

# Child Care Premises Local Planning Policy

## Responsible Directorate: Planning and Community Development

### Objectives:

- To provide development standards for the location, siting and design of child care premises.
- To ensure that child care premises do not have an adverse impact on the amenity of surrounding areas, particularly residential areas.

### 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 the whole of the City of Joondalup.

### 3. Definitions:

“**child care premises**” as defined in *Local Planning Scheme No. 3* means premises where:

- (a) an education and care service as defined in the *Education and Care Services National Law (Western Australia)* section 5(1), other than a family day care service as defined in that section, is provided; or
- (b) a child care service as defined in the *Child Services Act 2007* section 4 is provided.

“**district distributor road**” means a road as defined in the *Western Australian Road Hierarchy* produced by Main Roads Western Australia.

“**local distributor road**” means a road as defined in the *Western Australian Road Hierarchy* produced by Main Roads Western Australia.

#### 4. Statement:

In considering applications for child care premises, the location, siting and design of the child care premises will be taken into consideration with the aim of ensuring that the development is compatible with, and avoids adverse impacts on, the amenity of adjoining and surrounding areas.

#### 5. Details:

In assessing an application for development approval for child care premises, the following will apply:

##### 5.1. Location:

The appropriate location of child care premises is crucial in avoiding adverse impacts on surrounding properties, particularly in terms of additional traffic, car parking and noise.

##### 5.1.1. Neighbouring Uses:

- a. To minimise potential adverse impacts such premises may have on the amenity of residential properties, particularly as a result of noise and/or increased traffic, it is preferable to locate child care premises adjacent to non-residential uses such as shopping centres, medical centres or consulting rooms, schools, parks and community purpose buildings.
- b. Where a child care premises is proposed to be located next to a residential property, the applicant must demonstrate that the proposal will not have an undue impact on residential amenity.

##### 5.1.2. Road Hierarchy:

- a. As child care premises can be reasonably high traffic-generators, they should be located on Local Distributor Roads in such a manner that they would not conflict with traffic control devices and would not encourage the use of nearby Access Roads for turning movements.

##### 5.2. Parking and Access:

##### 5.2.1. Car Parking Standard

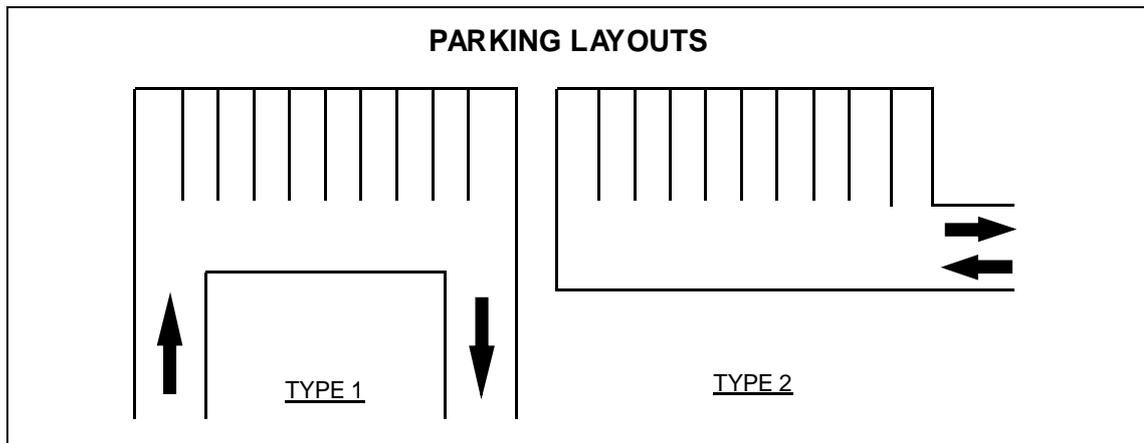
- a. Car parking bays are to be provided in accordance with the following table:

