



2022-2035

# Community Infrastructure Plan



## Acknowledgement of Country

The City of Busselton acknowledges the Traditional Custodians, the Wadandi people of Wadandi Boodjar on whose land we are living. We recognise their continued connection to the land and waters of this beautiful saltwater place, and pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

This document has been prepared in conjunction with **JE Planning Services**

*All infrastructure costs for the forecasted facilities listed in Table 10 are estimates at the time of publication and will be subject to further review by the City of Busselton.*

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## Purpose

The *Community Infrastructure Plan* provides a strategic and evidence based framework to assist the City of Busselton to make decisions about community facilities which meet community needs towards 2035. The *Community Infrastructure Plan*, along with the *Sport and Recreation Facilities Strategy*, implements the vision of the *Strategic Community Plan* and assists with the allocation of City funding and resources for the delivery of community infrastructure.

The Community Infrastructure Plan (CIP) provides the basis for formulating a Developer Contributions Plan (DCP) to require contributions from developers for community infrastructure in addition to development infrastructure. These contributions support delivery of additional community, sport, and recreation facilities as identified in the CIP. The CIP also provides an evidence based framework to guide other funding submissions.

The CIP supports objectives and recommended actions of the Local Planning Strategy (2019) that recognises the importance of pro-actively planning

for significant community infrastructure locations and recommends preparing a community infrastructure framework. The CIP considers the role and location of a range of facilities, including commercial and private community services and sport and recreation facilities, to provide context for the additional community facilities necessary to be provided by the local government. The CIP provides a list of recommended community facilities to be provided by the City of Busselton from 2022-2035. The community analysis is consistent with state planning policy.



## Objectives

The objectives of the CIP include:

- Support recommendations and goals of the local planning framework.
- Target priorities for future community infrastructure.
- Secure external funding for community infrastructure projects.
- Enable review of the City's Developer Contributions Framework by meeting *State Planning Policy 3.6 Infrastructure Contributions* requirements.
- Analyse population growth of the City of Busselton to forecast community infrastructure needs through to 2035.
- Define a community infrastructure service catchments.
- Direct sound decision-making about planning, funding and delivering community infrastructure.
- Itemise capital costs associated with priority community infrastructure.
- Integrate with the City of Busselton *Long Term Financial Plan* and annual budget processes.

## What is Community Infrastructure?

**Community Infrastructure is defined as:** City of Busselton owned and managed facilities which help communities and neighbourhoods to function, accommodate community services and activities, and provide programs for the community benefit and wellbeing.

In addition to the above, the City of Busselton acknowledges that not for profit and some commercial community facilities play a role to deliver community infrastructure as defined above and are considered in the analysis, however, the recommendations of the CIP relate only to City-owned or managed facilities.

On the ground, community facilities refer to larger playing fields and associated outdoor and indoor recreation facilities, community centres and libraries, youth centres, community halls and enhanced amenities for playgrounds and foreshore areas. These facilities can often be co-located.

The Sport and Recreation Facilities Strategy (SRFS) recommendations for the provision of indoor and outdoor community sporting and recreation facilities are included in the Community Infrastructure List (Table 10 in the chapter titled 'Forecast Facilities' page 39).

Development contributions may also support the development and upgrading of community infrastructure items listed below:

- Early years facilities – playgroups, childcare centres and playgrounds;
- Youth facilities – skate parks, purpose built youth centres;
- Senior Facilities – senior centres and aged care day time activities;
- Libraries;
- Community facilities - halls, multipurpose community centres, resource centres;
- Art and culture and performing art facilities; and
- Foreshore and coastal node facilities.

## Guiding Principles

The WA Community Facilities Guidelines (PLAWA Guidelines), the City of Busselton Strategic Community Plan and the SRFS have informed a set of guiding principles for identifying, planning and funding community facilities within the City of Busselton.

**Engagement:** The City will consult and engage with the community.

**Hierarchy of Development:** The key to a thriving network of facilities is the organisation within a hierarchy framework.

**Catering for a Defined Catchment:** Ideally, facilities should be central to a catchment with equitable access and should be central and accessible to the population they intend to serve.

**Need and Demand:** The provision of community infrastructure should be based on sound evidence of need and established priorities, with resources allocated.

**Accessibility:** The City will ensure that people of all abilities have the same opportunities to access the buildings and other facilities of the City of Busselton.

**Multipurpose:** The City will plan, support, and encourage multi-functional and colocated facilities (shared use) where practical to ensure facilities are operating efficiently and at maximum capacity.

**Sustainable Delivery and Management:** Social, economic, and environmental: The City will ensure that facilities are delivered and maintained socially, economically, and environmentally accountable. The City is committed to working in partnership to fund, construct, maintain, renew, and activate facilities to maximise use.

**Timeliness and Flexibility:** Community infrastructure should be planned and provided on time to ensure facilities are available when needed and that facilities can adapt to meet changing community needs over time.

Strategic Alignment

The CIP aligns with State planning policy, the Parks and Leisure Australia WA Guidelines and the City of Busselton Integrated Community Planning Framework. A detailed literature review in Appendix A describes the broader range of documents that have informed the preparation of the CIP. A summary of the key documents is below.

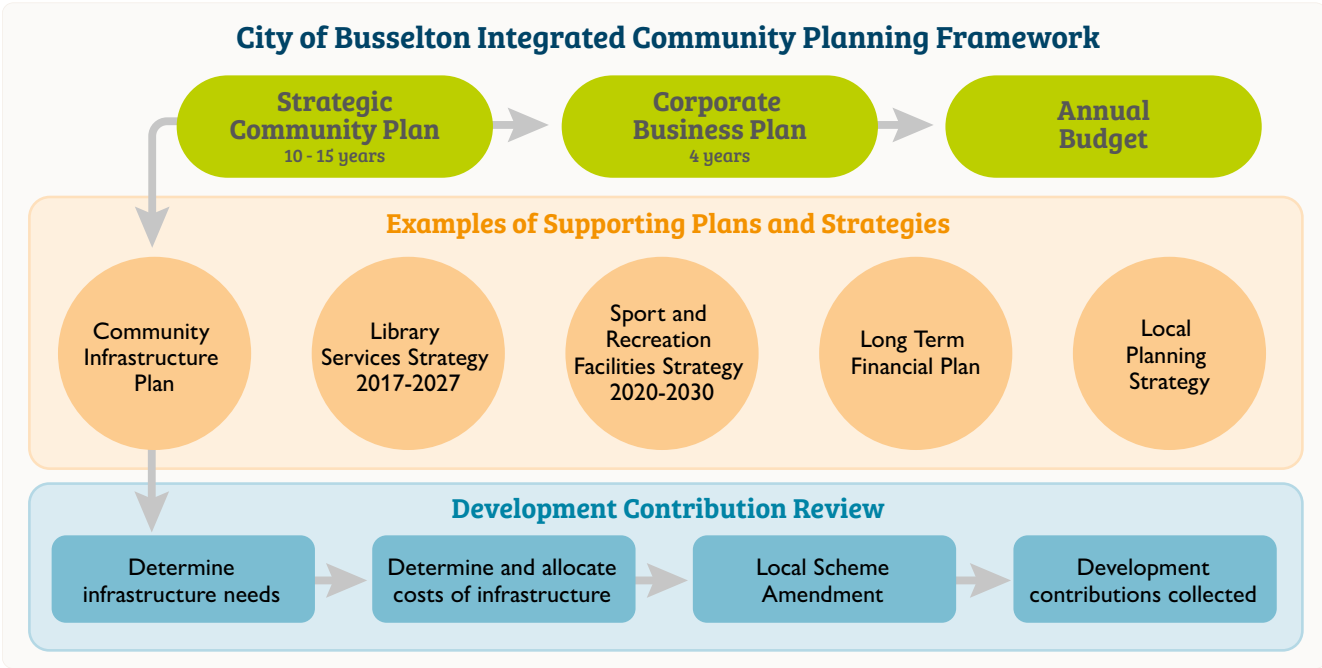
State Planning Policy 3.6 Infrastructure Contributions and Guidelines (SPP 3.6) requires that a local government to implement a DCP by an amendment to the local planning scheme. The preparation of a DCP for community infrastructure is the same as that for development infrastructure. A DCP Report should include:

