



A BALANCED VIEW  
LEISURE CONSULTANCY SERVICES

# Community Consultation and Needs Analysis

## FINAL

**Town of Port Hedland**

*June 2019*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A Balanced View (ABV) Leisure Consultants have developed this report for the Town of Port Hedland.

ABV would like to acknowledge the Town of Port Hedland staff, and the sport and recreation community in Port Hedland who provided valuable input into this project.

## DISCLAIMER

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While all due care and consideration has been undertaken in the preparation of this report, ABV advise that all recommendations, actions and information provided in this document is based on our experience as professional leisure consultants and upon research as referenced in this document.

Information contained in this document is based on available information at the time of writing. All figures and diagrams are indicative only and should be referred to as such. This is a strategic document, which deals with technical matters in a summary way only.

## DISTRIBUTION AND REVISION HISTORY

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

A Balanced View Leisure Consultancy Services (ABV) was commissioned by the Town of Port Hedland to undertake community consultation and needs assessment to inform the preparation of three master plans, being for:

- McGregor Street Sporting Precinct
- JD Hardie Centre
- South Hedland Integrated Sports Complex

## 2 BACKGROUND

The Town of Port Hedland (ToPH) is located in the Pilbara region in Western Australia is approximately 1765km north of Perth and is home to over 14,000 people. The Town encompasses two residential and business centres, Port Hedland and South Hedland, the light industrial area of Wedgefield and the Aboriginal communities of Jinparinya, Marta Marta, Punju Njamal, Tkalka Boorda, Tjalka Wara and Yandeyarra.

Although recently known for its port and resource industry, Port Hedland has been a significant community hub for the Pilbara since the late 1800s and continues to be a vital part of the region for culture, ecology, sport, business and regional services. The local government area is home to unique desert landscapes, a tropical savannah climate, access to internationally renowned nature reserves and beautiful waterfronts on the headland, which continue to attract both residents and visitors.<sup>1</sup>

Mining, construction, transport and logistics are the most significant contributors to the total income of Port Hedland, with a third of all jobs in the region being in mining. Transport and logistics are the next largest employer, overtaking the construction industry due to the mining sector transitioning into the production phase. Health and social care services are the largest employment group in the services sector. Construction, social services, hospitality, education, small to medium retail and wholesale businesses are also crucial to the local economy.<sup>1</sup>

The Town of Port Hedland has a wide range of arts, culture, sports and recreation programs, as well as primary schools, a high school and a TAFE. Community facilities include an art gallery, theatre/cinema, parks and playgrounds, indoor recreation courts, youth facilities, swimming pools, sports ovals and precincts.

## 3 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Key Elements for successful Master Plans that have been considered throughout the development of this analysis report are:

1. **Financially sustainable** – recommended development opportunities provide a mix of facilities that are maintainable.
2. **Colocation, shared use, multipurpose designs** – where possible, ensure development is designed to enable greatest use by a variety of users.
3. **Maximised utilisation** – where possible, developments should allow for the greatest utilisation possible.
4. **Contemporary** – developments should meet current designs and trends to enable longevity of use.
5. **Accessibility** - Infrastructure should provide for access by all people, (regardless of age, ability, cultural background or level of social or economic advantage/disadvantage).
6. **Sustainability** - development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

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<sup>1</sup> Town of Port Hedland Strategic Community Plan



## 4 BACKGROUND DOCUMENT REVIEW

A review of current strategic and planning documents was undertaken to establish the priorities for services and facilities delivery of the three precincts in the Town of Port Hedland into the future.

### 4.1 TOWN OF PORT HEDLAND DOCUMENTS

#### 4.1.1 STRATEGIC COMMUNITY PLAN

The TOPH has recently developed and published the Strategic Community Plan 2018 – 2028. Following widespread community and stakeholder consultation, the plan sets the vision, aspirations and objectives of the community for the 10-year period. In relation to the Leisure Facilities, the following Outcomes, Progress measures and Strategic Response have been established to meet the key theme of ‘Our Community’.

**Table 1: Town of Port Hedland Strategic Community Plan Outcomes for Leisure Facilities**

Theme	Outcome	Progress measures	Strategic Response
<b>Our Community</b>	Well utilised and valued community facilities and services	Community facilities and infrastructure are well utilised and meet the needs of the community	The present and future facilities and requirements of the Town are planned for and developed in-line with relevant facility standards and community needs
		Increased community satisfaction, ownership and pride in facilities, events and services	Facilities and community infrastructure are revitalised across the Town
			Facilities and community infrastructure are well maintained, managed and fit for purpose to provide a range of lifestyle opportunities  Community services and facilities are well promoted

#### 4.1.2 PORT HEDLAND PARKS AND PATHS STRATEGY – DRAFT REPORT

An assessment of walkable catchments identified that Port Hedland is generally well connected.

Public Open Space, hereby known as POS and its connections provide a significant benefit to communities by facilitating passive and active recreation, connection with the environment and engagement with the community. Well designed and provisioned POS and connecting paths can improve physical and mental wellbeing and encourage greater social cohesion.

Through a desktop review of background information, it was noted the Strategic Community Plan prepared by the Town of Port Hedland identified that in relation to the provision of POS existing residents:

- treasure the existing natural environments; and,
- would prefer a greater investment in their existing POS and parks rather than the development of new assets.

The purpose of the Parks and Paths Strategy is:

- To review the overall quantity and quality of POS and paths.
- To establish a framework for the assessment of existing POS and Paths that considers accepted industry standards as well as recognising the sites location and context.

- To review the current status of individual POS and Paths through site investigations and mapping of each park.
- To review the current level of service required for each POS and make recommendations as to any changes in the physical environment and or levels of service.
- To identify gaps within the POS and Path network and make recommendations as to the provision of additional POS or path connections.
- To review the current funding mechanisms for ongoing maintenance of POS and Paths within the ToPH.
- To review future development, the requirements for additional POS and or path connections and any recommended strategies to ensure the POS and path network is optimized as a holistic entity.

The draft plan identifies the hierarchy of the 2 active sporting precincts in this study as:

- McGregor Street – Regional Level POS
- South Hedland Sporting Precinct – Regional Level POS

Both facilities are also classified as Sport POS and provide opportunity for formal sports with structure playing fields and courts.

There are some areas in South Hedland that are not within 300 metres of any classified POS. Providing simple path and amenity through existing drainage swales would rectify this as well as improve path connectivity:

- J.D. Hardie Centre Landscaped Swale;

Marie Marland

- Investigate potential for shade and seating opportunities in line with the proposed South Hedland Sporting Precinct Masterplan
- Install dog bag dispenser.
- Remove playground at end of life.
- Investigate the potential for the site to be utilised as an off-leash dog exercise area in conjunction with sporting activities.

Kevin Scott

- POS will be subject of Masterplan which will determine development and projects for the space.
- Investigate potential for shade and seating opportunities in line with the proposed South Hedland Sporting Precinct Masterplan
- Playground to be upgraded to be all access.
- Paths to the facilities (less than 2m wide). Limited paths within the precincts.

#### **4.1.3 CHILDCARE NEEDS ANALYSIS**

The Provision of Childcare analysis was completed by the Town of Port Hedland via an analysis of existing services and placements, demographics analysis, community and stakeholder consultation, and a review of the potential for existing providers to offer additional placements. The analysis identified the following:

- There is a significant need for additional childcare placements in the Town of Port Hedland, with a waiting list far greater than the total placements available. There are over 350 on waiting lists.
- There is some additional capacity within existing centres (although minimal). The capacity cannot be accommodated due to staffing limitations. If the existing capacity was made available, it would not go close to servicing the identified need.
- There is an immediate need for outside school hours care.

The Childcare Needs Analysis proposed a number of recommendations including the development of childcare facilities at the JD Hardie Centre and McGregor Street Precinct.

#### 4.1.4 DISABILITY ACCESS AND INCLUSION PLAN

The Town of Port Hedland has developed a Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP). The DAIP outlines the Town's commitment to providing services and facilities that are accessible to all members of the community.

##### Statement of Intent:

The Town of Port Hedland is dedicated to creating a unified community across our townships. We will provide safe and accessible community facilities, services, events and open spaces that connect people and neighbours. While this DAIP sets out how the Town will meet those legislative requirements, the Town is committed to more than just compliance; our aim is to strive for excellence.

The 2017 – 2022 DAIP was developed with consultation, feedback and information from across the organisation and community. The Town of Port Hedland DAIP Working Group created a consultation strategy that included both internal and external consultations.

The following table outlines the outcomes identified in the DAIP relevant to the development of the master plans for the South Hedland Integrated Sporting Precinct, the JD Hardie Centre and the McGregor Street Sporting Precinct.

##### **Planned Outcomes 2017 – 2022 that are relevant to the development of the master plans.**

Outcome	Progress measures	Implication for master planning
<b>1. Services and Events</b>	The Town will follow best practice when holding community events to enhance access and inclusion.	Facility developments are to be considerate of potential use for events and are to enable best practice in service delivery through design elements.
<b>2. Buildings and Facilities</b>	When building new facilities or refurbishing existing facilities access will be ensured and enhancement of access will be explored.  The Town will investigate and improve access in play areas and in our parks and gardens.  The Town will seek feedback from the community on projects to ensure that all needs are met.	Any present and future facilities are planned for and developed to meet current and best practice accessibility requirements.  Major precincts should be considerate of connectivity and allowance made for the whole community to access the precincts.

## 4.2 OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

### Strategic Directions 6 (SD6)

This publication by the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (Previously the Department of Sport and Recreation) Strategic Directions 6 (SD6) planning document that covers the five year period (2016 – 2020) to guide the sport and recreation industry. It identifies the following key societal trends that are driving change in the industry:

The document outcomes of the document are to:

- Increase participation
- Improved Performance
- Enhanced Social Capital and Organisational Capability
- Enhanced Wellbeing

The following summarises the identified industry challenges in this period:

## **1. Governance**

Western Australia's sport and recreation organisations must proactively engage national and state/territory counterparts in developing governance models that are collaborative and strategically aligned partnerships. These models must balance local context and interest as well as national priorities.

## **2. Integrity and Values**

Sport and recreation interests must proactively develop responses to safeguard the integrity and wholesome values which make sport and recreation a fundamental part of Australian culture. The integrity that has encouraged participants, partners, sponsors and governments to invest time, effort and resources needs active protection.

## **3. Public Open Space and Urban Form**

Urban parklands and green spaces for sport and active recreation are integral components of urban infrastructure and make a significant contribution to community health and wellbeing. In order to deliver public open space which meets the needs of communities into the future we must be efficient with resources, focus on the function of sites, provide equitable access to facilities and secure strategically important regional scale spaces.

## **4. Adventure and Outdoor Recreation**

Western Australia is a destination point for numerous adventure and outdoor recreation pursuits. Stakeholders from the public, private and community sectors must engage collaboratively to deliver high-quality activities, services and facilities to satisfy and sustain the growing demand, while protecting the environments where these activities take place.

## **5. Commercialisation**

A small number of high profile sports with significant participation bases and integrated competition structures now have robust commercially-oriented business models, while community-based sport and recreation organisations are increasingly reliant on public investment for their survival. Public investment in sport and recreation organisations should factor in the capacity of these organisations to source commercial revenue.

## **6. Diversity of Leadership and Management**

Initiatives are needed to expedite diversity in Western Australia's sport and recreation landscape at all levels of leadership and management. Sport and recreation organisations must be proactive to increase the contribution that currently underrepresented groups within the community, particularly women, are able to make to the industry.

## **7. Financial (Un)Certainty**

The sport and recreation industry must optimise the value derived from public and private funding in tight fiscal circumstances. Sport and recreation stakeholders must be strong advocates for the many benefits that are enabled by continued investment.

## **8. Leveraging Facilities Investment**

Stakeholders must leverage the investment made in sport and recreation facilities and infrastructure over the past decade. Securing high profile events and increasing visitor and local participation will add vibrancy to our communities and convert these places and spaces into business drivers, delivering extensive economic benefits to Western Australia.

## **9. Life Course and Life Stage Participation**

The achievement of improved participation rates in sport and recreation, and more broadly active lifestyles, will require innovative responses to the life course and life stage circumstances of Western Australians. A combination of expanding pioneering initiatives and adapting successful

concepts from other jurisdictions can stimulate healthier and socially beneficial outcomes for our community.

#### **10. Monitoring, evidence and Research**

Research and evidence-based decision-making are increasingly important for sport and recreation. Availability and utilisation of reputable information will be vital for future policy development and strategic planning.

#### **11. Participation, Culture and Affordability**

Sport and recreation provides opportunities to embrace those otherwise often excluded in the community. Opportunities should be affordable and provide equitable access to encourage participation of people from diverse social, cultural and economic backgrounds.

#### **12. Technology**

Western Australia's sport and recreation landscape must embrace opportunities to progress the industry through new and emerging technologies. Astute sourcing of technological innovations that enhance core values, support participation and performance outcomes and promote organisational sustainability will be crucial.

#### **13. Vital Volunteers**

The engagement of volunteers in sport and recreation is vital for the industry to thrive and deliver personal and social benefits. Sport and recreation organisations must devise responsive and accommodating approaches to recruit, support and retain the vital volunteer base, which facilitates the delivery of sport and recreation activities.

### **Public Parkland Planning and Design Guide (WA)**

This document was developed by the Department of Sport and Recreation and the Department of Water and outlines design principles for the development of parklands and open space. The focus of the document is the requirement for consideration of well-planned parklands that during the planning and design stages, consider all elements to achieve sustainability in the long term. Planning needs to be integrated to ensure quality outcomes are achieved;

- Consideration of end user requirements
- Allocation of parkland is suitable for desired outcomes
- Development of multi-use parklands
- Playing fields are well planned to consider peak usage and watering requirements, ongoing maintenance, use of appropriate equipment (Irrigation systems) and ongoing water supply considerations.
- Enhancement of existing site features
- Use of local resources and materials
- Department of Water should be consulted during the planning phase of parklands.

## Classification framework for Public Open Space (WA), Department of Sport and Recreation

Developed in 2012, the primary purpose of this framework is to define terminology that can be universally used to describe POS and is designed to achieve that consistency and reduce confusion. The framework contains two (2) central categories – function and catchment hierarchy.

<i>Functions - (primary use and expected activities) identifies three primary types of open spaces</i>	
<b>Recreation spaces</b>	<p>Recreation spaces enhance physical and mental health through activity that provides relaxation, amusement or stimulation.</p> <p>Recreation spaces can be accessed by all to play, socialise, exercise, celebrate or participate in other activities that provide personal satisfaction or intrinsic reward.</p> <p>Recreation spaces include gardens and open parklands, community gardens, corridor links, amenity spaces, community use facilities, civic commons or squares.</p>
<b>Sport spaces</b>	<p>Sport spaces provide a venue for formal structured sporting activities such as team competitions, physical skill development and training.</p> <p>Sport spaces are designed to accommodate playing surface, buffer zones and infrastructure requirements of specific or general sporting activity.</p> <p>Players and spectators attend with the express purpose of engaging in organised sporting activity, training or competition or watching the game.</p> <p>Most sport spaces can also be accessed by community members for informal sport and recreation.</p>
<b>Nature spaces</b>	<p>Nature spaces provide opportunity for low-impact recreational activities, such as walking, cycling, picnicking, playing, watching or exploring natural features.</p> <p>Nature spaces may include bushland, coastal areas, wetlands and riparian habitats, and geological and natural features. Sites are managed to enable recreational access while protecting local ecological and biodiversity values.</p>

*Catchment hierarchy - (typical size and how far a user might travel to visit the site) includes four categories:*

<p><b>Local Open Space</b></p>	<p>Local open space (LOS) is usually small parklands that service the recreation needs of the immediate residential population.</p> <p>LOS is primarily used for recreation and may include small areas of nature space.</p> <p>Typical Size: 0.4ha to 1ha</p> <p>Access: within 400m or 5 minute walk</p>
<p><b>Neighbourhood Open Space</b></p>	<p>Neighbourhood open space (NOS) serves as the recreational and social focus of a community. Residents are attracted by the variety of features and facilities and opportunities to socialise.</p> <p>NOS can assist to engender sense of place and protect specific conservation values through retention of nature spaces.</p> <p>Typical Size: 1ha to 5ha</p> <p>Access: within 800 m or 10 minute walk</p>
<p><b>District Open Space</b></p>	<p>District open space (DOS) is principally designed to provide for organised formal sport. DOS will very likely include substantial recreation space and some nature space.</p> <p>DOS design and function should consider biodiversity principles and environmental management goals.</p> <p>DOS serves several neighbourhoods with players and visitors travelling from surrounding districts.</p> <p>Typical size: 5ha to 15+ ha</p> <p>Access: within 2km to 5 minute drive</p> <p>DOS may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consist of sufficient space to accommodate a variety of concurrent uses, including organised sports, children’s play, picnicking, exercising the dog, social gatherings and individual activities.</li> <li>• Include a combination of bushland, open parkland for casual play and space for organised sport.</li> <li>• Accommodate multiple user groups, clubs and associations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Regional Open Space</b></p>	<p>Regional open space (ROS) may accommodate important recreation and organised sport spaces as well as significant conservation and/or environmental features.</p> <p>ROS may provide substantial facilities for organised sport, play, social interaction, relaxation and enjoyment of nature.</p> <p>ROS can assist to protect biodiversity conservation and environmental values through retention of bushland, wetlands and other natural features.</p> <p>Typical size: varies. When sporting space is identified as a necessary regional function, allocations for playing fields and sports facilities should be 20+ha in area.</p> <p>Access: ROS serves one or more geographical or social regions and is likely to attract visitors from outside any one local government area.</p> <p>Users not living within close proximity will use either private vehicles or public transport systems.</p>



## 5 DEMOGRAPHIC REVIEW

In planning for sporting and recreation infrastructure, it is important to understand the demographics of the area to provide insights into better understanding the likely key areas of demand and potential future need.

The Town of Port Hedland had an estimated population of 14,469 as of the 2016 census count.<sup>2</sup>

Table 1 below provides a snapshot of the Town's population for the 2011 and 2016 census, and projected forecast population from [forecast.id.com.au/port-hedland](http://forecast.id.com.au/port-hedland).

**Table 2: Town of Port Hedland Population Overview**

Category	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Population (Forecast id)	15,064	14,469	14,664	16,045	19,249	22,973	27,085
Males (% of population)	57	53.4	51.9	51.6	50.6	49.9	49.5
Females (% of population)	43	46.6	48.1	48.4	49.4	50.1	50.5
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	14.8	16.7					
Median Age	31	31					
Under 15 (% of population)	21.3	23.7	23.8	23.7	25.3	26.5	26.7
Population over 15 (% of population)	78.7	76.3	76.2	76.3	74.7	73.5	73.3
Number of dwellings	6,063	7,666	7,667	8,080	9,276	10,725	12,305
Occupied private dwellings	85.1%	71.5%	66.7%	68.5%	70.8%	73.1%	75.5%
Median Income per person (\$ weekly)		\$1,355					
Median Income per household (\$ weekly)	\$2,809	\$2,563					
Couple family with children	26.8%	35%	35.9%	37.1%	37.2%	37.4%	37.4%
Couple family without children		27.8%	26.3%	24.8%	34.4%	24.1%	24.1%

Between 2016 and 2041, the population for the Town of Port Hedland is forecast to increase by 12,036 persons (79.98% growth), at an average annual change of 2.38%.

The greatest population change for the Town of Port Hedland is forecast for the period from 2037 to 2041, which is expected to have a net increase of 4,112 people.

Between 2016 and 2041, South Hedland is forecast for the greatest increase in development of new dwellings in the Town of Port Hedland.

<sup>2</sup> [Profile.id.com.au/port-hedland/population-estimate](http://Profile.id.com.au/port-hedland/population-estimate)

**Table 3: Town of Port Hedland Population Projections by Age Groupings and Locality**

Age (years)	Area	2019		2021		2026		2031		2036		2041	
		Number	%										
<b>0-5</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1262</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1236</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1915</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2319</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2738</b>	<b>10.1</b>
	Hedland Remainder	58	4.9	58	4.9	54	3.9	57	4	65	4.3	74	4.6
	Port Hedland	290	7.6	281	7.5	360	9.3	454	10	556	10	700	10.1
	South Hedland	914	9.4	896	9.2	1085	10.1	1404	10.6	1699	10.7	1964	10.6
<b>5-14</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2240</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>2258</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>2317</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>2960</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>3768</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>4514</b>	<b>16.7</b>
	Hedland Remainder	106	9	109	9.1	116	8.4	136	9.6	152	10.1	172	10.7
	Port Hedland	544	14.3	506	13.5	434	11.2	597	13.1	806	146	1020	14.8
	South Hedland	1590	16.3	1643	16.9	1767	16.4	2227	16.8	2810	17.6	3322	17.9
<b>15-24</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1642</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1644</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1935</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2423</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2880</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>3458</b>	<b>12.8</b>
	Hedland Remainder	124	10.6	130	10.9	155	11.3	164	11.5	183	12.1	201	12.5
	Port Hedland	370	9.7	372	9.9	435	11.2	485	10.6	549	9.9	711	10.3
	South Hedland	1148	11.8	1142	11.8	1344	12.5	1774	13.4	2148	13.5	2456	13.7
<b>25-34</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3285</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>3140</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>3474</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>4301</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>5160</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>6032</b>	<b>22.3</b>
	Hedland Remainder	277	23.5	274	22.9	324	23.5	336	23.6	353	23.5	369	23
	Port Hedland	861	22.6	837	22.3	858	22.1	1045	23	1312	23.7	1637	23.7
	South Hedland	2147	22	2029	20.9	2291	21.2	2920	22	3495	21.9	4025	21.7
<b>35-44</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2512</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2567</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>2813</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>3196</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>3783</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>4494</b>	<b>16.6</b>
	Hedland Remainder	218	18.6	220	18.4	278	20.2	275	19.3	279	18.5	291	18.1
	Port Hedland	743	19.5	759	20.2	781	20.1	857	18.8	1033	18.7	1306	18.9
	South Hedland	1551	15.9	1589	16.4	1754	16.3	2065	15.6	2471	15.5	2897	15.6
<b>45-54</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1967</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1956</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2265</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>2593</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2984</b>	<b>11</b>
	Hedland Remainder	224	19.1	229	19.1	254	18.4	246	17.3	256	17	261	16.3
	Port Hedland	529	13.9	543	14.4	559	14.4	615	13.5	702	12.7	832	12.1
	South Hedland	1214	12.4	1184	12.2	1212	11.2	1404	10.6	1635	10.3	1891	10.2
<b>55-64</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1259</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1234</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1236</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1291</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1409</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1614</b>	<b>6</b>
	Hedland Remainder	123	10.5	131	10.9	146	10.6	153	10.7	151	10	158	9.8
	Port Hedland	315	8.3	294	7.8	275	7.1	303	6.6	339	6.1	399	5.8
	South Hedland	820	8.4	809	8.3	816	7.6	836	6.3	919	5.8	1057	5.7

Age (years)	Area	2019		2021		2026		2031		2036		2041	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1061</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1251</b>	<b>4.6</b>
	Hedland Remainder	45	3.8	45	3.8	50	3.6	59	4.1	67	4.5	80	5
	Port Hedland	162	4.3	167	4.4	175	4.5	199	4.4	238	4.3	299	4.3
	South Hedland	386	3.9	418	4.3	520	4.8	642	4.8	756	4.7	872	4.7

The implications for the population projection are that the projected growth will increase pressure of the facilities and services in the Town and those offered at the leisure facilities. It is projected that the proportion of females to males will increase over time and there will be a greater percentage of the population under 15 years of age than the current population. The Town has a relatively young population with median age of 31, 6 years younger than the Western Australian median age of 37. In general, younger adult age groups tend to be high users of sport and recreation facilities.



## 6 RELEVANT INDUSTRY TRENDS

There are a number of important national, state and local sport and recreation trends that should be considered when planning for the future development of the sports and recreation facilities in the Town of Port Hedland. A summary of relevant trends are outlined below:

Public open space (POS) is generally described as land set aside for the purpose of public enjoyment and protection of unique, environmental, social and cultural values for existing and future generations.<sup>2</sup>

POS can increase aesthetic appeal, amenity and value of a neighbourhood, suburb or regional area. Aside from providing places to play, be active or relax, public open spaces afford many benefits. Environmental benefits can be gained through protecting local biodiversity and visual landscapes, retaining ecological systems and linkages, and management of urban water. Social benefits can be gained through community interaction and activation of places for formal and informal sport and recreation. Cultural benefits can be gained through recognition and interpretation of Indigenous and historic values. Economic benefits can be gained through provision of services supporting visitation for sport, recreation and tourism.<sup>3</sup>

### 6.1 GENERAL REGIONAL TRENDS

Over the last decade, ABV has participated in a variety of projects in regional WA. During this time a range of factual and anecdotal evidence has emerged through consultation with various local governments, regional community, sport and recreation groups, regional DLGSC staff, community members and other stakeholders.

A synthesis of this experience is provided here as a snapshot of the sport and recreation scene within the context of regional WA.

#### General Trends

- There is increasing recognition of the importance of community leisure, sport and recreation in regional communities to bring people together and improve community cohesion, social capital and resilience.
- In regional communities, sport and recreation providers are typically volunteers. For various reasons the number of people available to offer their services is diminishing.
- Transient communities may experience reduced ownership of community sport and recreation programs.
- There is an increasing trend of participation in non-traditional recreation by youth e.g. active recreation, 'electronic' recreation etc.
- Growing awareness of the need to engage people who do not traditionally participate in sport and recreation e.g. people with disabilities, teenage girls, culturally diverse groups. Greater need to offer opportunities to capture imagination and interest.
- Growing trend towards more casual options requiring small groups of people and minimal coordination e.g. walking, cycling, trails and mountain biking etc.
- Transportation can be a significant impediment to participation, emphasising importance of footpaths and cycle paths leading to facilities.
- Growing recognition that participation in physical activity can have positive impact on educational outcomes, school attendance, juvenile crime, antisocial behaviour, population health etc.
- The maintenance backlog with sport and recreation facilities continues to rise (recently estimated as \$1.75 billion in WA). With building cost escalations and trade shortages the cost to keep existing facilities alive in regional areas continues to grow rapidly.