Use Class	Number of on-site parking bays
Child Care Premises	1 per employee plus 5 per ≤ 25 children 6 per 26–30 children 7 per 31–56 children 8 per 57–64 children 9 per 65–72 children 10 per 73–80 children 11 per 81–88 children 12 per 89–96 children 13 per 97–104 children 14 per 105 + children

### 5.2.2. 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 location	(i) All car parking is to be provided on-site; verge parking is not permitted. (ii) Car parks must be clearly visible from the street to encourage parking on-site instead of on the road verge.
(b) Car park design	(i) Car parks shall be designed in accordance with Australian Standards AS 2890.1 and/or AS 2890.2 as amended from time to time.
(c) Vehicle Access	(i) Vehicle access should not be taken from District Distributor A Roads. Only under exceptional circumstances may vehicle access be considered from a District Distributor B or Access Road. (ii) Vehicle access with separate entry and exit points is preferred (Type 1 on Figure 1). Alternatively, 'two-way' vehicle access (Type 2 on Figure 1) is required. (iii) Where practicable, existing vehicle access points should be utilised instead of proposing new access points. (iv) Vehicles are required to enter and exit the site in forward gear.
(d) Pedestrian Access	(i) A footpath must be provided from the car park and the street to the building entrance.



**Figure 1. Vehicle Access**

### 5.2.3. Bicycle Parking Standards

a. Bicycle parking is to be provided in accordance with the following table and relevant Australian standards.

Use Class	Employee / Visitor Bicycle Parking
Child Care Premises	1 per 8 employees

### 5.3. 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
6 metres	7 metres	9 metres

### 5.4. Building Design:

#### 5.4.1. Building Setbacks

- a. Building setbacks in the 'Residential' zone are to be in accordance with Part 5 of the R-Codes, with the exception of the following:

R-Code	Minimum Primary Street Setback Distance	Minimum Secondary Street Setback Distance
R5	12 metres	6 metres
R20 and R25	6 metres	1.5 metres
R30 and above	4 metres	1.5 metres

- b. Building setbacks in all other zones are to be in accordance with the setback requirements for that zone or in accordance with any relevant structure plan, activity centre plan or local development plan.

#### 5.4.2. Noise Attenuation:

- a. The layout and design of child care premises must consider noise attenuation measures to reduce the noise impact on adjacent properties. Noise-generating activities such as outdoor play areas, vehicle accessways, car parking areas and any plant and equipment are to be located away from noise-sensitive land uses (such as residences).
- b. The design and construction of child care premises must also consider measures to reduce the impacts of noise from external sources, to achieve acceptable indoor noise limits. These measures should include consideration of the size and placement of windows and doors, the use of double-glazing, fencing, landscaping and the location of vehicle accessways, car parking areas and any plant and equipment.
- c. An acoustic report prepared by a suitably qualified person must be submitted with the application for development approval. A noise management plan is also required where identified by the acoustic report.

### 5.5. 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) The 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.
(d) Verge area	(i) The verge areas of all child care premises are required to be suitably landscaped, reticulated and maintained to discourage patrons from parking on the verge. The verge is not permitted to be paved or sealed as this would encourage its use for parking.

#### 5.6. Hours of Operation:

- a. The days and hours of operation for child care premises within the 'Residential' zone or abutting or opposite the 'Residential' zone are to be in accordance with the following:

Days	Operating hours
(a) Monday to Friday	(i) 7.00 am to 6.00 pm
(b) Saturday	(i) 8.00 am to 1.00 pm
(c) Sunday	(i) Not permitted

#### 5.7. Applications for development approval:

- a. In addition to the general requirements for an application for development approval, the following are required:
- *Traffic and Road Safety Impact Report*
  - *Acoustic Report*

#### 5.8. Public consultation:

- a. Refer to the City's *Planning Consultation Local Planning Policy*.