- a Cost Apportionment Schedule - outlining the methodology by which costs are attributed, proportionate to existing and future growth; and
- a Capital Expenditure Plan - which identifies the capital costs of facilities and the revenue sources (including capital grants) and programs for provision.

However, to require infrastructure contributions for Community Infrastructure items, a local government must also establish a clear strategic framework as justification. In this case, a CIP is required to identify the community facilities required over the life of the DCP (supported by demand analysis and identification of service catchments). A DCP may include consideration of the following community infrastructure items:

1. Local sports, cultural and recreation facilities (at district/local/neighbourhood park levels)
2. Multi-purpose district sports, cultural and recreation facilities and pavilion/building (at district open space level)
3. Multipurpose community buildings and associated basic facilities
4. Library building, and other cultural facilities and buildings and basic facilities
5. Childcare/after school centre buildings and associated basic facilities
6. Other community services and facilities (as determined by SPP 3.6).

Western Australia Guidelines for Community Infrastructure (Parks and Leisure Australia Western Australia (PLAWA July 2020) (the Guidelines) provide definitions and population thresholds for a range of community infrastructure typologies. The Guidelines apply to the Perth and Peel Region and are also recommended to guide regional centres and towns. The Guidelines provision standards form the basis of the needs analysis to gauge the City's supply and demand of facilities.



The City of Busselton Local Planning Strategy recognises the importance of planning for significant community infrastructure and recommends preparing a community infrastructure framework.

The City of Busselton Strategic Community Plan 2021- 2031 (SCP) The 'Lifestyle Aspiration' in the SCP is for 'A place that is relaxed, safe, and friendly with services and facilities that support healthy lifestyles and wellbeing'. The engagement outcomes from the SCP directly influence the CIP recommendations and are summarised in Appendix A (Literature Review) and the section on 'Community Engagement' (page 7). The SCP (2021) actions associated with the lifestyle theme include:

- 2.1 Recognise, respect and support community diversity and cultural heritage.
- 2.2 Work with key partners to facilitate a safe, healthy, and capable community.
- 2.3 Provide well planned sport and recreation facilities to support healthy and active lifestyles.
- 2.4 Establish a performing arts facility for the District.
- 2.5 Facilitate events and cultural experiences that provide social connection.
- 2.6 Provide for youth development through activities, programs, and events.

- 2.7 Advocate for specialist and mental health services within the District, including substance support services.
- 2.8 Plan for and facilitate the development of neighbourhoods that are functional, green, and provide for diverse and affordable housing choices.
- 2.9 Provide accessible and connected pathways and cycleways.
- 2.10 Provide safe local road networks.
- 2.11 Advocate for improved public transport services that allow for the convenient movement of people to and from local destinations.
- 2.12 Provide well-maintained community assets through robust asset management practices.'

The City of Busselton Sport & Recreation Facilities Strategy 2020-2030 is an essential connector between the City's SCP and the allocation of funding and resources toward achieving key community objectives through sport and recreation. The SRFS recommends a total of approximately \$37M toward sport and recreation infrastructure projects. The SRFS presents a hierarchy of regional, district, subdistrict and local facilities based on geographic service catchments for specific sport and recreation facilities.



Project Methodology

The SPP 3.6 Guidelines (WAPC 2021) require the preparation of a CIP to include the following key tasks:

1. Documenting the demographic profile of the existing community

2. Analysing current infrastructure provision and standards

3. Establishing any gaps or excess in current infrastructure provision.

4. Confirming current infrastructure needs in relation to the existing community profile

5. Estimating future development and population growth
6. Projecting any shift in community demographic profile resulting from growth

7. Calculating future infrastructure needs according to future community profile

8. Establishing a list of necessary new or replacement infrastructure.

The project methodology to achieve the SPP 3.6 requirements is indicated in Figure 1. The outcomes of the CIP quantitative and qualitative analysis components are included in Table 1.

