

WHAT WE  
MAKE IT

COMMUNITY  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
PLAN 2025-2035





## Acknowledgement of Country

The City of Karratha acknowledges the Traditional Owners throughout this vast land and their continuing connection to the land, waters and community. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging; and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples today.

## Acknowledgements

The City of Karratha thanks everyone who contributed to this plan by joining the *What We Make It* conversation.

We thank you and look forward to working together as we strive to achieve the City's vision.

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# MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR



I am proud to share the City of Karratha's Community Infrastructure Plan 2025-2035 which will shape our investment in community infrastructure across the next 10 years.

We know investment in community infrastructure is essential for the health, social wellbeing and economic prosperity of residents.

Our Council has a clear vision for City of Karratha to be Australia's most liveable regional city — The place we are proud to call home.

This plan supports that vision by guiding the development of community infrastructure that encourages social participation and enhances our overall quality of life.

Communities that offer opportunities for development have strong social capital, and act as magnets for investment, growth, and economic development.

Council will continue to monitor population growth and demographic changes, as well as future demands, to ensure the recommendations in this Plan remain relevant.

**Daniel Scott**

Mayor, City of Karratha

# MESSAGE FROM THE CEO



As the CEO of the City of Karratha, I am pleased to present our Community Infrastructure Plan 2025-2035.

This document aligns with our Council Plan 2025-2035 and provides a framework for planning and investment in council owned community facilities for the next decade.

Community infrastructure plays a vital role in regional communities, fostering and promoting participation while contributing to the quality of life.

This long term plan has been developed with a series of vision statements focussing on community infrastructure being affordable, accessible, inclusive, purpose-built and provides social connections to bring the community together.

Regular updates will be provided to keep you informed on our progress as we work together to roll out this plan.

**Virginia Miltrup**

Chief Executive Officer, City of Karratha

# SUMMARY

The Community Infrastructure Plan (Plan) sets the long-term framework for community infrastructure facilities in the City of Karratha (City).

The Plan aligns with the City's Council Plan 2025 – 2035 as well as other plans and strategies to provide an evidence-based framework and clear direction for the future planning, provision and investment in Council owned community facilities over the next 10-15 years.

The City acknowledges that investment in community infrastructure is essential for the health, social wellbeing and economic prosperity. Communities that offer opportunities for human development have strong social capital, and act as magnets for investment, growth, and economic development. Community infrastructure is essential for attracting and retaining people in regional and remote towns, contributing to people's quality of life and promoting community participation – elements which keep remote and regional communities alive.

## Future directions

Application of the framework and community infrastructure needs assessment has resulted in the identification of a range of future directions for action that will meet current and future needs:

- **City Wide Directions** – are applicable across the City to optimise the use of facilities, improve access for the community and deliver a strong infrastructure network. There are a total of 12.
- **Catchment Based Directions** – are specific to the main townships of Karratha, Dampier, Wickham, Roebourne and Point Samson and are investment projects that cover, new facilities, upgrades or improvements to existing facilities and further planning and investigation.

## Implementing the Plan

This Plan sets out many important priorities, but due to limited land, resources, and funding, not everything can happen at once. The City will focus first on progressing the planning of short-term priority projects, while recognising that some depend on longer-term work being done first. Many projects are interconnected, so careful sequencing is key. Delivering the full Plan will require support from state and federal governments and the private sector. Should an opportunity to complete a direction that is a medium or longer term priority occur then the City should take those opportunities as and when they occur.

The Plan will take time and collaboration to deliver. A clear roadmap will guide timing and coordination, and regular reviews will keep it responsive to community needs. A minor update is planned within two years, with a full review after five years, then ongoing updates aligned with each new census.







## Plan Purpose

This Plan sets a long-term framework for all community infrastructure facilities in the City by:

- Providing an **evidence-based framework** and **clear direction** for the future planning, investment in Council owned community facilities over the next 10 years.
- Providing a strong basis from which to **advocate to state and federal governments** for funding and grants.
- Positioning the Council to **pursue collaborative partnerships** with other levels of government, the private sector and community groups.
- Enabling the Council to **maximise the benefits from existing investments** in community infrastructure assets.
- Providing a **consistent organisation-wide approach**, which will result in closer integration of service planning, capital works programming and asset management.
- Helping **inform the Council's budgets, financial plans, asset plan and capital works program**.
- Showing the community **what is being planned** and **when it will be delivered**.
- Ensuring **decision-making is consistent and transparent**.
- **Informing business cases** for community infrastructure projects, planning studies, masterplans, infrastructure contributions plans.



# WHAT IS COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

For the purposes of this Plan, the following definition has been adopted from the State Planning Strategy 2050:

**“Community Infrastructure is the interdependent mix of facilities, places, spaces, programs, projects, services and networks that maintain and improve the quality of life in a community.”**

Although this definition encompasses both community facilities and services, it should be noted that they are different elements. A community facility is a physical structure or centre, whereas a service is a program or activity that is delivered to the community. This Plan focuses on the physical buildings or assets of community infrastructure.

## Community Infrastructure Covered Under this Plan

The City owns and manages a number of facilities for community use. The Council provided community infrastructure considered under this Plan have been grouped into three key categories as follows:

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

## Current provision in the City

Research on the provision and usage of the network of community infrastructure resulted in the following key findings:

- There is a broad mix of facilities available for community use.
- Facilities are used for a variety of purposes including meetings, programmes, community engagement, parties, celebrations, cultural and religious activities, and sporting activities.
- The bulk of these facilities are in the towns of Karratha, Dampier, Roebourne, and Wickham.
- Roebourne is an artistic and cultural hub with several facilities in this location.
- There are diverse facilities, including smaller, older, and no longer fit-for-purpose ones that require upgrades to improve functionality. Other facilities have been recently refurbished or are new.
- There is currently high utilisation of many of the community facilities.