<b>Creation Date:</b>	June 1999
<b>Amendments:</b>	CJ206-10/05, CJ207-10/07, CJ126-07/08, CJ052-04/08, CJ110-06/13, CJ174-10/17, CJ033-03/20
<b>Related Documentation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Education and Care Services National Law (WA) Act 2012</i></li> <li>• <i>Child Care Services Act 2007</i></li> <li>• <i>City of Joondalup Local Planning Scheme No. 3</i></li> <li>• <i>Main Roads Western Australia Road Hierarchy</i></li> <li>• <i>Planning Consultation Local Planning Policy</i></li> </ul>

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#### **5. Details:**

In assessing an application for development approval for child care premises, the following will apply:

##### **5.1. Location:**

The appropriate location of child care premises is crucial in avoiding adverse impacts on surrounding properties, particularly in terms of additional traffic, car parking and noise.

- a. Child care premises are most appropriately located within the 'Mixed Use', 'Commercial', 'Service Commercial' or 'Private Community Purposes' zone.
- b. In order to minimise potential adverse impacts a child care premises may have on the amenity of residential properties, particularly as a result of noise, increased traffic, and building scale, a child care premises will only be considered in the 'Residential' zone where it:
  - i. is not surrounded on all sides by residential properties and directly adjoins non-residential uses such as shopping centres, medical centres or consulting rooms, schools, parks or community purpose buildings on at least one boundary.
  - ii. accommodates a maximum of 50 children.
  - iii. has a maximum building site coverage of 50%.
- c. Where a proposed child care premises adjoins a residential property, the applicant is required to demonstrate how the proposal will not have an undue impact on residential amenity in terms of noise, location of car parking, increased traffic and building scale.

##### **5.2. Road Hierarchy:**

- a. Child care premises can be reasonably high traffic-generators. Therefore, in order to minimise their impact on the street network, child care premises are required to:
  - i. be located on Local Distributor Roads
  - ii. be located in such a manner that they would:
    - not conflict with traffic control devices
    - not encourage unsafe vehicle movements
    - not encourage the use of nearby Access Roads for turning movements.
  - iii. not be located in, or on the corner of, a cul-de-sac road.

##### **5.3. Parking and Access:**

###### **5.3.1. Car Parking Standard**

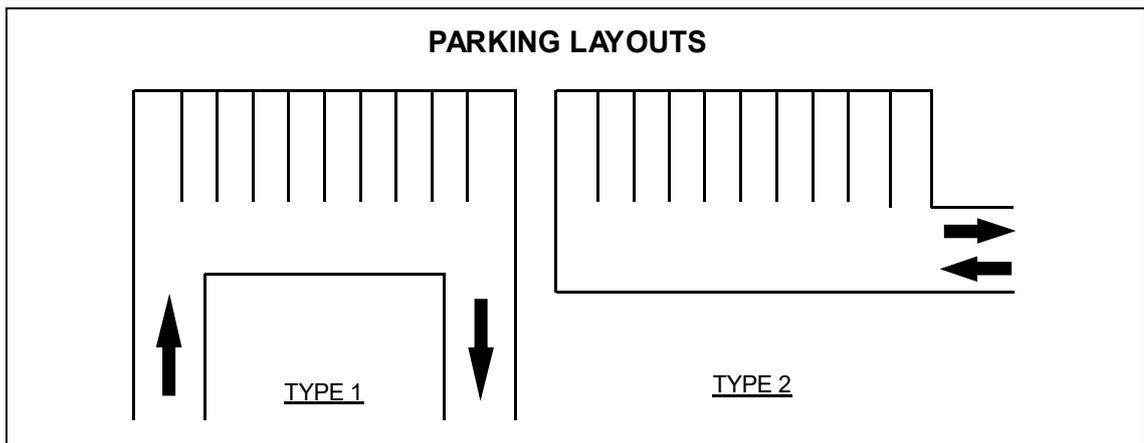
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### 5.3.2. Car Park Location and Design

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

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(b) Car park design	(i) Car parks shall be designed in accordance with Australian Standards AS 2890.1 and/or AS 2890.2 as amended from time to time.
(c) Vehicle Access	(i) Vehicle access shall be taken from Local Distributor Roads. (ii) 'Two-way' vehicle access is required in accordance with Figure 1. (iii) Vehicles are required to enter and exit the site in forward gear.
(d) Pedestrian Access	(i) A footpath must be provided from the car park and the street to the building entrance.