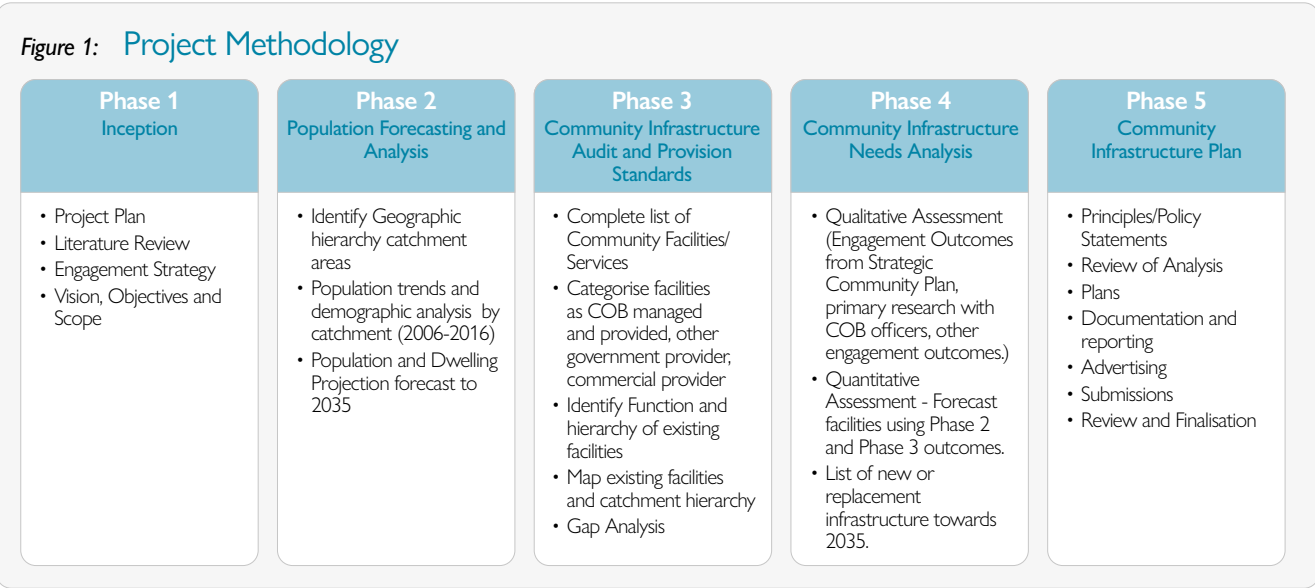


Table 1: Research and Analysis Components of the CIP

ANALYSIS	PROJECT DELIVERABLE	RELEVANT REFERENCE AND DOCUMENTS
Qualitative Analysis	CIP Stakeholder and Engagement Strategy (SES)	A copy of the SES is available from the City of Busselton upon request
	Literature Review	'Strategic Alignment' chapter Appendix A - Literature Review
	Community Engagement Outcomes	'Community Engagement' chapter Appendix A - Literature Review Appendix E- SCP Catalyse survey results.
	City of Busselton Working Group	Emails, meetings, data, review
Quantitative Analysis	Population Forecast	Appendix F - City of Busselton Population Forecast 2020-2035
	Demographic Analyses	'Trends and Analysis' chapter
	Community Infrastructure Audit and Provision Standards	Trends and Analysis' chapter Appendix D - Community Infrastructure Needs Analysis Tables

Community Engagement

Recent and current processes undertaken by the City have involved extensive community engagement that provides up-to-date information supporting the chapter on Community Infrastructure Needs Analysis (see page 18). Community engagement and outcomes are paramount in determining the City's current and future community infrastructure needs.

The community engagement outcomes utilised to inform the Community needs analysis are summarised in the Literature Review at Appendix A and include the following:

- Strategic Community Plan Review
- Sport and Recreation Facilities Strategy
- Dunsborough Precinct Plan
- Shift group notes
- The Place Project

Preparation of City of Busselton Strategic Community Plan (COB 2021) involved several engagement exercises with the Community, and these included:

- Catalyse Survey

Your Say Main Survey

Youth School Survey
- DL Flyer

Ideas Forum

Workshops

The Catalyse Survey called 'Community Score Card 2020' (scorecard) provides excellent data in determining community satisfaction with services and facilities. The scorecard identified priorities and provided a satisfaction benchmark compared to 60+ other WA Councils (See Appendix E). The scorecard was designed and conducted to rate local services, facilities and programs in the

City of Busselton to assist the City in planning to meet community needs. The scorecard further intended to:

- Support a review of the Strategic Community Plan
- Assess performance against objectives and key performance indicators (KPI's) in the SCP
- Determine Community Priorities
- Benchmark performance

Specific services and facilities assessed by the Community in the scorecard directly relate to the CIP, such as playgrounds, libraries, community halls, boat ramps, arts and culture and youth and seniors' facilities. Respondents to the survey generally agreed that, whilst Council has a good understanding of community needs overall, there is room for improvement (with the rating score below the industry average for satisfaction (See Figure 1 in Appendix E).

A series of figures from the scorecard included in Appendix E are summarised in Table 2 and describe community views of the services and facilities described under the CIP. The Community rate the highest performing areas as playgrounds, parks, reserves, public libraries, festivals, and events. Generally, other services described in the CIP receive an average rating of 'okay' or 'good', as indicated in the 'Community Priorities' column, following:

Table 2: Summary of Catalyse Survey by Service Area

SERVICES	SERVICE RATINGS	NEED EVALUATION
Youth	52/100 which is lower than the industry average of 54/100.	Meeting industry high standard requires on going improvement. Currently considered that there is an under provision of Youth Services.
Seniors	61/100 which is higher than the industry average of 55/100.	Meeting industry high standards requires ongoing improvement. Currently considered enough.
Public Libraries	73/100 high is higher than the industry average of 72/100	Industry high is 89/100. Community are happy with library facilities. 96% positively rating.
Community Buildings/Halls	57/100 is lower than the industry average of 60/100	Meeting industry standards requires improvement. Currently considered ok.
Playgrounds, parks and Reserves	74/100 is higher than the industry average of 68/100.	Meeting industry high standard requires improvement. Positivity rating 95%. Community generally happy with facilities.
Boat ramps	62/100 is higher than industry average of 57/100.	Meeting industry standards requires improvement.

Source: Catalyse survey 2021

Geographical Hierarchy

The Community Infrastructure Plan applies to the whole of the municipality of the City of Busselton. The City has developed a service provision hierarchy based on geographic catchments. The service catchments for community infrastructure provision references SPP 3.6 and the PLAWA Guidelines.

The SPP3.6 Guidelines recommend the following catchment population to determine the level of service:

- Regional Facilities service  
75,000 + residents
- District Facilities service  
25,000 – 75,000 residents,
- Local/Neighbourhood catchment service  
5,000- 15,000 residents

Identification of a community infrastructure hierarchy for the City is derived from local knowledge of planning for community facilities. The City utilises the community infrastructure hierarchy classifications at three geographic scales – District, Subdistrict, and Precinct (See Figure 2). Each level requires a different provision of service and type of facility as per the PLAWA Guidelines provision standards and community infrastructure definitions described in Appendix B. Table 3 Geographical Hierarchy Table lists the localities included in each geographic scale.