## Benefits

Investment in community infrastructure is essential for the health, social wellbeing and economic prosperity.

Key benefits include:

- Providing focal points for **community activity** and places for people to meet and connect.
- Acting as an **‘attractor’** that encourages people to live in or visit a particular area.
- Contributing to **sustainable communities** by offering a range of quality infrastructure that helps attract and retain a diverse population.
- Improving **health, wellbeing and quality of life** for residents.

## Plan Development

The Plan has been developed in the following stages:

- **Stage 1** – Contextual review of existing Council strategies and policies, including masterplans and background studies relevant to community infrastructure.
- **Stage 2** – Development of a community infrastructure framework to assess community facilities needs in the City.
- **Stage 3** – An audit and mapping of existing facilities across the City to understand patterns of provision.
- **Stage 4** – Community and stakeholder consultation to gather insights regarding community infrastructure needs and gaps in the City.
- **Stage 5** – Development of recommendations and actions to meet identified needs and gaps, as well as preparation of an implementation plan.







## Community Infrastructure Challenges for the City

### Impacts of climate

With temperatures able to reach in excess of 40 degrees, there is a need to climate-proof community infrastructure as much as possible to maintain participation opportunities. Strategies such as providing lighting for evening use, shade where practical, alternate training venues for outdoor sport, indoor facilities and using sustainable materials, can help address climate challenges.

### Provision in regional areas

With a relatively low population spread throughout a number of townships, determining needs based on population thresholds is challenging. The Parks Leisure Australia Western Australia (PLAWA) Guidelines highlight the importance of establishing needs on a case-by-case basis and with a focus on obtaining community feedback on local needs and gaps. First Nations communities will have their own unique requirements and should not be generalised.

### Impacts of resource sector on communities

Population change in resource communities can generate demand for facilities and services, while also challenging community capacity to adapt. Mining companies, through their 'social licence to operate', invest in local infrastructure – typically in visible assets such as sports facilities, swimming pools, libraries. However, the whole-of-life costs of these investments need to be considered to ensure the City can sustain the operation and maintenance, as forecasted ongoing costs, can become a financial burden.

### Ageing infrastructure

The City is the custodian of infrastructure and other assets on behalf of its community. Ageing infrastructure is a widespread issue for local governments, which often face problems financing the renewal of these assets – largely due to historically inadequate funding for maintenance. Coupled with the resource scarcity, rising costs, growing community expectations, development growth, the replacement of ageing infrastructure and new requirements like disability access and compliance, councils face significant challenges in managing infrastructure and assets.





## High demand for sporting infrastructure

Much of the City's existing sports infrastructure, in Karratha and Dampier in particular, is at or nearing capacity during peak demand periods. In the context of population growth and increasing community expectations, the focus will need to be on maximising capacity, efficiency and utilisation of existing facilities where possible. The City will need to look at investing in capacity enhancements such as:

- Installing storage facilities at sports grounds to assist with optimising club use.
- Upgrade facilities as new technology emerges. New buildings need to be designed to be future-proofed.
- Upgrading changeroom facilities to gender-inclusive for promoting equal access and inclusivity in sports.
- Extending the peak hour use of popular facilities into the shoulder booking slots to increase utilisation of courts and fields.
- Offering a wide range of activities as many people in the City play more than one sport. The need of facilities is higher in the City than in other places such as Perth, as people are playing multiple sports, so the level of provision needs to be higher on a per capita basis.
- Maintain the high benchmark that the City has set for itself through the provision of high-quality facilities – higher than would be expected in a remote regional city. Residents will expect that these facilities are maintained at that level and that new facilities are also of a very high quality.
- Provide indoor or covered facilities where they were once outdoors. Indoor courts are more comfortable, and competitions are not generally affected by weather events.
- Adopt green technologies where they are cost-effective.
- Cater to walking for exercise as it is the most popular activity for adults. It is suited to a wide range of fitness levels, and it is free.

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## Community Infrastructure Opportunities for the City

Identified trends and opportunities that are considered best practice for community infrastructure planning and delivery:

### Getting more out of existing infrastructure through repurposing

In the context of population growth and increasing community expectations, improving the capacity, efficiency and performance of existing infrastructure will need to be considered to meet demand. Maximising the use of existing well-located infrastructure, is effective where land is limited.

Changing demographics may render some infrastructure unsuitable. Upgrading or repurposing can meet evolving needs while preserving community investment.

### Community hubs and multipurpose community venues

Trends in community infrastructure provision favour fewer but better appointed, centrally located, multipurpose facilities or community hubs. Best practice shows that in many cases it is not feasible or appropriate to provide stand-alone community facilities for the exclusive use of specific community or socio-demographic groups. Co-locating community infrastructure within hubs provide better access to a wider range of more cost effective services, helping to achieve key gathering points with a variety of offerings.

### The importance of location and mixed-use development

Clustering of community facilities in activity centres enhances accessibility and connectivity with related uses. Well used community facilities tend to be located near transport and where people already congregate, such as shopping centres and schools. Centralised

locations that are clustered with other activity generating uses increase convenience and decrease car trips by consolidating access to services into a single destination. These locations also enhance visibility, safety and convenient access.