**Figure 1. Vehicle Access**

### 5.3.3. Bicycle Parking Standards

a. Bicycle parking is to be provided in accordance with the following table and relevant Australian standards.

Use Class	Employee / Visitor Bicycle Parking
Child Care Premises	1 per 8 employees

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

Maximum Building Height		
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- a. Building setbacks in the 'Residential' zone are to be in accordance with Part 5 of the R-Codes, with the exception of the following:

R-Code	Minimum Primary Street Setback Distance	Minimum Secondary Street Setback Distance
R5	12 metres	6 metres
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- b. Building setbacks in all other zones are to be in accordance with the setback requirements for that zone or in accordance with any relevant structure plan, activity centre plan or local development plan.

##### 5.5.2. Noise Attenuation:

- a. The layout and design of child care premises must consider noise attenuation measures to reduce the noise impact on adjacent properties. Noise-generating activities such as outdoor play areas, vehicle accessways, car parking areas and any plant and equipment shall be located away from noise-sensitive land uses (such as residences).
- b. The design and construction of child care premises must also consider measures to reduce the impacts of noise from external sources, to achieve acceptable indoor noise within the child care premises. These measures shall include consideration of the size and placement of windows and doors, the use of double-glazing, fencing, landscaping and the location of vehicle accessways, car parking areas and any plant and equipment.
- c. An acoustic report prepared by a suitably qualified person shall be submitted with the application for development approval. A noise management plan is also required where identified by the acoustic report.

#### 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) The 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.
(d) Verge area	(i) The verge areas of all child care premises are required to be suitably landscaped, reticulated and maintained to discourage patrons from parking on the verge. The verge is not permitted to be paved or sealed as this would encourage its use for parking.

### 5.7. Hours of Operation:

- a. The days and hours of operation for child care premises within the 'Residential' zone or abutting or opposite the 'Residential' zone are to be in accordance with the following:

Days	Operating hours
(a) Monday to Friday	(i) 7.00 am to 6.00 pm*
(b) Saturday	(i) 8.00 am to 1.00 pm*
(c) Sunday	(i) Not permitted

\*Staff are permitted on site 30 minutes prior to and after the stipulated hours of operation.

### 5.8. Applications for development approval:

- a. In addition to the general requirements for an application for development approval, the following are required at the time of lodgement:
- *Traffic and Road Safety Impact Report*
  - *Acoustic Report*

### 5.9. Public consultation:

- a. Refer to the City's *Planning Consultation Local Planning Policy*.

**Creation Date:** June 1999

**Amendments:** CJ206-10/05, CJ207-10/07, CJ126-07/08, CJ052-04/08, CJ110-06/13, CJ174-10/17, CJ033-03/20

**Related Documentation:**

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- *Child Care Services Act 2007*
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- *Main Roads Western Australia Road Hierarchy*
- *Planning Consultation Local Planning Policy*