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<sup>3</sup> Classification framework for public Open Space, Department of Sport and Recreation, 2012

## 6.2 ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SPORT AND RECREATION PARTICIPATION TRENDS

The latest Australian sports and physical recreation participation trends are now being captured in the Ausplay survey that is conducted by the Australian Sports Commission (ASC). This replaces data that was previously captured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Exercise, Recreation and Sports Survey conducted by the ASC.

The first Ausplay survey was conducted from October 2015 to September 2016 and included interviews with over 20,000 adults, including more than 3,800 parents/guardians of children aged up to 14 years. Whilst this survey is ongoing and further information has been released, the 2017 survey information provides a more detailed analysis of the trends. More recent releases are in raw data format only.

### 6.2.1 TOP ACTIVITIES (AUSTRALIA WIDE)

Table 4 (below) shows the top 20 activities for adults (organised and non-organised), and the top 20 organised activities for children outside of school hours.

**Table 4: Top 20 participation activities (Adult and Children) in Australia in 2017.**

Adults Top 20 Activities (2017)	Percent of population	Children Top 20 Activities (2017)	Percent of population
Walking (Recreational)	42.3	Swimming	31.8
Fitness/Gym	33.6	Football/Soccer	14.1
Athletics, track & field (includes jogging)	15.3	Australian Football	8.8
Swimming	14.5	Dancing (Recreational)	8.0
Cycling	11.2	Gymnastics	7.6
Bushwalking	5.8	Basketball	7.3
Football /Soccer	5.5	Netball	6.6
Golf	4.9	Tennis	6.0
Yoga	4.7	Athletics, track & field	5.5
Tennis	4.6	Cricket	5.4
Basketball	3.5	Rugby League	3.1
Pilates	2.9	Karate	2.8
Netball	2.9	Dance Sport	2.8
Cricket	2.5	Touch Football	2.6
Surfing	2.4	Hockey	2.4
Australian Rules Football	2.3	Fitness/Gym	1.8
Touch Football	1.7	Martial Arts	1.7
Fishing (recreational)	1.5	Rugby Union	1.7
Canoeing / Kayaking	1.4	Surf Lifesaving	1.4
Martial Arts	1.3	Taekwondo	1.4

Source: Ausplay 2017, Australian Sports Commission.

These statistics find that recreational walking is the primary form of physical activity undertaken by Adults (43%), with jogging (included within Athletics Track and Field 16%), and Cycling (12%) also included in the top five activities. It underscores the level of importance that pathways and trails have in sport and recreation facility provision that is inclusive of the whole community.

The top 10 activities for men are:

**Table 5: Top 20 Participation Activities (Men) in Australia in 2017.**

Adult Men Top 10 Activities	Population Estimate	Per cent of population
Walking (Recreational)	3,189,754	32.8
Fitness/Gym	2,785,040	28.6
Athletics, track & field (includes jogging)	1,728,674	17.8
Cycling	1,387,756	14.3
Swimming	1,261,924	13
Football /Soccer	884,972	9.1
Golf	836,606	8.6
Cricket	571,010	5.9
Tennis	537,917	5.5
Bushwalking	520,642	5.3

The top 10 activities for women are:

**Table 6: Top 20 Participation Activities Women) in Australia in 2017.**

Adult Women Top 10 Activities	Population Estimate	Per cent of population
Walking (Recreational)	5,207,654	52.3
Fitness/Gym	3,532,574	35.4
Swimming	1,591,001	16
Athletics, track & field (includes jogging)	1,386,353	13.9
Cycling	914,858	9.2
Yoga	742,136	7.4
Netball	562,698	5.6
Bushwalking	537,419	5.4
Pilates	441,642	4.4
Tennis	408,873	4.1

Source: Ausplay 2017, Australian Sports Commission.

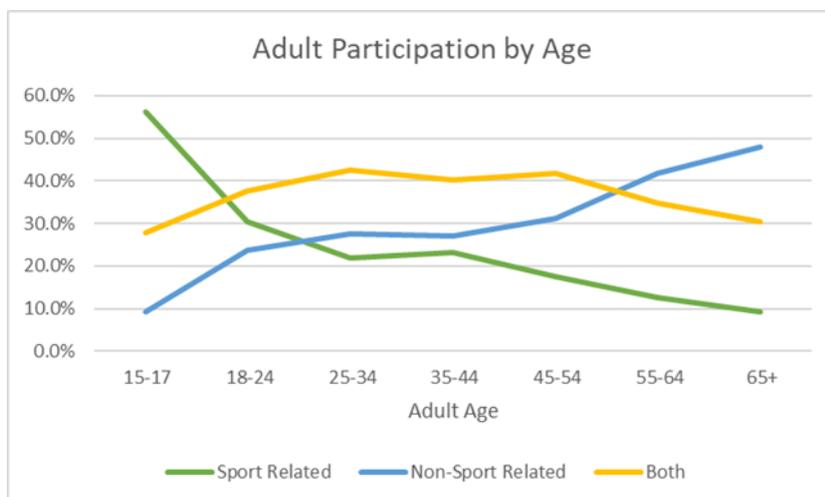
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### 6.2.2 ORGANISED SPORTS PARTICIPATION

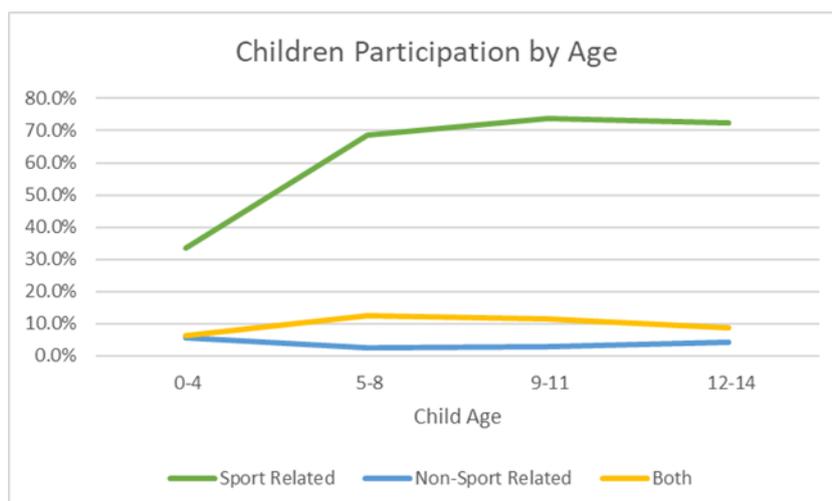
The Ausplay survey reveals, as have previous national surveys, that organised sports participation is highly popular amongst children and peaks amongst children in the upper primary school years, and then gradually declining amongst high school aged children.

Figures 1 and 2 below show organised sports participation amongst Adults (15+ years) is at its peak amongst persons aged 15-17 and then progressively declines as age increases.

**Figure 1: Adult participation by age**



**Figure 2: Child participation by age**



Source: Ausplay 2018, Australian Sports Commission.

### 6.2.3 BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION

For adults, lack of time is the primary reason for not participating in physical recreation up to age of 55, after which poor health/injury becomes the major reason for not participating.

For children, lack of time is cited as the major reason for not participating in physical recreation followed by lack of money and lack of enjoyment (excluding too young/too old to participate).

### 6.2.4 MOTIVATION FOR PARTICIPATION

The Ausplay survey reveals the top three motivations for adult participation in sport are: Fun/Enjoyment, Social reasons and performance or competition.

## 6.3 LOCAL SPORTS PARTICIPATION GROWTH

### 6.3.1 FEMALE SPORTS PARTICIPATION

An emerging trend in two major field sporting codes in Australia is the rapid growth in female participation in cricket and Australian Rules Football, which traditionally have been male dominated. Female cricket and Australian Rules football have recorded remarkable growth in recent years including:

- The Australian Cricket Association reported a 20% increase in female participation from 2014 to 2015, with females now making up one in four cricket participants.
- The Western Australian Football Commission reported that 27% of overall participation in football is female (this includes club, school and promotional participation. 10% of club participation is female.

Interestingly, female soccer participation has not recorded significant growth in participation in recent years, however it has the highest participation numbers of all football codes in Australia with 402,000 female participants. Australian Rules is clearly the second preferred football code for women with a record 155,000 women now participating regularly or occasionally in Australia's game, up 30.3% from four years ago and up 23% from a year ago when the AFLW was first launched.<sup>4</sup>

This increased female participation in traditionally male dominated mainstream sports including football, cricket and soccer, will have a significant impact on growth in demand for active reserve space and the need for more female friendly facilities at multi-field sports complexes such as change rooms suitable for use by males and females.

### 6.3.2 GAME FORMAT CHANGES

Many sports are introducing new forms of the game to attract younger and new participants. Amongst others, cricket, rugby and soccer are now providing modified, fast versions of the game. The impact is that sports such as rugby, Australian Rules football and soccer have introduced their modified game during summer seasons, effectively increasing their season and requirements for infrastructure.

## 6.4 FACILITY SHARING

Strong emphasis is now placed on the best practice principles of joint use facilities and co-location at all levels of government. The push towards greater implementation of joint use and co-location is encouraged through the prioritisation of funding towards projects that espouse these best practice principles. The Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSC) administer the primary source of State Government funding for community sport and recreation facilities, the Community Sport and Recreation Facilities Fund (CSRFF), and the information on its website clearly states that:

***“Priority will be given to projects that lead to facility sharing and rationalisation. Multi-purpose facilities reduce infrastructure required to meet similar needs and increase sustainability.”***

Source: <http://www.dsr.wa.gov.au/facilitiesfunding>

This provides significant financial incentive for community groups to pursue shared facility opportunities in order to gain significant levels of funding.

DLGSC also advocates joint use facility provision in the *Facility Planning Guide, Sport and Recreation Facilities, March 2007*. This document provides the following rationale for joint use facilities:

- Less duplication and maximum use of community facilities and services
- Creation of a community hub—a focal point for community activity
- Shared capital costs, services, resources and expertise

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.roymorgan.com/findings/7539-women-in-football-december-2017-201803230556>

- Improved relationships between organisations
- Reduced operating costs
- Increased community ownership of facilities
- Access to a broader range of services and expertise
- Reduced vandalism

This document notes that all parties need to carefully consider their specific needs for access and usage and be assured that compatibility exists before planning progresses to the design phase. Comprehensive management agreements need to be developed to ensure all parties are aware of their responsibilities, however, if a sharing arrangement is to be successful there must be flexibility, trust, open communication and co-operation.

Sharing of facilities allows optimisation of usage of sports fields, clubrooms and amenities. A common example of facility sharing is usage of a set of clubrooms and sporting fields by a winter user and a summer user. At the end of a season, one club vacates the facility to enable the other seasonal user group access for their season. This ensures the facility is used year-round.

There are also opportunities for junior clubs to share with seniors. Juniors and seniors of the same sport generally play on different days or morning and afternoons/evenings. Junior clubs generally have a lesser requirement for social facilities, and therefore can be well suited to being a secondary tenant of a clubroom facility.

It should be noted however, that one size does not fit all in regards to facility sharing. In some instances, there may be opportunities for increased facility sharing and in some instances, there may be less. One of the major factors that affect the ability for sharing of facilities is the size of the clubs concerned. For example, a junior sporting club may have very large membership and require scheduling of games on both days of the weekend plus training times on most weeknights thus limiting availability of the facilities for other same season users.

Additionally, some sports are moving beyond a traditional six-month season with both strong winter and summer competitions, with soccer being one example; therefore sharing of facilities with another major user group can be difficult if the facilities do not have the capacity/flexibility to accommodate multiple user groups simultaneously.

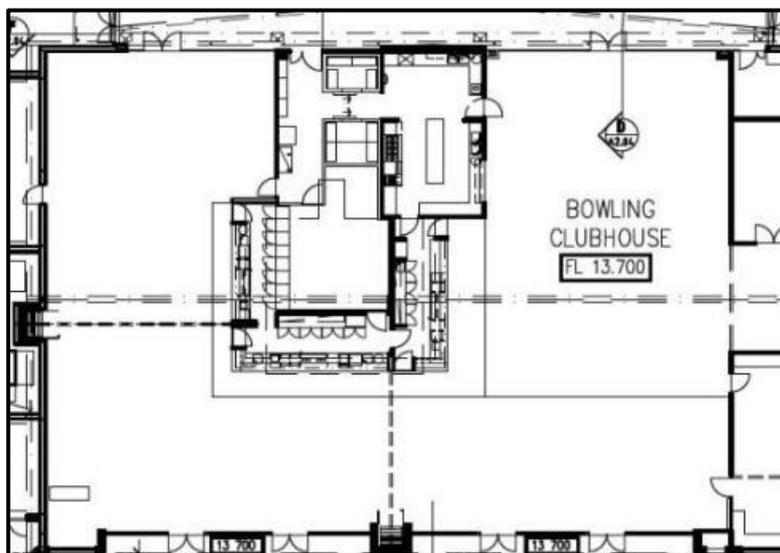
Opportunities for facility sharing need to be individually assessed and include consultation with the key stakeholders. In each case there will be a range of issues that need to be carefully considered before making a decision on opportunities for facility sharing and the timing for proceeding with the infrastructure developments.

#### **6.4.1 MULTI-USER PAVILIONS**

ABV has collated the plans of many shared use pavilions during the course of numerous sport and recreation facility needs assessments and feasibility studies. There are a number of traits from contemporary facility designs that are considered appropriate and should be considered in the design of an upgraded or new shared use pavilion(s) at the Town of Port Hedland Sporting Precincts. They are listed below:

### ***Large Dividable Social/Function Room, Kitchen and Bar***

A large function area that can be divided; the plans below indicate three separate spaces with retractable walls is a key component of this successful shared use facility. It allows multiple groups to use the facility simultaneously, and provides the flexibility for different sized room spaces to be configured depending on the needs of the function. A horse shoe shape central kitchen/bar area is a feature of a number of contemporary designs including the recently constructed Mandurah Bowling and Recreation Club as shown below:



**Large dividable social/function space with central kitchen/bar**

It is important that each of the divisible areas can be accessed by patrons independently without disturbing users of the other function rooms, including external access and access to the kitchen, bar and toilets.

### ***Multiple sets of Changerooms***

Multiple sporting fields/courts require multiple sets of changerooms to adequately provide for the needs of the sports participants. It is advantageous to provide at least one set of changerooms specified to senior community Australian Rules football standards as these dimensions are equivalent or greater than the community standards of all other sports as they have the highest number of players in a team. The number of changerooms for each multi-field sporting reserve needs to be individually assessed on a case by case basis – depending on the users make up of senior to junior teams, what sports / clubs are playing on the same day and the type of fixturing the sports utilise.

### ***Multiple Kiosks***

The ability to run a kiosk is important to many sporting clubs as it forms a significant part of their revenue which they are able to staff with their own volunteers. This is important for smaller groups who may not have the economy of scale to participate in a sports association model that requires paid staff to serve food and drink. Depending on the management arrangement for the shared pavilion and the need to service separate areas at the same time, it may be necessary to provide two or three small kiosks that can serve food and drinks, whilst food preparation occurs in the shared kitchen.

### ***Shared Administration Facilities***

Meeting rooms can readily be shared by multiple user groups, less common are the use of shared office spaces, although these are appearing in recent plans (see below for an example). A shared office space can have multiple work stations as well as lockable cabinet space so that club administrators have access to an office as required, without needing unnecessary duplication of building space.



**Example of Shared Office Space**

### ***Ample Storage***

A large amount of storage is needed for a shared pavilion, with the total requirement depending on each club's needs. 20-30m<sup>2</sup> of storage space is generally considered suitable for the equipment storage requirements of most clubs. Small storage spaces should also be included for community groups that may be regular hirers of the facility.

### ***Spectator Shelter and Viewing***

Shared pavilions at multi-field reserves can have large patronage numbers on competition days. Ideally the pavilion would be elevated and have large verandas for spectator shelter facing towards the key sporting fields. If the pavilion is elevated, it provides the opportunity for tiered seating under the shelter as shown below:



## ***Playgrounds***

Facilities for young children are a beneficial addition to pavilions for participants/spectators who have young children and also for community hirers of the facility such as playgroups, providing day time activation of facilities. It helps the facility to be more family friendly and maintain involvement of participants as they become young parents.

### **6.4.2 MULTI-USE SPORTS PRECINCT KEY SUCCESS FACTORS**

The layout design of a multi-use sporting precinct is critical for successful shared usage by multiple user groups. The following key design elements have been developed from a best practice perspective accumulated from projects undertaken by A Balanced View (ABV) Leisure Consultancy Services and feedback from LGA's and sporting clubs:

#### ***Proximity of Pavilions to Sporting Fields***

Users of a shared pavilion facility must have good viewing and access to their sporting field from the pavilions. Access to the fields should not be obstructed by parking or driveways to ensure safety of children.

#### ***Large Open Grassed Playing Areas***

Grassed sporting fields should be positioned together without dividing barriers such as trees or fencing where possible. This allows for maximum flexibility of use and is beneficial for holding school carnivals, festivals and other large events.

#### ***Driveway Location***

Where possible, access driveways should not dissect a sporting complex, particularly where children are likely to cross – i.e. between the pavilion and a sporting field. If a pavilion is situated a considerable distance from entry access points of a reserve, the driveway should be routed along the boundary.

#### ***Compatibility of Users***

Compatible users should be grouped together in shared facilities. For example, cricket and football clubs are compatible groups due to their opposing seasonal usage.

#### ***Passive & Informal Recreation Features***

A range of passive and informal recreation features should be provided in conjunction with the active facilities to ensure there is something for everyone in the one location. This will also encourage the general community to make use of the sporting fields when not in use by clubs as the large grassed areas are excellent passive recreation facilities in themselves. Passive informal elements may include trails, outdoor exercise equipment, playground equipment, 3 on 3 basketball feature, tennis hitting walls, amphitheatre style meeting places, picnic facilities, water features and fountains for people and their pets, shaded rest stops and seating etc.

#### ***Parking and Access***

Ample parking and road access is important as well as via public transport and being linked to a dual use path network. Whilst catering for adequate parking for dedicated peak utilisation is neither practical or in many cases possible, too few parking spaces can cause significant safety issues and hamper the ability of sporting organisations to conduct their activities effectively and efficiently.

#### ***Spectator Viewing***

Spectators should be well catered for with ample shelter and areas to stand/sit whilst viewing sporting events. Community sports have strong family involvement and therefore it is important that parents, children, siblings, grandparents etc. are able to view the sporting activities in a degree of comfort.

## Hosting Events

Large multi-use sporting reserves should have design features that will allow them to cater for large events such as regional tournaments, top grade grand finals and community festivals. In addition to the design features previously mentioned, this may also include ensuring supporting amenities such as changerooms, toilets and social facilities are of a sufficient standard.

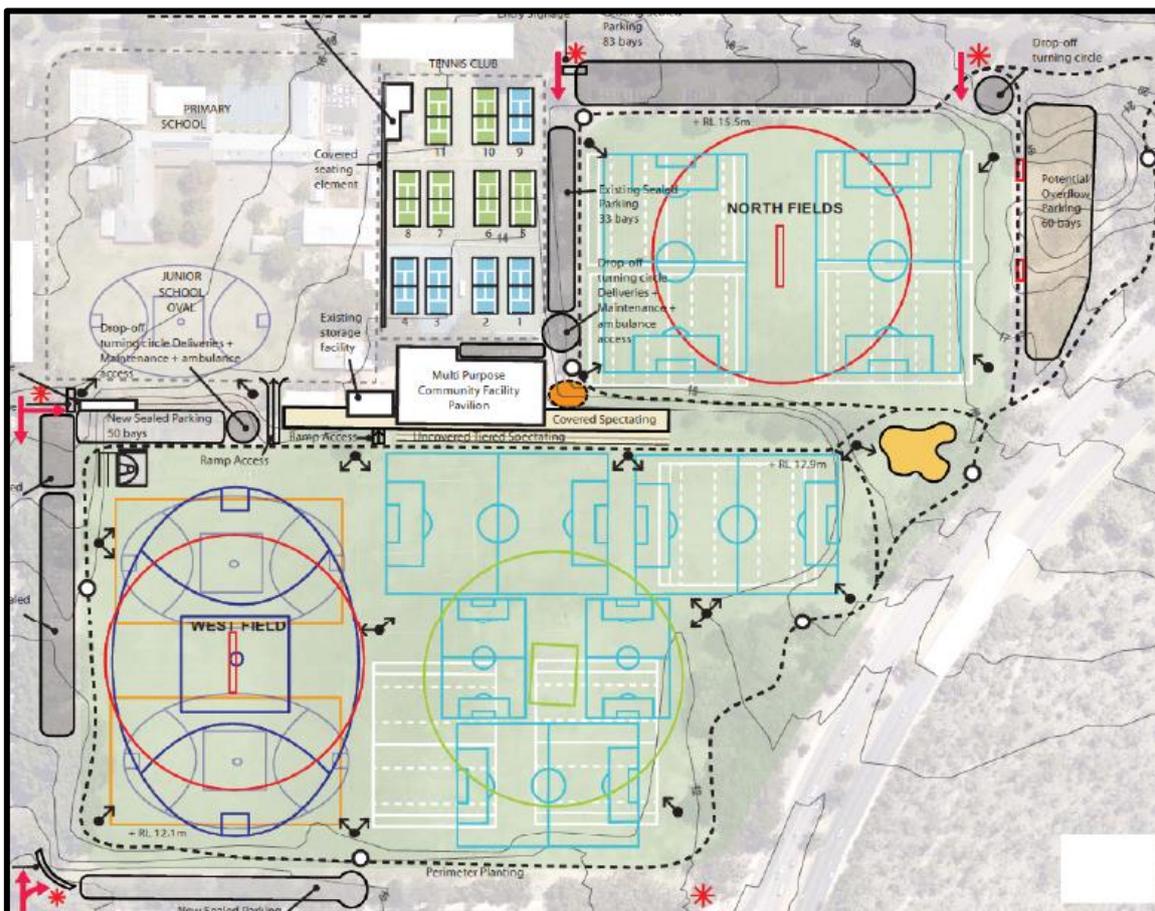
## Floodlighting

Adequate floodlighting to Australian Standards for training at a minimum is required to ensure the sporting fields can be used to their full capacity, particularly for winter sports when sunset occurs soon after the work day has ended. Competition lighting is also increasingly becoming a need due to the growth in midweek competition which allows greater utilisation of facilities.

## Water Efficiency

Sustainable irrigation and landscaping practices such as native plantings and computerised reticulation are important to give protection against the effects of climate change.

A recent example of a concept site plan that demonstrates many of the above attributes of a best practice multi-use sports precinct design is below.



*Example of a multi-use sports precinct demonstrating multiple key success factors.*

### **6.4.3 SPORTS FIELD CAPACITY**

Overuse of sporting grounds is a major issue in the Perth metropolitan area, arising from a growing population with a lack of corresponding growth in active open space. Grounds that have excessive usage are damaged, become unsafe to play on and are costly to repair. The amount of usage that a particular sporting field can handle is dependent on many variables including the type of users, quality of the soil, climatic conditions, water quality and the type of turf to name a few.

Research by ABV amongst various LGAs across Australia has found that approximately 20-25 hours of usage per week is generally supported as being the optimum capacity of a well-drained and reticulated active sporting field in a moderate climate.

ABV notes that LGA's across the Perth metropolitan area are implementing usage restrictions based around these figures to ensure the sustainability of their sporting reserves.

Synthetic surfaces are also coming under increasing consideration by WA sports field providers including LGA's and education institutions, as they are able to handle more than double the capacity of natural turf fields.

### **6.4.4 CHANGING COMMUNITY EXPECTATIONS**

Changing trends in participation and space requirements requires multipurpose buildings and spaces that are adaptive to the changing environments.

Increasing expectation that local communities will develop sustainable solutions to community issues that will not require ongoing funding support.

Older persons seek lower impact activities at more convenient and flexible times of the day.

Greater reliance on locally accessed and lower cost opportunities by those without the resources to travel or pay for more expensive pursuits.

## **6.5 LEGISLATION**

Increasing statutory obligations (e.g. Disability Discrimination Act), risk management and occupational health and safety require local governments to undertake more rigorous monitoring of compliance and risk.

## **6.6 ACCESSIBILITY**

Community facilities should comply with the principles of universal design by facilitating access to and use of the facility and its spaces by all individuals and groups (regardless of age, ability, cultural background or level of social or economic advantage/disadvantage). This relates to providing a high level of physical access, connection and way-finding as well as ensuring services, programs and activities are broadly advertised, and are affordable.

## **6.7 SUSTAINABILITY**

There is an increasing trend to focus on all aspects of sustainability. This includes the desire and requirement for community facilities to be affordable (from a construction and ongoing operational cost base).

Materials and ESD initiatives, technology built in to the design. Flexibility in design also improves long term sustainable as buildings and other infrastructure are more adaptable.

Initiatives include passive solar design, use of photovoltaic cells, water capture and reuse, use of low embodied materials and purchase of 'green' energy. Incorporating these and other ESD initiatives in new buildings and other infrastructure helps reduce their carbon footprint.

Obtaining contributions from user groups to cover costs of providing the facility. Where a group derives financial benefit from a community's facilities, it should contribute to its upkeep.

## 6.8 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE TRENDS

Community infrastructure can provide focal points for community activity and places for people to meet and connect. Likewise, community infrastructure can act as an 'attractor' which encourages people to live in or visit a particular area. Given that a key component of a sustainable community is diversity, providing a range of quality community infrastructure can help to attract/retain a diverse population – community infrastructure should be provided to suit different ages, cultures and socio-economic backgrounds.

The NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit (2008) suggest that "People want to live in areas that are served by good schools, good health services, high quality open spaces and recreational activities, all in accessible and convenient locations".

### 6.8.1 INTEGRATED PLANNING MODEL

In recent times, planning of Community Infrastructure is undertaken on a more holistic scale across a district or sub-region, rather than isolated facility development.

- Identifying and prioritising service needs.
- Reviewing existing services in relation to these needs.
- Identifying which services should be retained or discontinued.
- Identifying and developing new services aligned with the current and future priorities of Council and the community.

A broad range of community needs, population, demographic profiles and existing provision is assessed in the planning of infrastructure. Services provided and likely to be required are taken into consideration.

Generally local governments are adopting this approach and introducing an integrated planning model along discrete service lines (i.e. youth provision, aged and seniors care, sports facility provision, child and community health).