Mixed land use development encourages compatible uses to be in a central location. It offers the opportunity for residential and other uses to subsidise or support the costs of a community facility and encourages social interaction.

### Sustainability of the built form

Community facilities are increasingly being used to showcase sustainable building methods and design. Many of these facilities incorporate sustainability initiatives that are reflective of the local environments they are in. For the City, this would need to consider the extreme weather conditions in summer.

### Shared use of school facilities

Schools are critical community infrastructure providing education, learning and recreational facilities. In Western Australia, schools are being opened up for shared community use in partnership with local communities. Some non-government schools provide a range of services in proximity to or within the school site including recreation programs and social support.

### The role of temporary (pop-up) spaces

Temporary and pop-up projects have a number of benefits that are particularly relevant in meeting the short-term needs in a community ahead of planning for and delivering more permanent solutions. It also allows for underutilised spaces to be used for a variety of activities/programs depending on the needs of the community.



## **The roles of libraries are changing**

Libraries are an important asset to the community and extensive research demonstrates that public libraries make a vital contribution to the social, cultural, economic and educational development of communities. For many the local library is the most important civic building in their neighbourhood. The role of libraries is changing to be more than just a place for open and free access to information; they are more versatile spaces for local gatherings and knowledge exchange.

## **The importance of arts and cultural spaces**

Cultural spaces are important in communities, creating opportunities to express the cultural characteristics, identity, and creativity. The State of Western Australia supports arts and culture through its Strategic Directions Framework 2015 – 2030; and supported through other organisations, who have undertaken the research and analysis to create a unified the vision for future.

## **Funding mechanisms**

Although funding of community infrastructure has historically been the domain of State and Local Government, there is an increasing trend across Australia to utilise user pays and other innovative funding means to better align facility provision with community need. Community infrastructure provision is a shared responsibility among governments, non-government agencies, the private sector and the community. Partnerships are often required so that community infrastructure can be made available to the community that a single agency would be unable to provide.

In addition to the initial capital expenditure required to construct new or expand existing facilities, there are significant costs associated with management of community facility assets and the operational costs relating to resourcing, staffing and service delivery which need to be considered when planning facilities.



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# OUR COMMUNITY

## City of Karratha Today



### Population

22,199  
Total population



### Age profile

32  
Median age



### People born overseas

18.6%  
Born overseas

52.8%  
Male

31.3%  
Under 19 years

### Top 3 overseas places of birth

47.2%  
Female

13.4%  
19-29 years

2.1%  
Philippines

2,594  
Aboriginal and Torres Strait  
Island population. 11.4% of the  
City's total population.

20.9%  
30-39 years

1.2%  
India

31%  
40-64 years

0.7%  
Thailand

3.3%  
65 years and over





### Religion

47.1%

Secular beliefs/Other spiritual beliefs/No religious affiliation

28.9%

Christianity

1.5%

Buddhism



### Living with a disability

1.5%

People identifying as living with a disability



### Family composition

55.8%

Couple families with children

63.7%

Wickham has the highest proportion of families with children

63.2%

Point Samson has the highest proportion of couple families with no children

33.2%

Roebourne has the highest proportion of one parent families



### Education/Employment

46.2%

completed Year 12 or equivalent

80.8%

employment rate of people aged 15 years and over

16.8%

Not in the labour force

2.4%

Unemployed

12%

Volunteers

(Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census, 2021)

## City of Karratha in 2041

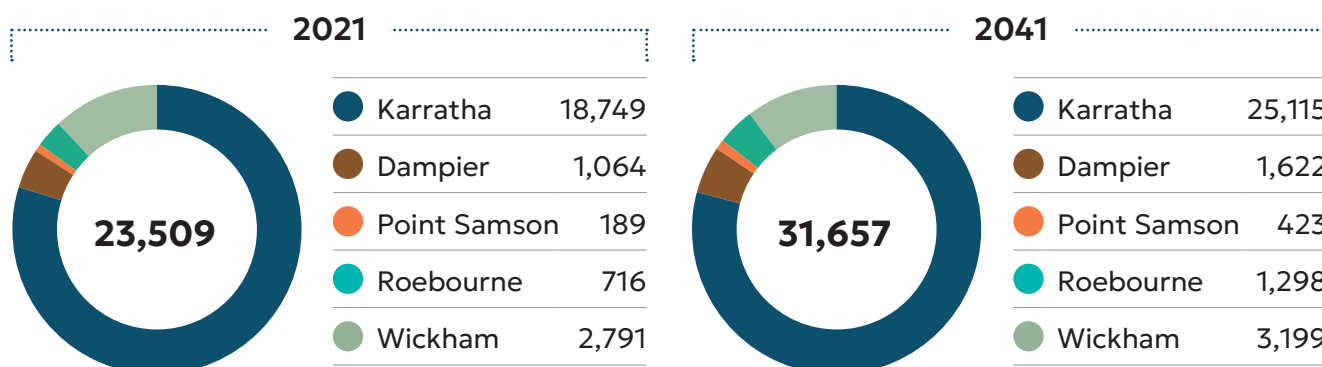
According to REMPLAN Forecast, the City is expected to grow to around 31,657 people by 2041 with a potential long-term forecast of 50,000 people ('City' Local Planning Strategy)<sup>1</sup>. It is expected that the majority of growth will be in the main township of Karratha. For many years, Karratha has been undergoing significant transformation driven by unprecedented investment in resource projects. While the

resources sector is significant, the region's economy also has valuable agricultural, natural recreation and tourism industries. Global demand for resources is – and will continue to be – the mainstay of the Karratha's economy in the near future. This demand is generating structural shifts in regional economies, as existing resources projects expand, and new ones are built and become operational.

