

KARRATHA COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING FRAMEWORK



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Draft Report

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1.0 Introduction

This report provides an overview of the proposed community infrastructure framework for assessment of community facilities needs in the City of Karratha. A well-established community infrastructure planning framework allows for a considered approach that is reflective of community needs and local context. Understanding and responding to the unique and individual circumstances of each community in the City of Karratha will ensure that facilities are addressing the needs and interests of the local population.

2.0 Community Infrastructure Planning Framework

Community infrastructure needs are expressed in different ways. In order to generate an accurate understanding of required needs in a community, it is important to consider “need” from multiple perspectives. The approach underpinning the community infrastructure framework is based on Bradshaw’s (1972) “taxonomy of social need”, which provides a framework for assessing community needs. Bradshaw describes four types of need. These are:

- **Felt need (consultation):** what can be inferred about community needs by what members of the community say or feel they need.
- **Expressed need (audit):** what can be inferred about community needs based on observation of current characteristics and patterns of service use (e.g. usage statistics).
- **Normative need (demographics):** what expert opinion, based on research, would identify as community needs (e.g. demographics and social trends).
- **Comparative need (indicative level of provisions):** what can be derived about community needs from examining what has worked successfully in other communities.

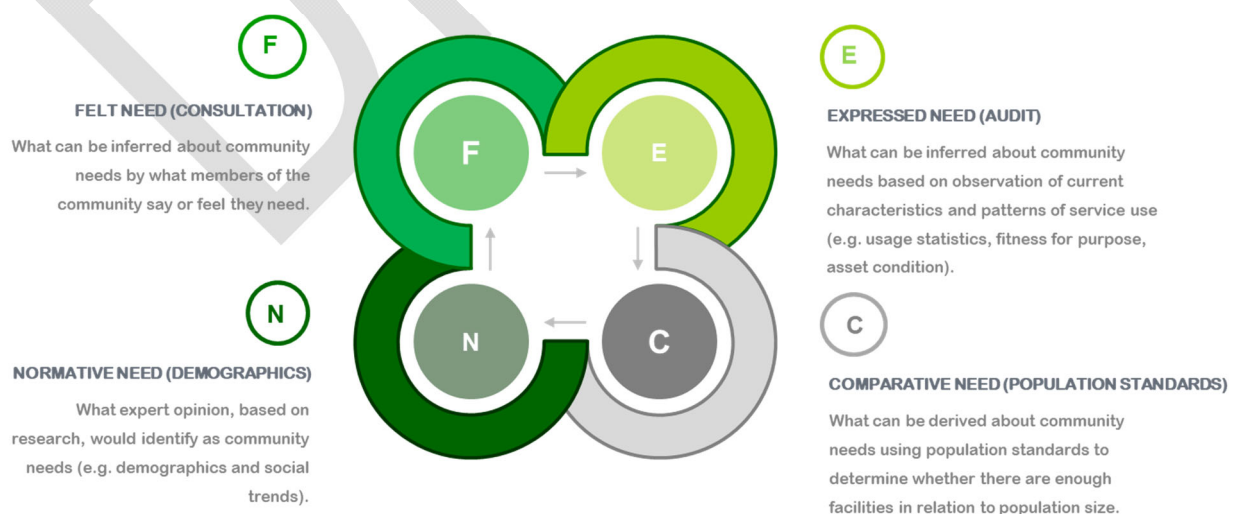


Figure 1. Community Infrastructure Framework

A well-established community infrastructure planning framework should establish:

- The **scope of community infrastructure** to be included in the needs assessment and subsequent community infrastructure plan, together with clear definitions for each facility.
- Defined **community infrastructure hierarchy including planning catchments** to allow for planning efficiency across the network.
- **Population and data requirements** that will be needed as a key input into the needs assessment.
- **Provision Standards**, in this case specifically for Quantity Standards (Population Standards) for community facilities as a starting point for the needs assessment. Other provision standards that will need to be considered include, Quality Standards (Fitness for Purpose and Asset Rating) and Utilisation Standards (Usage Rates).
- **Guiding planning principles** that underpin the provision of community infrastructure.