## Summary of Submission Comments

Development Provision	Submission Comments	Administration Comments
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not support child care premises in the 'Residential' zone at all, they should be in commercial areas</li> <li>• Do not support requiring child care premises to abut a non-residential land use and they should be allowed as per the current policy</li> <li>• Support requiring child care premises to abut a non-residential land use</li> <li>• Do not support the limitations to child care premises in a 'Residential' zone including 50 children and 50% site coverage.</li> <li>• Support limiting child care premises to a maximum of 50 children in the 'Residential' zone</li> <li>• Support a maximum building site coverage of 50%</li> <li>• As part of a development application submission applicants shall provide a report regarding the impact on residential amenity, to be prepared by a suitably qualified independent person.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the number of children and requiring child care premises to abut a non-residential land use reduces the size and scale of the premises and allows noise generating aspects of the use to be located adjacent non-residential development.</li> <li>• A reduced number of children would mean a smaller building footprint, as well as less noise and traffic generated by the centre. It could also assist to ensure a more appropriate scale of building that is more in keeping with the surrounding residential context.</li> <li>• A maximum 50% building site coverage ensures there is adequate space for outdoor areas, parking and landscaping.</li> <li>• An application is required to include planning justification which addresses amenity impact on residential areas. This is often prepared by a qualified planner or architect. Additional technical reports are also required, including acoustic, traffic and waste, which are all prepared by suitably qualified professionals, engaged by the applicant. The City's qualified, technical experts undertake an independent assessment of all supporting reports as part of its assessment of any child care premises proposal.</li> </ul>
Road hierarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the provision that child care premises are not located on the corner of a cul-de-sac.</li> <li>• Do not support the provision that child care premises are not located on the corner of a cul-de-sac and there should be no restriction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child care premises located on the corner of a cul-de-sac could encourage turning movements in lower order streets creating adverse traffic and amenity impacts on the residences in the cul-de-sac.</li> </ul>
Parking and access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not support requiring two way vehicle access.</li> <li>• Support requiring two way vehicle access from a Local Distributor Road.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate two way vehicle access is considered to provide a more user friendly access arrangement for visitors to the child care premises.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there an Australian Standard for the design of car park layouts?</li> <li>• Car parking is insufficient for a premises with 50 children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clause 5.3.2 (b) states that car parks shall be designed in accordance with AS 2890.1 and/or AS 2890.2 which includes bay width, aisle width and access width along with other requirements. An amendment is proposed to the revised draft policy to indicate a turning area at the end of the aisle in Figure 1.</li> <li>• The policy requires 7 bays for a child care premises with 50 children and 1 bay per staff member. No changes to parking are proposed. The policy requires more parking than that suggested by Planning Bulletin 72/2009 Child Care Premises.</li> </ul>
Building design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issue with six metre building adjacent to residential properties and two storey child care premises is not supported.</li> <li>• Child care premises should be of residential appearance and comply with the requirements of the R-Codes.</li> <li>• Bins should be located away from neighbouring residential properties.</li> <li>• Topography of the site should be taken into consideration in the design</li> <li>• Upper floors should not overlook neighbouring properties and should consider visual privacy requirements of the R-Codes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No changes to building height are proposed and the maximum building height is one metre less than allowed under the R-Codes.</li> <li>• It is recommended that the policy be amended to include an appearance provision similar to the <i>Non-residential Development in the Residential Zone LPP</i>.</li> <li>• It is recommended that the policy be amended to include servicing provisions similar to the <i>Non-residential Development in the Residential Zone LPP</i>, which deals with location of waste and plant and equipment.</li> <li>• The topography of the site is taken into account when a development application is assessed. There are several existing split level child care centres which demonstrate this.</li> <li>• Although the visual privacy provisions of the R-Codes do not apply, what is overlooked from any upper floor area is taken into consideration during the assessment of the development application. Restricting the visual privacy assessment to the setbacks provided for in the R-Codes (e.g. 7.5 metres to a balcony) does not provide total privacy. As it is a non-residential building, the current policy provides more scope for the City to have regard to the general impact of overlooking on the amenity of an</li> </ul>