**Table 1. Population Projections**

	2021	2031	2041	no. change	% change
<b>Karratha</b>	<b>19,813</b>	<b>24,640</b>	<b>26,737</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>34.9%</b>
Karratha	18,749	23,181	25,115	6,366	34.0%
Dampier	1,064	1,459	1,622	558	52.4%
<b>Eastern Corridor</b>	<b>3,696</b>	<b>4,534</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>33.1%</b>
Point Samson	189	339	423	234	123.8%
Roebourne	716	1,108	1,298	582	81.3%
Wickham	2,791	3,087	3,199	408	14.6%
<b>Karratha LGA</b>	<b>23,509</b>	<b>29,174</b>	<b>31,657</b>	<b>8,148</b>	<b>34.7%</b>

**Figure 2. Population 2021 and 2041, Karratha LGA**



<sup>1</sup> REMPLAN Forecast City of Karratha, 2025



## Implications for Community Infrastructure

When planning for community infrastructure it is important to understand the demographics of a study area. This provides further insights into understanding the key areas of demand and likely future need. An examination of the demographic profile of the City has resulted in the identification of some key considerations for community infrastructure provision:

- **Growth in population** will put pressure on the existing centres to accommodate the population, highlighting the necessity to meet the demands.
- Increased requirement for **children and family friendly spaces**.
- A range of options for **active recreation** and sport given the young population, with a focus on opportunities for youth.
- The high proportion of young people under 19 years of age are likely to drive **high demand for junior sports and activities** such swimming, AFL, football/soccer, basketball, gymnastics, dancing and netball.
- A high proportion of people in their 30s will allow sports teams to be filled with enough players but may also lead to challenges in meeting the **high demand for team sports** (e.g. senior football, netball and cricket) and access to facilities where there are multiple teams.
- Consideration needs to be given to providing **inclusive opportunities** for people of all ages and abilities to participate in sport and active recreation.
- The population aged 65 and older, will desire to remain living locally, but faces risks of social isolation. There is a **need for community facilities and services to support life transitions** and help mitigate the mental and physical health impacts of isolation. Also, this age group presents opportunities for increased engagement in leisure activities, with retirement driving demand for cultural, recreational and sports facilities.
- Increased requirement for **community spaces which are culturally sensitive, flexible and inclusive of all community members**.
- The high proportion of First Nations people presents opportunities for creating safe places and facilities to strengthen social inclusion, cohesion and increased connection to culture and Country.
- Considerations should be given to the potential need for **culturally appropriate and multi-purpose community facilities** and spaces that can accommodate certain ceremonial, cultural or social activities and events.
- Ensuring community facilities **meet requirements for disability access**.

**INVESTMENT IN COMMUNITY  
INFRASTRUCTURE IS ESSENTIAL FOR  
THE HEALTH, SOCIAL WELLBEING  
AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY.**

# WHAT YOU TOLD US

To better understand community needs, the City gathered input during the early stages of the Plan through focus groups, workshops, individual meetings, and surveys of residents, sporting clubs, and community groups.

Once the draft was released, feedback was invited via the What We Make It engagement portal or directly to the City.

Key themes highlighted through the consultation.

## **Increasing participation across all sports**

It was noted through the consultation that several sporting clubs in the City are experiencing increasing participation which has resulted in high demand for all sports facilities, and some are not coping with additional demand.

## **Upgrades of existing sports facilities**

There are several existing sports facilities that are old and require upgrading and improvements to allow for increased access and use. Examples of improvements included upgrades to lighting, storage, clubrooms and amenities.

## **Lack of community meeting spaces**

There is not enough community space that can hold large events, gatherings, and ceremonies. Facilities available are hard to book as they are in high demand. There is a growing need for multicultural and safe spaces to support Aboriginal communities and the increasing number of people from Cultural and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) communities.

## **Lack of arts and cultural space**

There is very limited arts and cultural facilities e.g. no gallery space, no cultural venue in the City and facilities that are available require upgrades and expansion. Consultation found that more spaces are needed for arts and culture including a dedicated art gallery for groups operating in the City.

## **Affordability of community spaces**

Affordability of community space (both for hire and lease) for some in the community is a challenge.

## **Exclusive use and priority access**

There is a perception from some in the community that access to community facilities is seen as not equal, where some clubs, groups and organisations have more or exclusive access while others do not.

## **Gaps in community facilities**

The community were asked to identify facilities that are missing and the following were identified:

- Indoor facilities
- Community Centres (arts, performing arts – dance, town hall, neighbourhood centre, seniors, cyclone shelter)
- Water Park/Splash Park
- Gymnastics Facility
- Hockey Facility
- Sports Courts (Netball, Basketball, Tennis, Squash)
- Shaded Infrastructure
- Places and Activities for Kids/Teenagers

**UPGRADED SPORTS FACILITIES WAS IDENTIFIED AS A TOP 3 PRIORITY FOR THE COMMUNITY.**









# GUIDING THE FUTURE OF OUR COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK

A well-established community infrastructure planning framework should establish:

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

The following outlines the Community Infrastructure Framework used to evaluate the City's current level of infrastructure provision and identify priorities for future community infrastructure. The framework was adopted by the City Council at the December 2024 Ordinary Council Meeting.

## Vision and Principles

The vision statements set out below have been captured from the community survey.