2.1 Scope & Definitions of Community Infrastructure

Community facilities have been grouped into 3 key categories as follows:

- Sport and Recreation
- Community and Civic
- Arts and Culture

For each category there are a number of different facility types as defined in Table 1. The purpose of defining facility types is to assist with preparing a facilities audit to capture existing community facilities in a consistent manner. This allows for ease of input into the quantity standards assessment. Community facility types and corresponding definitions have been determined and refined in conjunction with the various service areas within Council.

Table 1. Definitions for Community Infrastructure

Facility	Definition
Sport and Recreation Facilities	
Aquatic facility	A facility containing formal controlled water spaces with outdoor aquatic components, indoor aquatic components or both. Includes ancillary amenities (e.g. change rooms, plant room, café/kiosk).
Outdoor fitness and exercise equipment	Facilities and spaces that support exercise and fitness opportunities. These are free, accessible and provide outdoor recreation elements like outdoor exercise equipment.
Play Spaces	An area containing equipment and other elements that facilitate opportunities for physical and creative play by children of all abilities. They can be standalone or exist within a larger integrated facility or park and can include 'wet' and 'dry' play amenities.
Playing Fields	Playing fields provide formal space for team sports on outdoor pitches and form part of a network of open spaces and wider green infrastructure in a community.
<i>Athletics</i>	
<i>AFL Oval</i>	
<i>Cricket Oval</i>	
<i>Diamond Pitch</i>	
<i>Hockey Pitch</i>	
<i>Indoor Cricket (outdoors)</i>	
<i>Lawn Bowl Green</i>	
<i>Rugby Union / League</i>	
<i>Soccer Pitch</i>	
Sporting Courts	Courts provide the facilities and surfacing requirements for the different sporting activities that will be played on the site (e.g. hard court, grass, synthetic surface, timber)
<i>Netball / Basketball courts</i>	
<i>Squash courts</i>	
<i>Tennis courts</i>	
<i>Volleyball Courts</i>	
Other Sports Facilities	Designated facilities and spaces that support a range of individual or group-based active recreation activities.
<i>BMX Racing</i>	
<i>BMX Track/Pump Track</i>	
<i>Motorbike Racing Facility</i>	
<i>Mountain Bike Riding</i>	
<i>Cricket Practice Nets</i>	
<i>Climbing Wall / Facility</i>	
<i>Golf Course</i>	

Facility	Definition
<i>Indoor Sport and Recreation Centre</i>	
<i>Regional Sports Facility</i>	
<i>Martial Arts / Boxing</i>	
<i>Skate Park</i>	
<i>Sporting Amenities</i>	Buildings or facilities adjacent to a sports ground used for providing shelter, viewing areas, change and toilet facilities, administration spaces, and canteens for a range of sports groups.
<i>Pavilions/Club Houses</i>	
<i>Change Rooms</i>	
<i>Sports Storage</i>	Buildings and space used by sporting clubs used for club and sports equipment storage.
<i>Sports Facilities Flood Lighting</i>	Lighting of sports fields to allow training and or playing of sport in low light (usually nighttime).
Community and Civic Facilities	
Aboriginal Meeting Place	A formalised space providing recognition of Aboriginal / Indigenous Heritage and the need to provide opportunities to meet / yarn.
Community Hall	A multipurpose building managed by Council for the community. It provides a place where people from within a local neighbourhood can come together for social events, educational classes, recreational activities or other activities.
Community Centre / Hub	A larger facility offering a range of spaces suitable for various activities, programs, services and events. It typically offers co-located or integrated services, such as education, health care and social services.
Girl Guide and Scout Hall	Halls that are currently leased to Girl Guides and Scouts organisations and are used for the purpose of delivering Girl Guides and Scouts programs to the community, as well as space for broader community use.
Library	A public facility offering high level functions and resources for learning, development, and recreational purposes. They also provide a variety of services, spaces and collections for communities.
Multipurpose Community Rooms	A room suitable for general purpose use by the community such as meetings. Generally, a minimum size large enough to accommodate at least 10 people around a central table.
Men's' and Women's' Shed	A community facility area primarily for sharing and developing trade skills, while improving physical and mental health outcomes. Typically, they incorporate workshops, kitchen spaces and a meeting room.
Subsidised Spaces	Council provided space leased or licensed to community service providers, not-for profit organisations, social enterprises or community members for the purpose of administration spaces, service delivery space, and permanent small / large storage space.
Seniors Centre	A place where older adults meet to fulfill many of their social physical and emotional needs.
Early Childhood Education and Care	Facilities providing services for formal childcare (i.e. regulated care) away from the child's home. May include long day care, preschool, out of school hours care.
Public Toilet Amenities	A room or small building owned or maintained containing one or more toilets which is available for use by the general public.