The purpose of the model is to ensure the need for community services is fully analysed in order that they can identify how to best meet the community requirements. This enables local governments / not for profit services to take a more strategic and pragmatic approach to the delivery of services and facilities. Inherent in a more strategic and pragmatic approach is an organisation that is more responsive and adaptive to community needs, takes a more holistic approach but able to distil this to a local level, is able to balance service needs with financial pressures and is able to forecast future needs.

This integrated approach provides in general for a better network of facilities that meet the community aspirations and allows for a different range of service options within facilities. This strategic approach reduces duplication of facilities and services, ultimately providing a more sustainable outcome for the community.

The provision of community infrastructure and subsequent services that enables is an important consideration as to whether people choose to live and or spend time in the area. Community facilities are an important place making tool and provide important gathering places for people. They can create a sense of community identity and are recognised as having the potential to engender a sense of place and form part of the community identity.

Community facilities design should enhance the public realm and reflect the distinctiveness of the community it resides within.

### 6.8.2 CENTRAL TO CATCHMENT AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

There is a trend to provide community facilities central to the catchment area. It is more common that the location of community infrastructure is in urban centres to improve accessibility and connectivity. It is becoming practice to locate near other readily accessed infrastructure, such as shopping centres and schools as these are generally well provided for in terms of visibility and access, have adequate car parking and are accessible by public transport.

These locations increase convenience and can potentially decrease car trips by reducing the need for multiple trips, potentially linking with transport for journeys to work, accessing services and performing daily tasks. Use of the community infrastructure can be aided by combining with everyday tasks such as shopping and dropping/picking up children from school and/or childcare.

The facility building should comply with the principles of universal design by facilitating access to and use of the facility and its spaces by all individuals and groups (regardless of age, ability, cultural background or level of social or economic advantage/disadvantage). This relates to providing a high level of physical access, connection and way-finding as well as ensuring services, programs and activities are broadly advertised and promoted and are affordable.

### **6.8.3 CO-LOCATED / CLUSTERED**

Leading practice is to co-locate and centralise community, sport and recreation facilities and services to minimise costs, improve overall operating performance and encourage multiple uses.

The essence of a co-location is the concentration of activity that occurs and how the mix of those activities, is accessible to, and serves the needs of a diverse range of community members

The objectives of co-location are to:

- Meet the functional needs of communities.
- Provide a lively focal point for community life by offering a diverse range of community infrastructure and encouraging greater interaction and cohesion between residents, visitors and service providers.
- Provide for the co-location of services and community groups to enable the efficient use of resources, increase the level of service integration and encourage greater community utilisation and participation.
- Optimize the use of land and other common infrastructure such as car parks and meeting spaces and reduce maintenance requirements.



## 7 CONSULTATION

Consultation and engagement with the community was undertaken in the development of this needs analysis. The following opportunities were provided to the community to participate in the master planning process:

Initial Information Gathering	Follow Up
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Hedland Sporting Precinct Community Survey</li> <li>• McGregor Street Sporting Precinct Community Survey</li> <li>• JD Hardie Centre Community Survey</li> <li>• South Hedland Sporting Precinct User Group Survey</li> <li>• McGregor Street Sporting Precinct User Group Survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual face to face or telephone meeting with identified key users and stakeholders to ascertain requirements, concerns, ideas.</li> <li>• South Hedland Sporting Precinct key stakeholder workshop</li> <li>• McGregor Street Sporting Precinct key stakeholder workshop</li> <li>• Meetings with relevant State Agencies and State Sporting Bodies.</li> </ul>

## 8 CONSULTATION: SOUTH HEDLAND SPORTING PRECINCT

### Town of Port Hedland Staff

#### Manager Facilities

As at 29<sup>th</sup> April 2019, the Town of Port Hedland have assumed the management of the leisure and recreation facilities which had been managed by an external management company for approximately 15 years.

The facilities include the Wanangkura Stadium, the South Hedland Aquatic Centre and the Gratwick Aquatic Centre.

In short period of management, gym and fitness class area under strain. Currently the facilities have 1118 members:

- Group Fitness Only = 78
- Aquatic Only = 65
- Gym Only – 207
- Platinum (all inclusive) = 662
- Family (all inclusive) = 106

Indoor court space is at capacity at peak times. Used for fitness classes at times due to number of participants.

Gym area heavily utilised. Improved functionality and size would assist and allow membership growth.

If squash courts relocated, additional gym space could be accommodated.

Squash courts – consider either increased number to fully facility a club situation with spectator space and referee area, or reduction based on current usage.

Aquatics – South Hedland Aquatic Facility. Ideally a more contemporary facility located adjacent to Wanangkura Stadium with joint administration facilities would be optimum once existing facility is at end of structural life if site and facility structure are suitable. Alternatively, development of an aquatic strategy to determine future aquatic provision and location be considered.

## Manager Parks and Gardens

Current tender for irrigation system upgrade to replace inground pipework and water tanks. Will increase capacity for water supply to McGregor Street and SHISC.

Drainage plan has been completed for SHISC.

Any additional active open space should accommodate more than one sport.

Rugby was located at McGregor and was moved to Marie Marland. Currently no rugby but might be required in future. Indicative of requirement for more than one sport on reserves, to cater for changing demand.

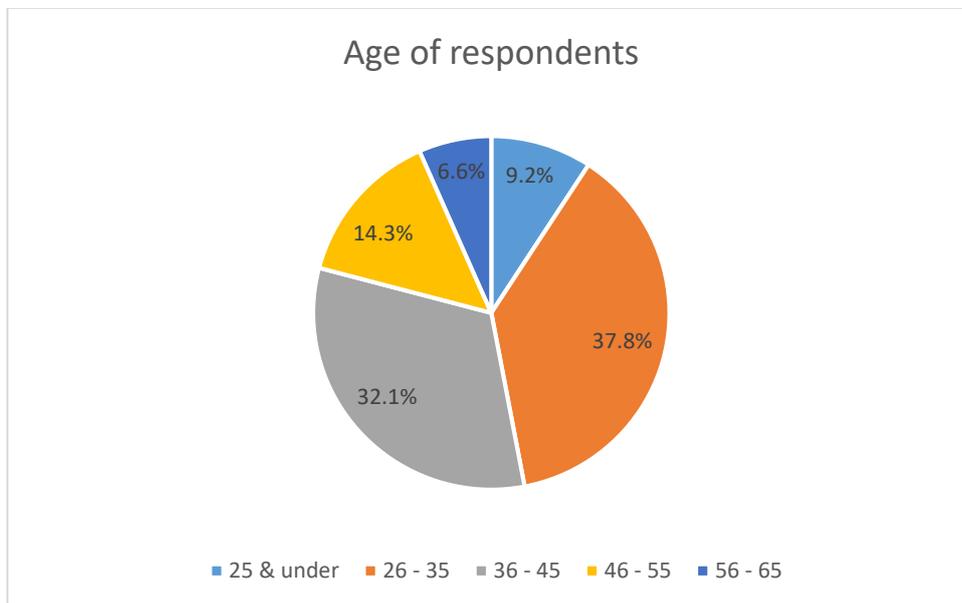
Lighting should be available to switch from training to match play, i.e. allow different lux levels for required activity.

McGregor Street – consider an event space not being on active open space. The area inside the race track is better as a standalone event space. Consider separate location for active open space for sport to maintain integrity of playing surface.

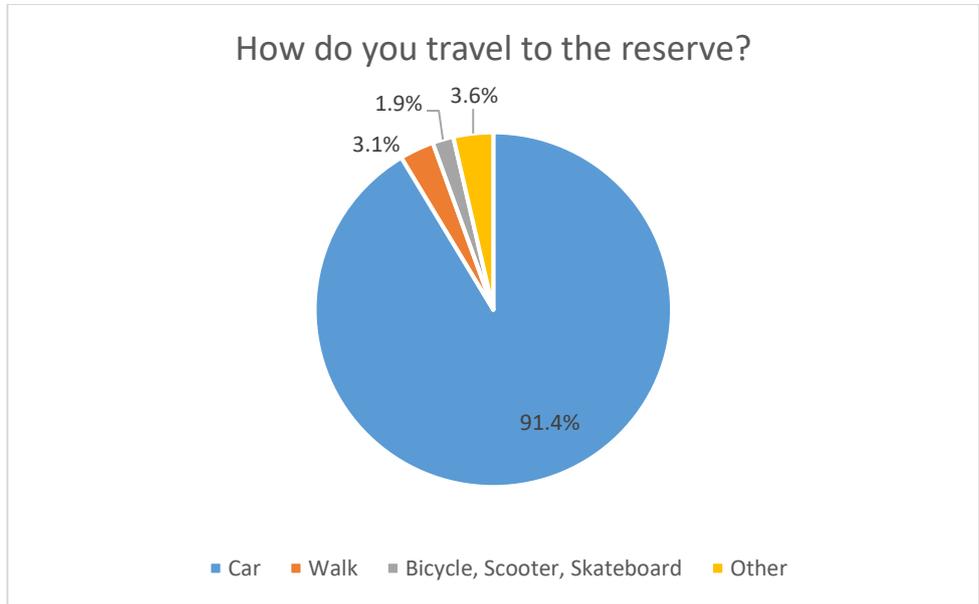
## South Hedland Sporting Precinct Community Survey

198 responses were received for the community survey.

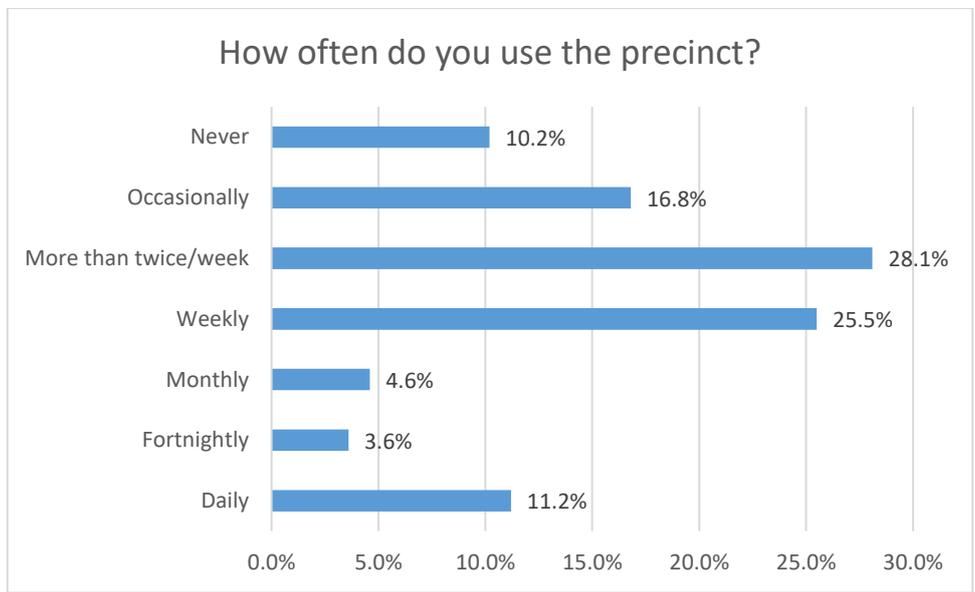
- 60.2% of respondents were female, 37.2% of respondents were male. 2.6% were non-disclosed.
- 37.8% of respondents were between 26 – 35 years of age, 32.1% between 36 – 45 years of age, 14.3% between 46 - 55 years of age, 9.2% were under 25 years, 6.6% between 56 - 65 years of age. There were no responses from people over the age of 65 years.



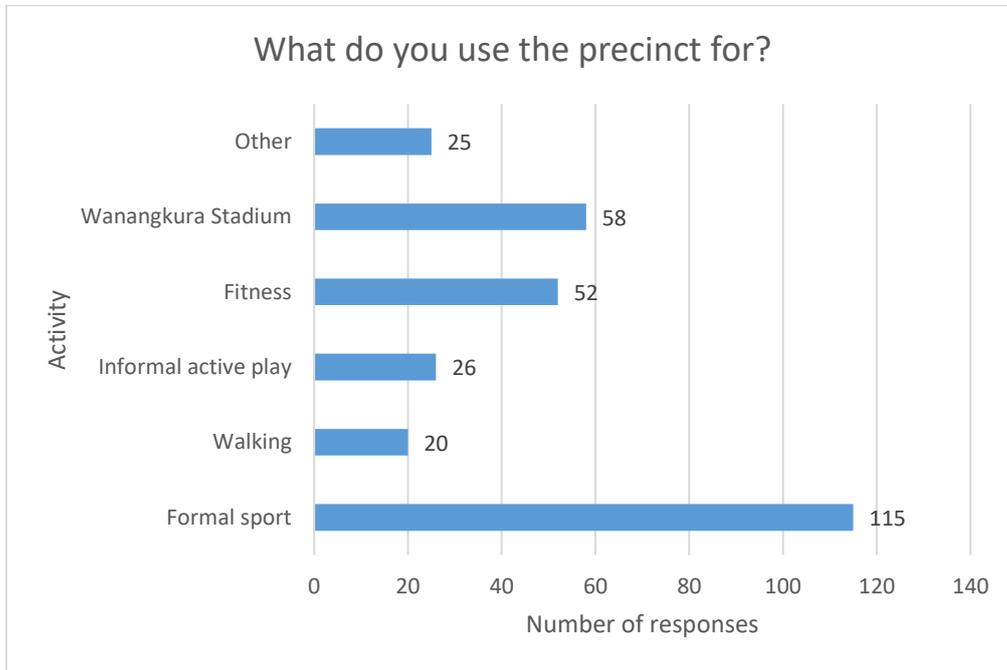
- 91.4% of respondents drive their car to the South Hedland Sporting Precinct, 3.1% walk, 1.9% cycle, scooter or skateboard. 3.6% either don't use the precinct or stated that they would prefer to walk or cycle.



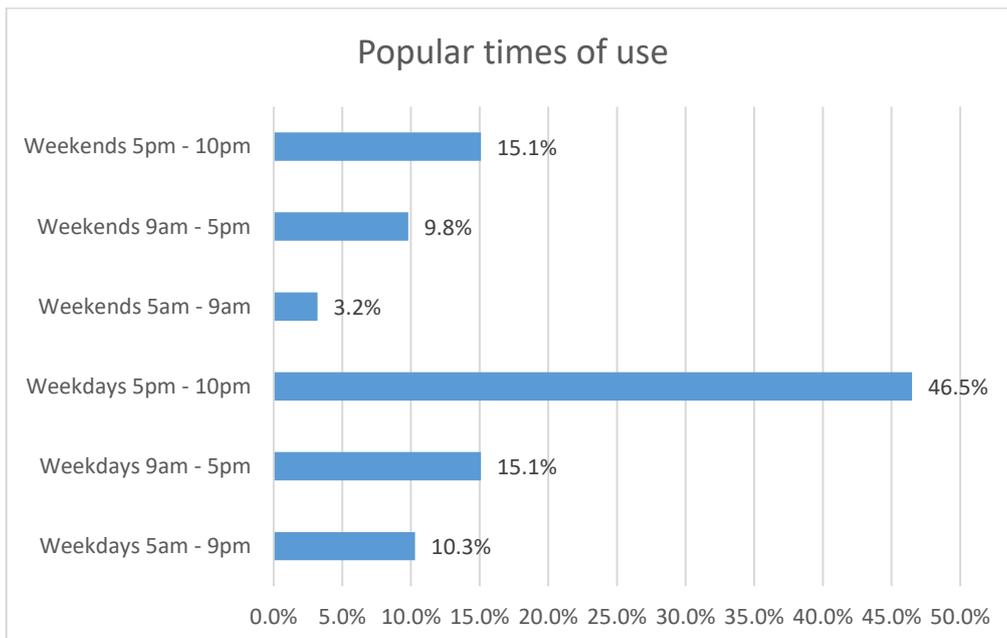
- 64.8% of respondents are very regular users of the precinct, using it either daily, more than twice a week, or weekly. 8.2% of respondents use the reserve either fortnightly or monthly and 27% use the reserve occasionally (less than once a month), or never use the precinct.



- Respondents were asked what they use the precinct for. More than one answer could be given. The chart below shows the number of responses per answer. For those who responded to ‘other’, 11 did not use the precinct, 6 used for events, 3 for meetings, walking dogs, use of the playground and to watch sport were additional responses.



- The most popular times the precinct is used are: 46.5% on weekdays between 5pm and 10pm, followed by weekends 5pm to 10pm and weekdays 9am to 5pm with 15.1% each. The least used time of respondents is between 5am and 9am weekends.



The following summarises responses to what people most like about the South Hedland Sporting Precinct. The table highlights the answers with the most responses and the number of responses per answer, based on respondents identified priorities.

Most liked	Priorities				
	1	2	3	4	5
Open Space/Large Grassed area	12	9	3	2	2
Gym/Gym equipment	11	8	6	4	-
Location	10	3	2	-	4
Parking	8	9	4	4	5
Well Maintained (Kevin Scott Oval)	8	5	1	-	-
Fitness Classes/Variety of classes	6	5	3	1	2
Aesthetics of building	5	2	2	-	-
Staff	5	4	4	3	2
Facilities available	5	2	2	-	2
Lighting/Floodlights	4	6	3	3	-
It's potential – connection and centralised sporting precinct	4	4	-	3	-
Clean/Well presented	4	3	2	2	1
Easily accessible	4	3	3	1	1
New cricket pitch	4	-	2	1	1
Variety of clubs and activities	3	7	1	1	-
Big Oval	3	3	4	5	-
Access to outdoor basketball courts	3	1	-	-	-
Netball courts	3	-	-	-	-
Swans Football	3	-	-	-	-
Playground	2	8	4	-	2
Baseball/Diamond Sports	2	2	1	-	-

Respondents were asked to nominate their top five responses to what they would like to see improved at the precinct. The following table outlines the answers that had multiple responses, and the number of responses:

Improved	Priorities				
	1	2	3	4	5
Larger gym/Improved gym	17	8	7	4	1
Shade throughout precinct	13	9	4	6	5
More facilities/Wider range of sport	12	12	1	2	-
Club Room for football	11	2	1	-	-
More parking/access roads	9	5	4	4	4
Dugouts/shelter/improvements for diamond sports	9	5	1	3	-
Centralised club room and change rooms	8	7	6	5	9
Improved playing field surface/maintenance	8	4	9	3	3
Provision of/access to public toilets **	6	8	7	4	2
Club House – Marie Marland Oval	6	4	3	-	-
Larger room for fitness classes	5	2	3	1	-
Permanent gymnastics facility	6	2	1	-	1
Shade over outdoor courts (netball and basketball)	4	5	1	2	-
Seating for spectators	3	12	1	3	4
Water fountains/access to drinking water	3	4	3	3	-

Playground	3	2	6	8	3
More cricket nets/cricket facilities	3	2	1	4	-
Storage for clubs	2	3	2	1	1
Combined pool/facility	2	6	3	3	2
Canteen/Café	1	8	5	3	2

\*\*It was noted through the responses that if the Wanangkura stadium is closed, there is no access to public toilets

## Other Comments:

- For it to be a precinct, it should have more facilities in one place. the building is not really fit for purpose
- Bring community together in one place
- Upgrade the current sporting facility for the focus on family and the community this will provide a place to belong and support.
- When I first moved to Port Hedland not knowing anyone, I joined the gym and from here met my network of friends. I cannot stress the importance of the gym to new people coming to town and enabling parents to get out and about
- I had a gym membership but cancelled it due to the lack of classes and how many classes per week were being cancelled they were quite happy to take my money but not offer the classes I was paying for
- Make it viable for the rise & fall of the town population and a multi use space no tailored to a single sporting code. this will allow for mixed use and community ownership of the space.
- Right now, it's really just a gym, I'd make it more a community centre including a gym and oval
- Remember there are children in this town, don't build another facility just for FIFO gym lovers
- Build for practicality not looks. The current stadium looks good but is poorly designed
- The Marie Marland ovals are the most utilised areas in Hedland and require an urgent upgrade.
- Just that south Hedland football club deserve to have a clubhouse of their own after the old one was demolished for the stadium
- Last year when Hedland reds hosted the finals in under 17 and 15's (football) it was embarrassing to be a part of a town that shut the toilets before the game had even finished. Some of the families supporting their children still had to drive 2+hrs to get home, it's bad enough that the local training at the oval sometime doesn't have basic facilities accessible but a complete embarrassment when hosting other towns who's sporting facilities are so much better than Hedland. South Hedland Swans have been without their own club rooms for years now and as a local team of the town should have something to show seeing how the Port Hedland Rovers do. Would really hope to see TOPH pick their game up and actually listen to what is being said in these surveys instead of brushing it under the mat time and time again
- With the amount of money in this town it's a disgrace some of these leisure facilities compared to other Pilbara towns. We should have state of the art everything. Club rooms at the oval and an indoor pool are 2 necessities!
- Build a combination of facilities as the Karratha Leisure plex and the Wickham Sporting Club, with the capability to hold competitions, proper cafe and or restaurant facilities with a focus on a family environment
- One cricket pitch in town with flood lights is not enough
- Shade and water access are a must especially when playing sports on a hot day it's putting lot of families off
- need public toilet around ground, there are no public toilet
- MMR needs a scoreboard, flagpole, shade, upgraded playground, connectivity to front oval
- Yes, my voting is based at Marie Marland reserve. Also, the funding for the marina should stay with the marina. A completely different grant of funding for the master plan should be sort after.
- Baseball, softball & tee ball always get the raw deal compared to mainstream sports such as football, netball & cricket.

- Gym needs to be bigger
- I would like to see an additional building specific to gymnastics a large hall where equipment can be left set up secured for the club, a place that would allow for competitions and training courses to be held. An airconditioned building that can be used to teach primary school children gymnastics during school hours a place that people with disabilities can access the sport that gives them back a sense of belonging and mobility. The focus on the wider community is very important in the club's current facilities we are limited air conditioning is our biggest issue our numbers cannot grow if we do not provide a comfortable all year round facility for all to use and enjoy
- Don't take forever to deliver a plan or years to deliver the infrastructure.
- This is a large land area: netball, baseball, softball basketball and soccer seem to be catered for but there are so many OTHER sports in this town that have small and large member numbers and contribute to the community; little athletics, gymnastics, volleyball, martial arts groups, hockey, dance groups, swimming, yoga, rehabilitation providers, BMX, triathlon club, water polo, darts, rock climbing. These are all valuable contributors to the health and well-being of every resident who access them... the federal and state ministers are pushing grass roots programs, but grass roots programs can't function without functional spaces. Resident/community centres services and facilities should be the focus NOT. How big business \$\$\$ can pick or kerb what they feel is the focus.
- Be great to see some money being utilised for upgrades at ovals and also maybe BBQ facilities and shade shelters
- It would be good to have someone who has some power in the council to put their support and commitment to the end state of these plans as there have been so many in the past which haven't been delivered. I'm sure I won't speak just for myself when I say, that the active community members will find it hard to buy into this set of plans due to being let down so many times before how will you address this issue??
- Shade shade shade
- It would be good to have a precinct that encompassed a swimming pool and other sporting facilities and also offered bowling or have a cinema and other entertainment for families



## Key Stakeholder Workshop

26<sup>th</sup> February 2019

The workshops were held for key users of the precinct. All key users were invited to attend. The South Hedland Sporting Precinct Workshop attendees represented the following key users:

- Swans Football Club
- Hedland Junior Football Association
- All Hedland Basketball Association
- Hedland Squash
- Port Hedland Cricket Association
- Hedland Netball Association
- Port Hedland Baseball Association
- Port Hedland Softball Association
- Hedland Amateur Swimming Club

Attendees were asked to complete 3 tasks in relation to their club/sport:

1. The Site: outline any issues, facts about the reserve site that impacts your use (good and not so good).
2. Using maps, mark up area that their club/groups use (including layouts of fields), and identify who else uses those facilities and what facilities are shared.
3. What needs improving? What will help develop your sport/club. Then identify what is a 'Need' versus what would be 'Nice to have.'