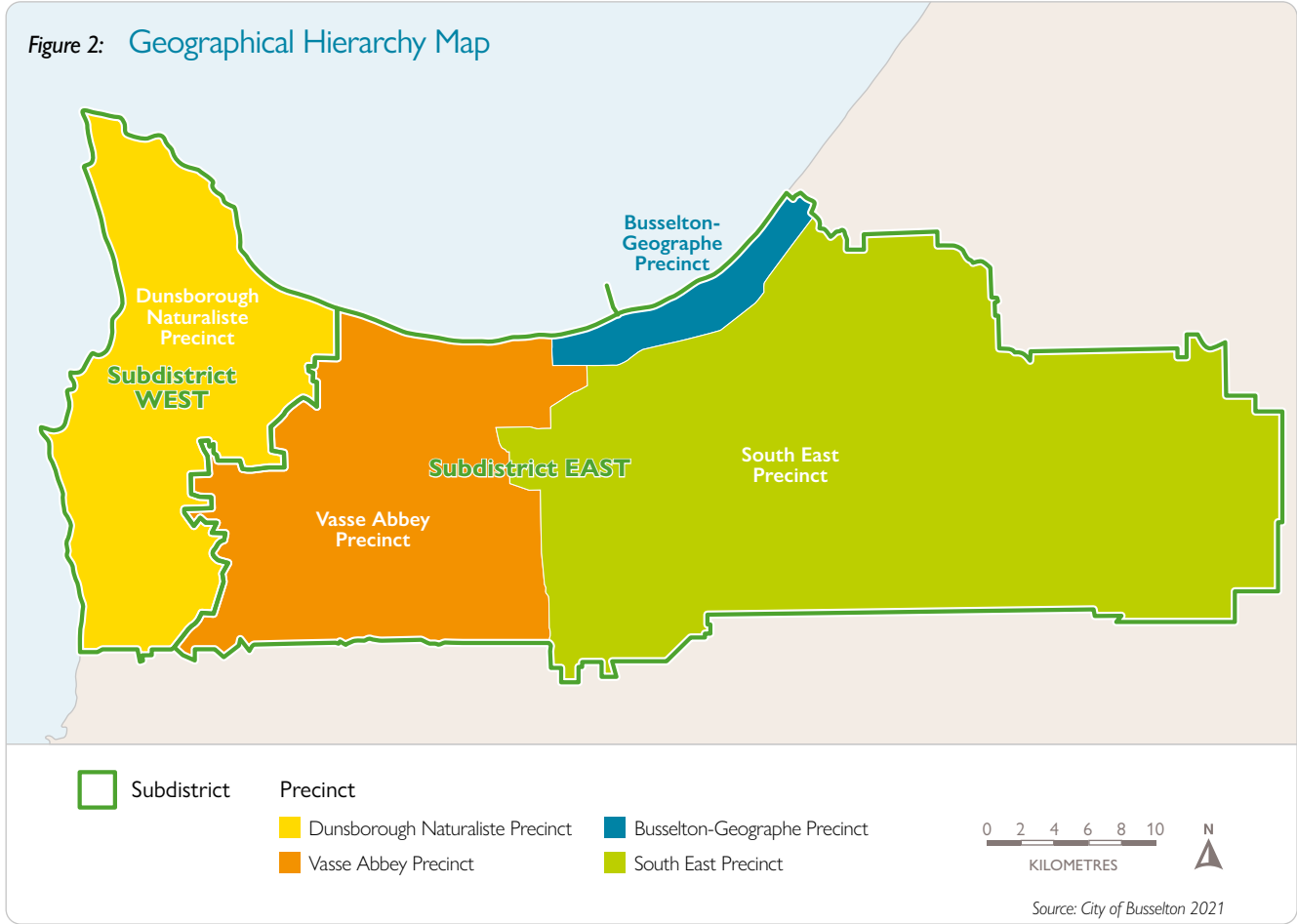


Table 3: Geographical Hierarchy Map

City of Busselton (District)			
Western Subdistrict	Eastern Subdistrict		
Dunsborough/ Naturaliste Precinct	Vasse Abbey Precinct	Busselton Geographe Precinct	South East Precinct
Dunsborough Naturaliste Quedjinup Quindalup Yallingup Yallingup Siding Wilyabrup	Abbey Broadwater Vasse Anniebrook Marybrook Carbanup River Yelverton Metricup Kaloorup Jindong North Jindong Kaloorup Boallia	West Busselton Busselton Geographe Reinscourt Wonnerup	Yalyallup Bovell Ambergate Kalgup Acton Park Chapman Hill Walsall Yoongarillup Sabina River Hithergreen Abba River Ruabon Ludlow Tutanup Yoganup

This hierarchy closely aligns with the City's SRFS. It will seek to replace the existing allocation of precincts and developer contribution areas (DCA's) under the City of Busselton Local Planning Scheme No. 21 (LSP 21) when reviewing the City's developer contributions framework.





# Hierarchy Definitions

A community infrastructure hierarchy is essential in establishing and maintaining the equitable, accessible, and efficient distribution of community facilities within a municipality. An established hierarchy for service provision facilitates the appropriate planning and collocation of facilities to activate existing ‘Community Hubs’.

An explanation of each level of the City of Busselton Community Infrastructure Hierarchy is provided below. Essentially, larger facilities serve a broader population, and smaller infrastructure cater to local needs.

**District** means a facility that services the whole municipality, a higher-order facility that residents will travel to utilise. District facilities may also service users from outside the municipality.

**Population Catchment:**  
25 000 +

**Service:** This infrastructure would generally be planned locally but may be developed through partnerships with State government or land developers. District level infrastructure is typically located in a district community infrastructure hub where people travel to access a range of services in one trip. Infrastructure may attract significant funding from the State government, mainly where the infrastructure services a significant portion of the municipal area and accommodates delivery of key community services.



**Subdistrict** means a facility that services a broader area generally with a car travel time of up to 15 minutes.

**Population Catchment:**  
1:15,000 – 25, 000

**Service:** Subdistrict community infrastructure is typically planned at a local government level and services several localities. This level has been included in the City’s hierarchy to factor in the geographic distance that could be travelled to access a higher-order facility and to justify duplication of a ‘district level’ facility where lower population catchments may exist. Duplication of subdistrict facilities are particularly relevant to support vulnerable user groups who may not have ready access to transport.

**Precinct** means a facility that services the surrounding community. Otherwise referred to as local or neighbourhood facilities generally with a car travel time of fewer than 5 minutes or accessible by walking or cycling.

**Population Catchment:**  
1:5,000- 15,000 people (typically 1: 7,500)

**Service:** Precinct level community infrastructure supports local social, health and support services with links to services provided at district or subdistrict level facilities. Precinct level community infrastructure provides for the immediate neighbourhood. Facilities may include not for profit, commercial, and local government facilities in partnership with land developers and community organisations.

# The Community Facility Framework

Contemporary community facility planning suggests that the typology of a multipurpose facility provides the most advantage to local communities (PLAWA, 2020) and that new community infrastructure must address the changing nature of communities. Based on this model, many local governments work on ‘community hub’ concepts *whereby community facilities are agglomerated together in one area or near each other*. The other concept is a ‘multipurpose community centre’ *with multiple uses to support the local community in a purpose-built facility*.

