, Trade Display	1 per 200m <sup>2</sup> display area and 1 bay per employee
Service Station	5 per service bay plus 1 per 20m <sup>2</sup> NLA of sales/display area
Lunch Bar	1 per 20m <sup>2</sup> NLA
Trade Supplies, Warehouse/Storage	1 per 100m <sup>2</sup> NLA

### 5.5.2 Car Park Location and Design:

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

Design Element	Development Requirement
(a) 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.
(b) Vehicle <del>a</del> 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.
(c) Pedestrian <del>a</del> Access	(i) A footpath must be provided from the car park and the street to the building entrance.
(d) Reciprocal car parking and access	(i) Where car parking and access is approved on neighbouring properties that relies 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.

### 5.5.3 Scooter and Motorbike Parking Standards:

- a. For every 30 car bays required, the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 6-65.5.1 may be reduced accordingly.

### 5.5.4 Bicycle Parking Standards:

- a. 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	Visitor Bicycle Parking
Club Premises, Funeral Parlour, Place of Worship, Reception Centre, Recreation – Private	2 per 10 car parking bays	1 per 50 people accommodated
Convenience Store, Lunch Bar	1 per 100m <sup>2</sup> NLA	1 per 50m <sup>2</sup> NLA
Veterinary Centre	1 per 8 practitioners	1 per 4 practitioners
Educational Establishment	1 per 20 employees	1 per 20 students
Bulky Goods Showroom, Industry, Industry – Light, Industry – Service, Trade Supplies, Warehouse/Storage	1 per 750m <sup>2</sup> NLA	1 per 1000m <sup>2</sup> NLA
Fuel Depot, Transport Depot	1 per 5 car parking bays	1 per 10 car bays

### 5.5.5 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. 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.
- b. Additional shower facilities to be provided at a rate of one shower for every 10 additional bicycle parking bays.
- c. A locker for every bicycle parking bay provided.
- d. The end-of-trip facilities are to be located as close as possible to the bicycle parking facilities.

### 5.6. Landscaping:

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

Design Element	Development Requirement
(a) % Landscaping	(i) A minimum of 8% of the area of a lot shall be landscaped. (ii) The landscaped area shall include a minimum strip of 1.5 metres wide adjacent to all street boundaries.
(b) Size	(i) Any landscaped area shall have a minimum width of 1.0 metre and distributed in areas of not less than 4.0 square metres.

(c) Shade trees	(i) Shade trees shall be provided and maintained in uncovered car parks at the rate of one tree for every four car parking bays.
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### 5.7. Fencing:

- a- 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 must have a maximum height of 2.0 metres from natural ground level.

### 5.8. Servicing:

- a- 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
(a) Service access	(i) Service access must be provided to all commercial buildings to cater for the loading and unloading of goods, and waste collection.
(b) 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.
(c) 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.
(d) External fixtures	(i) External fixtures must be screened from view from the street through building design and located on the roof, basement or at the rear of the building.
(e) Lighting	(i) To minimise the negative impacts of lighting, lighting is to be installed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4282.

### 5.9. 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
(a) Visibility	(i) The sea container is not visible from any street or adjoining residential property. (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.
(b) Location	(i) 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(42)(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.

**5.10. Small Scale Renewable Energy Systems:**

- a. 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
(a) Solar energy system	(i) Solar energy systems must be integrated into the overall design of the building and located on rooftops so as not to detract from the building itself or impose on the existing streetscape.
(b) Wind energy system	(i) The system must be well setback from any overhead power lines. (ii) The turbine system must be fitted with an automatic and manual braking system or an over-speed protection device. (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. (iv) No signage, other than the manufacturer's or installer's identification, shall be attached to the system. (v) Any electrical components and wires associated with a small wind energy system must not be visible from the street. (vi) The system must not be located on a property/building on the City's Heritage List. (vii) A maximum of 1 turbine per 1000m <sup>2</sup> of lot area is permitted. (viii) Turbines are not permitted on lots less than 1000m <sup>2</sup> . (ix) The maximum height of a pole mounted system is 10m above natural ground level. (x) The maximum height of a roof mounted system is 7.5m above the roofline. (xi) The maximum blade diameter is 5.5m. (xii) Not permitted between the building and street.

	(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. (xiv) A roof mounted system must be setback a minimum of 7.5m from a major opening of an adjoining building.
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