Key Stakeholder	Use	Site Restrictions/Issues	Improvements	
			Needs	Nice to Haves
<b>All Hedland Basketball Association</b>	<p>JD Hardie Centre (indoor court) and Wannagkura Stadium (Indoor Court)</p> <p>Compete with group fitness and adult sport on indoor court at Wanangkura Stadium</p>	<p>Time allocation on courts.</p> <p>Association has to travel between different venues to operate.</p> <p>Single use indoor courts at different stadiums</p> <p>Poor surface on outdoor courts at South Hedland Precinct – not usable</p> <p>No shade on outdoor courts at JD Hardie</p> <p>Wanangkura Stadium – reconfigure to have 2 indoor courts</p> <p>Air-condition stadium</p> <p>No storage capacity at either facility</p> <p>Poor outdoor lighting</p> <p>Height of rings too tall for younger age groups</p> <p>Why are outdoor netball courts not shared with other user groups?</p>	<p>A minimum of 2 indoor courts at one location</p> <p>Outdoor courts need to be resurfaced. Weather damaged. Shade on outdoor courts so we can grow association.</p>	
<b>Diamond Sports (Baseball, Softball, Tee ball)</b>	<p>Softball/ Tee ball play at the same time of year (May – Sept)</p> <p>Baseball play summer (Oct – March)</p> <p>Little league baseball play summer.</p>	<p>Positives:</p> <p>Multiuse space big enough for increased facilities</p> <p>Have own access road</p> <p>Current backnet facing north/south (regulation baseball)</p> <p>Fenced venue</p> <p>Bonus playground for families</p>	<p>Layout to suit both ground sports needs</p> <p>Permanent diamonds &amp; backnets</p> <p>Club room facilities to overlook diamonds</p> <p>Food/drink facilities near diamonds</p> <p>Trophy Display area in club rooms</p> <p>Scoreboard</p> <p>Batting/Pitchers cages</p>	<p>Tiered seating</p>



Key Stakeholder	Use	Site Restrictions/Issues	Improvements	
			Needs	Nice to Haves
	<p>Share kiosk and equipment storage</p> <p>Utilise the back half of Marie Marland Oval</p>	<p>Negatives:</p> <p>Plans not to overlap at detriment to ground upkeep and existing club seasons</p> <p>No club room facilities (trophy display)</p> <p>No shade</p> <p>Poor light maintenance. Globe strength to match regulation for small ball sports</p> <p>Light switch problems</p> <p>Ground not level. Drainage issues when rain</p> <p>Turf quality not great</p> <p>Prickle issues</p>	<p>Shaded spectator space</p> <p>Upgraded playground</p> <p>Grandstand</p> <p>Air-conditioned scorer's box</p> <p>Bigger car park</p> <p>Upgraded lighting</p>	
<b>Netball</b>	<p>Car park space inadequate. Servicing 400+ members. Traffic hazards, parking in ditch.</p> <p>Poor drainage on courts</p> <p>Not enough space around courts for spectator area.</p> <p>Cracks on courts (water/heat damage)</p> <p>Disability access poor</p> <p>Pavilion and commercial kitchen would help</p>		<p>Car park upgrade</p> <p>Courts resurface/maintained every few years</p>	<p>Bigger spectator area around courts</p>



Key Stakeholder	Use	Site Restrictions/Issues	Improvements	
			Needs	Nice to Haves
<b>Cricket *</b>	<p>Use Kevin Scott Oval through summer season.</p> <p>Cricket wickets at Kevin Scott oval.</p> <p>Change rooms and toilets at Wanangkura Stadium</p>	<p>Access to toilets</p> <p>No undercover spectator seating</p> <p>Storage for equipment limited (&amp; all outside)</p> <p>Sprinklers come on during game day</p> <p>Unable to access oval for deliveries. Gates locked</p> <p>All facilities too small</p> <p>Only one suitable oval for cricket in the TOPH</p> <p>Affordability of hire fees</p>	<p>Another pitch is urgently required under lights</p> <p>Access to toilets</p> <p>Individual club rooms. Shared kiosk and club room facilities</p> <p>Storage</p> <p>Improved parking access</p> <p>Undercover area for players and spectators</p>	<p>Banking hills – spectator seating</p> <p>A third pitch into the future to accommodate further growth</p>
<b>Football</b>	<p>Use Kevin Scott Oval for training and games.</p> <p>Club/change rooms at Wanangkura Stadium</p>	<p><u>Positives:</u></p> <p>Good ground for cricket and footy</p> <p>Netting behind goals</p> <p>Lighting</p> <p>Club culture</p> <p>Car parking space</p> <p><u>Negatives:</u></p> <p>Pitch covers</p> <p>Poor playground</p> <p>Bad club rooms and toilets</p> <p>Canteen/Bar poor</p> <p>No shade/cover for spectators</p> <p>Club area facing into the sun</p>	<p>Central multiuser sporting club facilities (Club room/bar/kitchen/servery) – can remodel pitch to make club room central</p> <p>Storage for clubs</p> <p>Fix basketball car park</p> <p>Toilets</p>	<p>Remodel pitch for WAFL/AFL games</p>



Key Stakeholder	Use	Site Restrictions/Issues	Improvements	
			Needs	Nice to Haves
		<p>Poor windows for viewing (in stadium club room)</p> <p>No central bar</p> <p>High fees</p> <p>High power costs</p> <p>Can't section off area</p> <p>Not enough toilets</p> <p>Mosquitos</p> <p>Surrounding ditch</p> <p>Dirt roads</p> <p>Can't access all zones</p>		
<b>Hedland Squash (with involvement in additional sports)</b>		<p>Not enough courts (3 courts minimum.</p> <p>Not enough room for umpiring correctly</p> <p>Limited space for spectators</p> <p>Limited access – 24 hour access would be great</p> <p>Vehicle access to the baseball field does not flow</p> <p>Current courts perceived as the mining company staff.</p>	<p>Integrated facility with swimming pool on the site</p> <p>Beach volleyball</p> <p>Soccer oval</p> <p>Better flow of traffic</p> <p>Mini Golf</p>	



Key Stakeholder	Use	Site Restrictions/Issues	Improvements	
			Needs	Nice to Haves
<b>Hedland Amateur Swimming Club</b>	Utilise the SHAC and Gratwick Aquatic Centres	One pool with the number of users creates a problem Swim club 4 nights a week Time trials have to be during the day, making it very expensive Water Polo plays Friday nights Learn to swim General public Fitness Classes Parking can be limited Full retractable shade New diving blocks with kicker plates	Pool similar to Karratha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Movable bulkhead to enable pool to be split into 2 x 25m pools when required</li> <li>- Retractable shade</li> <li>- Flexibility to accommodate different users' requirements</li> <li>- Function and club room space</li> <li>- Storage for equipment</li> </ul>	

\* The Port Hedland Cricket Association (PHCA) have developed a Strategic Plan. To grow the sport in the Pilbara region, a number of actions and priorities have been established. The growth of juniors and female participation are priorities. The PHCA has seen growth in recent years, however, does not have adequate playing fields to accommodate the growth.

\*\* The Port Hedland Baseball Association has requested the re-establishment of dugouts and scorers' box for the baseball diamond in the short term and the development of a sports pavilion and spectator seating in the longer term.

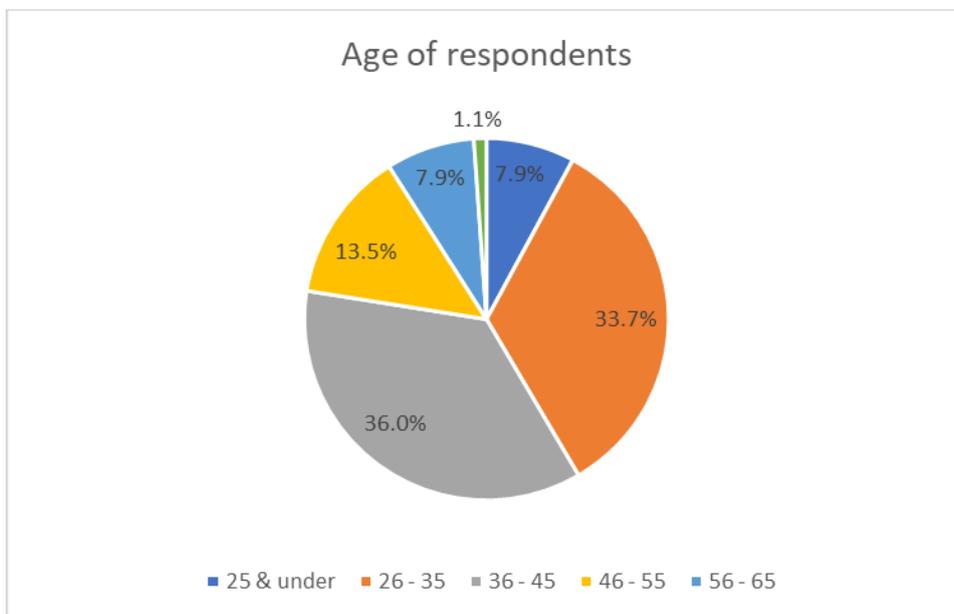


# 9 CONSULTATION: MCGREGOR STREET SPORTING PRECINCT

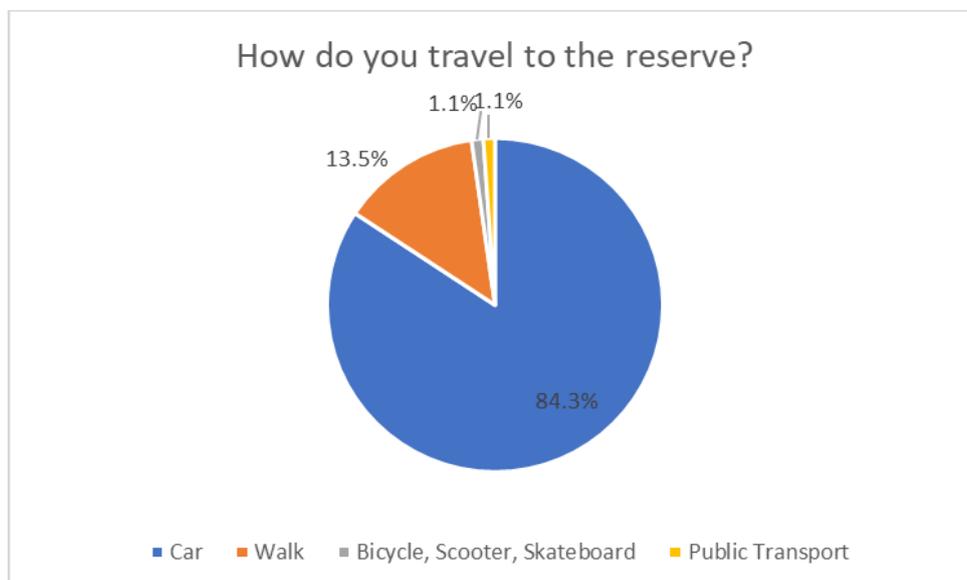
## McGregor Street Community Survey

89 responses were received for the community survey.

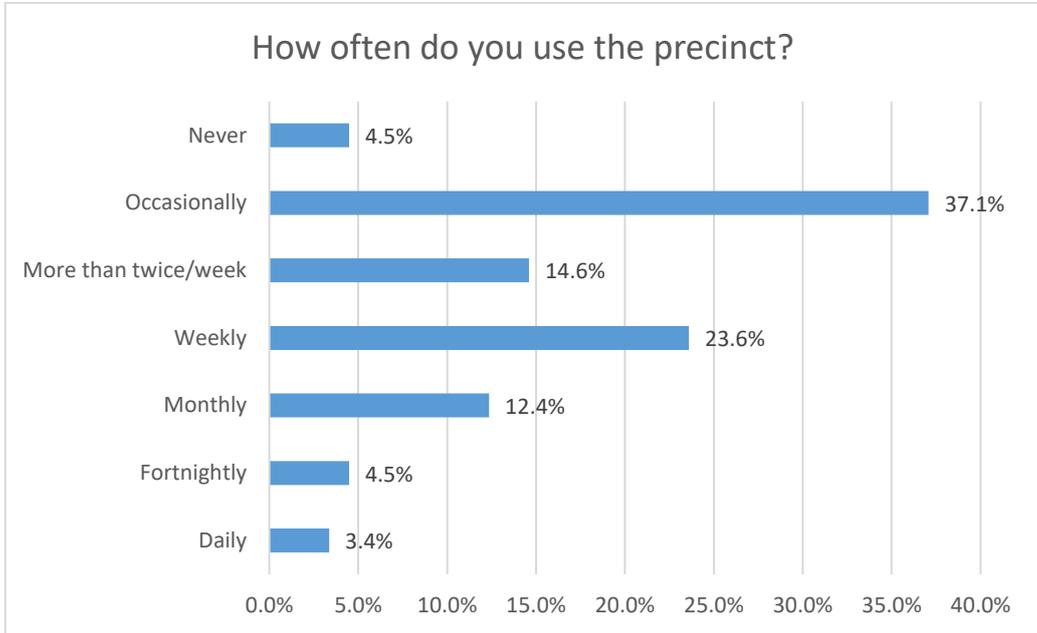
- 49.4% of respondents were female, 46% of respondents were male. 4.6% were non-disclosed.
- 36% of respondents were between 36 - 45 years of age, 33.7% between 26 – 35 years of age, 13.5% between 46 - 55 years of age, 7.9% were under 25 years, 7.9% between 56 - 65 years of age and 1.1% over 66 years of age.



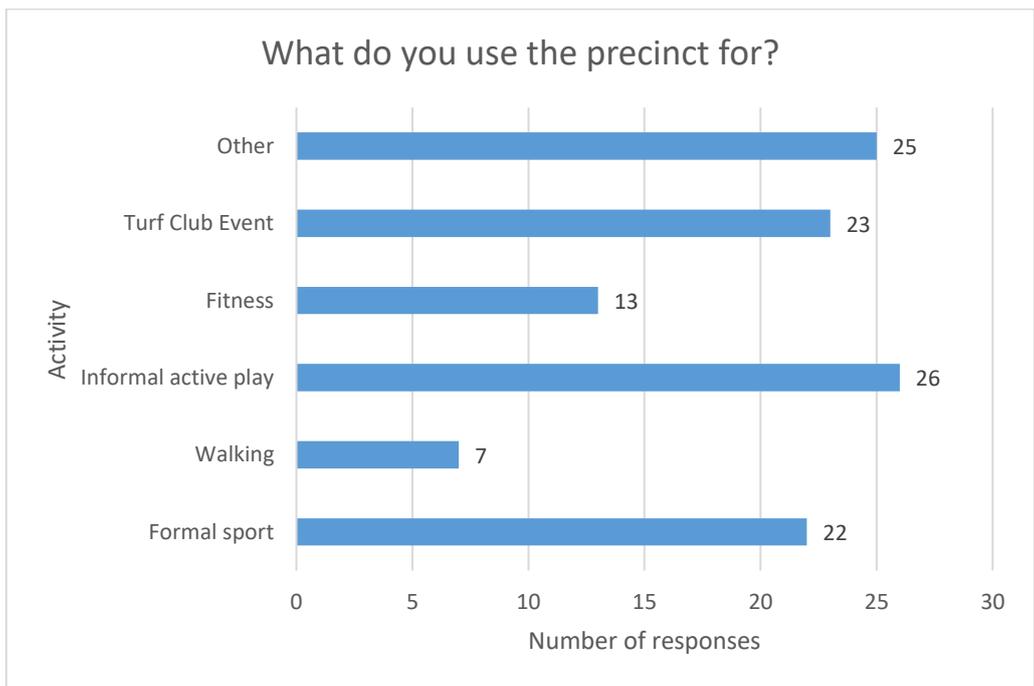
- 84.3% of respondents drive their car to the McGregor Street Sporting Precinct, 13.5% walk, 1.1% cycle, scooter or skateboard. 1.1% selected other and did not provide detail as to the method of transport.



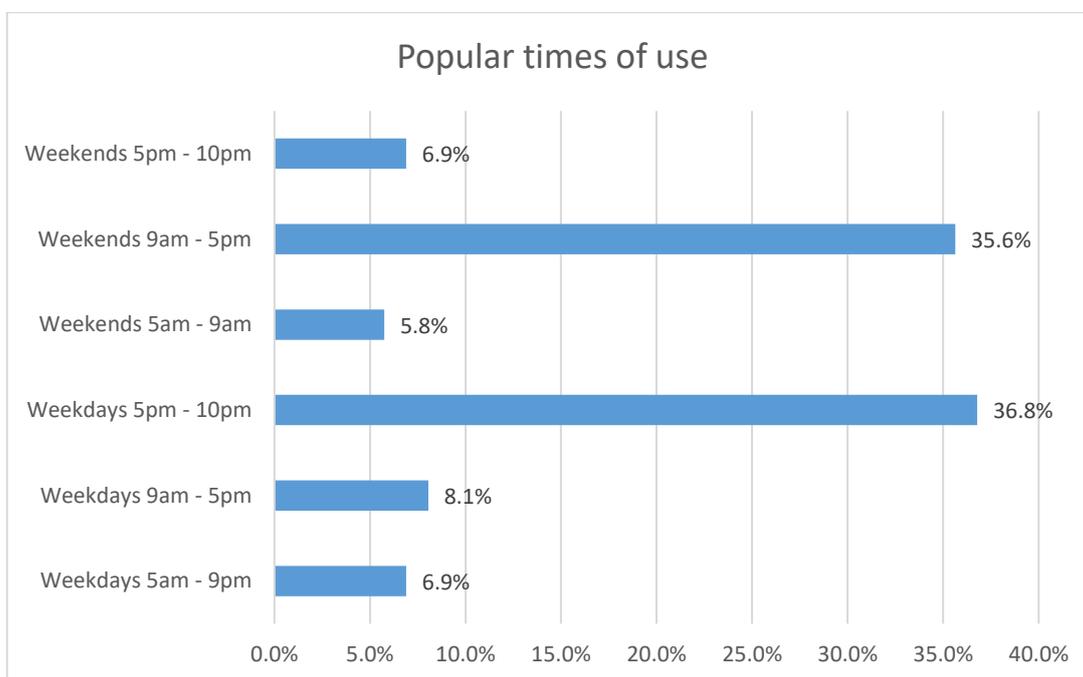
- 11.2% of respondents utilise the reserve on a daily basis. 53.3 of respondents are regular users of the precinct, using it either more than twice a week, or weekly. 10.2% of respondents never use the precinct, and 25% use the reserve either fortnightly or monthly or occasionally (less than once a month).



- Respondents were asked what they use the precinct for. More than one answer could be given. The chart below shows the number of responses per answer. For those who responded to 'other', 5 listed soccer, 5 listed Muay Thai/Kickboxing. Other responses included events, skate park, spectating, hockey and walking the dog. 1 did not use the precinct



- The most popular times the precinct is used are: 36.8% on weekdays between 5pm and 10pm, followed by weekends 5pm to 10pm (35.6%). 8.1% of respondents utilise the reserve on weekdays between 9am and 5pm. Weekdays 5am to 9am and weekends 5pm – 10pm had 6.9% of the responses each. The least used time of respondents is between 5am and 9am weekends at 5.8%.



The following summarises responses to what people most like about the McGregor Street Sporting Precinct. The table highlights the answers with the most responses and the number of responses per answer, based on respondents identified priorities.

Most liked	Priorities				
	1	2	3	4	5
Open Space/Grassed Areas/Oval Spaces	14	10	8	2	4
Proximity to home/Convenient/Easily accessible	10	4	3	2	3
Location/ Is in Port Hedland	10	3	-	1	-
Skate Park	8	1	2	-	1
Turf Club/Race Track	6	5	1	4	1
Soccer Goals/Soccer Fields	3	4	1	-	-
Nothing – wasted area	3	-	-	-	-
Shade over skate park	2	2	1	1	-
Parking	2	1	1	3	-
Grass is mowed	2				
Community Events/Community Space	-	4	2	-	-
Shopping close by	-	2	1	-	-
Cricket Pitch	-	2	1	-	-
Lighting	-	2	1	-	-
Safe/Not antisocial	-	-	3	1	-

Respondents were asked to nominate their top five responses to what they would like to see improved at the precinct. The following table outlines the answers that had multiple responses, and the number of responses:

Improved	Priorities				
	1	2	3	4	5
Shade – Increased amount and permanent **	11	10	2	2	2
Toilet facilities and showers	8	10	6	3	2
Ground levelled/improved playing surface	7	4	-	-	-
BMX pump track & events	6	2	2	2	-
Club house improvements – sports	5	3	3	2	1
Make bigger – bigger venue for sports	5	2	-	-	-
Turf Club facility improvements (Owners/trainers/patrons)	5	1	4	1	1
Improved lighting	4	8	4	3	2
Multipurpose community facility	2	3	1	1	-
Improve facilities for hockey – own ground	2	1	-	-	-
Playground	1	1	3	3	-
Add seating (not hot metal)	-	3	1	1	2

\*\* Comments were received regarding shade around specific areas as well, including hockey, Turf Club spectators, cricket and soccer.

There were a number of additional responses that had one comment, including:

- It is underutilised
- Cricket facilities needs improving
- Cricket to Colin Mathieson Oval
- Improve access roads
- Improve dog area
- Add swimming pool to replace Gratwick Aquatic
- More events

## Other Comments

There was an opportunity to add additional comments. These are outlined below:

- The town needs a dedicated athletics facility with a 400m track. This could be achieved in the middle of the race course or at the McGregor precinct.
- Fitting out a large shed-like structure with good insulation, AC and option for ventilation so we can use the breeze during cooler months would be ideal. Also, proper change rooms/bathrooms. If we could fit both the Judo and Muay Thai in at the same time, both could offer more to the community and incorporate development days to support the sports - and maybe even have enough room to be able to have spectators for amateur/exhibition night's and share with clubs from other towns.
- I would like to see new cricket facilities in Port Hedland. Improved lighting all the way down to the current nets so night games and training could happen for cricket in Port Hedland. I would like to see toilets e.g. singing loos and water fountains. Our children want to be outdoors and indoors so even some indoor cricket soccer etc facilities would allow the youth and adults to make the most of their time. I would love to see some rock climbing walls and zip lines that could tie in with improved scouts etc halls parkour parks.
- Get plans out and areas allocated so sporting bodies and community can start working on plans.
- Karratha has an amazing free pump track with the right help we could create one here to give the kids something else to do there

- Existing indoor facilities are very limited, due to size and current assigned use. Adding to these facilities would help all in the Port / Pretty Pool areas.
- I believe that if there was good quality lighting, shade shelters and bbq facilities maybe there would be more sporting clubs using the whole of the ovals, rugby, hockey, cricket and so on. Would be great to see the ole turf club have a new grand stand put in, toilet block and more shade for Race meetings would be awesome
- It would be awesome to see a pump track like Karratha's one built close to the skate park in Port Hedland. This would be great for young kids in Port Hedland and there is plenty of land around the skate park to utilise. People like us who choose to live in Port do so because South is simply not a nice place to spend time. I have spent over 35 years in the Pilbara and grew up in Hedland, I can honestly say I feel embarrassed when i visit South Hedland shops and in general. What Akmal said on the radio was correct and it did offend me because Hedland is my home however unfortunately it's true. It is great to finally see the new round about in South and next to PMG, these are a nice improvement. The average demographic in Hedland is between 25-40 yrs. old so we need to ensure we are focussing on keeping these young families in town and giving them access to normal facilities in both Port and South otherwise people will continue to come for a few years and leave as soon as they can. Keep up the good work and moving forward:-)
- Get the bike/walk path connected from Port to South (Redbank to Cooke Pt drive)
- Hurry up please. Thank you for doing this. Please consult the turf club committee when designing the building
- Turf club needs to invest money into infrastructure to make it an inviting place to visit for owners and trainers and punters and stop charging ridiculous prices when the money does not get reinvested into the facilities.
- Building a bitumen pump track for kids to ride their bikes on like Karratha's would be an asset to the town and complement the skate park and get kids interested in the BMX club.
- Do your job council. Also fix the pools.
- Scattered facilities should be addressed with caution and assessed for real value for money and actual Community involvement at his facility.
- More to do in port fix the pool
- Keep up the great work and make Port a better place to be
- Great space that has been neglected. Whole area could significantly improve if money spent on old outdated facilities.
- Please replace the broken lights in the main light towers asap.
- Cricket clubs need another floodlit oval to play on in Port Hedland.
- A great plot of land just waiting to be developed
- Look forward to seeing the new upgrades to the areas in question
- When we travel to other towns for inter club sports their facilities are so much better than what we offer in terms of toilets and club rooms and canteen facilities. The kids love using the pitches all week long and it would be wonderful to offer them up to date grounds.
- Spend more to beautify
- There needs to be consideration for performing arts such as dance when redesigning and enhancing sporting complex. Don't just think about stereotypical sports but dance and gymnastics. There are 4 dance schools which make do with rehearsal and performance spaces and a gymnastic club that operates from a decrepit building.
- Build a performing art centre that people can actually use!

## Key Stakeholder Workshop

28<sup>th</sup> February 2019

The workshops were held for key users of the precinct. All key users were invited to attend. The McGregor Street Workshop attendees represented the following key users:

- Port Hedland Turf Club
- Sang-rok Hedland Judo Club
- Junior Soccer
- Jabat Dance
- Cricket Association
- Hedland Hockey Club
- Hedland BMX Club

Attendees were asked to complete 3 tasks in relation to their club/sport:

1. The Site: outline any issues, facts about the reserve site that impacts your use (good and not so good).
2. Using maps, mark up area that their club/groups use (including layouts of fields), and identify who else uses those facilities and what facilities are shared.
3. What needs improving? What will help develop your sport/club. Then identify what is a 'Need' versus what would be 'Nice to have.'



Following summarises the responses:

Key Stakeholder	Use	Site Restrictions/Issues	Improvements	
			Needs	Nice to Haves
<b>Collective table</b>	One table representing several groups completed task 1 (issues/facts about the site that impacts use) as a collective. Their comments are outline if next column.	<p>Cricket inside the race track is not used. Pitch and outfield not up to standard.</p> <p>Could be an opportunity to create a full sized grass field with care and maintenance.</p> <p>Location visible. Access to hockey/tennis club is good.</p> <p>Access to centre oval not good. No fence between race track &amp; cricket area.</p> <p>Southern tennis court converted to hockey. Lighting is poor &amp; field not to correct size. Surface is old and needs repair. Lighting does not cover eastern part of field.</p> <p>No toilets/change rooms near cricket</p> <p>No toilets at Judo. Area not large enough.</p> <p>No club rooms or canteen available for cricket or judo</p> <p>No potable water near cricket</p> <p>Parking poor</p> <p>Cricket field lighting not suitable</p> <p>Judo requires equipment storage</p>		



Key Stakeholder	Use	Site Restrictions/Issues	Improvements	
			Needs	Nice to Haves
		<p>Post holes for tennis nets pose hazard for hockey</p> <p>Race club facilities have great history and character</p> <p>All buildings showing their age</p> <p>Good shade over skate park</p>		
<b>Turf Club</b>	<p>6 race meetings/year</p> <p>May to August</p> <p>Trackwork 2 days per week</p> <p>Meetings and Social events</p>	<p>Limited Parking</p> <p>Driving over track (damage to track)</p> <p>Access points into middle oval crosses where grass starts on race track</p> <p>Building poor and inadequate</p> <p>Toilets – have to rent annually</p> <p>Grass reticulation- lack of</p> <p>Require change rooms for jockeys (male and female)</p> <p>Limited lighting</p>	<p>TAB Room &amp; Stewards Room</p> <p>Jockey Rooms – Males &amp; Female</p> <p>Toilets</p> <p>Kitchen</p> <p>Short term accommodation</p> <p>Storage shed</p> <p>Free standing shed</p> <p>Tie up stalls (sick bay, swab stalls)</p> <p>Members Area</p> <p>Wash down pads</p> <p>Camera Tower</p> <p>Broadcast Tower</p> <p>Judges Box</p> <p>Photo finish</p> <p>Lighting</p> <p>Shade &amp; grassed areas with reticulation</p> <p>Parking</p> <p>Signs to direct overflow parking</p> <p>Control of dump points – race meets</p>	



Key Stakeholder	Use	Site Restrictions/Issues	Improvements	
			Needs	Nice to Haves
<b>Junior Soccer</b>	Over 200 kids playing Use all grassed areas	Lighting on whole ground – affordable Flushing toilets in club rooms Surface has pot holes – not safe No disability access	Lighting on all pitches Parking and fence Level playing surface Club rooms with toilets	Canteen (fundraising)
<b>Cricket</b>			Lighting to enable night time play Improved outfield Replace synthetic wicket as concrete is cracked and worn Shade around oval for players and spectators Change rooms and toilets Parking * Second suitable playing pitch	Enclosed fencing between race track and oval to prevent children wandering on to race track Electronic scoreboard Canteen facilities
<b>BMX</b>	Currently do not use McGregor Street. Have existing track however cannot fit pump track at existing location		Pump track for training (very important for modern day BMX) Bitumen track – must be able to use to race on Lighting as training is after 5:30pm	Pump track racing Shade Shared BBQ area with soccer and skate park **Large cover over existing track
<b>Judo</b>	Currently use Jim Caffrey Memorial Hall. Share with Muay Thai.		Require bigger space. Cannot accept new members as they cannot be accommodated. Secure storage for equipment Parking area with lighting	Sheltered area outside



Key Stakeholder	Use	Site Restrictions/Issues	Improvements	
			Needs	Nice to Haves
Hockey ***			Better quality lighting Increased storage	Full sized field Turf replacement with no tennis post holes Refurbishment of toilet/shower block
Dance	Currently not utilising McGregor Street by looking to find more space to operate  80+ students annually  Space required 6 days per week after school till 7:00pm	Limited spring floor space/ facility available to accommodate dance in the Town of Port Hedland.	Large open space with sprung floor (suggests multi-user facility that could accommodate martial arts, dance, playgroups, school performances, judo, gymnastics?).  Performance area with stage – (noting Matt Dann stage area not uniform in shape)  Airconditioned  Secure  Parking	

\* One suitable playing pitch for cricket under lights. Growth of sport requires additional pitch required by start of upcoming 2019/20 summer season.