- Community infrastructure is affordable, accessible and inclusive for all.
- Community infrastructure is purpose built, high quality, modern and well maintained.
- Community infrastructure is welcoming, safe and family friendly.
- Community infrastructure provides social connections and brings the community together.
- Community infrastructure is summer friendly and used all year round.

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

The planning and provision of community infrastructure in the City will be informed by and undertaken with the following planning principles.

**PRINCIPLES THAT WILL ENSURE THE EXISTING AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES MEET THE STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF THE CITY.**

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



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

Planning Principles		
<b>P10</b>	Culturally Welcoming.	Facilities are culturally welcoming and acknowledges importance of First Nations culture. Recognising the needs of cultural groups in the planning and design of community facilities to ensure that they are appropriate for the use they are being designed for.
<b>P11</b>	Technologically Responsive.	Community facilities need to be planned to maximise the contribution of new technologies to service delivery, learning and community building. Technologies such as Wi-Fi accessibility may be part of the facility.
<b>P12</b>	Environmentally Sustainable.	It is important that new facilities and renewed facilities and spaces are designed and developed to maximise environmental sustainability including thoughtful management of resource use in construction and operation of the facility. As a minimum, connection to the City's Water Reuse Scheme and solar panels should be included at the facility and walkability be a consideration in the siting of the facility.
<b>P13</b>	Promote Safety and Security.	Community facilities should be built in accordance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. They should provide a high degree of personal safety for people entering and leaving the building, especially at night. Safety and security can be enhanced by involvement of the community in design and development; providing spaces that can be monitored by a range of people including passersby and shop keepers; strategically positioning lighting, trees, and meeting places; and using barriers to guide pedestrian and vehicle traffic.
<b>P14</b>	Future Proofing.	One of the most important characteristics of a future-proof building is flexibility, or the ability to adapt and evolve as operational requirements and needs change. A building that continues to be used is a building that lasts—and designing for flexibility is one of the best ways to ensure a building remains operational even after needs evolve.

## Catchments and Hierarchy

In defining the planning catchments for the City, consideration has been given to the logical functioning of existing communities and compatibility with the established settlement hierarchy.

In accordance with the City Local Planning Strategy, the two catchments that cover the City of Karratha are as follows:

- **Karratha District** – covers both Karratha and Dampier and is envisaged as the City of North Western Australia accommodating over 75% of the City’s total population. Karratha will continue to grow and broaden its role as the primary service centre for the Pilbara and North Western Australia. Dampier is a coastal town that supports the appeal of Karratha.
- **Eastern Corridor** – comprises the settlements of Roebourne, Wickham, Point Samson and Cossack, each with its own identified role and character which, when considered together, provide a complete offering of local level services, facilities and opportunities.
  - › **Roebourne** will continue to be a centre of arts and culturally based community facilities, with its heritage character celebrated through tourism.

- › **Wickham**, with a larger population base and Rio Tinto’s presence to drive growth, will provide the main retail and community facilities servicing the population of the Eastern Corridor.
- › **Point Samson** will maintain its coastal village form, focussing on coastal tourism with opportunity for population growth over time.
- › **Cossack** will remain a coastal heritage centre with opportunities to develop compatible tourism facilities.

A network approach relies on community facilities to be classified within a hierarchy, which recognises that each facility offers a different scale, servicing varying size catchments in terms of the geographic area and the number of people.

The recommended hierarchy for the City consists of three levels: local, district and sub-regional/regional. Each hierarchy has a corresponding planning or settlement catchment which allows for more detailed local-level planning that is appropriate to the land use, population growth and future development intent of that area:

- **Sub-regional/regional infrastructure** will serve the entire local government area and should primarily be located in Karratha.
- **District infrastructure** will support the planning districts of Karratha and the Eastern Corridor.
- **Local infrastructure** will cater to the needs of individual townships.

**COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE IS  
ESSENTIAL FOR ATTRACTING AND  
RETAINING PEOPLE IN REGIONAL  
AND REMOTE TOWNS.**



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

## Community Infrastructure Standards

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

The standards for the City has been determined based on the following:

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

To view the quantity standards for the City in detail, refer to Table 11 on page 42 of the full version of the Plan.









# IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This Plan provides a coordinated, efficient, sustainable and innovative approach to community infrastructure provision.

The implementation plan outlines infrastructure requirements and guides detailed planning. It proposes indicative timing and actions.

## Future Directions

Future directions have been identified for action and investment that will meet current and future community needs. There are future directions that are applicable across the City and specific catchment-based directions to understand local needs and opportunities specific to those areas.

### City Wide Directions

The following city-wide directions are proposed to plan and deliver a strong community network.

#### 1 – Coordinate and promote fair and equitable access to centres

Establish a framework stating Council's intent, scope to promote fair and equitable access to centres. High demand on some community spaces can exclude certain user groups or suggest preferential access. Ensuring access is perceived as fair and equitable is important, and providing structure around Council's right to coordinate bookings and access during competing demands is recommended.

#### 2 – Program of Works

Some existing facilities (e.g. Millars Well Community Hall, Pegs Creek Pavilion and Windy Ridge Pavilion) were built 30 or 40 or more years ago and require enhancements to improve their appeal and accessibility. A program of works should be developed to renovate older community facilities, where viable, to make them more attractive, and more accessible to the community.