Facility	Definition
Youth Centre / Space	A designated facility with spaces that are suitable for young people to gather, participate in formal and informal recreation and to relax together. Typical includes outdoor recreation elements like skate/bike facilities, youth parkour, study spaces, and hard courts.
Arts and Cultural Facilities	
Amphitheatre (or outdoor performance facility)	An outdoor facility used for concerts, festivals and film screenings. Often includes a dedicated open-air stage area, event lighting infrastructure and a stepped seating area.
Art gallery or cultural space	A facility or dedicated space for the exhibition of art and may incorporate flexible spaces for meetings, educational and cultural programs, creative workshop space, small event spaces and commercial activities.
Performing arts facility or space	A facility or dedicated space for rehearsal staging and viewing of performing arts. It includes theatre and stage performance areas and may incorporate spaces for meetings, ticketing and administrative and commercial activities.
Museum	A facility providing space for exhibiting objects of historical or scientific, artistic and cultural interest. May include spaces for resource collections and research, educational and cultural programs, meetings, creative workshop space, small event spaces and commercial activities.
Convention/exhibition centre	A large, multi-purpose facility that can cater for a range of large commercial and community events such as conferences, exhibitions, trade show and formal functions.

2.2 Establishing Community Infrastructure Hierarchy & Planning Catchments

2.2.1 Planning Catchments

Planning catchments refer to both geographical areas and the size of the population serviced. They are determined by geography (including topography, physical barriers and distance between homes and community infrastructure), population densities, relationships between centres (e.g. transport accessibility) and the capacity of existing community infrastructure.

In determining planning catchments for the City of Karratha, consideration has been given to the logical functioning of existing communities and compatibility with established settlement hierarchy. The location and concentration of community infrastructure in key locations presents a host of opportunities, including optimising existing use and the potential to rely on legacy infrastructure for emerging community needs. The Pilbara Planning & Infrastructure Framework establishes a settlement hierarchy with 6 main types of settlements including City, Sub-regional centre, Major town, Town, Village and Aboriginal communities. The classification of the settlements defines its role and function including preferred uses, scale of development, and level of access to services and infrastructure. The settlement hierarchy identified in the Pilbara Planning & Infrastructure Framework is further supported by the City of Karratha Local Planning Strategy.

The City of Karratha Local Planning Strategy identifies two planning districts as follows:

- **Karratha District** - The Karratha District covers both Karratha and Dampier and is envisaged as the City of North Western Australia accommodating over 75% of the City's total population. Karratha will continue to grow and broaden its role as the primary service centre for the Pilbara and North Western Australia. Dampier is envisaged as a coastal town that supports the appeal of Karratha.
- **Eastern Corridor** - The Eastern Corridor comprises the settlements of Roebourne, Wickham, Point Samson and Cossack, each with its own identified role and character which, when considered together, provide a complete offering of local level services, facilities and opportunities.
 - **Roebourne** will continue to be a centre of arts and cultural based community facilities, with its heritage character celebrated through tourism;
 - **Wickham**, with a larger population base and Rio Tinto's presence to drive growth, will provide the main retail and community facilities servicing the population of the Eastern Corridor;
 - **Point Samson** will maintain its coastal village form, focussing on coastal tourism with opportunity for population growth over time; and

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- **Cossack** will remain a coastal heritage centre with opportunities to develop compatible tourism facilities.