\*\* Existing track not located at McGregor Street

\*\*\* Facilities hire set up and then separate request to get a fee reimbursement is onerous and seems silly. Why not just charge the lower rate?

# 10CONSULTATION: JD HARDIE CENTRE

## Town of Port Hedland Staff

### Senior Youth Officer

JD Hardie Centre is predominantly utilised as a facility that children and youth programs are offered and hired by community organisations to operate services from.

It is estimated that 30% of the operations are direct youth programs/community programs, and 70% hire of facilities to operate services or programs.

The facility was originally designed as a sports stadium, but now operates more as a community centre.

The indoor court is used for kids' club - play equipment set out on the indoor courts for toddlers. The only other indoor play space in the Town is located within a pub. An indoor play centre (air-conditioned) would be ideal for the Town. This would reduce the need for the kids club set up on the courts and free up the courts for additional uses.

Very high need for childcare placements within the Town as a whole. Greater need in South Hedland with a higher population.

Over 370 currently on waitlists for childcare

Greatest need is placement is for babies and toddlers.

Youth Space is located within the centre. The "Lounge" provides hangout space for youth. A youth councillor is also located within this space, although works from a corner of the room and does not have dedicated counselling space.

High use of the centre by dance groups and martial arts. The performing arts room is well appointed for dance groups however cannot accommodate all requested bookings.

Martial Arts groups utilise the performing arts room and the court space. At times, are warming up in the foyer area whilst waiting for court space to become available.

Identified need for a combat sports (boxing) space.

Roller Derby use the court space.

Hedland Basketball Association use the indoor court for junior basketball competition. They also use the Wanangkura Stadium. Unable to grow due to restricted space.

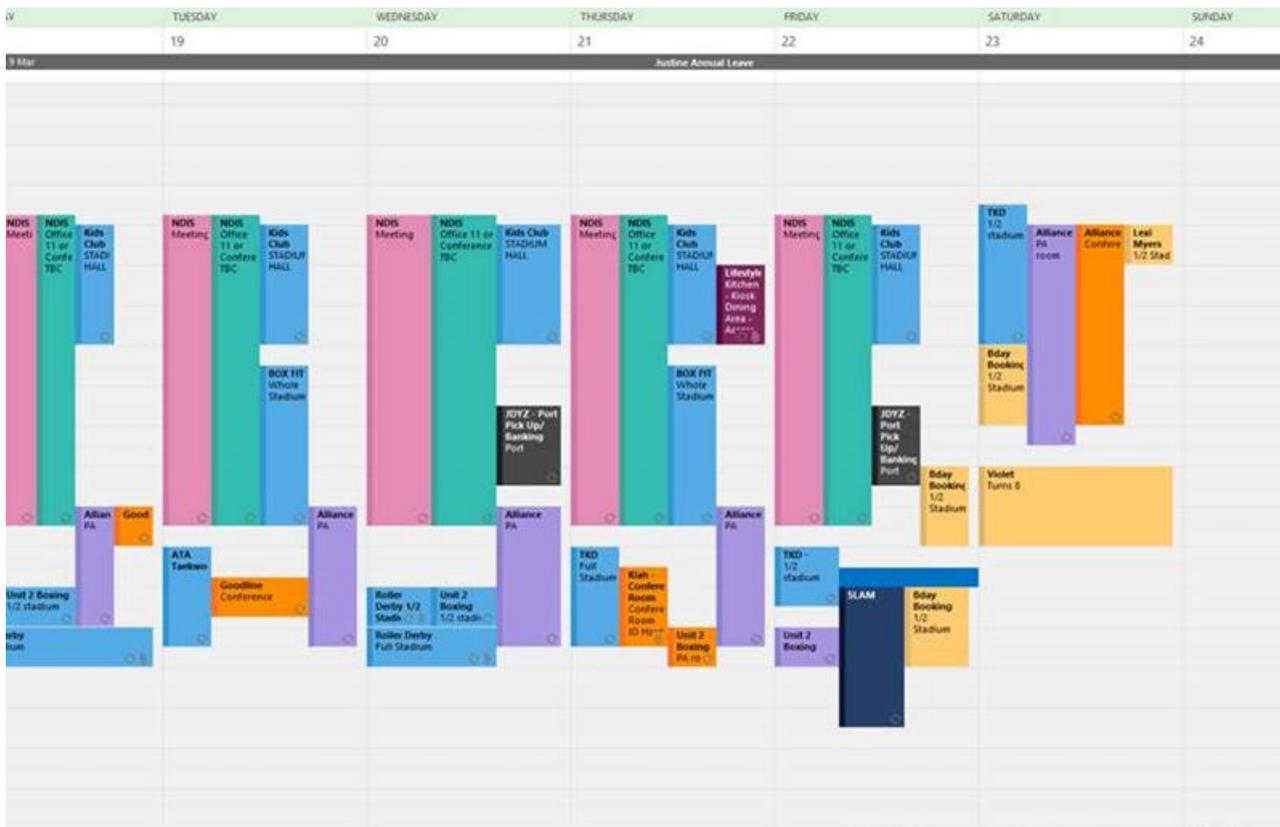
Limited storage space for the equipment used by the staff for programming and user groups. Storage is a real issue.

The conference room is also used for dance.

JD Hardie is currently limited in its ability to facilitate youth programming as its indoor facilities are fully booked with prime-time usage reaching 100% throughout the year.

The image following shows a weekly booking sheet of regular bookings and programs held at the JD Hardie Centre. Each colour represents a different room/area within the facility.





## Senior Librarian

Library services are offered in South Hedland and Port Hedland. South Hedland is a larger operation. The South Hedland Library building is not fit for purpose and is a reconfigured house. It is isolated and a standalone facility.

Accessibility of the existing infrastructure is poor, both accessibility to the library and within the library. Internet access is very poor. Staffing area is not large enough and the existing Local History Office is not to current standards and not large enough for the collection. There is no self-check out facilities or RFID technology in the library.

The current library operations cater for sections of the community that do not have access to technology and therefore still holds a number of DVD's, audio books and other audio materials.

Library programs such as the story time and rhyme time for younger children are well attended but limited in the space available.

The library offers bill payments for a range of Town of Port Hedland services.

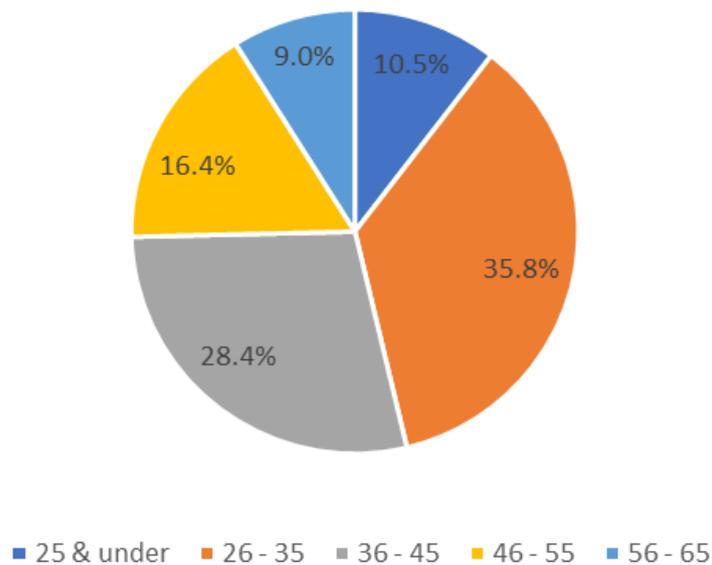
The current library reception has no relationship to back of house staff area, requiring 2 staff to be at reception for security and to provide services.

## JD Hardie Community Survey

67 responses were received for the community survey.

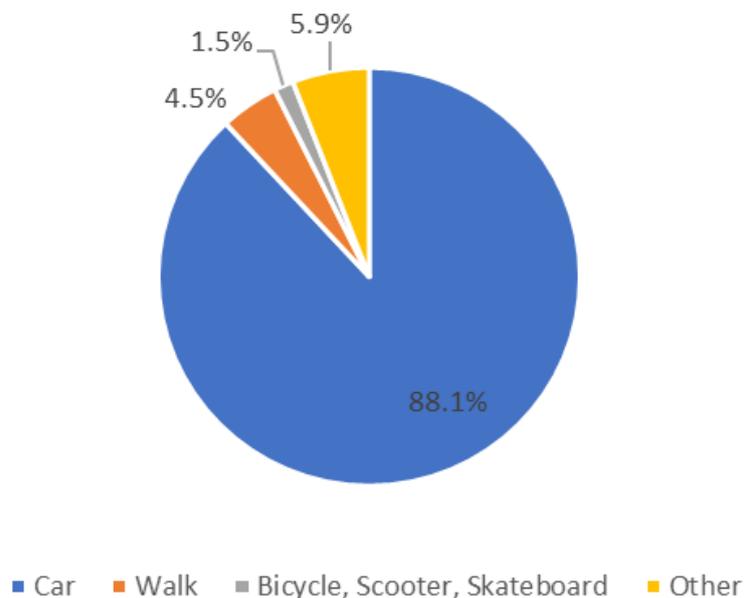
- 80.6% of respondents were female, 14.9% of respondents were male. 4.5% were non-disclosed.
- 35.8% of respondents were between 26 – 35 years of age, 28.4% between 36 – 45 years of age, 16.4% between 46 - 55 years of age, 10.5% were under 25 years, 9.0% between 56 - 65 years of age. There were no responses from people over the age of 65 years.

### Age of Respondents

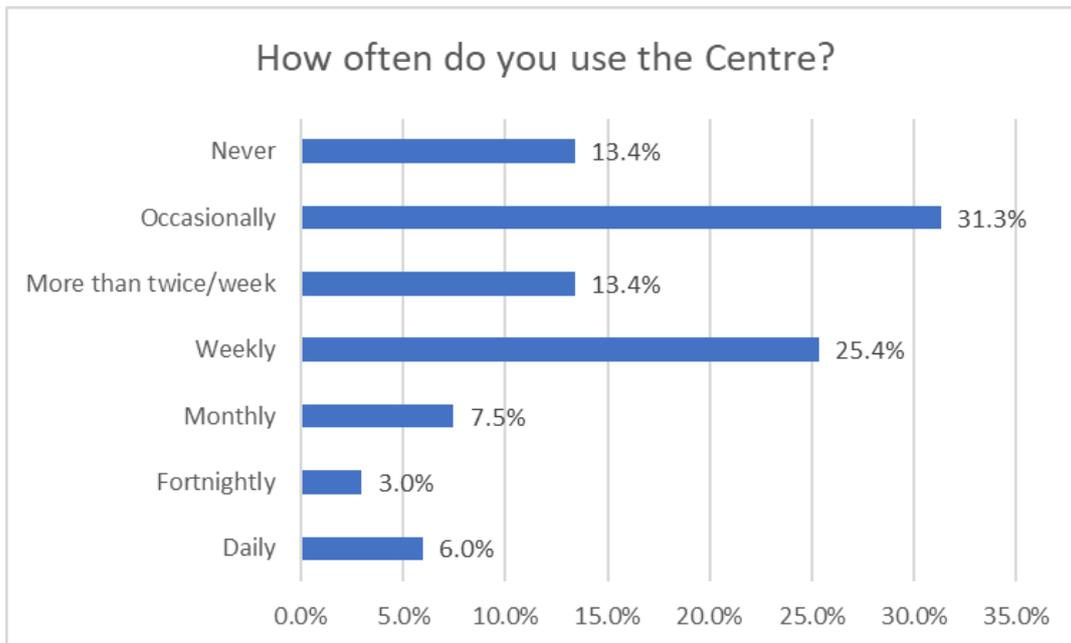


- 88.1% of respondents drive their car to the JD Hardie Centre, 4.5% walk, 1.5% cycle, scooter or skateboard. 5.9% either don't use the precinct or stated that they would prefer to walk or cycle.

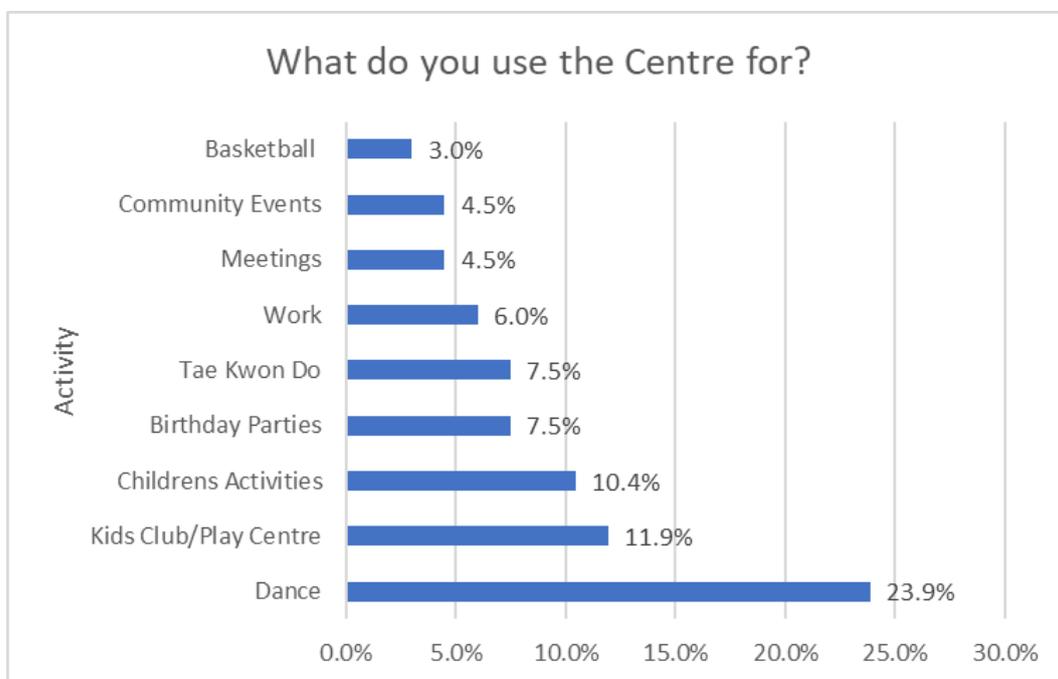
### How do you travel to the Centre?



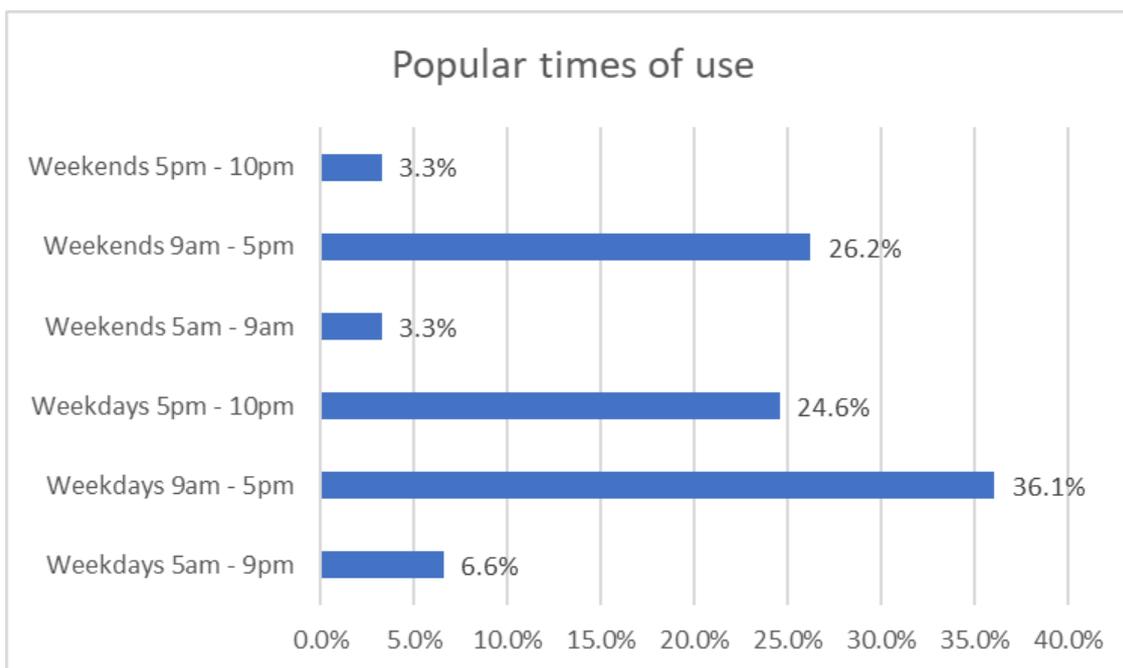
- 44.8% of respondents are very regular users of the JD Hardie Centre, using it either daily, more than twice a week, or weekly. 10.5% of respondents use the reserve either fortnightly or monthly and 44.7% use the centre occasionally (less than once a month), or never use the centre.



- Respondents were asked what they use the centre for. The chart below shows the percentage of responses per answer. A number of other responses were also provided, however each was given by one respondent. These included: Catch up with friends, Club events, party hire, music, programs, SLAM, spectator, judo.



- The most popular times the centre is used are: 36.1% weekdays between 9am to 5pm, followed by weekends between 9am to 5pm (26.2%) and weekends 5pm to 10pm (24.6%).



The following summarises responses to what people most like about the JD Hardie Centre. The table highlights the answers with the most responses and the number of responses per answer, based on respondents identified priorities.

Most liked	Priorities				
	1	2	3	4	5
Staff	6	4	1	3	4
Airconditioned play areas	5	1	2	-	1
Open and airy/Spacious	4	5	1	1	-
Kids activities/Focus on kids	4	2	2	1	-
Performing Arts Room	3	4	2	-	1
Community/Family Friendly	3	4	1	1	1
Coffee/Cafe	3	2	4	1	-
Potential for multiuse/multipurpose	3	1	3	-	1
Upgrades	3	1	-	-	-
Basketball	3	-	-	-	-
Variety of activities	3	-	-	-	-
Courts	2	2	2	1	1
Location	2	1	-	-	-
Toys/Kids Club	2	3	2	1	1
Youth activities/events	2	-	2	2	3
Birthday parties	1	1	1	1	-
Music Room	1	-	-	-	-
Meeting/Training Rooms	-	-	3	1	-

Respondents were asked to nominate their top five responses to what they would like to see improved at the centre. The following table outlines the answers that had multiple responses, and the number of responses:

Improved	Priorities				
	1	2	3	4	5
Shade and lights for outdoor courts	4	3	-	-	1
More facilities and space/New infrastructure	4	2	-	2	-
Better flooring in performing arts	4	1	-	-	-
Seating area for parents/more seating	3	2	1	1	-
Noise/acoustics	3	1	1	-	-
More indoor basketball courts	3	1	-	-	-
Increased variety / More activities	3	1	-	-	-
More activities – children (middle ages)	3	1	-	-	-
More space for martial arts	3	1	-	-	-
Improved toilets + child friendly toilets	2	2	3	-	-
Cheaper venue hire	2	1	2	-	1
Parking/sealed/lighting	2	2	-	1	1
More activities for teens	2	1	1	3	1
Outdoor surrounds – trees, shade, seating	2	1	1	2	-
Remove Tae Kwon Do	2	1	-	-	-
More activities for 1 & 2 year old's	2	-	-	-	1
CCTV	2	1	-	-	-
Commercial Café/Healthier food options	1	2	4	2	-
More meeting/learning/activity spaces	1	-	3	1	1

There were a number of comments relating to the requirement for usable spaces. Existing spaces are heavily utilised creating difficulties in development of programs and the hire.

A number of comments were identified in relation to the requirement for additional hireable space for dance, martial arts and combat sports (boxing).

## Other Comments

The survey included the option of providing additional comments. Following are the comments made relevant to the JD Hardie Centre:

- With so much unused land available around the JD, there is a great amount of potential in being able to make it a purposeful community space that people WANT to engage in using. Community arts, culture, workshops, child-oriented space. It's central to schools and accessible safely by foot and bike for kids. A space where kids want to hang out but broken into spaces that allows young children to be able to engage in the space safely with or near middle childhood and teens. Hang out spaces for teens.
- As a community group that has enquired about permanently renting the space. The cost was too prohibitive. We are better off using a private rental
- For us as a family of two young children JD Hardie is of more value than the Stadium. Probably costs less to maintain also and you can at least buy some food or coffee while we spend half a day every Saturday waiting for our kids. Keep up the good work:-)
- A great idea would be for the JDYZ and the Libraries to share a building/space. I think a lot more members of the community would use the library and the JD if they were closer.

- JD Hardie used to be a great place, but now it seems to be run by the Hedland Taekwondo club which I think is very sad! I think you need to stop hiring out so much to them, and do more things for youth to keep the youth off the street
- Please understand how important this space is to the Community of Port Hedland. The diversity of positive activities in this space is authentic and run by hard working members of our Community. Please support us in continuing to off our positive activities, particularly for the youth. Also consider the fees and charges and ensure the continued increase does not see these activities forced to close down. Sustainability in our town is vital.....work with us not against us. I have run dance classes in many facilities over the past 20 years and the JD would be up there with the most supportive facility.
- The town needs a fit for purpose dance facility to accommodate the hundreds of children in this sport.
- I have been attending the JD for the last 4 years multiple times a week. Over this time, I have seen no improvement in the venue, youth development programs, staff engagement, consultation with non for profit work groups.
- Programs available for children after school....stay at home mothers.....activities after 5pm such as woodwork, sewing, learning to use a computer etc.
- A dance school running as an actual business should be considered for the dance space as a permanent partner if they are willing to pay for extended hire.
- I think it is an underutilised facility.
- Move all the Town of Port Hedland admin here where the majority of the population is.
- We love the JD



Table 7 (below), provides comments received from existing user groups who completed the user group survey.