#### 3 – Ongoing monitoring of community facilities

As part of ongoing review of community facilities, identify "poor" performing assets through regular network assessments (e.g. conditions audits, fitness-for-purpose checks) for opportunity to upgrade or refurbishment. If facilities cannot meet minimum design standards, explore options to rationalise, consolidate, or re-purpose for higher and best use. Repurpose low-performing facilities to invest back into the network, such as establishing new community spaces or redeveloping of existing ones. The City may also consider acquiring strategic sites, to assist in the delivery of quality community facilities.

#### 4 – Sporting pavilions at any new significant sporting field

Any significant new sporting field should have appropriate support facilities including a pavilion for player and spectator comfort.

#### 5 – Sports lighting at all sports fields and courts

All sport fields and courts are to have lights suited to training and or match play as required for their use. The City's weather favours playing and or training for sport in the late afternoon and evening which requires lighting to allow that to happen. Lighting should meet the appropriate Australian Standard for the activity being undertaken.

#### 6 – Storage facilities at sports facilities

Storage is an issue at several locations for sporting clubs and community organisations. The Council has a storage plan and has developed a significant number of storage units in recent years. However, there are still several groups looking for storage so the plan should be updated, and its roll out continued as funds allow.





### **7 – Develop an Open Space Strategy**

This Strategy is to provide direction for the planning, development, and management of the City's open spaces. It will consider standards for the provision of open space to ensure all communities have access to open space and respond to community needs and aspirations.

### **8 – Increasing the provision of shade infrastructure through the City**

Due to the hot climate, shade availability and accessibility will be critical. The provision of good quality shade (combination of natural and built shade) will ensure that communities can safely use outdoor facilities such as playgrounds in summer months.

### **9 – Undertake waterpark/splash park study for the City**

Undertake a study to investigate feasibility and location options throughout the City for waterpark/splash park. The study will need to consider the various types of waterplay and conducive location. In tandem, considerations will also need to be given to the operational requirements to manage a waterpark/splash park.

### **10 – Improve access and inclusion**

In line with the City's Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2024 – 2029, Council will ensure all City community facilities (both existing and new) meet accessibility standards and considers universal codesign principles and practices.

### **11 – Working in partnerships with organisations and stakeholders**

Continue to work with community organisations, clubs, local and state associations to support the development of their own association strategies to assist with obtaining election promises, strengthen funding applications and joined up advocacy.

### **12 – Building Safe, Smart, and Adaptable Public Facilities**

Integrate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles and prioritise the development of smart, technology-enabled infrastructure that is adaptable to future advancements in artificial intelligence (AI). All new and majorly renovated community facilities should be designed with safety, visibility, and natural surveillance in mind, while also incorporating scalable digital infrastructure that support future smart city applications.

### **Catchment Directions**

Catchment based directions for the main townships of Karratha, Dampier, Wickham, Roebourne and Point Samson have been allocated a planning timeframe for implementation:

- Short (0-5 years) – Has already commenced or is expected to commence in the next five years (2025–2030)
- Medium (5-10 years) – Is expected to commence in the next five to 10 years (2030–2035)
- Long (10+ years) – Is expected to commence in the next 10 to 20 years (2035–2045)

All future directions are important and ideally, they would all be completed quickly. However, as resources are finite a priority has been allocated. However, should an opportunity to complete a direction that is a longer-term priority occur (e.g. a particular grant scheme that could fund the project), the City should take those opportunities as and when they occur.

Project	Actions	Short	Medium	Long
<b>Karratha</b>				
1. Master Plan for Bulgarra Sporting Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a master plan for the long-term development of Bulgarra Sporting Precinct. There are competing demands for the site and a master plan will ensure the best use of the available land.</li> <li>Prepare a business case for the delivery of the master plan.</li> <li>Implement in-line with approved master plan and business case.</li> </ul>			
2. Development of new AFL field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake long term planning for an additional AFL field complex in Karratha.</li> </ul>			
3. Development of new hockey facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a full-sized hockey field with lights and pavilion.</li> <li>Undertake a feasibility analysis to determine best option for location and playing surface.</li> <li>Build and construct hockey facility.</li> </ul>			
4. Development of new rectangular field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop two rectangle fields along with support infrastructure for soccer, rugby league and touch, as a high priority with a long term plan to consolidate all rectangular field sports at a single site that can be expanded to accommodate up to six fields as a dedicated rectangular sports hub</li> <li>Prepare a business case for the delivery of the rectangle fields.</li> <li>Build and construct rectangle fields.</li> </ul>			
5. Development of new indoor courts and gymnastics space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop new indoor courts and a gymnastic space at the Karratha Leisureplex.</li> <li>Prepare a business case for the sustainable delivery of the indoor courts and gymnastics space.</li> <li>Build and construct indoor courts and gymnastics space.</li> </ul>			
6. Improvements to the volleyball courts at KLP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore alternative use for the underutilised beach volleyball courts.</li> </ul>			
7. Improvements to indoor cricket facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a roof and compliant lighting to the indoor cricket facility.</li> <li>Consider potential improvements to enhance the facility as part of a Searipple Land Precinct Masterplan.</li> </ul>			