2.2.2 Community Infrastructure Hierarchy

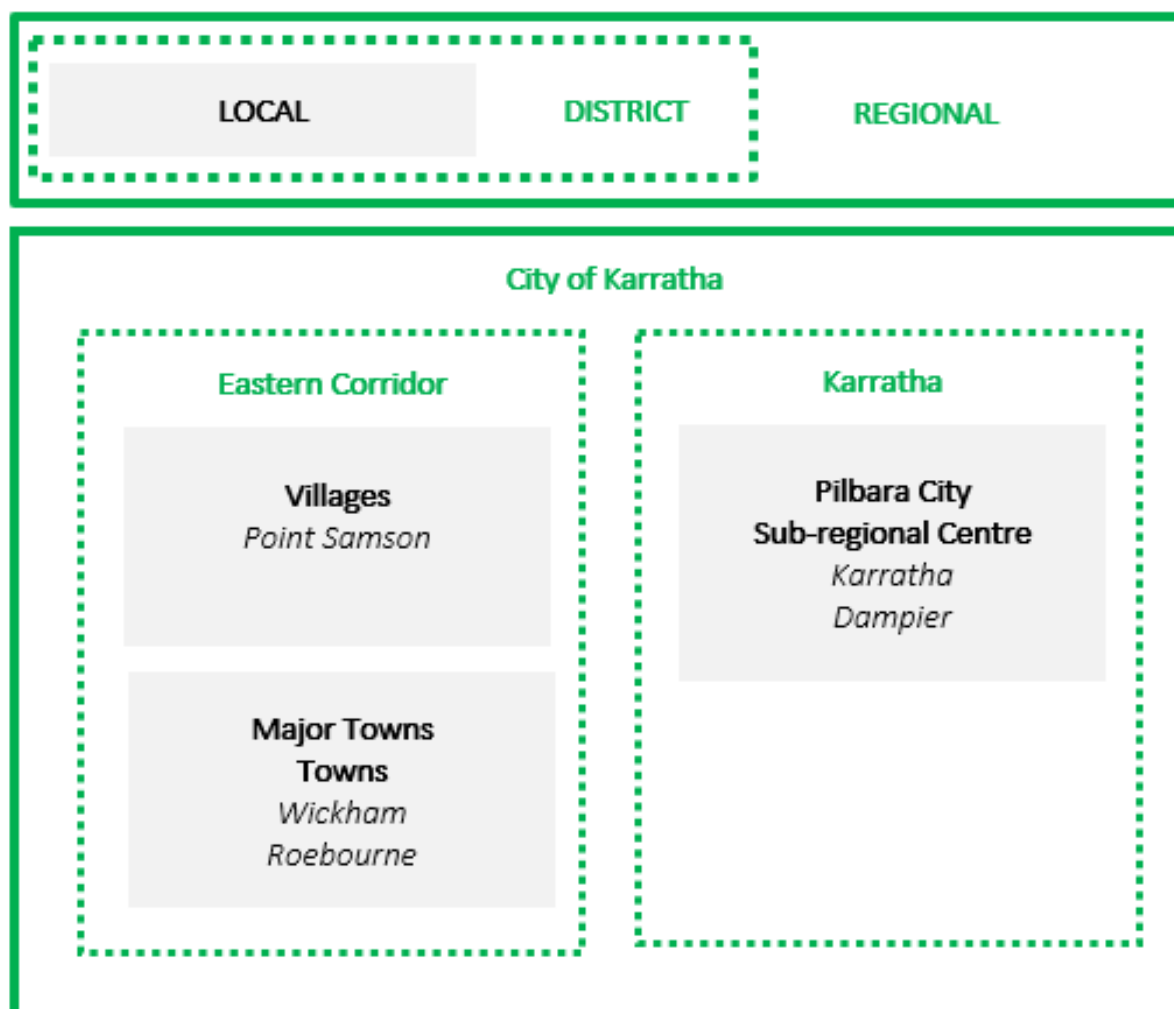
A network approach relies on community facilities to be classified within a hierarchy. A community facility hierarchy recognises that each facility offers a different scale, servicing varying size catchments in terms of the geographic area and the number of people. For example, local community halls generally service local catchments; youth centres and libraries generally service district catchments; and large performing arts centres and sporting venues will service the entire local government area. It should be noted that large facilities or higher order facilities (classified as sub-regional/regional) can also serve a local and district function. Strategically, this results in a larger number of small, local/neighbourhood facilities, distributed across the local government area and relatively few large, regional facilities, in key locations. Referring to a hierarchy of provision also helps decision-making about the types of community infrastructure required, and the standard of service required for a particular catchment.

The community infrastructure hierarchy established for the City of Karratha has been developed with consideration given to the following policies and guidelines:

- State Planning Policy 3.6 – Infrastructure Contributions Guidelines (Western Australian Planning Commission, 2021).
- Parks and Leisure WA Guidelines for Community Infrastructure (Parks and Leisure Australia – WA, 2020).