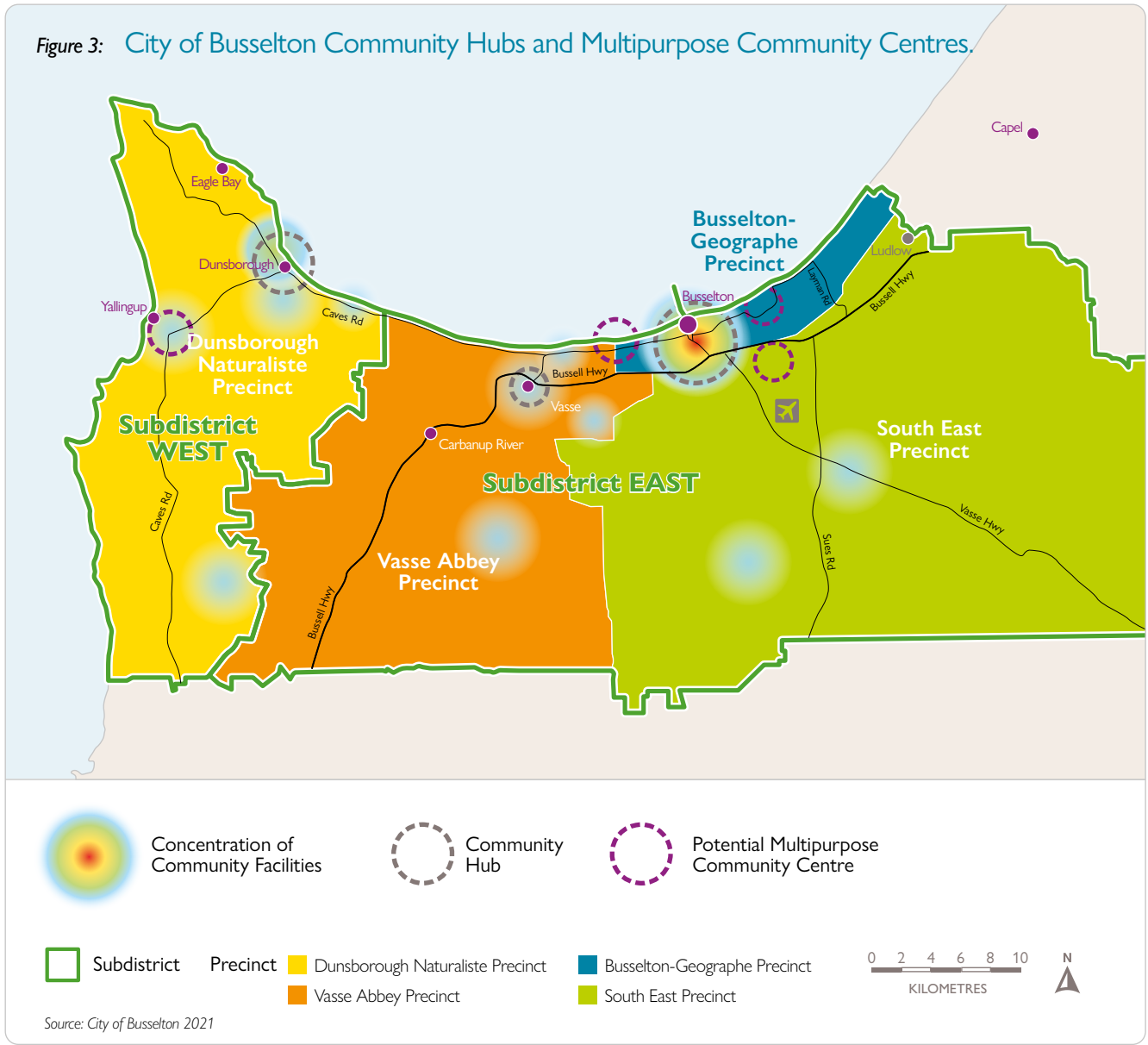
The CIP process identified a Community Facility Framework (CFF) and presents a basis for the City to plan for community infrastructure using the concepts of ‘community hub’ and ‘multipurpose community centre’. The CFF provides criteria to guide the location, size and typology of expanding or new facilities and schematically identifies the potential for collocation with existing facilities and activation of existing places within the City. The City of Busselton Community Hubs aligns with the concentration of existing facilities in the centres, including Busselton, Dunsborough, and Vasse.

In contrast, the general location of proposed multipurpose centres is outlying to the hubs, as indicated in Figure 3. Figure 3 also shows the general location of the City’s existing community infrastructure (see Appendix C for a complete map and list of the City’s existing facilities by geographic hierarchy). The chapter ‘Trends and Analysis’ (page 14) discusses the facilities located within each precinct and provides the key considerations for proposed facilities.

Criteria to guide the location and development of community infrastructure which meet the Guiding Principles of the CIP includes the following:







**Community Hubs**

- Community hubs align with centres and existing services and facilities, identified as Busselton, Vasse, and Dunsborough.
- Community hubs include purpose built subdistrict or district catchment facilities and provide higher-order services.
- Community hubs include district multipurpose community centres e.g., Naturaliste Community Centre, Community Resource Centre, proposed Busselton Performing Arts Centre.
- Community hubs provide the locality where standalone community facilities may attract similar uses (also include commercial, not for profit or private) or may expand to meet the needs as the population increases.
- Community hubs strengthen activation strategies as identified in the City's Strategic Community Plan (2021).
- Community hub distribution means that one of three hubs will be accessible by car for people living in an urban area within a 5–15 minute drive.

**Multipurpose Neighbourhood Centres**

- Multipurpose neighbourhood centres are located in outlying suburbs to community hubs.
- Multipurpose neighbourhood centres are generally no more than 300m<sup>2</sup> and may be retrofit from existing facilities, including shared-use facilities, or developed as a new purpose built facility.
- Multipurpose centres design meets the future and changing community needs in one location and provides an outreach service for early childhood, youth, seniors, and other City services. They may be used by other community groups, state agencies, or not for profit agencies.
- Multipurpose neighbourhood centres are to be located with foreshore facilities, playgrounds, youth play space, or other facilities (eg.schools, shops, sporting fields) in order to contribute to a sense of place.
- A multipurpose neighbourhood centre (or community hub) should be generally accessible within a 5-minute drive, 20-minute walk or 10-minute bike ride within urban areas.





City of Busselton Profile

The City of Busselton recent estimate of population (2020) is forecast to reach around 57,000 by 2035 (See Appendix F).

Overview

The City of Busselton, situated 223km from Perth, Western Australia's Capital city, covers an area of 1,454 square kilometres. The traditional owners are the Wardandi of the Noongar People of the South West. The City of Busselton coastal towns of Busselton, Dunsborough and Yallingup are renowned for providing a relaxed holiday lifestyle and tourist destinations. The City of Busselton has established a reputation for being a fast-growing City. Over recent years the annual growth

rate has been 3.5%, well above the averages for the Capes sub-region (3.3%), the Southwest (2.4%) and Western Australia (2.5%) over the same period. The CIP identifies the entire City of Busselton as the District, with two subdistricts including the West Subdistrict also defined as the Dunsborough Naturaliste Precinct, and the East Subdistrict comprises the Busselton Geopraphe, Vasse Abbey and South East Precincts as indicated in Table 1.

Population

The City of Busselton population is currently estimated to be 40,497 (ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP) 2021) is very close to the 2021 census population result of 40,640 people, and according to *Western Australia Tomorrow No. 11* (WAT11), projections predict reaching a population of around 55,000 by 2030 (WAT Band A). The City of Busselton population increased by approximately 10,000 people from 2008 (28,393 people) to 2018 (38,926 people), representing an annualised growth rate of 3.2%, with an average growth of 1,053 people per annum.