		adjoining property and require screening or hi-lite windows.
Noise attenuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outside play areas should be located away from residential neighbouring properties</li> <li>• Do not support outdoor play areas located on the second storey as noise can carry further.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clause 5.5.2 of the policy requires outdoor play areas to be located away from residential land uses</li> <li>• All play areas must meet the requirements of the noise regulations regardless of whether they are located on the ground or upper floor.</li> </ul>
Hours of operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support allowing staff to be onsite 30 minutes prior to and after the hours of operation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted.</li> </ul>
Public consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amend the policy to require the applicant to provide reports on the impact on residential amenity, traffic and road safety, and noise undertaken by a qualified independent person and include input from residents within 200 metres of the proposed child care premises</li> <li>• Amend the policy to require the applicant to consult with residents within 200 metres of a child care premises prior to submitting a development application.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical reports are required as part of a development application, prepared by suitably qualified professionals. Any consultants engaged are at the applicants' expense.</li> <li>• There is no requirement in either LPS3 or the LPS Regulations for pre consultation on applications for development approval. Applications are advertised in accordance with the <i>Planning Consultation Local Planning Policy</i> after they have been received. The City undertakes consultation in accordance with the City's <i>Planning Consultation Local Planning Policy</i> which requires new or expanded child care premises to be advertised for 14 days including letters to stakeholders (landowners and occupiers of residential properties).</li> </ul>
Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comments made on issues with specific child care premises, primarily related the building scale, traffic and parking.</li> <li>• Language of policy should be further strengthened and updated to plain English.</li> <li>• The proposed amendments are too restrictive and will prevent child care premises from being established in the City of Joondalup leading to an undersupply of child care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comments on specific developments are not relevant to the consideration of the proposed modifications to the policy, however the issues have been generally considered through the proposed policy amendments.</li> <li>• The language of the policy has been strengthened to make the City's expectation in applying the policy clearer. Where possible, language has been kept simple, however it is necessary to use some technical language to ensure that the accurate meaning is conveyed and provisions of the policy can be applied.</li> <li>• The policy is not designed to address commercial viability of child care premises, but planning requirements such as amenity, location, parking, noise and size.</li> </ul>

	<p>premises, particularly in suburbs where there is no commercial land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Comments on administrative processes such as DAP application and SAT process.</li> <li>• A post build compliance check should be undertaken.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The DAP and SAT processes are set out in State legislation. In accordance with the <i>Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015</i> the requirements of a local planning policy (amongst other requirements) are to be considered in making decisions on a development application.</li><li>• These operational processes are outside the scope of the policy, however the City does have the ability to investigate potential compliance matters when concerns are raised.</li></ul>
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(c) Vehicle Access	(i) Vehicle access shall be taken from Local Distributor Roads. (ii) 'Two-way' vehicle access is required in accordance with Figure 1. (iii) Vehicles are required to enter and exit the site in forward gear.
(d) Pedestrian Access	(i) A footpath must be provided from the car park and the street to the building entrance.

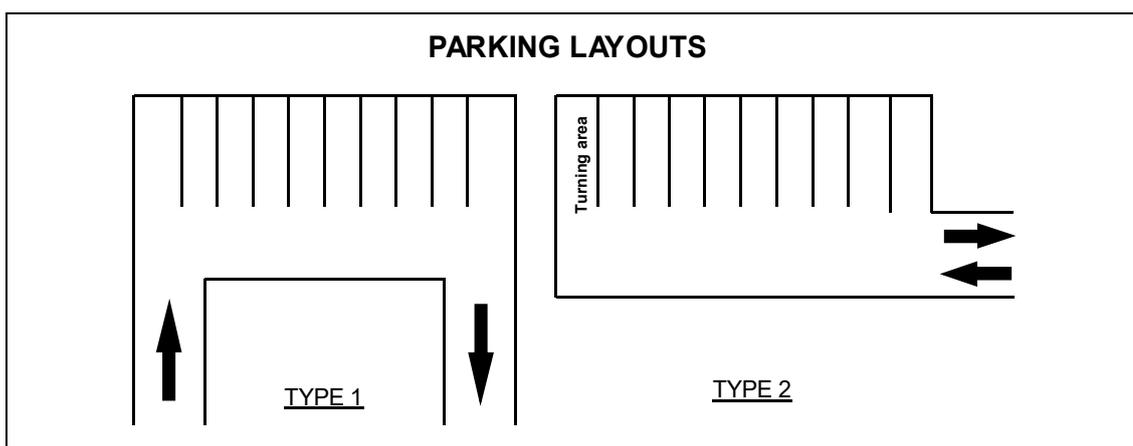


Figure 1. Vehicle Access

### 5.3.3. Bicycle Parking Standards

a. Bicycle parking is to be provided in accordance with the following table and relevant Australian standards.