The recommended hierarchy (refer to **Error! Reference source not found.**) for the City of Karratha consist of three levels, local, district and sub-regional/regional. Each hierarchy has a corresponding planning or settlement catchment (as described above) which allow for more detailed local-level planning that is appropriate to the land use, population growth and future development intent of that area. In the City of Karratha, sub-regional/regional infrastructure will service the whole local government area and should be primarily located in the settlement of Karratha. District level infrastructure will service the planning districts of Karratha and the Eastern Corridor whilst local infrastructure will service the individual townships.

Figure 2. Community Infrastructure Planning Catchments and Hierarchy



Hierarchy	Description
Local	These are facilities and services that people prefer to access close to their homes and serve a localised function. An example of local level infrastructure includes a community hall, childcare or playspace.
District	Co-location and integration of services and facilities that support a multi-purpose destination. Examples of district level facilities include, multipurpose hubs, libraries, youth centres, skate parks, sports facilities and playing fields.
Sub-regional/ Regional	Major destinations that attract a large volume of visitors and users from all around. These facilities play an important role in resourcing and supporting residents, workers and visitors. These facilities include major cultural and sporting facilities.

2.3 Population Projections and Data Requirements

Future population assumptions are an important input for the planning of community infrastructure particularly in relation to the quantity provision standards. It should be noted that population assumptions to develop population projections are based on the best available information at a point in time and if changes to assumptions are made, this could result in changes to projections. In this regard any on-going review of population assumptions and projections will need to clearly point out any substantial changes, and the consequences of those changes.

There are several population projections for the City of Karratha as follows (refer to Table 2):

- **REMPlan** – REMPlan provides population projections up to 2041. Projections are provided at the LGA and local township levels (refer to Table 3).
- **WA Tomorrow¹** – The State Demographer (WA Tomorrow Forecast) provides projections only for the LGA level and up to 2031. There are 5 bands which provides for low, medium and high scenarios.
- **Internal Cumulative Impact Model** – Council has prepared population projections based on specific known projects (mining and large industrial) that are or will be taking place over the next 5 years and confirmed to 2030.
- **Aspirational Scenario (ultimate)** – An aspirational scenario of 50,000 people in the City of Karratha has also been identified in several strategic documents. This ‘Aspirational Scenario’ takes into consideration the full potential for growth in the City of Karratha.

Table 2. Population Projections – Various Data Sets

Karratha LGA	2021 [^]	2026	2031	2036	2041	Ultimate
WA Tomorrow (Band E)	22,075	25,000	26,045			
REMPAN	23,509	27,688	29,174	30,416	31,657	
Internal[~]		30,958	30,397	31,542	32,497	
Aspirational[*]						50,000

[^] ABS 2021 - 22,199

[~] Population, residential w/families and indirect w/families and construction (average 4 quarters)

^{*} Pilbara Planning & Infrastructure Framework/Local Planning Strategy

¹ The WA Tomorrow population model is based on incorporating birth rates, death rates, and migration. These parameters are varied subtly over a series of simulations to determine a probable range of populations. WA Tomorrow then produces five bands of projections, essentially ranging from a low population growth through to a high population growth scenario. The WA Tomorrow forecasts are distinct from government strategies, frameworks and scenarios which are based on a target population size and seek to guide future growth to deliver desired patterns of urban form.

Discussion with the Project Control Group indicated that the REMPlan projections are the preferred projections for the following reasons:

- Projections provide a breakdown of local townships allowing for localised assessment
- Are publicly available for external consumption (as opposed to the internal projections)
- When compared to the other projections and particularly the Cumulative Impact Model the difference in numbers was considered minor. When compared to the WA Tomorrow Forecast the projections were conservative (even at the highest Band E) and well below the other two projection datasets.

Table 3. REMPlan Population Projections

	2021	2041	no. change	% change
Karratha	19,813	26,737	6,924	34.9%
<i>Karratha</i>	18,749	25,115	6,366	34.0%
<i>Dampier</i>	1,064	1,622	558	52.4%
Eastern Corridor	3,696	4,920	1,224	33.1%
<i>Point Samson</i>	189	423	234	123.8%
<i>Roebourne</i>	716	1,298	582	81.3%
<i>Wickham</i>	2,791	3,199	408	14.6%
Karratha LGA	23,509	31,657	8,148	34.7%

Source: REMPLAN, 2024

2.4 Quantity Standards (Population Standards) for Community Infrastructure

Quantity standards (also referred to as population standards) are often used to achieve a fair and equitable standard of community facility provision across a local government area. Quantity standards help to achieve this by setting clear expectations regarding the current and future provision (quantum) of community infrastructure required in a given area (or planning catchment).