Sport	Club	Member ship	% TOPH Pop	3 Challenges	Priorities	Club Comments / Issues
		2018 No				
AFL Football	South Hedland Football Club	160	1.11	Poor Facilities at Wangkurra Stadium - Kitchen, No Club House facility Lack of Adequate Shade during afternoon game period at Kevin Scott Oval Continual Increase by TOPH in fees for lights, Kevin Scott Oval	New kitchen and bar facilities	Play in the North Pilbara Football League
Cricket	Port Hedland Cricket Association	213	1.47	Lack of available ovals as we only have one suitable playing surface in town Availability of floodlighting to play at night as heat of day is extreme Lack of floodlit oval with cricket pitch is preventing us from growing as the current oval is fully utilised throughout the week.	Urgently require additional suitable playing surface and facilities Spectator amenities	Expecting 2 junior and 2 senior additional teams next year Use Kevin Scott Oval and Colin Mathieson cricket nets Unable to host North West Cup as do not have suitable playing facilities
Soccer	Greater Port Hedland Football Association	43	0.30	Lack of competition from other towns  Low retention of players year on year (high turnover of people leaving town) Lack of importance shown by Council for soccer facilities (the soccer fields are the only precinct in town that hasn't had any upgrades)	We have made do for the last few years. The main light towers have slowly begun dropping out and the council has not been replacing the light globes. This has resulted in some areas of the field being darker which we believe is a safety concern. The field is also very uneven. This resulted in a player from Karratha breaking their leg a few years ago when their foot got stuck whilst they turned.	Due to the travelling teams and late games, the infrastructure needs to include shower and toilet facilities, sufficient field lighting and secure facilities to lock personal items during the games.  Currently not using the building as the clubhouse is poorly positioned too far away from the main field with no area lighting in between
	Hedland Junior Soccer	202	1.40	Ground condition - unsafe in some areas Working club rooms including toilets Fencing to protect the kids from cars	Upgraded club room facilities, toilets and storage shed Urgently need working toilets and level (safe) playing grounds A club room and canteen for fundraising efforts	
Jabat Dance	Jabat Dance Inc	74	0.51	Transient workforce Children leaving town for school/other opportunities		Dance Classes from Tiny tots (3-5) through to Senior/adult
Roller Derby	North West Roller Derby	13	0.09	Having low club numbers and no other teams to compete against.  Having a venue suitable for our needs in size and access for our needs The cost of the hire venue. As a small club hire fees can become quite expensive	To grow further as a club better more practical facilities would be of great use. An indoor and aircondition venue that is big enough for a full size track with suitable flooring plus spectator area for hosting sanctioned bouts as well as storage to allow for training equipment to be stored	The sport we are in is steadily growing and we hope that trend flows on to memberships in our club. Use JD Hardie Centre
Basketball	All Hedland Basketball	154	1.06	Umpires and coaches Court space and time to increase teams in competition	Additional courts	Court restrictions limit growth Utilise the court at JD Hardie and Wanagkura Stadium

# 11 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## 11.1 BENCHMARK PROVISION

The Town of Port Hedland population is estimated at 14,469 and is forecast to grow to 27,085 by the year 2041. Provision benchmarks have been established by Parks and Leisure Australia (WA) to provide an indication as to the minimum infrastructure required based on population. Several Local Governments have used these as a guide and modified to suit the specific requirements of their locality. Benchmarks should be used as a guide only and a number of factors should be taken into consideration when planning for community facilities. In regard to the Town of Port Hedland, a number of factors should be considered including:

- The isolated location
- Climatic conditions
- The two separate settlements of Port Hedland and South Hedland
- Limited access to public transport
- Layout, location and conditions of existing facilities

Facility Type	Guidelines for Community Facilities (Parks and Leisure Australia)	Rockingham Community Infrastructure Plan (City of Rockingham)	Shire of Roebourne Community Facilities Plan (Shire of Roebourne 2011)	Shire of Margaret River (Community Infrastructure Plan 2018)	TOPH Community Infrastructure Plan (2015) – Not adopted by Council	Recommended for TOPH
<b>Community Centre</b>		10,000 – 15,000	District 1:20,000 Local 1:5,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000
<b>Childcare Centre</b>	4,000-8,000	4,000	1:5,000	1:4,000 – 6,000	1:4,000	See needs assessment
<b>Youth Centre</b>	20,000-30,000	10,000-15,000	1:15,000	1:15,000	1:15,000	1,15:000
<b>Library</b>	15,000 – 30,000	25,000 – 50,000	District 1:12,000 Sub-District 1:6,000	1:20,000	1:30,000	1:20,000
<b>Indoor Recreation Centre</b>	50,000-150,000	25,000-50,000	District 1:35,000 Local 1:7,000	1:20,000 (Aquatic) 1:15,000 (Indoor Rec.)	1:30,000	District 1:30,000
<b>Youth Recreation Space</b>		25,000-50,000		1:15,000 (Skate Park) 1:7,000 (BMX)		1:15,000 (Skate Park) 1:7,000 (BMX)

Facility Type	Guidelines for Community Facilities (Parks and Leisure Australia)	Rockingham Community Infrastructure Plan (City of Rockingham)	Shire of Roebourne Community Facilities Plan (Shire of Roebourne 2011)	Shire of Margaret River (Community Infrastructure Plan 2018)	TOPH Community Infrastructure Plan (2015) – Not adopted by Council	Recommended for TOPH
<b>Aquatic/Leisure Centre</b>	1:75,000 District	75,000-100,000	1:20,000	1:20,000 District	1:20,000 District	
<b>Sports Club Rooms</b>	NA		1:7,000	1:1,500		1:4,000
<b>Change Rooms</b>	NA		1:4,000	1:4,000		1:4,000
<b>Active Open Space</b>	1:4,000					
<b>Hockey Field</b>	1:75,000 (WA Hockey Strategy)			1:15,000	1:50,000	1:50,000
<b>Rugby Field</b>				1:20,000	1:10,000	1:10,000
<b>Soccer</b>	1:3,000 to 4,000		District 1:15,000 Local 1:3,500	1:3,000	1:10,000	1:5,000
<b>AFL</b>	3:15,000		1:7,000	1:3,000	1:13,200	1:7,000
<b>Cricket Pitch</b>	1:8,000 – 10,000			1:3,000	1:12,500	1:7,000
<b>Indoor Sports Courts</b>	Not single court			1:5,000	1:9,500	1:9,500
<b>Outdoor Sports Courts</b>	1:3,000 – 4,000				1:4,400	1:4,000
<b>Baseball/softball/teeball</b>	1:8,000				1:6,500	1:6,500
<b>Dance/Martial Arts</b>					1:12,000	1:8,000
<b>Tennis</b>					1:2,000	1:2,000

## 11.2 ANALYSIS

This section provides an analysis of need for community infrastructure provision, using information available from previous studies, consultation, proposed population projections, and a review of industry trends and benchmarks developed and recommended for the Town of Port Hedland.

The population projections considered in the analysis are as follows:

Category	2019	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
South Hedland	9,770	9,710	10,789	13,272	15,933	18,494
Port Hedland	3,814	3,759	3,877	4,555	5,535	6,904
Remainder	1,175	1,196	1,377	1,426	1,506	1,606
<b>TOPH (forecast id)</b>	<b>14,760</b>	<b>14,664</b>	<b>16,045</b>	<b>19,249</b>	<b>22,973</b>	<b>27,085</b>

### Community Centres

#### Description:

Multi-functional facilities providing social, cultural, and educational activities of a neighbourhood or entire community.

#### Existing Provision:

Hierarchy	TOPH Recommended Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	Location
District	1:20,000	JD Hardie	South Hedland

Located in South Hedland, the JD Hardie Centre building is owned and managed by the Town of Port Hedland. Originally designed and constructed as an indoor recreation centre, the facility includes an indoor court space (basketball size), 3 x outdoor basketball courts, performing arts room, kiosk/canteen, meeting and office spaces. Several community organisations operate from the facility and there are meeting rooms and spaces available for hire by general community.

It is also utilised by the All Hedland Basketball Association for junior basketball competition and martial arts and dance groups.

#### Consultation:

The consultation highlighted that the JD Hardie centre is highly valued by the community as an indoor air-conditioned space that provides programs for children and youth.

It is heavily booked with limited space available for additional bookings.

Well regarded for children's programs however additional programming is desired.

Community have strong sense that there is limited other opportunities within the Town for indoor play activities for children.

External activity spaces, shade and seating area requested by community.

Some long-standing bookings. Difficulty in obtaining further booking space at required times due to limited space within the Town.

Acoustics identified as being poor within the facility.

Cost of hire identified by community groups as being an inhibitor for use.

#### Site and Facility Review:

- The facility is on a large land parcel with development opportunity externally of the existing footprint.
- There is very limited sealed parking available.
- Located off good road network access and easily accessible via vehicular transport.
- Connectivity around the site is poor.
- Due to original design as an indoor recreation centre and modifications to enable staff office space, the internal layout is inefficient.

*Image: JD Hardie Centre site*



Source: Google Maps

#### Need

There is no identified need for an additional community centre space, however there is an identified need for additional spaces to conduct community activities such as dance, martial arts and sports. The existing facilities, whilst well regarded do not currently cater for all required uses. This will be exacerbated as the population increases. Furthermore, as the population increases, is it forecast to continue to get younger with the percentage of 0 – 24 year old's projected to increase from 34.9% of the population to 39.6% of the population by 2041. This will likely put further pressure on community space.

#### Recommendations:

Develop the JD Hardie centre into a community and learning hub focusing on families and children. This will include the development of a purpose built childcare centre and library on the site with modifications to the centre (further discussed in recommendations section).

Development of a multipurpose facility at McGregor Street that caters for community activity spaces and the Turf Club requirements.

## Child Care

There are a number of different types of childcare provision types:

### Description:

**Outside School Hours Care (OSHC):** A centre-based form of early childhood education centre (ECEC) for primary school aged children (6–12 years) and available before and after school (7.00am–9.00am, 3.00pm–6.00pm), during school holidays and on pupil-free days.

OSHC facilities and long day care facilities must be licensed services. The number of placements that a service can be licensed for is generally dictated by the space available and is subject to strict requirements of service quality and staff numbers.

**Long Day Care Centres (LDC):** A centre-based form of early childhood education centre (ECEC) that caters for children aged 0–6 years. Normally by private sector providers, although some local governments invest in facilities, particularly where their commercial viability is questionable.

Other forms of childcare that are not considered within this study, although may exist within the TOPH are:

- Family Day Care (FDC)—a flexible form of ECEC (all-day, part-time, casual, overnight, before/after school and school holiday care) that is provided in the private home of carers (who are now referred to in the ECEC sector as educators)
- In-Home Care (IHC)—a flexible form of ECEC (all-day, part-time, casual, overnight, before/after school and school holiday care) provided to eligible children by an educator in the family home
- Occasional Care—a flexible arm of centre-based ECEC that can be accessed on a regular basis (like LDC) or as the need arises—for example, when parents have irregular or unpredictable work hours

### Provision Standards:

Hierarchy	TOPH Recommended Provision Standard
Outside School Hours Care (OSHC)	1: 4,000 – 6,000 (to be incorporated within long day care or on school sites where possible) <sup>5</sup>
Playgroups	1: 4,000 – 6,000 (integrate within neighbourhood or district community centres)
Childcare (Long Day Care)	1: 4,000 – 8,000 or 1: 5-7 children aged 0-4

### Long Day Care

In June 2014, the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates that of the 3.8 million children aged 0-12 years, 48% (1.8 million) usually attended some type of childcare. Nearly one quarter (919,400) usually attended formal care and 1.3 million usually attended informal childcare. <sup>6</sup>

Patterns of formal and informal care use varied by age. Under the age of 2 years, 22% of children usually attended formal childcare, while 32% usually attended informal childcare. The highest level of overall care attendance was among 2 and 3 year old's, of whom 71% usually attended care. This is comprised of 54% who usually attended formal childcare and 36% informal childcare. For school aged children (those aged 5 years

<sup>5</sup> Parks and Leisure Australia, Benchmarks for Community Infrastructure, March 2012

<sup>6</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics 4402.0 - Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2014 Quality Declaration Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 28/04/2015

and over), OSHC was the main source of formal care, with 14 per cent usually attended formal child care and 32% informal child care.

## Need

The Town of Port Hedland has recently completed an analysis of child care provision and has identified a significant need for additional child care placements.

The analysis identified:

<b>Town of Port Hedland Child Care Capacity 2018</b>	
<b>Babies (0 – 2 years)</b>	
Capacity	44
Current	40
Vacancy	4
Waitlist	155
<b>Toddlers (2 – 3 years)</b>	
Capacity	76
Current	70
Vacancy	6
Waitlist	75
<b>Kindy (3 – 5 years)</b>	
Capacity	91
Current	91
Vacancy	0
Waitlist	115
<b>After School Hours Care</b>	
Capacity	66
Current	66
Vacancy	0
Waitlist	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	
<b>Capacity</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Places Filled</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>Vacancy</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total Waitlist</b>	<b>373</b>

Generally, centres are developed in multiples of 30 (with 60, 90 and 120 space facilities being the most viable from a not-for-profit or commercial perspective) – minimum of 4 rooms to cater for babies, toddlers, pre-school and before/ after school and outdoor play areas.

The majority of education and care services in Western Australia are covered by the:

- Education and Care Services National Law (WA) Act 2012
- Education and Care Services National Regulations 2012

The services covered are centre-based services including those previously known as long day care and outside school hours care. Number of licensed placements is based on the following criteria:

3.25m<sup>2</sup> of unencumbered indoor space per child and 7m<sup>2</sup> of unencumbered outdoor space. Number of toilets, kitchen, staff space separate from parents, laundry, separate indoor areas for different age groups area.

## Recommendations:

Additional childcare services will be required in the TOPH as a priority. The existing services are at capacity and the current waitlist for childcare placements is higher than the existing available placements within the TOPH. It is recommended that the TOPH seek additional service providers for the region to provide additional care.

Facilitation of new service providers or extensions of existing services are recommended to be pursued. It is likely however that the TOPH intervene into the provision of facilities that future services can operate from to ensure the level of service required for the area and viability for service providers. An additional service of LDC is likely to be required immediately.

Through the development of these master plans, the TOPH has the opportunity to develop community hubs and collocate community infrastructure in identified locations.

The recommendations within the childcare needs' analysis by Town of Port Hedland staff to modify existing buildings to accommodate childcare placements should be commenced to reduce immediate shortfall in placements.

A further 1 – 2 childcare facilities will also be required. A minimum 100 place facility should be considered within the developments at the JD Hardie Centre providing additional placements in South Hedland.

A smaller 50 place centre to be developed at the McGregor Street precinct.

## Libraries

### Description:

Libraries have traditionally been known as places that acquire, organise, conserve and lend material such as books, magazines, CDs, DVDs, manuscripts, musical scores, maps or prints. A major part of their role has also been as a conduit to a wide variety of information, a role that is ever expanding as digital technology revolutionises the operations of libraries.<sup>7</sup> Public libraries support the information, education, cultural and recreational needs of local communities.

Public library services in Western Australia are provided through a partnership between the State Government, represented by the Library Board of Western Australia, and local governments.<sup>8</sup>

Public libraries have collections of books, magazines, CDs, DVDs, audio books, e-books, and a wide range of electronic sources of information and recreational material. Generally, they provide computers and free Internet access, appealing to many customers who depend on the library for access to the online world. They offer a wide range of services and programs for all age groups. Public libraries are safe and trusted public spaces where everyone is welcome; they strengthen the social fabric of a community.

Libraries have changed in recent years in terms of building design and internal layout to the way services are offered. Contemporary library design focuses on more welcoming and relaxing environments, with the intent for attending a library to be an experience, rather than simply a 'repository of books'. The location within a community hub is more commonplace in new library developments.

Public libraries are adapting and expanding beyond perceptions of their traditional roles, delivering genuinely new services to the public through substantial growth in programs and personalised information services, leveraging technology to ensure user access to a broader range of content and resources, and adopting distinctive local definitions of purpose – such as being the guardians of community stories, culture and history.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 4172.0 - Arts and Culture in Australia: A Statistical Overview, 2014

<sup>8</sup> Western Australia State Library

<sup>9</sup> Guidelines, Standards and Outcome Measures for Australian Public Libraries, July 2016



Public libraries can be anywhere and everywhere. A large array of library services, programs and activities are now being delivered through a range of service points, including branch libraries; mobile libraries; outreach sites, and the libraries' website. New models of outreach are also emerging, such as the 'pop-up' library which takes library promotion and services to temporary locations in response to community needs.<sup>9</sup>

Whilst the Australian Bureau of Statistics completed the last detailed public attendance survey in 2009, the information provided was;

- 32.2% of the population attended local libraries in 2009.
- Of those who visited Public libraries, 5% did so on only one occasion. However, almost half (46%) visited more than 10 times in the 12 months prior to interview and over a quarter visited more than 20 times. Close to one third of persons aged 75 years and over, who visited a public library, went 26 times or more during the 12-month period.
- The 2009-10 survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events found that some 5.9 million persons, or 34% of the population aged 15 years and over, had visited a national, state or local library in the 12 months prior to interview.
- Unemployed (inclusive of retired) people had the highest attendance rate at libraries, with 48% having visited a national, state or local library in the previous 12 months, compared with 31% for employed people.

The TOPH operates a library in South Hedland and a smaller library branch in Port Hedland.

Hierarchy	TOPH Recommended Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	Location
District	1:20,000	South Hedland Library Port Hedland Library	South Hedland
Local	1:5,000	Port Hedland Library	Port Hedland

### Opening Hours

Monday - Wednesday            9am - 5pm  
 Thursday                            10am - 6pm  
 Friday                                9am - 5pm  
 Saturday                            10am - 1pm  
 Closed on public holidays

### Consultation:

The current library operations cater for sections of the community that do not have access to technology and therefore still holds a number of DVD's, audio books and other audio materials.

Library programs such as the story time and rhyme time for younger children are well attended but limited in the space available.

The current library reception has no relationship to back of house staff area, requiring 2 staff to be at reception for security and to provide services.

### Review of existing facilities:

The district level Library in South Hedland is located in a standalone building. The facility is not purpose built as a library and as such, is restrictive in layout.

### Need

The provision of Library services is considered a requirement within the Town of Port Hedland. The existing library facility is not fit for purpose and is restricting library operations. There are no Australian standards for the provision of library buildings.



### Determining need and size

Minimum building size is based on ten-year population projections for the local government area or its relevant catchment. Calculation of building size and floor areas takes into account trends in library service delivery and anticipated changes in technology, programs and the types of resources provided. The floor area required for a library involves three components:

- Base floor area – for minimal library activities
- Additional functional areas – for additional activities based on local needs
- Loading for main branch/headquarters functions<sup>10</sup>

Queensland Public Library Standards and Guidelines - Library Buildings Standard 2009 (Note: this is not an adopted Australian Standard) provide a recommended minimum gross floor area for libraries for indicative population catchment. Based on this standard, to accommodate a projected population within Port Hedland and South Hedland, an indicative floor space would be:

Location	Future Population	Area m <sup>2</sup>
South Hedland	18,000	850m <sup>2</sup>
Port Hedland	6,000	320m <sup>2</sup>

Whilst there are 2 separate settlements in the Town of Port Hedland, it is unlikely that the same programming will need to be offered at both the South Hedland and Port Hedland localities, and therefore this basic floor space footprint can be adjusted.

Recent library developments in both the metropolitan and regional areas of Western Australia (including the City of Perth Library and the Karratha Library) do not meet these floor space recommendations of the Queensland Public Library Standards and Guidelines and have been developed based on the type of programming and intended library operations.

### **Recommendations:**

#### South Hedland:

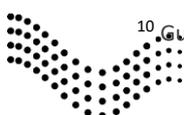
The library within South Hedland is small and limits the services and programs that can be offered within South Hedland is limited for the population.

It is recommended that a new library development be considered within South Hedland that meets contemporary library standards in terms of the facility development and the library operations.

It is recommended that either a mobile library operation be considered for Port Hedland or alternatively a small branch library be developed within a community hub facility.

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<sup>10</sup> Guidelines, Standards and Outcome Measures for Australian Public Libraries, July 2016



## Recreation Centres

### Description:

District: A multifunctional, sport recreation and community meeting place, generally a minimum of 3 indoor courts with ancillary spaces. Indoor facility of various constructions but generally include rectangular 25m or 50m pool including 6 to 8 lanes of 2.5m each. Local government pools developed for recreational purposes will need to include leisure water space in addition to formal lap swimming.<sup>11</sup>

Recreation centres provide the community with the opportunity to participate in formal and informal leisure activities. Generally operated by Local Government and offering numerous formal programs along with the opportunity to utilise the facility on an informal basis. Local Government aquatic centres are generally operated as Group 1 facilities and are required to be staffed by qualified staff at all times the facility is open to the public.

### Existing Provision:

Hierarchy	TOPH Recommended Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	Location	Facility Components
District	District 1:30,000	Wanangkura Stadium  South Hedland Aquatic Centre	South Hedland	1 indoor court, gymnasium, fitness room, function space, 2 x squash courts, change rooms to service Kevin Scott Oval.  Outdoor 50m Lap pool and a children's leisure pool with water features
Local	1:7000	Fitness and Aquatic Centre	Port Hedland	50-m outdoor pool, dive bowl and a children's play pool with water features

Hierarchy	TOPH Recommended Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	Location	Facility Components
District and Local	1:4,000 Indoor multipurpose courts	Wanangkura Stadium  JD Hardie Centre	South Hedland  South Hedland	1 indoor courts  1 indoor Court

### Consultation:

Community consultation results identified that the existing facilities are well regarded by the community, however, are limiting the growth of sports. The community survey identified a desire for the community to have more functional facilities and co-located to promote community integration.

<sup>11</sup> Benchmarks for Community Infrastructure. A PLA working document, March 2012



### Wanangkura Stadium:

A high number of respondents to the community survey suggested that the functionality of the stadium is poor. Having only one indoor court and competing uses prevents ongoing hire availability for sporting groups, martial arts groups and dance groups to utilise the facility.

The All Hedland Junior Basketball Association is restricted to minimal use of both the indoor court at the Wanangkura Stadium and the JD Hardie Centre which restricts growth of the sport. Operating from two separate facilities requires additional volunteers and administration support.

The size of the gymnasium and fitness rooms were high discussion points during the consultation period. The community identified that the existing gymnasium and fitness class space is too small for the number of members that use the facility. Fitness classes are often taken on the indoor court as the demand outweighs the existing room size. This further intensifies the restricted space availability for other users.

### Squash Courts

There are 2 existing squash courts within the Wanangkura Stadium. Whilst squash participation is generally reducing in metropolitan Perth, squash courts in regional areas, in particular the Pilbara region are very popular. The consultation identified that the lack of suitable area for umpiring and spectator viewing impacts the use by the squash club.

### Aquatic

Both of the aquatic centres, whilst well regarded by the community are not to contemporary standards. Consultation with existing user groups of the aquatic facilities identified that the inflexibility of the existing aquatic spaces.

Direct consultation comments included:

Functionality of the facilities are not as good as other locations (e.g. Karratha), so we book what space is available. It would be good to have club rooms and creche facilities all on one site.

Make the best of facilities available:

- Ideally, having a boom available like Karratha would allow use with other areas of the pool usable by general public.
- Would be great to club rooms on pool site. The water polo club is due to host country championships in 2020.
- Club has no access to storage on site. Goals are currently stored out in the elements.

The stadium includes change room facilities to service the Kevin Scott Oval. These are seen as inadequate by the sporting clubs that utilise them. This is further discussed under Sports Clubs and Amenities section further in this chapter.

### **Need:**

Based on the existing provision, there is above adequate provision of aquatic space, having a 50m aquatic facility in both South and Port Hedland. Further provision is not required; however, both existing facilities are over 40 years old and will likely come to the end of their useful life within the next 10 years. The South Hedland Aquatic Centre (SHAC) has had recent works completed to improve the plant quality and the Gratwick Aquatic Centre (GAC) is currently closed for renovations.

There is an under provision of indoor sports courts for the current population. This will be exacerbated as the population increases. Having the exiting 2 indoor courts in separate locations is very restrictive to operate sports competitions and limits sports growth.



One court indoor stadium facilities are becoming less common, based on;

- As older facilities are developed, they are generally developed as part of a multipurpose complex and the number of courts increased.
- New developments of one court stadiums not supported by Parks and Leisure WA and the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries for development, due to reduced viability.

A high-level comparison of TOPH indoor court provision was made against other regional facilities in locations of similar location or population bases showed that the Town of Port Hedland has the least amount of indoor courts than all other centres in the comparison.

Based on the consultation the stadium facility is not flexible to accommodate a large enough range of users, with the gymnasium and fitness rooms too small to accommodate the membership base.

### **Recommendations:**

#### South Hedland

The South Hedland Integrated Sporting precinct master plan should consider options for expansion to be suitable as a regional level indoor recreation facility. The expansion should consideration should include:

- A minimum 2-court extension, preferably side by side, thereby creating a larger space for events and larger footprint sports, such as gymnastics. The existing indoor court at the JD Hardie centre becoming surplus to need as an indoor sports court and utilised for additional community space. (based on the climatic conditions and the existing layout of the Wanangkura Stadium, a 3 court extension could provide for the majority of sports to be played on the extension, with the existing court remaining as a show court and use as a multipurpose space for activities such as fitness classes, martial arts and dance.)
- Explore the opportunity to expand /extend the existing footprint of the gymnasium and fitness room space within the centre.
- Investigate the potential for future expansion of squash court area to include spectator area, umpiring area and small tea prep area for the Squash Club.

Furthermore, as the suggested lifespan for an aquatic facility is 50 years and the SHAC will be coming to the end of the lifespan in the foreseeable future, it is recommended that the master plan include consideration to the future development of an aquatic centre within the South Hedland Sporting Precinct, ideally located to reduce management costs by joint reception and administration facilities.

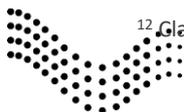
## **Public Open Space – Active (Sport)**

### **Description:**

“Sport spaces provide a venue for formal structured sporting activities such as team competitions, physical skill development and training. Sport spaces are designed to accommodate playing surface, buffer zones and infrastructure requirements of specific or general sporting activity. Players and spectators attend with the express purpose of engaging in organised sporting activity, training or competition or watching the game. Most sport spaces can also be accessed by community members for informal sport and recreation”.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Classification framework for public open space, Department of Sport and Recreation, November 2012



## Existing Provision:

Hierarchy	TOPH Recommended Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	Location	Facility Components (Ovals and Open Space)
Regional	1:10,000	Kevin Scott Oval	South Hedland	Senior sized AFL and Cricket (with 500 lux sports lighting).  Suitable for senior and junior sports.
		Marie Marland Oval	South Hedland	Main Oval (lighting) Secondary Oval
		McGregor Street	Port Hedland	Race Track
District	1:10,000	McGregor Street	Port Hedland	Junior Level Rectangular Oval – Restricted Lighting  Cricket pitch and outfield (restricted lighting)
Local	1:3,000	Colin Matheson Oval	Port Hedland	Senior AFL Oval (Lighting)

AFL	1:7,000	Kevin Scott Oval Colin Matheson Oval	Port Hedland South Hedland	
Cricket	1:7,000	Kevin Scott Oval	South Hedland	
Soccer	1:5,000	McGregor Street (Note: ability to utilise Marie Marland Oval)	Port Hedland South Hedland	
Diamond Sports	1:6,500	Marie Marland Oval	South Hedland	
Hockey	1:50,000	McGregor Street	Port Hedland	(Use of 4 synthetic tennis courts for hockey)

## Consultation:

### South Hedland Sporting Precinct:

The precinct is valued by the community. The large open space is highly valued, and the community utilise the space for general recreation as well as formalised sports.

Both the Kevin Scott Oval and the Marie Marland Oval are utilised by multiple sports.

The areas within this precinct are not connected. Provision of path networks and accessways.

There are minimal spectator areas around all grounds at South Hedland Sporting Precinct. Considering the climatic conditions, shaded spectator seating areas should be considered.

Oval surface on Marie Marland requires maintenance. Uneven surface.

Car parking is informal. Results in adhoc car parking during peak sports activities.



The permanent dugouts and scorers' boxes were removed due to safety concerns by the Town of Port Hedland. The Baseball Association has requested new facilities to replace those removed be constructed.

Current baseball and softball layout is in north/south configuration which is ideal.

The association has additionally requested future facility developments including spectator seating.

Drainage is poor around the site and there are large areas of pooling when it rains.

### McGregor Street Precinct

Oval surface on the soccer pitches is very uneven. Toilets do not work properly. Ideally, back netting would assist.

Car parking and access to sports facilities is poor.

Turf Club: holds six race meets per annum from May to August. Race meets attract a high attendance including visitors from neighbouring LGA areas. Owners, trainers utilise the TOPH as a base for the north west racing season. It is considered the ideal location to base from, but facilities are not suitable to accommodate them properly. Limited facilities make the set up for the turf meets very difficult.

Cricket: Cannot use the cricket facilities for match play as they are not suitable. Lighting not acceptable. No supporting amenities and the pitch is not up to standard. Membership and player numbers have increased, and the club requires additional suitable match quality facilities prior to next season or cannot accommodate current membership base.