A recent City led population forecast (see Appendix F) predicts a population of approximately 57,249 by 2035. The forecast anticipates an increase of 16,752 people from 2020-2035, averaging an additional 1175 people per annum. Historically the City of Busselton has been known for rapid population growth. The City's population in 1970 was 7000, increasing to 28,649 people in 2006, representing a population an average of

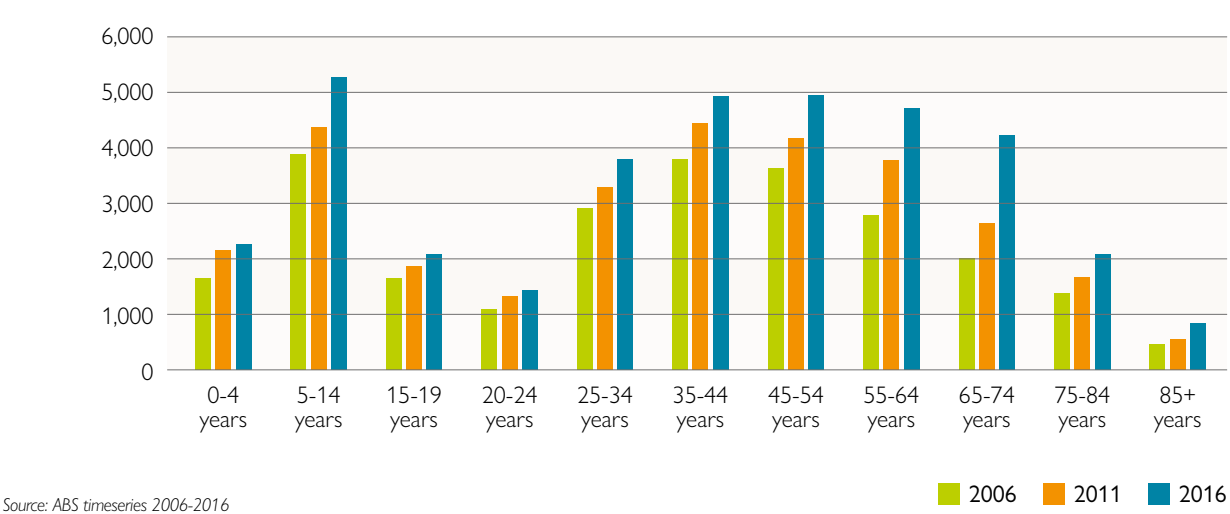


Table 4: Comparison of WAT 11 (Band A) and the City of Busselton 2020 Population Projections

POPULATION PROJECTIONS	2020-21	2024-25	2029-30	2034-35
The City Of Busselton Projection	40497	44653	50,615	57249
WAT 11 A	40648	45732	54,196	63011

Source: WAT11A (WAPC 2010) and Appendix E (COB 2021)

Figure 4: City of Busselton Age Distribution 2006-2016



618 additional people per year. The relatively consistent and high population growth rates have translated into high growth population forecasts. For example, the *Community Facilities Implementation Policy* (Connell Wagner 2008) projected a population target (based on *Western Australia Tomorrow Forecast*, WAPC) of 58,500 by 2021. Given that the population is currently around 40,500, the population growth rates anticipated in 2008 have proven to be far too optimistic.

The *Leeuwin Naturaliste Sub-regional Strategy* (WAPC 2019, as amended) forecasts sufficient residential land stocks in the City to meet population growth in the short, medium and long term. The City of Busselton *Local Planning Strategy* (2019) has provided population projections that provide a high-level framework for allocating land uses toward 25 years. Whilst it is evident that there is the potential to accommodate estimated likely population growth, the rate and timing of such growth will depend on market conditions and global, national, and state population trends, which are changing due to the global pandemic.

The population forecast underpinning the CIP has followed a conservative estimate of population growth to gauge an expected level of facility development. While the WAT11 (Band A) figures provide the lowest projected growth trajectory by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC), the City estimates that

these growth rates may still be optimistic in the context of more recent development trends. Therefore, the City has applied a lower growth rate to predict and plan for community facilities and ultimately anticipate funding requirements based on recent trends.

Employment

According to the 2016 Census (ABS), the key employment sectors in the City include construction, retail trade, health care and social assistance, accommodation and food services, education and training, followed closely by manufacturing, mining and agricultural, forestry and fishing.

Age and Family Structure

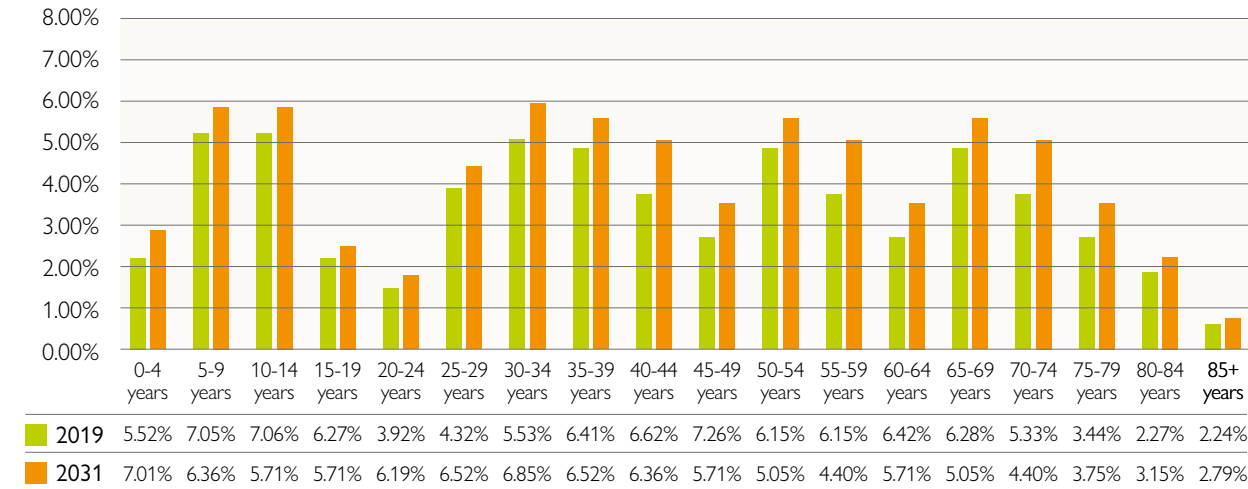
REMPPLAN (Regional Development Australia 2020, RDA) reports that understanding the population by life stage within the City provides valuable insight into the region's requirements for amenity, services, infrastructure, investment and education and employment opportunities. The largest life stage group in the City is 'Working Age (30 to 64 years)', representing 45.8% per cent of the overall population. A review of demographic data from the ABS census periods 2006 – 2016 indicates an increase in the 5-14 age group and a marked increase in the 55-74 age bracket, along with more moderate increases in the 35-54 age groups. These trends indicate a proportionate increase in families and seniors.



Figure 5 forecasts that the City's demographic profile will continue to change toward 2031 with significant increases in the 20 -34 year age groups and 0 – 4 years and the seniors' age group 75 – 84 years (SRFS 2020).