The quantity assessment uses population standards to determine whether there are enough facilities in relation to the population size. Quantity standards identify the threshold at which the population requires and can sustain the provision of a facility. They are expressed as a ratio of a community need to 'x' number of people. One of the benefits of using quantity standards is that they prescribe a level of need per head of population for a given area and provide an easy means of calculation. The following should be noted in relation to quantity standards:

- There are certain infrastructure types that cannot be assessed using quantity standards as their provision are determined based on community needs.
- In small townships there are provisions for local community infrastructure (e.g. community hall, local sports venues) that are a critical for well-functioning communities regardless of population size.
- For some community infrastructure types, a quantity standard range is provided where the lower end of the range would be applicable to small settlements in the Eastern Corridor and the higher end of the range applicable to the Karratha district. This reflects the unique nature of communities in the City of Karratha that have small population (e.g. point Samsons) which, if assessed using quantity standards, would require standards that were of a very high provision rate (e.g. one facility per 200 people). If such high levels of provision were used, the population would not need to increase very much for another facility to be triggered. However, once a facility is provided, it is much more likely that the capacity of that facility would cater for a marked increase in population, rather than requiring a duplicate facility.
- Although quantity standards are provided for individual facility types, there are some facilities that will most likely be co-located/integrated within a multipurpose sports centre e.g. aquatics and sports courts. This reflects models of delivery where these spaces can be provided more efficiently in a multipurpose centre rather than standalone.
- Quantity standards assessments do not take into consideration the quality and usage of existing facilities.
- Library planning in Australia is guided by the Standards and Guidelines for Australian Public Libraries, 2020. The guidelines make references to 'People Places' and compendium documents including 'Living Learning Libraries' which provides practical guidance around certain standards for library provision, including floorspace requirements. The Guidelines provide minimum recommended library size (GFA) based on the catchment population to be

served. Note that the approach of using floorspace requirement differs from traditional quantity standards which uses number of facilities per population. The use of floorspace is preferred as it allows for a more flexible approach to planning for libraries that considers library needs holistically and the different models of library provision.

- Based on the People Places library building calculator the library floorspace currently required is 19 person per sqm (i.e., 2024 population divided by required library floorspace). The application of library floorspace is often undertaken at a LGA wide level rather than at a local suburb level to allow flexibility in determining where library floorspace is to be provided across the municipality and to avoid setting expectations that every suburb will host a library space.
- The outcomes of the quantity standard assessment should not be considered binding or lead to the expectation that a certain level of facility provision will be provided. They are simply used as a starting point for determining what need might be present in a community. Factors that need to also be considered include innovative delivery models to ensure affordability and achievability for council.

The Community Infrastructure Review Report prepared by Otium² Planning Group provides a detailed review of provision standards. To inform recommended standards for Karratha the following was undertaken:

- Review of industry standards and guidelines for example the Parks and Leisure Australia WA – Community Facility Guidelines
- Review of provision standards used in other Local Government Areas
- Review of the current rate of provision within the City of Karratha.

In considering the above, proposed quantity standards are recommended for the City of Karratha (Table 4).

Table 4. Proposed Quantity Standards

	Regional	District	Local	Model of Delivery
Sport and Recreation Facilities				
Aquatic facility	Included with Regional Sports Facility	1:20,000		<i>Standalone aquatic facility such as Roebourne.</i>
Outdoor fitness and exercise equipment	As needed			<i>An embellishment to a park.</i>
Play Spaces	1:50,000	1 play space in every park as long as parks are more than 800m apart.		<i>An embellishment to a park.</i>
Playing Fields (can incorporate a combination of fields)				
<i>Athletics</i>				<i>A grass athletics oval can co-exist with an AFL/cricket field. Athletics is a summer sport so the only issue would be a clash with cricket. The numbers undertaking athletics could</i>