Project	Actions	Short	Medium	Long
8. Improvements to Bulgarra Tennis Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the Bulgarra Tennis Club amenities as part of the development of a Bulgarra Sporting Precinct Master Plan.</li> </ul>			
9. Develop Plan for Karratha BMX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate options to co-locate the BMX and Mountain Bike clubs at the Karratha BMX Club sites.</li> </ul>			
10. Improvements to the Karratha Golf Course Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revisit and update the Karratha Golf Course Precinct Masterplan in consultation with the Karratha Country Club.</li> </ul>			
11. Space for martial arts and boxing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate options for a space for a boxing facility, co-located with compatible uses.</li> </ul>			
12. Development of large multi-purpose community venue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare a business case for the delivery of a large multipurpose community centre capable of holding large community events, gatherings and ceremonies (500 people capacity) as well as flexible spaces that can be used for smaller meetings, gatherings and activities. Consider co-location with other community facilities needs.</li> <li>Design and construction of multipurpose community centre.</li> </ul>			
13. Development of library facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of additional library floorspace (minimum of 660m<sup>2</sup>). Investigate the feasibility of developing a new larger library to replace the existing REAP library and look at options to extend library hours.</li> </ul>			
14. Development of seniors' space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of seniors' space within multipurpose community centre development.</li> </ul>			
15. Support delivery of childhood education and care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with private providers to provide at least 2 additional childhood education and care services to meet future needs.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the Toy Library to remain vibrant and to meet the needs of local families and support to explore the opportunity for a new location.</li> </ul>			
16. Development of youth space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate the need for additional youth space in Karratha.</li> </ul>			



Project	Actions	Short	Medium	Long
17. Development of community arts and cultural centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare a business case for the delivery of a dedicated community arts centre incorporating gallery space and performance space for access by local arts groups.</li> <li>• Design and construction of dedicated community arts centre.</li> <li>• Identify and assess potential locations for the development of a secure, climate controlled art storage and local history collection space.</li> </ul>			
18. Development of a Changing Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigate preferred options and design and construction options for a Changing Places.</li> </ul>			
19. Development of a commercial kitchen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of a commercial kitchen for community use within new multipurpose community centre development (Project 12).</li> </ul>			
20. Development of a Men's Shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigate site opportunities to locate a community men's shed of the requested dimensions.</li> </ul>			
21. Scouts and Girl Guides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify future locations within the City to accommodate Scouts and Girl Guides.</li> </ul>			
<b>Dampier</b>				
22. Waterpark Precinct at Dampier Foreshore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare feasibility study for waterplay infrastructure (waterpark/splashpads) and investigate location options throughout Karratha LGA including consideration for locating along the Dampier foreshore.</li> </ul>			
23. Improvements to Play Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a shade structure to the play space at Windy Ridge Oval.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to the Dampier Land Transfer, remove the play space from Jurat Park as it is beyond its asset life and with the two play spaces at the nearby foreshore, it is not required.</li> </ul>			
24. Improvements to Windy Ridge Oval Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to the Dampier Land Transfer, replace the pavilion at Windy Ridge Oval.</li> </ul>			

Project	Actions	Short	Medium	Long
25. Improvements to Hampton Oval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add lights at Hampton Oval to allow use at night for soccer training and also as event lighting for markets and other programmed community activities that take place along the foreshore.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider options for a more suitable clubhouse than is currently provided by the shared pavilion.</li> </ul>			
26. Provision of additional sports courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of at least 1 new multipurpose court, ideally located with existing tennis and squash courts either in current location or alternative location (dependent on the outcomes of the land study).</li> </ul>			
27. Development of new clubhouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct a small clubhouse to be shared by Dampier Tennis Club and Dampier Squash Club and potentially the future users of the proposed multipurpose courts (following land transfer).</li> </ul>			
28. Activation of Dampier Community Hub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Look at opportunities for a youth pop-up space at the Dampier community Hub.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Look at opportunities for a senior pop-up space.</li> </ul>			
29. Development of a Visitor Information Centre and Museum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake a pre-feasibility study for a museum space and visitor information kiosk.</li> </ul>			
30. Development of a Changing Places at the Dampier Foreshore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate a Changing Places at the Dampier Foreshore.</li> </ul>			
Wickham				
31. Upgrades to Wickham Aquatic Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refurbish the aquatic facility amenities to improve privacy and be compliant with standards.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake a pre-feasibility study on pool heating to understand the costs and benefits of heating the pool. Progress to a feasibility study if a positive ROI is indicated.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of a review of the changerooms at the aquatic facility consider how any improvements to change facilities could meet standards for both facilities.</li> </ul>			

Project	Actions	Short	Medium	Long
32. Improvements to Play Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the play spaces in the north of Wickham through a play space renewal program.</li> </ul>			
33. Improvements to Wickham Oval and Sporting Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement existing planned upgrades to oval and lighting.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a roof structure and lights to the netball/basketball courts to allow play in all weather conditions.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a roof structure and lights to the indoor cricket facility to allow all-weather play.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a pavilion that is central to the precinct and meets the needs of the court and field sporting clubs/users.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate the feasibility of extending the gymnasium to add a space for exercise classes. Establish the likely usage of the space and determine whether it is a viable improvement before any commitment is made.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress leaving the lights on at the sports oval at night times.</li> </ul>			
34. New bike facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A bike facility is scheduled to be developed in 2025/2026.</li> </ul>			
35. Subsidies office space for community organisations and service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to provide affordable office space at the Wickham Community Hub.</li> </ul>			
36. Arts and cultural space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate the provision of an art and cultural space in Wickham.</li> </ul>			
Roebourne				
37. Implementation of the Roebourne Recreation Master Plan – Aquatic Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide improved pool access</li> <li>Provide additional shade structures for pool</li> </ul>			
38. Implementation of the Roebourne Recreation Precinct Master Plan – Nature Play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide nature play area with range of natural style play equipment and play spaces.</li> <li>Include integrated Nature Playground opportunities throughout precinct.</li> </ul>			