Hockey: the hockey club currently utilise four synthetic tennis courts for their hockey pitch. This is not a full sized hockey pitch and the tennis pole holes are considered a hazard.

### Colin Matheson Oval:

The Colin Matheson oval was not included within the community surveys; however, it was identified through the consultation that the oval is in relatively good condition. Whilst it is equipped with cricket practice nets, the playing surface is only used for AFL football and there is no cricket pitch located on the playing field.

## **Site and Facility Review:**

### South Hedland Sporting Precinct

The South Hedland Sporting Precinct includes the Kevin Scott Oval and Marie Marland ovals.

Kevin Scott Oval: was redeveloped when the Wanangkura Stadium was constructed and is in good condition. Sports lighting to 500lux is provided to this active open space.

Marie Marland Oval: currently utilised for diamond sports and touch rugby/rugby. Baseball is played in the summer season with softball and tee ball played in winter months. There is one permanent diamond with backnets.

There is additional space to the west and north of Marie Marland oval if future space is required.

### McGregor Street Sporting Precinct:

Cricket: There is a cricket pitch within the inside of the race track. The pitch is in poor condition. The distance between the cricket pitch and any associated amenities (toilet, change areas) is far.

There are no suitable supporting amenities for the sporting codes playing at McGregor Street. There is an existing toilet block located adjacent to the western end of the soccer fields, although this is not in good working order.

Soccer: The oval surface on the existing soccer pitches is very uneven. The fields are higher than the surrounding access roads. Balls kicked past the goal posts do not stop. Back nets would prevent this.



Only one senior soccer field can be located on the existing oval space. Ideally soccer fields should run north/south to minimise impact of sun. The senior pitch runs east/west.

Existing fields are utilised by junior soccer association in a five-field configuration using all available space.

Tennis/Hockey: The existing synthetic surface covering the tennis courts and hockey field is in poor condition. The fence surrounding the hockey/tennis facility is damaged.

Skate park: is of good quality and size and is covered by a permanent shade structure.

There is no formal parking and parking access in proximity to the soccer fields is poor.

*Image: McGregor Street Sporting Precinct site*



## **Need:**

### South Hedland

The Kevin Scott Oval is utilised in winter months by the Swans Football Club and in the summer months by the Hedland Cricket Association. Football (AFL) is a home and away based club activity, meaning a club will have a home ground that they use as a permanent base and play all home games at that location. They play away when playing at other team's home grounds. There are currently two AFL clubs within the Town of Port Hedland, one based at Kevin Scott Oval and one at Colin Matheson Oval in Port Hedland (not subject to this master planning process). With increased population, it is not likely that an additional club will be established in the Town, however additional training space may be required to accommodate training and games for junior and senior football.

Cricket utilise the space for training and match play during summer, played under lights in the evening due to the extreme heat during the day. Lights for cricket match play are required to be 500lux. Training for cricket is conducted predominantly in nets. Kevin Scott oval meets the requirements of the cricket association. The cricket facilities at McGregor Street in Port Hedland are not up to an acceptable standard for match play.

Marie Marland is utilised by baseball throughout the winter months and softball and tee ball in summer. Touch rugby utilise the area of Marie Marland Oval closest to the Kevin Scott Oval. Rugby can be accommodated in this location although is currently not played in the Town.

### McGregor Street

The current cricket facilities are not suitable to enable match play for senior cricket (lights, quality of field, player and spectator amenities). There is an immediate need for an additional suitable facility for cricket within the Town of Port Hedland.

The existing soccer facility is at capacity for junior soccer. Improvements to the current playing surface would assist with the playing environment. Lighting improvements should be considered.

Supporting sports amenities are required at McGregor Street.

### General

Based on standards provision, there will likely be a requirement for additional oval space that can accommodate football and senior cricket within the next 15 years.

Additional active open space will be required that can accommodate rectangular sports will also be required.

Additional space should be multipurpose and accommodate multiple sports, thereby providing additional fields for soccer, touch rugby and diamond sports.

### **Recommendation**

It is recommended that all active open space where possible accommodate multiple sports. Any recommended additional open space should be developed with supporting amenities.

### South Hedland Sporting Precinct

Development of the eastern end of Marie Marland oval to be accessible for future growth of football and cricket.

Development of an additional active open space to the east of the existing permanent baseball diamond to provide rectangular space for touch rugby, rugby, future soccer and hockey. This can also provide for future diamond sports fields.

### McGregor Street

Improve surface of existing active open space that services soccer. Plan for replacement of the artificial surface for tennis and hockey.

Provide one large area of managed reticulated turf with adequate sports lights that can be marked for rectangular fields for soccer, hockey, touch and rugby (2 full sized senior) and in proximity, an oval cricket ground and overflow football and soccer ground.



## Sports Club Facilities and Amenities

### Description:

Sports Club facilities provide a range of services and activities and support the development of clubs and members. Facilities should where possible be of high quality, be well planned and sustainable facilities that encourage physical activity and provide community benefit.

Sports club facilities can encompass a number of forms, but can include change rooms, toilet and kiosk amenities, spectator viewing areas, sports lighting and storage.

### Existing Provision:

Hierarchy	TOPH Recommended Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	Location
District	1:4,000 (Club Rooms)  1:4,000 (Change Rooms)	Wanangkura Stadium (servicing Kevin Scott oval)	South Hedland
	Facilities existing but are not considered commensurate with regional of district level status	Canteen and storage facility at Marie Marland Oval  Toilet facility at McGregor Street  Tennis/Rugby Club Undercover area – McGregor Street	South Hedland  Port Hedland
Local		Netball Centre pavilion development	South Hedland

### Consultation:

#### South Hedland Sporting Precinct:

The facilities built in to the Wanangkura Stadium to service Kevin Scott Oval are not suitable for the sports. It is located on the eastern side of the ground resulting in the sun directly in the eyes of spectators for football and cricket. The change rooms are too far away from the grounds and are not big enough. There is not enough storage for Clubs. The club room component is within the Wanangkura Stadium (function room). The cost to use is very high and the view to the sports field is limited by the design of the room. It does not create a club atmosphere and the

The Swans Football Club had a club room previously and this was given up for the stadium development. The facilities now provided are substandard to what they had and require.

There is relatively new pavilion development located at the netball courts. The location of this only allows for use by the netball association and is not joint use. It is small and not usable for club functions or training programs.



There is no dedicated club room facility for users of the Marie Marland Reserve. There is a storage shed which is utilised by the diamond sports associations and clubs and the touch rugby. There is also a small canteen facility. There are not spectator viewing areas.

#### McGregor Street Sporting Precinct

Tennis/Hockey and Soccer are located at the precinct. Adjacent to the soccer fields is a toilet block. The clubs advise the toilets are not in good working order.

A Kiosk/canteen facility would be beneficial to service the players and spectators and provide fundraising opportunities for the clubs.

#### Cricket:

Existing facilities not suitable for match play. No access to supporting club amenities (club rooms, change rooms). Toilets are a long distance to get to. Played in summer afternoons and evenings. There are is no area for spectator seating or for plays to sit under shade.

#### Turf Club:

The turf club facilities are inadequate for the events run at the facilities. There is limited area for members and spectators, and very minimal in the way of toilets, kitchen and bar facilities.

Trainers utilise Port Hedland as a base for the north west racing season and upgrades are required to accommodate the horses and trainers at the venue for the Port Hedland events and as a base for events in other LGA's.

### **Need**

Overall, there is a lack of co-located shared use infrastructure on areas of open space.

The provision standards suggest 1:4,000, though club rooms and change rooms should be provided based on the layout and configuration of the precincts and to ensure equitable availability to all users who require access.

The South Hedland Sporting Precinct has one club room facility located within the Wanangkura Stadium that does not meet the requirements of the users of Kevin Scott Oval.

Different sporting codes have different needs with regards to club room and change room amenities that The greatest need in terms of space is AFL, due to the number of players in each team and the social club nature of the sport. The AFL and cricket Australia have developed minimum standards for club room and change room facilities for each sport that should be used a guiding document for the development of club room facilities.

Sporting Club facilities at the Marie Marland oval and the McGregor Street sporting precinct are not suitable for the needs of the user groups. Further amenities should be provided. The recommended increase in active open space should be supported by player amenities. Design of the open space will dictate the requirement, although it is suggested to include one club room facility building that services the greater open space, located to support the active open space to be used in oval format or if utilised in rectangular format.

Existing facilities that support existing active open space require upgrading. The toilet block adjacent to the existing junior soccer fields should be upgraded to continue to service that space and the existing skate park.

The smaller building currently servicing tennis and hockey should have minor upgrades to better service the users.



## Sports Courts (Outdoor)

### Description

Rectangular surface hard courts. Generally fenced. The size is dependent on the sport/s being accommodated, however to be multipurpose to accommodate netball, basketball and tennis, the size should be a minimum of 35.6m x 20m (including run off space). Single courts and smaller developments are not advocated by PLAWA and DLGSCI (previously DSR), nevertheless advocate the development of club facilities rather than standalone single, double or triple court facilities.

Orientation of outdoor courts ideally should be north-south.

### Existing Provision:

Hierarchy	TOPH Recommended Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	Location	Facility Components
District	1:2,000 (Tennis Courts)	Port Hedland Tennis Club (4 courts)  South Hedland Tennis Club (6 courts)	Port Hedland  South Hedland	8 Tennis Courts  6 tennis courts
District	1:4,000	Port Hedland Netball Association	South Hedland	6 Outdoor Netball Courts
Local	1:4,000 (Netball/Basketball/Multiuse)	JD Hardie Centre Wanangkura Stadium	South Hedland South Hedland	3 Outdoor courts 3 Outdoor courts

### Consultation:

#### South Hedland Sporting Precinct

- Poor surface on outdoor basketball courts makes them unusable for competition
- Shade required
- Drainage issues on existing netball and basketball court results in pooling when it rains. This causes damage to court surface.
- There is not enough space around the courts for spectators.
- Car parking for netball courts not sufficient and cars are parked in drainage reserve

#### McGregor St

- No outdoor multipurpose courts

#### JD Hardie:

Three outdoor courts. Utilised for youth programs. They require some surface upgrades. Spectator seating and shade should be installed.

## Need

### Tennis Courts

There are 14 tennis courts currently provided within the Town, four of which are used as a hockey pitch as their utilisation as tennis courts is not required. The provision is sufficient however will require maintenance to the surfaces.

### Netball Courts

Potentially an additional court required. Existing courts are marked netball (not multiuse) only and leased by the Port Hedland Netball Association (PHNA). Proposed indoor court provision and outdoor court provision associated with the Wanangkura stadium will enable use by netball into the future if required.

### Outdoor Multipurpose Courts

The existing courts at JD Hardie centre are improved and utilised for youth activity programs.

The surface quality of the outdoor courts adjacent to the Wanangkura Stadium is poor, resulting in them being not suitable for competition development. Further to the recommendation of indoor court developments in this report, 3 outdoor multiuse courts should be provided adjacent to the stadium and ideally located in proximity and accessible via the extended indoor court development. The combination of increased indoor courts and adjacent outdoor courts will meet the existing and future demand for courts based on the population projected growth.

Permanent roofing and lights are needed at outdoor courts. This will increase the carrying capacity of the courts and encourage greater participation in sports and programming opportunities.

### **Recommendations:**

With the recommended future provision of outdoor and indoor courts at the Wanangkura Stadium, there will not be a need for outdoor sports courts at the JD Hardie Centre, however considering the facility use by youth, having an outdoor recreation space to conduct a number of activities including sport should be considered. It is therefore recommended the existing courts at the JD Hardie Centre are resurfaced and utilised as a multipurpose activity space with the provision of permanent shade structure and lights.

Development of three outdoor multiuse courts adjacent to the proposed indoor court development at the Wanangkura Stadium. Provision of permanent shade structure over the courts with lighting to enable evening sports programming.

Resurface tennis courts/hockey pitch as required.

## Youth Facilities

Youth facilities are places where young people can meet to undertake a variety of activities.

### Existing Provision:

Hierarchy	TOPH Recommended Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	Location
District	YIC (Youth Centre) 1:15,000	YIC (Lawson Street Youth Centre) – <b><i>Not operated by the Town of Port Hedland</i></b>	South Hedland
	JD Hardie Centre	JD Hardie Youth Zone	South Hedland
	Skate Park 1:10,000 – 25,000 (Skate Park)	South Hedland Skate Park	South Hedland
	BMX (1:30,000)	BMX Club	Port Hedland
Local	Skate Park 1:15,000	Port Hedland	McGregor Street
	BMX Track (Pump Track) 1:7,000	Nil	Nil

### Consultation:

- The JD Hardie Centre offers programs for youth and is well regarded by the community.
- There could be more programming for children
- The Kids Club program is valued. A more permanent set up for kids indoor play equipment should be considered.
- More spaces for programs would be valuable
- A café for parents with more healthy food options should be considered.
- The facility has poor acoustics
- The facility has potential to be community hub.

### Need

The ToPH has a higher than average percentage of its population in the age group of 0 – 14 (23.8%) than the Western Australian average (19.2%).

The JD Hardie Centre provides space for the Town of Port Hedland and community organisations to operate programs for children and youth. It is heavily booked and has limited available space for any additional programming or hire, particularly at peak times.

The skate parks in both South Hedland and Port Hedland are in good condition and are not expected to require any major works in the foreseeable future.

There is a BMX track in Port Hedland operated by the Hedland BMX club, considered a district level facility. There is no local level BMX facility such as a pump track in either Port Hedland or South Hedland. Standard provision suggests a local level facility be considered per 7,000 people.

Development of a pump track at both the JD Hardie Centre and the McGregor Street precinct (adjacent to the skate park) should be included to enable informal BMX training and general community use.

## Recommendations:

Development of the JD Hardie centre as a community hub for family and children's programming and learning.

## Dance/Martial Arts

Hierarchy	TOPH Recommended Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	Location
District	1:8,000	Performing Arts Room within the JD Hardie Centre	South Hedland
		Jim Caffrey Memorial Hall (old Scout Hall)	Port Hedland

### Consultation:

Consultation identified that there is only one activity space within the Town of Port Hedland that is suitable as a dedicated space to accommodate Martial Arts and Dance, being the Performing Arts Room in the JD Hardie Centre.

The indoor court at both the JD Hardie Centre and the Wanangkura Stadium are large enough to accommodate dance classes and martial arts groups however are heavily booked and there is limited availability.

There is a need for a performing arts area with a stage. The Matt Dann stage area is not uniform in shape.

### Need:

There is a considerable shortage of indoor flexible spaces for martial arts, dance and general activity spaces. These activities are in high demand will likely continue to be in high demand as the population increases.

The provision of a multipurpose community centre at the McGregor Street precinct and additional indoor court space at the Wanangkura Stadium, along with internal layout changes to the JD Hardie Centre will provide much needed activity spaces throughout the Town.

The consultation identified there is no facility that has usable stage within the Town for performances for dance. TOPH staff advise the Gratwick Hall in Port Hedland is currently undergoing refurbishment and will be made available for public use this current year. This facility will be a viable performance and function space for the community.

## Other Amenities

There are a number of supporting amenities that should be provided at major sporting and community precincts:

### Playground

Playground: A playground or play area is a place specifically designed to enable children to play there. It is typically outdoors.

Playgrounds are generally located in public open space areas. The South Hedland Sporting Precinct and the McGregor Street Sporting Precinct are considered regional or district level facilities and should include the provision of playgrounds that are commensurate with the level of public open space provision. Generally, playgrounds are located in proximity to sporting pavilions and community buildings.

## Paths

Path networks are essential to connecting the facilities within major sporting and community precincts and should be included in the master plans. Pathways can be constructed for multiple purposes, e.g. connecting pathways from car parks to facilities and around the site, walking and running paths, cycling paths. There is poor connectivity throughout the existing master plan sites, with no formal pathways. The consultation identified that this is limiting for the community. Pathways connecting main facilities to car parks and linking areas of the precincts should be included. Paths should be developed to meet accessibility requirements to improve access to the Town's major sporting and community precincts for all community members.

## Car parks

There are minimal formal car parks within the three precincts. The consultation identified that for each of the precincts, approximately 90% of users drive their cars. The consultation also identified that car parking is adhoc and is at times considered dangerous by users, particular when childrens activities are taking place. Formalising car parks including ingress and egress points and connecting car parks to the main facilities via path networks is important.

## Water fountains

Access to drinking water is important at major precincts. This is even more important in locations such us the Town of Port Hedland whether the temperature is so hot in summer months.

## Public toilets

Public toilet as a facility that is located in public open space and can be directly accessed to the general public. Public toilets are generally located on longer stay public open spaces such as those that have a high recreational use. Public toilets should be accessible at all activity times at facilities such as the 3 precincts being master planned.

## Recreational Space

Access to vegetated areas such as parks, open spaces, and playgrounds has been associated with better perceived general health, reduced stress levels, with reduced depression and more walking. Moreover, there is a substantial body of evidence demonstrating that increased walking improves physical and mental health.<sup>13</sup>

Development of passive recreation spaces within the regional level precinct is encouraged to provide more equitable access to all residents in the TOPH, be easily accessible and connected to the broader open space network.

Improving linkages and connectivity will further enhance the precinct amenity and support current and future use as a walkable and sustainable precinct.

## Dog Exercise area

Pet ownership brings considerable benefits to individuals, the economy and the community. Dog parks provide a space for exercising and socialising dogs in a safe and controlled environment for the benefit of both owners and their dogs. Community members with dogs are utilising the active open spaces to exercise their dogs. The McGregor Street precinct has a dedicated dog exercise and training facility. The inclusion of a dedicated dog exercise area within an existing underutilised area of the precinct and providing specific water stations, dog agility and bins with dog bags will encourage use away from the active playing surfaces.

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<sup>13</sup> [https://www.healthyplaces.org.au/site/parks\\_and\\_open\\_space\\_full\\_text.php](https://www.healthyplaces.org.au/site/parks_and_open_space_full_text.php)



### 11.3 KEY OUTCOMES OF THE NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Most activities are expected to see an increase in demand attributed to population increases.
- Demand for sports grounds is high for diamond sports, football, cricket and soccer.
- Demand for indoor sports and activities is high, in particular basketball, dance and martial arts.
- There is demand for sports club rooms and change room amenities.
- There is a demand for covered outdoor courts.
- There is demand for an additional suitable facility to play cricket on.
- There will be a requirement for an additional open space provision into the future.
- There is a significant immediate demand for childcare placements and this demand is likely to continue as the population increases.
- There is a requirement to provide an alternative facility to operate library services from. This facility should be collocated with community, childcare and/or sport and recreation facilities.
- There is a demand for affordable community activity and meeting spaces.
- There is a demand for car parking amenities at the three locations and connectivity access around each precinct.
- There is demand and expectation of supporting recreational and general public amenities at each location such as public toilets, water fountains, paths, playgrounds and shade.
- There is a demand for improved facilities for the turf club.
- All community and sporting facility developments where possible should be flexible in design and multipurpose (there are some facilities such as childcare facilities that cannot be used for alternative uses, nevertheless, can be flexible in design to meet changing requirements).
- All community and sporting facilities developments should meet current and best practice accessibility standards.



## 12 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MASTER PLANS

It is recommended that the three precincts being considered within these master plans be identified as the following:

### 12.1 JD HARDIE CENTRE

That the JD Hardie Centre is identified as the Community Youth and Learning Hub within the Town of Port Hedland.

The following to be included in/on the JD Hardie site:

- Existing JD Hardie Centre be reviewed for internal modifications to reduce circulation space and increase usable activity space, with the potential to provide a permanent children's play centre.
- Once the recommended indoor court development occurs at Wanangkura Stadium, utilise the existing court as programmable space for youth.
- Upgrade outdoor surface on existing outdoor courts to create youth activity and event space. Add permanent shade structure and seating.
- Include a Library facility at the JD Hardie site to replace the existing Library in South Hedland. Consideration to multiuse rooms identified in the library accommodation schedule as training rooms to be included in or adjacent to the existing JD Hardie facilities and be multiuse, with the potential to be booked by community or used for additional programming opportunities. Consideration to toilets being co-located.
- Include a 100 place child care centre at the site that meets all requirements of the regulating body and be operable via a separate management arrangement (child care provider).
- Formalisation of car parking on the site.
- Include pathways and landscaping to the site to improve access around and through the site. All pathways to meet accessibility standards.
- Include BMX pump track within the outdoor area.
- Inclusion of outdoor activity spaces through the landscaped areas to encourage informal and programmed youth activities.

### 12.2 SOUTH HEDLAND INTEGRATED SPORTING PRECINCT

That the South Hedland Sporting Precinct be identified as the Regional level Sporting Precinct in the Town of Port Hedland.

The following to be considered in the master planning for the site:

- Extension of the Wanangkura Stadium to include 2 - 3 additional indoor courts adjacent to the existing court and accessible from the existing indoor court.
- Provision of 2 - 3 outdoor multipurpose sports courts with permanent shade structure and lighting, adjacent to and accessible via the indoor courts to enable growth of sports. Ideally the outdoor courts should be located in proximity to the existing netball court facility to accommodate future growth.
- Development of a multiuse pavilion that includes club room facilities, change rooms, undercover spectator viewing, and community activity space located on the western side of the Kevin Scott Oval to service the Kevin Scott Oval & the eastern end of Marie Marland Oval.
- Development of the eastern end of Marie Marland oval to be accessible for future growth of football and cricket.
- Development of an additional active open space to the east of the existing permanent baseball diamond to provide rectangular space for touch rugby, rugby, future soccer and hockey. This can also provide for future diamond sports fields.



- Retain permanent baseball field in current location and provide permanent dugouts, scorers box and undercover spectator seating.
- Development of a smaller club room facility to the west of the existing baseball diamond to service new diamond sports and new active open space. Change rooms, kiosk facilities, small social space, storage and undercover spectator viewing to the permanent baseball diamond and new active open space location. This club room facility will also service the extended active open space area recommended in this report that will provide additional space for rectangular sports and diamond sports.
- Modifications to the Wanangkura Stadium to increase the size of the gymnasium and fitness class space (noting the existing change room/club room facility will be surplus to need once the club room facility is developed). Modifications to consider improved facilities for squash courts, including spectator seating, referees area and club tea prep area.
- Formalisation of car parking and access roads – including ingress and egress points. To include the provision of an additional ingress and egress point for the Marie Marland facilities.
- Include pathways and landscaping to the site to improve access around and through the site, linking car parks to main buildings. Pathways to meet accessibility requirements and can include distance markers so can also be used as a fitness track.
- Include a playground in proximity to each of the new pavilions.
- Furthermore, as the suggested lifespan for an aquatic facility is 50 years and the SHAC will be coming to the end of the lifespan in the foreseeable future, it is recommended that the master plan include consideration to the future development of an aquatic centre within the South Hedland Sporting Precinct, ideally located to reduce management costs by joint reception and administration facilities.
- The area to the north of Marie Marland Oval to be developed into general recreational space, inclusive of a dog exercise area.

### 12.3 MCGREGOR STREET SPORTING PRECINCT

- Integrate the sports fields, turf club and tennis facilities, with dog exercise, adjacent skate and play facilities
- Provide a high level of shade and amenity at the facility.
- Provide one large area of managed reticulated turf with adequate sports lights that can be marked for rectangular fields for soccer, hockey, touch and rugby (2 full sized senior) and in close proximity, an oval cricket ground and overflow football and soccer ground. \*\*
- Provision of a small multiuser pavilion central to the oval and rectangular fields to service both.
- Provide a new community accessible building that meets the turf club requirements for toilets, male and female change rooms, shaded areas, function space with commercial kitchen for members and that meets racing standards (TAB Room, Stewards Room), in close proximity to the track. The facility should also include community activity and meeting spaces to meet the growing requirements for dance and martial arts. Included within the building, provide an additional flexible space where a mobile library service can be operated from that can double as welfare centre operations office. This facility will need to be built to a standard that makes it suitable for use as a welfare centre for up to 200 people.
- Develop appropriate horse stables area to accommodate horses throughout racing season.
- Include a 50 place child care centre at the site that meets all requirements of the regulating body and be operable via a separate management arrangement (child care provider).
- Formalisation of car parking on the site.
- Provision of BMX pump track in proximity to the skate park.
- Upgrade the existing exeloo/public toilet adjacent to the soccer fields to remain as a public toilet for the skate park and pump track facilities.
- Include accessible pathways and landscaping to the site to improve access around and through the site, linking car parks, main buildings and activity nodes.



## 12.4 ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

On completion of, and pending the outcome of the master plan process, it is recommended that the Town of Port Hedland consider undertaking:

1. A review of sports lighting to accommodate proposed future playing fields.
2. If, following the master plan process it is identified that an aquatic facility cannot be co-located at the South Hedland Integrated Sports Precinct, the Town of Port Hedland should undertake an aquatics strategy to look at the longer-term aquatic requirements. If the aquatic facilities are identified to remain in their existing locations, upgrades to the facilities will likely be required to meet the user's needs and be upgraded to current and contemporary standards to enable greater flexibility and accessibility. This should include upgrades or new building development requirements at the aquatic facilities.

# 13 APPENDIX 1: ARCHITECTS BRIEF JD HARDIE

## General Amenities

The facilities identified as forming the JD Hardie Community Youth and Learning Hub should be arranged such that pedestrian routes travel along the contours of the site and provide ease of movement for pedestrians and equitable access to all facilities (and reciprocal car park areas). In regard to car parks, the number and design of bays should be in accordance with statutory regulations (including appropriate spaces for people with disabilities). Public car parking should be located in a secure area with appropriate lighting and secure access and exit features.

The soft landscaped areas will need consideration to water efficiency methods. The area should include outdoor activity spaces that encourage positive participation for youth, inclusive of pump track facilities and outdoor games.

### 13.1.1 LIBRARY

Ideally the library to be integrated in with the existing facilities at the JD Hardie Centre with the potential to develop some shared facilities such as toilets and training rooms.