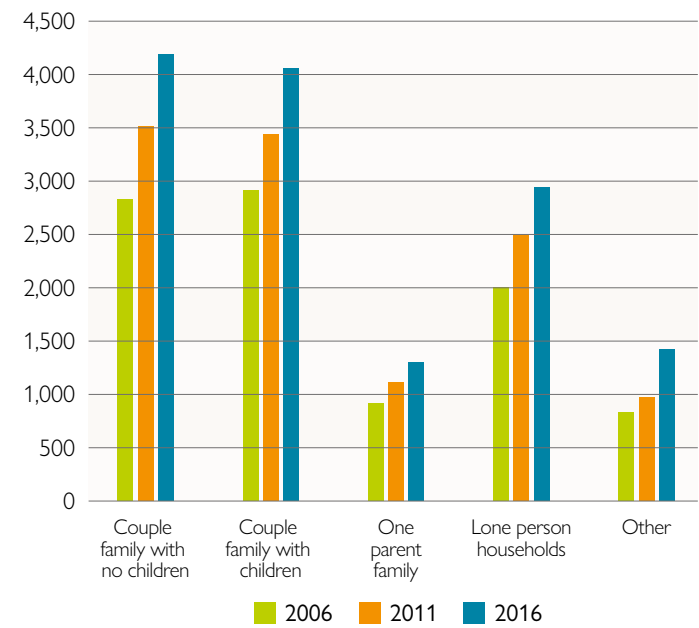
Trend analysis indicates that the household composition is relatively consistent with a slight decrease in the proportion of families with children and an increase in couple households without children.

Figure 5: City of Busselton Age Distribution forecast 2019vs 2031 (SRFS 2020)  
ABS Estimate 2019 vs WA Tomorrow 2031



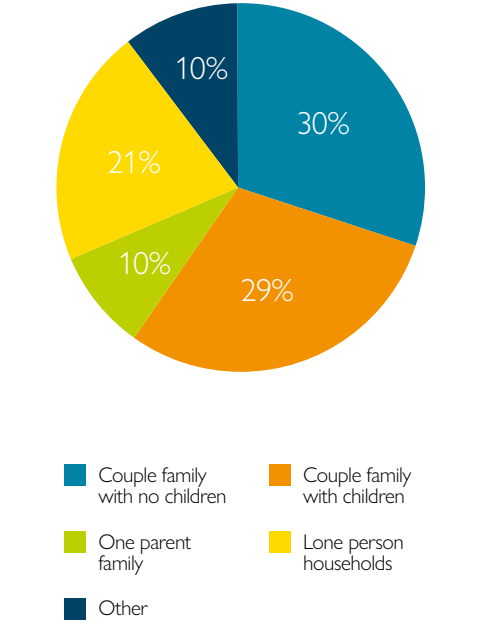
Source: SRFS (COB 2021)

Figure 6: Busselton District 2006-2016 Household Composition



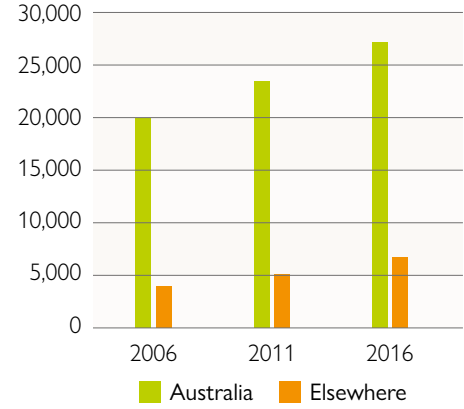
Source: ABS timeseries 2006- 2016

Figure 7: City of Busselton Household Composition 2016



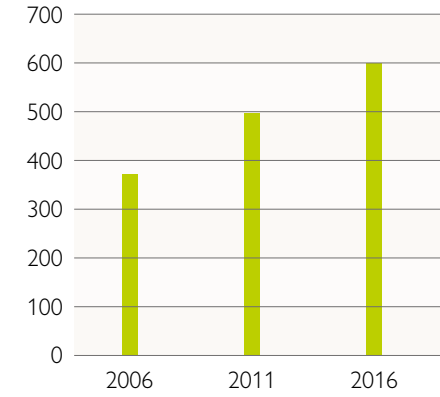
Source: ABS timeseries 2006 -2016

Figure 8: City of Busselton Birthplace 2006-2016



Source: ABS timeseries 2006 -2016

Figure 9: City of Busselton Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Persons 2006-2016



Source: ABS timeseries 2006 -2016

Cultural Diversity

Cultural diversity is essential in the planning and design of community infrastructure. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Persons represented 1.46% of the population in 2006 and increased to 1.62% by 2016. At the 2006

ABS Census, 15% of the population were born overseas. In 2011 the proportion of the population born overseas increased to 18% and 23% by 2016. Most people born overseas are from the United Kingdom, followed by New Zealand and South Africa.





City of Busselton Community Infrastructure Need Analysis

A map showing the location of existing community infrastructure considered in the preparation of the CIP is included in Appendix C. Using provision standards enables the City to identify service gaps and ensure that community facility provision within the District is adequate.

The provision standards in the CIP derive from the PLAWA Community Facility Guidelines (2020), which provides definitions of each type of community facility and the intended population service catchment (Appendix B). Table 5 lists the 'Community Facilities Provision Standards' relevant to the City of Busselton for each geographic level in the prescribed hierarchy.

The 'Precincts' chapter (page 26) describes the existing facilities, population and demographic trends and existing and proposed community infrastructure needs in detail at for each precinct.

A quantitative assessment utilising the 'Geographical Hierarchy' and 'Facility Standards and Provisions' determined the current level of service and supply based on the existing population. Applying the standards to the predicted population also determines potential demand for the categorised facilities. This quantitative analysis provided the basis for the needs analysis in the Community Infrastructure Needs Analysis chapter (page 18) and the data tables are included in Appendix D.

The following discussion provides the quantitative and qualitative research outcomes for each community

Table 5: Community Facility Provision Standards

GEOGRAPHIC LEVEL	SERVICE	PROVISION STANDARD (POPULATION)
District 25 000+ population	Community and Performing Arts	1:50,000 - 150,000
	Boating Facilities	N/A
	Arts and Cultural Centre	1:50,000 - 100,000
Sub-District 15,000-25,000 pop	Multipurpose District Community Centre	1:15,000- 25,000
	District Youth Centre	1:20,000 – 30,000
	District Skate Park (Youth Space)	1:10,000-25,000
	District Seniors Centre	1:20,000-30,000
	Multifunction Branch Library	1:20,000 –50,000
	District Play Space	1:8000 to 10:000
Precinct 5,000-15,0000 pop	Multipurpose Community Centre (Neighbourhood)	1:7,500
	Neighbourhood Skate Park (Youth Space)	1:5,000 -10,000
	Neighbourhood Play Space	1:2000
	Early Childhood Centre	1: 4,000 - 6,000
	Playgroup	1: 4,000 - 6,000
	Outside School hours care	1: 4,000 - 6,000
	Occasional Care	1: 12,000-15,000

Source: PLAWA 2020

facility item assessed. The content primarily provides a narrative of the outcomes of the forecast data tables included in Appendix D. The definitions quoted for each facility type are sourced from PLAWA Guidelines.

Community and Performing Arts

*'Centres for the purpose of undertaking dance, music, opera, drama, magic, spoken word and circus arts. They can be performance-based (to an audience) or for the purposes of learning and development.'*

The Weld Theatre currently services the City's performing arts. The City does not currently have access to a multipurpose district level community and performing arts centre as defined under the PLAWA Guidelines. The forecast identifies the need for one district level community and performing arts centre to cater to a population of 50,000- 150,000 to be constructed between 2021 and 2026. This simple ratio supports the City of Busselton's previous work with the community regarding the BPAC concept and therefore forms part of the Community Infrastructure List (CIL) 2021-2035. The proposed Busselton Performing Arts Centre (BPAC) approved for development by Council during the preparation of the CIP will incorporate the Weld Theatre and meet the identified need for a district level community and performing arts facility beyond 2035.