² Community Infrastructure Review, Otium Planning Group, 2023

	Regional	District	Local	Model of Delivery
				<i>not support a synthetic track.</i>
AFL Oval		1:5,000		
Cricket Oval		1:5,000		<i>Cricket is shared with an AFL oval</i>
Diamond Pitch		1:15,000		
Hockey Pitch		1:15,000		<i>Grass only. Can be located on a soccer/rugby pitch though the turf needs to short and the surface very smooth.</i>
Indoor Cricket (outdoors)		1:15,000		
Lawn Bowl Green		1:35,000		
Soccer (Football), rugby union/league Pitch		1:3,450		
Sporting Courts				
Basketball and netball courts (indoor/covered)		1:1,500		<i>Combined courts</i>
Squash courts		1:5,000		
Tennis courts		1:3,000		
Volleyball courts				<i>These are included with indoor multi-use courts. Beach volleyball would be on a case by case basis, and indoor beach volleyball is typically provided by the private industry.</i>
Other Sports Facilities				
BMX Racing	1:50,000			
BMX Track/Pump Track	1:50,000 Bitumen	1:7,500 Dirt Track		
Motorbike Racing Facility	As needed			
Mountain Bike Riding	As needed and available			
Cricket Practice Nets		As needed		<i>Locate where cricket is played.</i>
Climbing Wall/Facility	As needed			<i>Could possibly be an addition at KLP if required. Horizontal walls may be a park embellishment.</i>
Golf Course	1:50,000			
Regional Sports Facility (including sports courts and aquatics)	1:50,000			
Martial Arts / Boxing	As needed			<i>Various community spaces can also meet the need for these activities.</i>
Skate Park	1:20,000	1:7,500		
Sporting Amenities				
Pavilions/Club Houses	1 pavilion with each sport field catering to adult competition.			
Change Rooms	1 set of change rooms with each sport field			<i>Include with Pavilion where that is provided.</i>
Sports Storage	All key clubs should have access to a storage facility.			
Sports Facilities Flood Lighting	All sporting fields			
Community and Civic Facilities				
Aboriginal Meeting Place	As needed			
Community Hall/Meeting Space			1:1,000-4,000	<i>As part of Community Hub</i>

	Regional	District	Local	Model of Delivery
				<i>To be provided within community hubs. No new standalone community meeting rooms/halls is recommended.</i>
Community Hub		1:3,000-10,000		
Girl Guide and Scout Hall		As needed		
Libraries		19 person per sqm		
Multipurpose Community Rooms			1:1,000-4,000	<i>As part of Community Hub</i>
Men's' and Women's' Shed		As needed		
Subsidised Spaces (Multi-Agency Service Centre)		1:3,000-10,000		<i>As part of Community Hub</i>
Seniors Centre		1:3,000-10,000		<i>As part of Community Hub</i>
Community Gardens		As needed		
Early Childhood Education and Care			1:1,000-4,000	<i>As part of Community Hub</i>
Public Toilet Amenities			1:1,000-4,000	
Youth Centre/Space		1:3,000-10,000		
Arts and Cultural Facilities				
Amphitheatre (or outdoor performance facility)	1:50,000	1:3,000-10,000		
Art gallery or cultural space	1:50,000	1:3,000-10,000		
Performing arts facility or space	1:50,000			
Museum	1:50,000			
Convention/exhibition centre	1:50,000			

2.5 Planning Principles

An important aspect of the overall community infrastructure planning framework is the need to set overarching principles that will ensure the existing and future development of community facilities meets the strategic direction of the City of Karratha to deliver a well-connected and equitable network.

Based on the background review, industry trends and leading practice for community infrastructure provision, the following planning principles are recommended to inform and underpin the planning and provision of community infrastructure in the City of Karratha.