Project	Actions	Short	Medium	Long
39. Implementation of the Roebourne Recreation Precinct Master Plan – Oval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide shade structures with seating x 3.</li> </ul>			
40. Implementation of the Roebourne Recreation Precinct Master Plan – Upgrade existing covered Basketball courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make storage accessible.</li> <li>• Add solar power to basketball courts.</li> <li>• Refurbish existing change rooms</li> </ul>			
41. Implementation of the Roebourne Recreation Precinct Master Plan – Upgrade existing change room facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refurbish existing change room facility.</li> <li>• Create additional community spaces for community use.</li> </ul>			
42. Implementation of the Roebourne Recreation Precinct Master Plan – Skate Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade Skate Park to be more challenging.</li> </ul>			
43. Implementation of the Roebourne Recreation Precinct Master Plan – 50c Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refurbishment and extension of the 50c Hall.</li> <li>• Include additional meeting rooms in the proposed Administration building.</li> <li>• Use of the Roebourne District High School – recent upgraded facilities include multipurpose hall.</li> </ul>			
44. Implementation of the Roebourne Recreation Precinct Master Plan – New Cultural/Country Learning Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide outdoor art/making/teaching area for multi-functional learning including woodwork and song writing.</li> <li>• Provide shade structure x 1.</li> <li>• Provide seating and tables x 2.</li> <li>• Provide elevated landscaping community garden (Bush trail, wildflower and bush medicine planting).</li> <li>• Provide storytelling area “boorungy” circle.</li> <li>• Provide integrated nature play space(s).</li> </ul>			

Project	Actions	Short	Medium	Long
45. Place Planning for Roebourne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek funding to progress leaving lights on at the Roebourne Recreation Precinct at night times.</li> <li>• As part of Place Planning for Roebourne investigate the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Opportunities within existing spaces to integrate healing hub/culturally appropriate community space.</li> <li>– Further activate the two existing youth spaces to include additional programs/ services for young people.</li> <li>– Work in partnership with stakeholders and organisations to reactivate underutilised arts and cultural space in Roebourne.</li> <li>– Assist organisations to find suitable location and apply for grant funding to establish Men's Shed.</li> <li>– Identify land for the establishment of a bike facility in Roebourne.</li> <li>– Investigate the opportunity to introduce additional services typically provided within libraries.</li> <li>– In partnership with relevant organisations, and led by community, reactivate the Ganalili Centre.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<b>Point Samson</b>				
46. Emergency Evacuation Centre (Eastern Corridor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate to the state government for an emergency evacuation centre in the Eastern corridor and ensure the identified community facility meets the requirements for an evacuation centre.</li> </ul>			
47. Youth Recreation Precinct at Point Samson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the Point Samson Enhancement Plan consider the community infrastructure needs and recommendations as noted in this plan.</li> <li>• Develop a pump track and redevelop the existing skate park (half-pipe) (potential at a new location).</li> <li>• Consider adding shade and seating and water at the facility.</li> <li>• Add a half court to the youth precinct with the skate park and pump track.</li> </ul>			



## The Role of the City of Karratha in Community Infrastructure Planning and Delivery

The City has a responsibility to plan and deliver adequate and appropriate community infrastructure to meet community needs. It is at the forefront of community infrastructure planning and provision and can take on a variety of roles:

- As a **planning regulator** to encourage the provision of social infrastructure through structure planning, master planning and planning scheme provisions and incentives.
- As a **land and building owner** the City has the potential to develop any surplus land for social infrastructure (solely or as a joint venture) as well as designate land for social infrastructure.
- As a **direct service provider** delivering programs and initiatives for residents and workers, children, youth and aged.
- The City can **advocate** to other levels of government for the delivery of facilities and services required by the community.
- As a **facilitator/active partner** to coordinate integrated delivery of social infrastructure.
- Collaborate with other stakeholders such as private sector and state government to plan and/or deliver social infrastructure in **partnerships**.







## Community Infrastructure Funding

Some of the current funding mechanisms available to deliver identified projects are shown below.

**Municipal funding** – Municipal funding is generated by the City through the levying of annual rates, contributions and other operating revenue such as service charges.

**Reserve funding** – Reserve funding is the long-term saving of funds for future major expenditure such as strategic or major capital projects which cannot be managed within a single budgetary year often negating or minimising the need for loan borrowings.

**Grant funding** – Grant funding is funding provided by government, public, private, and not-for-profit organisations to be used for a particular purpose largely for public benefit. Generally, grant funding must be applied for, and projects must meet a set of eligibility criteria for funding to be granted.

**Developer contribution** – State Planning Policy 3.6 allows for contributions to be collected from developers or landowners by local government authorities towards the cost of new or upgraded community infrastructure required to service the future urban growth and development.

**Partnerships** – The City can form a partnership with another government body or private entity to fund and develop community infrastructure.

To ensure optimum levels of provision are present for community infrastructure, a range of funding mechanisms are required.

## Monitoring and Review

This is a long-term plan which will require significant collaboration and investment over time. The Council will monitor population growth and demographic changes, as well as future demands, to ensure that the assumptions and recommendations in this Plan remain relevant.

It is recommended that a minor review be undertaken in the first two years of the Plan's adoption, with a major review within five years of adoption. Thereafter the Plan should be updated on a five yearly cycle to coincide with the release of census data.

It should be noted that the Plan is dependent upon costings, other Council priorities, long-term financial plans, and resources to deliver.

**GLOBAL DEMAND FOR RESOURCES IS- AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE - THE MAINSTAY OF THE KARRATHA'S ECONOMY IN THE NEAR FUTURE.**



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