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
<b>Library Floor Space</b>	850 m <sup>2</sup>	The library space serves an important civic function. Therefore it must be expressive of its community, relate to the people it serves and become a focal point where groups will meet, discuss listen and learn. Need for adaptability of internal design, circulation and access	Flexibility of the space is desirable to enable it to cater for a variety of community uses including; entry, reception, self-loan station, library programs, research/quiet zones, youth area, children’s area, public access computers x 14.	Entry must be easily identifiable. It must have easy access to store and/or return items as necessary with the ability to view what the library has to offer from the foyer/entrance. RFID units within this space necessary as an exit point.  Most shelving will be not fixed to have flexibility
<b>Library Coordinators Office</b>	20 m <sup>2</sup>	To store user group equipment.	To provide quiet working area for Library Coordinator and space for staff performance management/private discussions.	Accessible from both the Library Staff Work Area and library floor area preferred.
<b>Training Room</b>		To provide area for community training and learning programs	Requires ability to be separated from library floor space.	This can be a shared space or multiuse space within the JD Hardie Centre.

<b>Staff and works storage area</b>	120 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide a specific area for staff to prepare for displays and library activities	To provide a working area for Library and Local History staff to process, catalogue, preserve and repair items. To prepare activities and displays as well as store items for all library and local history operational requirements. To receive deliveries of new and used resources with minimal handling. External and internal book return chute to this workspace.	Areas used for receipt and despatch of mail, banking and float reconciliation, general office duties, accepting deliveries. Stack storage requirements, area for at least 3 book trolleys, video's and cds holding etc. Specialty receiving, processing heavy packages conveyer belt unit required. Internal planning of return areas needs to consider space for bins and trolleys – empty, full and in process.  Staff work area to be accessible via service road for book/stock deliveries.
<b>Work Preparation Area</b>	30 m <sup>2</sup>	Provide a separate work prep area for Library and Local History staff to process, catalogue, preserve and repair items.  After Hours Book Return Chute	To prepare activities and displays as well as store bulkier items for library and local history. To be accessible and visible from main work area and have the ability to house one workstation if required.	Area used for preparation of activities (story time/art and craft etc), preparation of library displays, repairs of books and materials. Stack storage requirements, area for at least 3 book trolleys. Work table height would be adjustable depending on work requirements. A cupboard with sink to be incorporated to provide staff ability to wash hands/craft items/clean work benches as required
<b>Local History Archival Storage</b>	25 m <sup>2</sup>	Provide controlled environment for the archival storage of Local History items.	No external walls (where possible) to control climate.	Archival standards required to secure, fire proof and environmentally control area. Low lit areas for preservation of materials as per standards.  Bulk storage for various sized items (ie: compactus) suitable for archival items.
<b>Toilets (x4)</b>	30 m <sup>2</sup> (ea)	To provide male, female and accessible toilet facilities		This can be a shared space or multiuse space within the JD Hardie Centre, although consideration to be accessed after hours if Library is open longer than the remaining JD Hardie facilities.
<b>Service Access</b>		To provide delivery access of library stock	Access to rear of work room.	
<b>Car Park</b>		As per remainder of JD Hardie facility		

### 13.1.2 EARLY LEARNING CENTRE/CHILD CARE CENTRE

To meet the statutory requirements of a 100 place child care centre.

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
<b>Entry lobby and circulation</b>	25 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide a common reception and waiting area for visitors to the Early Learning Centre and to accommodate a range of promotional and informational material.  Must be easily identifiable and provided with automatic entry doors that can be secured after hours.	Flexibility of the space is desirable to enable it to cater for a variety of community uses including; entry, reception, self-loan station, library programs, research/quiet zones, youth area, children's area, public access computers x 14.	Entry must be easily identifiable. It must have easy access to store and/or return items as necessary with the ability to view what the library has to offer from the foyer/entrance. RFID units within this space necessary as an exit point.  Most shelving will be not fixed to have flexibility
<b>Dining Area</b>	60 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide an internal area for sitting and eating	Adjacent to kitchen	
<b>Reception</b>	10 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide a specific area for staff to prepare for displays and library activities	To provide a working area for Library and Local History staff to process, catalogue, preserve and repair items. To prepare activities and displays as well as store items for all library and local history operational requirements. To receive deliveries of new and used resources with minimal handling. External and internal book return chute to this workspace.	Areas used for receipt and dispatch of mail, banking and float reconciliation, general office duties, accepting deliveries. Stack storage requirements, area for at least 3 book trolleys, video's and CDs holding etc. Specialty receiving, processing heavy packages conveyer belt unit required. Internal planning of return areas needs to consider space for bins and trolleys – empty, full and in process.  Staff work area to be accessible via service road for book/stock deliveries.

<b>Directors Office</b>	15 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide private office space for the Director of the Early Learning Centre	Visibility to the reception area desirable	2 doors. One to reception and one direct external for parents' access if required.
<b>Indoor Play Areas (4 of)</b>	325 m <sup>2</sup> (approx. 82m <sup>2</sup> each)	To provide play space/activity areas for 100 children. Four rooms for different age groups.	For 100 children @ 3.25m <sup>2</sup> unencumbered space each child. Each room to link to the dining area and each be accessible to a suitable outdoor play space	Archival standards required to secure, fire proof and environmentally control area. Low lit areas for preservation of materials as per standards.  Bulk storage for various sized items (ie: compactus) suitable for archival items.
<b>Play Area Stores x 4</b>	48 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide a secure storage area for the activity room equipment	Accessible from the activity rooms	
<b>Children's Toilets (x4)</b>	36 m <sup>2</sup> (9 each)	To provide amenities for children in the Early Learning Centre	To be easily accessible from indoor play areas	
<b>Cot Room</b>	30 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide a sleeping area for 15 babies	To be easily accessible from an indoor play area	
<b>Staff Room</b>	15 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide quiet room for staff and service providers		
<b>Staff Kitchen</b>	10 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide basic food prep and tea prep for staff	To be located adjacent to staff room	
<b>Staff Bathroom</b>	10 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide toilet amenities for staff and service providers		
<b>Change Room</b>	7 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide change room facilities for staff and to change children if required		

<b>Kitchen</b>	20 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide a kitchen and food prep area for staff to prepare food for the children in care.	Adjacent to dining room
<b>Laundry</b>	6 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide laundry facilities to the facility	Laundry and hygienic facilities should be located in a way that does not pose a risk to children.
<b>Cleaners Room</b>	3 m <sup>2</sup>	Cleaners room for the facility	Provision for cleaners' sink and tap. To provide storage of cleaning equipment, supplies of cleaning and hygiene products and associated items.
<b>External Play Areas (x 4)</b>	700 m <sup>2</sup> (175 m <sup>2</sup> each: 7m <sup>2</sup> of unencumbered outdoor play space	To provide a secure external play areas for the children in care at the centre.	The area will be securely fenced and will be provided with a lockable service vehicle entry gate.  The aspect from the indoor activity areas in the Early Learning Centre must be open in order to facilitate supervision of children from staff members that are inside the play areas.  Having regard to the climatic conditions, cyclone proof shade structures to provide year round shade over parts of the play areas
<b>External Play Area Stores (x 4)</b>	50m <sup>2</sup>	To provide secure equipment storage for the outdoor play spaces.	



# 14 APPENDIX 1: ARCHITECTS BRIEF SOUTH HEDLAND SPORTING PRECINCT

## General Amenities

The facilities identified as forming the South Hedland Integrated Sporting Precinct should be arranged such that pedestrian routes provide ease of movement for pedestrians and equitable access to all facilities (and reciprocal car park areas). The number and design of bays should be in accordance with statutory regulations (including appropriate spaces for people with disabilities). Public car parking should be located in a secure area with appropriate lighting and secure access and exit features. The soft landscaped areas will need consideration to water efficiency methods.

All active oval developments should meet the requirements of the Department of Local Government, Sports and Cultural Industries (Previously Department of Sport and Recreation) Sports Dimensions Guide for Playing Areas, June 2016.

Below provides architectural design briefs for the new building components of the scope.

## 14.1 SOUTH HEDLAND INTEGRATED SPORTS PRECINCT

### 14.1.1 INDOOR COURTS

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
<b>Indoor Courts x 2</b>	1490 m <sup>2</sup>	Provide area for community indoor sporting and community pursuits, dances and events.	Space to be designed to cater for 2 indoor courts side by side designed to meet requirements of DSR Sports Dimensions Guide 6th Edition June 2016 for netball courts.  To be designed adjacent to and accessible from the existing indoor show court.	External door to open to outdoor multipurpose courts.  Escape doors as necessary. Accessible for all ages.
<b>Court store</b>	50 m <sup>2</sup>	To store 50 chairs, 10 tables, trolleys and sports equipment including netball posts, volleyball posts and potentially soccer and hockey goals.	Accessible from courts	Double door access
<b>User Group Store</b>	25 m <sup>2</sup>	To store user group equipment.	Accessible from courts	Double door access

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
<b>Spectator viewing/seating area</b>	30 m <sup>2</sup>	Provide spectator viewing area and allowance for scorer's bench alongside of court	Adjacent to Function Room and meeting room/s.	Must be side enough to fit scorers' bench and a row of seating.

#### 14.1.2 OUTDOOR SPORTS COURTS

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
<b>Outdoor sports courts x 3</b>	2275 m <sup>2</sup>	Provide area for community outdoor sporting and community pursuits.	Space to be designed to cater for 2 indoor courts side by side designed to meet requirements of DSR Sports Dimensions Guide 6th Edition June 2016 for netball courts.  To be designed adjacent to and accessible from the indoor courts.	Undercover of permanent shade structure. Structure to be designed in accordance with Cyclone Region Category D.

#### 14.1.3 LARGE MULTIUSER PAVILION AND CHANGE ROOM

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
<b>Club Social Room</b>	120 m <sup>2</sup>	The provision of social/community rooms facilitate opportunities for social interaction, community building, social capital and club sustainability.	Flexibility of the space is desirable to enable it to cater for a variety of community uses (meetings and function).  Viewing access to oval spaces.	Doors to external undercover areas

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
<b>User Group Store</b>	75 m <sup>2</sup>	For equipment store of main users of complex.	In close proximity to main building.	External access with roller door or double doors. Accessible by service road preferable.
<b>Social Room Toilets</b>	30 m <sup>2</sup>	Specific toilets for social rooms	Adjacent to Social Room	Must include universal access amenity. Must meet Health Dept Regulations
<b>Kitchen and servery</b>	30 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide kitchen to service the main social space and other events being conducted on oval space.	Adjacent to social room but directly opening onto main oval and/or external entertainment area.  Service access	Commercial grade stainless steel benches. Kiosk servery to be separated from main kitchen area and have space for large drinks fridge. Option for servery to be located to service both ovals. Alternatively, 2 servery locations off kitchen to enable use on 'both sides'.
<b>External covered viewing area</b>	150 m <sup>2</sup>	Provide adequate space for viewing the playing field whilst providing sufficient protection from the weather.	Accessible from indoor social space	Viewing space on both sides of pavilion
<b>Meeting Room</b>	50 m <sup>2</sup>	Provide multipurpose/meeting space in a committee room setting with cupboard space and tea/coffee and light refreshments preparation area. Space for fridge.	Within proximity to internal toilets.	
<b>Change rooms, showers and toilets (x4)</b>	75 m <sup>2</sup> (ea)	To provide accommodation for sporting and other groups as change room. To be non-gender specific to facilitate maximum flexibility of usage, particularly during major events at the precinct.	To be accessible and function as facilities for ovals on either side of pavilion, so either accessible from both sides or 2 and 2 either side.	Each change room to cater for minimum of 22 players + 6 officials at one time.

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
<b>Umpires room</b>	25 m <sup>2</sup>	Toilet, basin, shower and small change area.		Umpires rooms need to cater for an increasing number of female umpires. As such the provision of areas where changing can occur in private is required. A minimum of two showers within lockable cubicles, toilet, hand basin, bench seating and clothes/bag hooks
<b>First Aid Room</b>	Min 12 m <sup>2</sup>	Accessible by service road for emergency services		Double door access. Must include bench and hand basin. Large enough to store wheelchair, wall mounted stretcher and bench. Accessible by service road for emergency service vehicles
<b>External Public Toilets</b>	40 m <sup>2</sup>	To be used as general public toilets for precinct zone.	Either attached to the main building but accessible externally, or separate to the building	Male, female with universal access.
<b>Bin/Waste Compound</b>		Store for waste bins for facility and general precinct zone use. All to be accessible via service roads with room to empty bins.		
<b>Service Road</b>				
<b>Facility service, circulation and entry</b>				

#### 14.1.4 SMALL MULTIUSER PAVILION AND CHANGE ROOM

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
<b>Club Social Room</b>	50 m <sup>2</sup>	The provision of social/community rooms facilitate opportunities for social interaction, community building, social capital and club sustainability.	Flexibility of the space is desirable to enable it to cater for a variety of community uses (meetings and function).  Viewing access to oval spaces.	Doors to external undercover areas
<b>User Group Store</b>	75 m <sup>2</sup>	To store user group equipment.	Provided for 3 user groups therefore separated internally into 3 separate spaces.	Double door access to each space
<b>Function &amp; Meeting Room Toilets</b>	20 m <sup>2</sup>	Specific toilets for social rooms	Adjacent to Social Room	Must include universal access amenity.  Must meet Health Dept Regulations
<b>Kitchen and servery</b>	30 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide kitchen to service the main social space and other events being conducted on oval space.	Adjacent to social room but directly opening onto main oval and/or external entertainment area.  Service access	Commercial grade stainless steel benches.  Kiosk servery to be separated from main kitchen area and have space for large drinks fridge. Option for servery to be located to service both ovals. Alternatively, 2 servery locations off kitchen to enable use on 'both sides'.
<b>External covered viewing area</b>	100 m <sup>2</sup>	Provide adequate space for viewing the playing field whilst providing sufficient protection from the weather.	Accessible from indoor social space	Viewing space on both sides of pavilion
<b>Change rooms, showers and toilets (x4)</b>	60 m <sup>2</sup> (ea)	To provide accommodation for sporting and other groups as change room. To be non-gender specific to facilitate maximum flexibility of usage, particularly	To be accessible and function as facilities for ovals on either side of pavilion, so either accessible from both sides or 2 and 2 either side.	Each change room to cater for minimum of 15 players at one time.

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
		during major events at the precinct.		
<b>First Aid Room</b>	Min 12 m <sup>2</sup>	Accessible by service road for emergency services		Double door access. Must include bench and hand basin. Large enough to store wheelchair, wall mounted stretcher and bench. Accessible by service road for emergency service vehicles
<b>External Public Toilets</b>	30	To be used as general public toilets for precinct zone.	Either attached to the main building but accessible externally, or separate to the building	Male, female with universal access.
<b>Bin/Waste Compound</b>		Store for waste bins for facility and general precinct zone use. All to be accessible via service roads with room to empty bins.		
<b>Service Road</b>				
<b>Facility service, circulation and entry</b>				



## 15 APPENDIX 2: ARCHITECTS BRIEF MCGREGOR STREET SPORTING PRECINCT

The facilities identified as forming the McGregor Street Sporting Precinct should be arranged such that pedestrian routes provide ease of movement for pedestrians and equitable access to all facilities (and reciprocal car park areas). The number and design of bays should be in accordance with statutory regulations (including appropriate spaces for people with disabilities). Public car parking should be located in a secure area with appropriate lighting and secure access and exit features. The soft landscaped areas will need consideration to water efficiency methods.

All active oval developments should meet the requirements of the Department of Local Government, Sports and Cultural Industries (Previously Department of Sport and Recreation) Sports Dimensions Guide for Playing Areas, June 2016.

Below provides architectural design briefs for the new building components of the scope.

### 15.1.1 EARLY LEARNING CENTRE / CHILD CARE SPACE

To meet the statutory requirements of a 50 place child care centre.

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
<b>Entry lobby and circulation</b>	15 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide a common reception and waiting area for visitors to the Early Learning Centre and to accommodate a range of promotional and informational material.  Must be easily identifiable and provided with automatic entry doors that can be secured after hours.	Flexibility of the space is desirable to enable it to cater for a variety of community uses including; entry, reception, self-loan station, library programs, research/quiet zones, youth area, children's area, public access computers x 14.	Entry must be easily identifiable. It must have easy access to store and/or return items as necessary with the ability to view what the library has to offer from the foyer/entrance. RFID units within this space necessary as an exit point.  Most shelving will be not fixed to have flexibility
<b>Dining Area</b>	50 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide an internal area for sitting and eating	Adjacent to kitchen	
<b>Reception</b>	8 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide a specific area for staff to prepare for displays and library activities	To provide a working area for Library and Local History staff to process, catalogue, preserve and repair items. To prepare activities and displays as well as store items	Areas used for receipt and dispatch of mail, banking and float reconciliation, general office duties, accepting deliveries. Stack storage requirements, area for at least 3 book trolleys, video's and CDs holding

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
			for all library and local history operational requirements. To receive deliveries of new and used resources with minimal handling. External and internal book return chute to this workspace.	etc. Specialty receiving, processing heavy packages conveyer belt unit required. Internal planning of return areas needs to consider space for bins and trolleys – empty, full and in process.  Staff work area to be accessible via service road for book/stock deliveries.
<b>Directors Office</b>	12 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide private office space for the Director of the Early Learning Centre	Visibility to the reception area desirable	2 doors. One to reception and one direct external for parents access if required.
<b>Indoor Play Areas (2 of)</b>	164 m <sup>2</sup> (approx. 82m <sup>2</sup> each)	To provide play space/activity areas for 100 children. Four rooms for different age groups.	For 100 children @ 3.25m <sup>2</sup> unencumbered space each child. Each room to link to the dining area and each be accessible to a suitable outdoor play space	Archival standards required to secure, fire proof and environmentally control area. Low lit areas for preservation of materials as per standards.  Bulk storage for various sized items (ie: compactus) suitable for archival items.
<b>Play Area Stores x 4</b>	24 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide a secure storage area for the activity room equipment	Accessible from the activity rooms	
<b>Children's Toilets (x4)</b>	18 m <sup>2</sup> (9 each)	To provide amenities for children in the Early Learning Centre	To be easily accessible from indoor play areas	
<b>Cot Room</b>	25 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide a sleeping area for 12 babies	To be easily accessible from an indoor play area	
<b>Staff Room</b>	15 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide quiet room for staff and service providers		
<b>Staff Kitchen</b>	5 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide basic food prep and tea prep for staff	To be located adjacent to staff room	

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
<b>Staff Bathroom</b>	7 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide toilet amenities for staff and service providers		
<b>Change Room</b>	7 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide change room facilities for staff and to change children if required		
<b>Kitchen</b>	18 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide a kitchen and food prep area for staff to prepare food for the children in care.	Adjacent to dining room	
<b>Laundry</b>	6 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide laundry facilities to the facility	Laundry and hygienic facilities should be located in a way that does not pose a risk to children.	
<b>Cleaners Room</b>	3 m <sup>2</sup>	Cleaners room for the facility	Provision for cleaners' sink and tap. To provide storage of cleaning equipment, supplies of cleaning and hygiene products and associated items.	
<b>External Play Areas (x 4)</b>	350 m <sup>2</sup> (175 m <sup>2</sup> each: 7m <sup>2</sup> of unencumbered outdoor play space)	To provide a secure external play area for the children in care at the centre.	The area will be securely fenced and will be provided with a lockable service vehicle entry gate.  The aspect from the indoor activity areas in the Early Learning Centre must be open in order to facilitate supervision of children from staff members that are inside the play areas.	Having regard to the climatic conditions, cyclone proof shade structures to provide year round shade over parts of the play areas
<b>External Play Area Stores (x 4)</b>	25m <sup>2</sup>	To provide secure equipment storage for the outdoor play spaces.		

### 15.1.2 MULTI USER PAVILION AND CHANGE ROOM

To be located centrally to accommodate existing and new proposed playing fields.

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
<b>Club Social Room</b>	50 m <sup>2</sup>	The provision of social/community rooms facilitate opportunities for social interaction, community building, social capital and club sustainability.	Flexibility of the space is desirable to enable it to cater for a variety of community uses (meetings and function).  Viewing access to oval spaces.	Doors to external undercover areas
<b>User Group Store</b>	75 m <sup>2</sup>	To store user group equipment.	Provided for 3 user groups therefore separated internally into 3 separate spaces.	Double door access to each space
<b>Kitchen and servery</b>	30 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide kitchen to service the main social space and other events being conducted on oval space.	Adjacent to social room but directly opening onto main oval and/or external entertainment area.  Service access	Commercial grade stainless steel benches.  Kiosk servery to be separated from main kitchen area and have space for large drinks fridge. Option for servery to be located to service both ovals. Alternatively, 2 servery locations off kitchen to enable use on 'both sides'.
<b>External covered viewing area</b>	100 m <sup>2</sup>	Provide adequate space for viewing the playing field whilst providing sufficient protection from the weather.	Accessible from indoor social space	Viewing space on both sides of pavilion
<b>Change rooms, showers and toilets (x4)</b>	60 m <sup>2</sup> (ea)	To provide accommodation for sporting and other groups as change room. To be non-gender specific to facilitate maximum flexibility of usage, particularly	To be accessible and function as facilities for ovals on either side of pavilion, so either accessible from both sides or 2 and 2 either side.	Each change room to cater for minimum of 15 players at one time.

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
		during major events at the precinct.		
<b>First Aid Room</b>	Min 12 m <sup>2</sup>	Accessible by service road for emergency services		Double door access. Must include bench and hand basin. Large enough to store wheelchair, wall mounted stretcher and bench. Accessible by service road for emergency service vehicles
<b>External Public Toilets</b>	30	To be used as general public toilets for precinct zone.	Either attached to the main building but accessible externally, or separate to the building	Male, female with universal access.
<b>Bin/Waste Compound</b>		Store for waste bins for facility and general precinct zone use. All to be accessible via service roads with room to empty bins.		
<b>Service Road</b>				
<b>Facility service, circulation and entry</b>				

### 15.1.3 MULTIUSER COMMUNITY FACILITY

Incorporating Turf Club Amenities. The facility will be utilised as a Welfare Centre for up to 200 people.

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
<b>Turf Club Member and Function Space/Activity Room</b>	300 m <sup>2</sup>	The provision of social/community rooms facilitate opportunities for social interaction, community building, social capital and club sustainability.  To be used as a usable activity room for community groups including dance and martial arts groups	Flexibility of the space is desirable to enable it to cater for a variety of community uses (meetings and function).  Viewing access to oval spaces.	Doors to external undercover areas
<b>Function Room Storage</b>	30 m <sup>2</sup>	To store tables, chairs and trolleys for the function room	Accessed directly from the function space	Double door access
<b>Internal Function room toilets</b>	40 m <sup>2</sup>			Male, female with universal access
<b>Activity Room (Stewards Room for race meets)</b>	130 m <sup>2</sup>	To be used as a usable activity room for community groups including dance and martial arts groups. Dividable into 2 by an operable wall and can be used as a stewards room during race meets.	Adjacent to Function/Activity Room to enable use as a welfare centre room	
<b>User Group Store</b>	50 m <sup>2</sup>	To store user group equipment.	Adjacent to Activity room.	Double door access to each space
<b>Library Space</b>	60m <sup>2</sup>	To be used to provide mobile library service and small library programming opportunities.		

ROOM	AREA (Nominally)	FUNCTION	OCCUPANCY and FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP	DETAIL
<b>Kitchen and servery</b>	50 m <sup>2</sup>	To provide kitchen to service the main function space and other events being conducted on oval space. Also, to be used as a kitchen facility in the event of use as a welfare centre.	Adjacent to function room with server access directly to the function space. Requires commercial grade equipment and cool room commercial.  Service access	Commercial grade stainless steel benches.
<b>Welfare Centre Storage</b>	60 m	To store equipment for use a welfare centre including bedding for up to 200 people		
<b>External covered viewing area</b>	100 m <sup>2</sup>	Provide adequate space for viewing the race track whilst providing sufficient protection from the weather.	Accessible from indoor function space	
<b>Change rooms, showers and toilets (x2)</b>	50 m <sup>2</sup> (ea)	To provide change room accommodation for jockeys. To be non-gender specific to facilitate maximum flexibility of usage.		
<b>External Public Toilets</b>	80 m <sup>2</sup>	To be used as general public toilets for precinct zone, race meets and events	Either attached to the main building but accessible externally, or separate to the building	Male, female with universal access.
<b>Bin/Waste Compound</b>		Store for waste bins for facility and general precinct zone use. All to be accessible via service roads with room to empty bins.		
<b>External Generator Pad</b>		To be used in the event of the facility being used as a welfare centre, the facility must have the ability to be powered by generator in the event power is lost.	Access for delivery of generator and fuel. Directly adjacent to the building. Should be covered and within compound for protection.	
<b>Facility service, circulation and entry</b>				

## External Turf Club Facilities

### Horse Float Car Park:

- Car park consideration to accommodate horse floats. Float carpark should provide sufficient room for various types of horse transport (i.e. trucks, car and float, truck and gooseneck etc.) Ground to be level, free from objects and encroachments that could be hazardous to animals and/or their handlers. Direct entry to horse stalls without traffic movement required through other areas on the racecourse. Clear separation between patron car parking and Horse float/let down area/s with adequate signage and/or additional control measures including fencing where required.

### Horse Tie up Stalls:

- The number of stalls should be sufficient to cater for the maximum field size for the venue. N.B if this is not possible for large race days (20 stalls), plans and provisions must be in place to ensure that horses are housed adequately and safely on course. Good ventilation and protection from the elements.
- Adequate dimensions to house a horse, guidelines as follows – 3000mm (l) x 1800mm (w) x 2400mm (h)
- Stalls to have adequate tie up points
- A minimum of 2 wash down bays – guidelines for preferred size 3000mm (l) x 2500mm(w) x 2000mm (h) (if block work only), 2400mm (if covered).
- Swabbing /Vet Facilities:
- Swabbing facilities are to meet the following specifications: Lockable facility. 16m<sup>2</sup>, with ceiling height of 2.6-3m with preparation area for officials and licensees, separate from the horse stall that provides both protection and a work area. Sink with clean, fresh running water, Wash down bay/area or hose in close proximity to the swab stall

### Stewards Main Tower

- Must meet Australian standard 1657 – 2013, including ensuring safe access when carrying equipment or provide a winch where applicable (i.e. camera level). Provide viewing above track level (Preferred height of 3m). Provide a head on view to the home straight and lateral viewing of the entire. Sufficient room for at least 3 persons. Provides suitable protection from the elements.