PLANNING PRINCIPLES		
P1	Maximising usage of existing community facilities	In providing new social and community infrastructure it is important to understand the capacities and performance of existing infrastructure in the area. Existing infrastructure may be underutilised for a range of reasons that include poor awareness (promotion), restricted access by a controlling organisation or poor facilities management. If this is found to be the case, steps must be taken to ensure that the existing capacity in existing facilities and services is utilised prior to new facilities and services being provided. In addition, some services may be more usefully delivered via outreach programs. Where this is the case, some services needs may not require a physical facility.
P2	Shared use of community infrastructure.	Many community groups meet irregularly and need short term space which is free or at low cost. Where possible existing community facilities such as schools or clubs should allow community groups to utilise either excess space or space not required during particular times. Council should assist by maintaining a register of available space and addressing concerns over public liability.
P3	Developing flexible, multi-purpose community facilities which can incorporate a range of commercial and community services and evolve overtime as the community changes.	<p>In many cases, it is not feasible or appropriate to provide standalone community facilities for the exclusive use of specific community or socio-demographic groups. Wherever possible and appropriate, several services and needs should be delivered via a flexible multi-purpose facility.</p> <p>In addition to providing multiple community services and functions, consideration should be given to the ability and appropriateness of incorporating commercial functions such as office space, or café/coffee shop which can be leased to community organisations, government agencies or the private sector and can assist in offsetting the capital and operating costs of a community facility.</p>
P4	Planning for program and service delivery, not just space.	<p>It is important that the design of community facilities takes into account the purposes for which they will be used through careful planning and engagement with end users and that the design adopted is flexible to allow adaptation as needs change over time</p> <p>Having a robust and responsive service system is essential for maintaining and enhancing quality of life for local communities. Governments and planners are recognising the need for better planning and integration of services, with government, private and community sectors working together to better coordinate and</p>

PLANNING PRINCIPLES

		address gaps. The introduction of case managers, one-stop shops and service hubs are all examples of recent attempts to create a 'seamless service system'.
P5	Locating community facilities as part of a functional major activity centre	<p>Community facilities location is one of the primary determinants of function and usage. Maximum patronage is facilitated by integrating community facilities within the broader range of uses found in an activity centre.</p> <p>An active, high-profile location will also increase real and perceived safety for potential community facility users.</p> <p>The location should also maximise accessibility to the community facility's target market through good access to public and alternative transport modes.</p>
P6	Create adaptable community facilities appropriate to the level of service demanded.	<p>The City of Karratha will be expected to serve a number of functions for community infrastructure including regional, district, and local.</p> <p>Generally, community facilities serving a local catchment should have a 'neighbourhood' feel, provide relatively informal spaces, have pedestrian access and ideally be managed by the local community. District and regional level community facilities should be accessible and provide a broader range of structured and semi-structured spaces for community use. This should include the provision of spaces to support a range of program and service delivery needs.</p>
P7	High Quality Design Outcomes for Community Facilities.	<p>The development of community facilities should incorporate high quality urban design outcomes. The building design must also utilise environmentally sustainable concepts such as energy efficiency and waste minimisation.</p> <p>Buildings should address and enhance public streets, spaces and views and be designed to be energy and water efficient and include best practice principles in crime prevention through environmental design, as well as ensure all abilities access in its detailed design and fit out.</p> <p>Where possible the location should be a mixed-use area, close to shops and services</p>
P8	Child-friendly and aged-friendly communities	The need to develop child-friendly and aged friendly communities where children and the elderly have access to the full range of opportunities to participate in community life and reach their potential is well recognised.
P9	Access and Inclusion	<p>To create a socially inclusive community, design places that cater for multiple users (all ages, abilities and cultures) and which encourage active lifestyles and social interaction.</p> <p>Recognising the needs of cultural groups in the planning and design of community facilities to ensure that they are appropriate for the use they are being designed for.</p> <p>Facilities should be physically accessible and useable by people with different abilities.</p>
P10	Technologically Responsive	Community facilities need to be planned to maximise the contribution of new technologies to service delivery, learning and community building. Technologies such as Wi-Fi accessibility may be part of the facility.
P11	Environmentally Sustainable	It is important that new facilities and renewed facilities and spaces are designed and developed to maximise environmental

PLANNING PRINCIPLES

		sustainability including thoughtful management of resource use in construction and operation of the facility. As a minimum, water tanks and solar panels should be included at the facility and walkability be a consideration in the siting of the facility.
P12	Promote Safety and Security	Community facilities should be built in accordance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. They should provide a high degree of personal safety for people entering and leaving the building, especially at night. Safety and security can be enhanced by involvement of the community in design and development; providing spaces that can be monitored by a range of people including passersby and shop keepers; strategically positioning lighting, trees, and meeting places; and using barriers to guide pedestrian and vehicle traffic.
P13	Future Proofing	One of the most important characteristics of a future-proof building is flexibility, or the ability to adapt and evolve as operational requirements and needs change. A building that continues to be used is a building that lasts—and designing for flexibility is one of the best ways to ensure a building remains operational even after needs evolve.