Use Class	Employee / Visitor Bicycle Parking
Child Care Premises	1 per 8 employees

#### 5.4. 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
6 metres	7 metres	9 metres

#### 5.5. Building Design:

##### 5.5.1. Building Setbacks

- a. Building setbacks in the 'Residential' zone are to be in accordance with Part 5 of the R-Codes, with the exception of the following:

R-Code	Minimum Primary Street Setback Distance	Minimum Secondary Street Setback Distance
R5	12 metres	6 metres
R20 and R25	6 metres	1.5 metres
R30 and above	4 metres	1.5 metres

- b. Building setbacks in all other zones are to be in accordance with the setback requirements for that zone or in accordance with any relevant structure plan, activity centre plan or local development plan.

##### 5.5.2. Noise Attenuation:

- a. The layout and design of child care premises must consider noise attenuation measures to reduce the noise impact on adjacent properties. Noise-generating activities such as outdoor play areas, vehicle accessways, car parking areas and any plant and equipment shall be located away from noise-sensitive land uses (such as residences).
- b. The design and construction of child care premises must also consider measures to reduce the impacts of noise from external sources, to achieve acceptable indoor noise within the child care premises. These measures shall include consideration of the size and placement of windows and doors, the use of double-glazing, fencing, landscaping and the location of vehicle accessways, car parking areas and any plant and equipment.
- c. An acoustic report prepared by a suitably qualified person shall be submitted with the application for development approval. A noise management plan is also required where identified by the acoustic report.

##### 5.5.3. Building Appearance

- a. Child care premises in the 'Residential' zone must be of residential appearance, in keeping with the surrounding environment, and not detract from the amenity of adjoining properties.

### 5.5.4. Servicing

- a. Services must be screened from view and located away from residential properties. Servicing is to be in accordance with the following requirements:

<u>Provision</u>	<u>Development Requirement</u>
<u>(a) Bin storage areas</u>	<p>(i) <u>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.</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>Bin storage areas must be accessible to waste collection vehicles and not adversely affect car parking and vehicular or pedestrian access.</u></p>
<u>(b) Plant and equipment</u>	(i) <u>Plant and equipment must be screened from view from the street through building design and located on the roof, basement or at the rear of the building.</u>

### 5.6. Landscaping:

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

<u>Design Element</u>	<u>Development Requirement</u>
(a) % landscaping	<p>(i) A minimum of 8% of the area of a lot shall be landscaped.</p> <p>(ii) The landscaped area shall include a minimum strip of 1.5 metres wide adjacent to all street boundaries.</p>
(b) Size	(i) The 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.
(d) Verge area	(i) The verge areas of all child care premises are required to be suitably landscaped, reticulated and maintained to discourage patrons from parking on the verge. The verge is not permitted to be paved or sealed as this would encourage its use for parking.

### 5.7. Hours of Operation:

- a. The days and hours of operation for child care premises within the 'Residential' zone or abutting or opposite the 'Residential' zone are to be in accordance with the following:

<u>Days</u>	<u>Operating hours</u>
(a) Monday to Friday	(i) 7.00 am to 6.00 pm*
(b) Saturday	(i) 8.00 am to 1.00 pm*
(c) Sunday	(i) Not permitted

\*Staff are permitted on site 30 minutes prior to and after the stipulated hours of operation.

### 5.8. Applications for development approval:

- a. In addition to the general requirements for an application for development approval, the following are required at the time of lodgement:

- *Traffic and Road Safety Impact Report*
- *Acoustic Report*

**5.9. Public consultation:**

- a. Refer to the City's *Planning Consultation Local Planning Policy*.

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<b>Creation Date:</b>	June 1999
<b>Amendments:</b>	CJ206-10/05, CJ207-10/07, CJ126-07/08, CJ052-04/08, CJ110-06/13, CJ174-10/17, CJ033-03/20
<b>Related Documentation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Education and Care Services National Law (WA) Act 2012</i></li><li>• <i>Child Care Services Act 2007</i></li><li>• <i>City of Joondalup Local Planning Scheme No. 3</i></li><li>• <i>Main Roads Western Australia Road Hierarchy</i></li><li>• <i>Planning Consultation Local Planning Policy</i></li></ul>