Boating Facilities and Coastal Recreation Nodes

Coastal foreshore and associated boating facilities cater for a significant portion of recreational needs for the City of Busselton Community. The City is currently undertaking a needs study to identify additional regional or district level boating facilities needed in order to receive a Recreational Boating Facilities Scheme (RBFS) grant. This study has resolved the need for an additional regional boating facility; however, the associated community and user group engagement has not been completed. Therefore, the demand analysis and estimated costs are not available for inclusion in the CIP.

The City has identified additional facilities and upgrades at several coastal nodes under its 'Coastal Nodes Priority Projects'. These items have been included in Table 9 (Forecast Facilities) where the pressure for use is forecast to increase with population growth. These projects

are district level facilities given that these locations attract users from diverse locations across the District and Region. This facility item is not included under the PLAWA Guidelines and therefore, these items have not been assessed in the same manner as the other facilities. However, the CIP has been included to enable future consideration under the City's Developer Contributions Framework.

Arts and Cultural Centre

*'For learning, exhibiting and developing community arts and cultural activities. Population Catchment 50,000-100,000 integrated within a district centre.'*

The Art Geo precinct meets the district art and cultural centre definition, given the group of buildings and its multipurpose function. The analysis suggests that the provision is adequate for the City however, according to the forecast may require review for expansion or additional facilities by 2035. The Art Geo precinct is incorporated into the BPAC design, and therefore, this integrated development will support the arts and cultural centre needs for the term of the CIP.

District Multifunction Branch Library

*'Various configurations of library space, which may include student study lounge, community meeting and activity space, education-related community office space, toy library, community gallery/display space to meet diverse community hub, activity and learning needs. 1:20,000-50,000 (District)'*

The City's libraries are in the Busselton Central Business District (CBD) and Dunsborough at the Naturaliste Community Centre (NCC). The Guidelines assessment indicates the number of library facilities are currently adequately supplied, aligning with the positive community engagement rating under the SCP. According to the forecast, the provision of an additional district library facility should be considered by 2035. This additional service is recommended to be located in the East Subdistrict and based on catchment analysis to be located within the Vasse Abbey Precinct.

The Guidelines assessment describes the number of facilities required for the population; however, it does



not detail floor space or the typology for a library. The latter must be addressed on a case by case basis by the City of Busselton. The City takes guidance from the Australian Library and Information Service Association (ALIA). Assessment under the ALIA standards indicates that the Dunsborough Library provides 50% of the floor space capacity required for the facility. Section 4.3 of the Library Services Strategy states that based on this assessment and the population forecasts for Dunsborough and Busselton should be doubled in size. Dunsborough library will need to expand within the next 10 years (medium term) as it is already insufficient to service the existing catchment and Busselton within the next 10 to 20 years (longer term). Consideration may include connecting the Busselton library to the CRC to create opportunities for better use of space, removal of duplicate facilities such as ablutions and kitchens and greater activation and cross population of services.

The City's Library Services Strategy (LSS) also indicates that the Dunsborough library service needs immediate

review to meet the current and future demand for the Dunsborough Sub-District'. Goal 3 of the LSS also requires that the libraries 'Provide spaces for learning, work, play, knowledge exchange and relaxation' and states that the City 'Consider expansion of or a purpose built new library and service development for Dunsborough to cater for growth, separate the needs of children, from those of study, work, research and relaxation' also aligns with priorities under the City's Sport and Recreation Facilities Strategy (SRFS).

The review of the library needs across the City indicates that the operation and servicing of existing library facilities need to hone in on the relevant user groups. Preliminary gap analysis reveals that the greatest need for provision under the library service includes early childhood, support for distance learning, and an e-business hub. The interest is in collaborating future library services with youth services in Dunsborough may influence its location.



The City will establish a community reference group to support finalising the library needs assessment. A further detailed assessment of the City of Busselton library services will proceed in 2022. The desired project outcomes and key deliverables include:

- To deliver a library building that services the needs of a growing Dunsborough population and:
- Is well designed, fit for purpose and engages with all sectors of the community.
- Offers improved services to the user.
- Incorporates the latest technology to assist with the delivery of services and programs.
- Supports the City of Busselton organisational objectives.
- Is cost-effective.
- With potential opportunities for Co-location with other community services

Given the above, additional library facilities for Dunsborough and Vasse form items on the CIL 2021-2035 (Table 9).

### District Youth Centre

*'A centre providing leisure activities and advisory support for young people. To provide space for youth working, employment training programs, drop-in areas, formal areas and outreach programs. 1:20,000- 30,000 (District)'*

According to the forecast analysis, there is currently an undersupply of Youth Centre space across the District. Based on the ratios assessed, the Busselton Youth Centre serves the needs of the Busselton Geopraphe population catchment rather than the entire municipality. The assessment indicates that there will be a need for an additional youth centre in the East Subdistrict by 2026. Whilst the precinct analysis isn't used to determine the level of service required at a district level, it indicates the demand for youth services in the Vasse Abbey Precinct and South East Precinct will increase. There is no dedicated youth facility in the West Subdistrict. Community engagement outcomes indicate a lower satisfaction rate indicating an undersupply of youth facilities and growing demand in this area. The forecast analysis in Appendix D reveals that a purpose-built district youth centre will need to be established in the West Subdistrict to meet youth needs adequately by 2031.

The Community Infrastructure List proposes to cater to Youth Services by adding the Naturaliste Youth Centre and expanding the Busselton Youth Centre. Provision of Youth Services also relates to the discussion of Multifunction Library services and Multipurpose Community Centres (Neighbourhood).

### District Seniors Centre and Aged Day Care

*'A place where older adults can congregate to fulfil many of their social, physical, emotional and intellectual needs. Seniors activity should be part of an integrated service offering within a community hub.' 1:20,000-30,000 for District Facility (dependent on ageing demographic)*

*'Aged Daycare provides HACC eligible people and other aged members of the community in need of companionship with an opportunity to participate in a range of social and recreational activities in a stimulating and safe environment. The service is principally available to frail aged people with disabilities who are socially isolated aged individuals. It is defined as a community facility with regular operating hours and staff that provide a broad spectrum of health, social, nutritional and education services and recreational activities for older persons. 1:30,000-40,000'*

The City's District Seniors Centre in the Busselton CBD, services the East Subdistrict. The Dunsborough District Country Club (DDCC) caters for senior activities in the West Subdistrict. Therefore, the forecast assessment recognises two facilities currently catering for seniors until 2031, by which time there will need to be another district senior centre in the East Subdistrict. The West Subdistrict will need to formally secure a senior centre and expand to provide a district-level facility to provide adequate senior services in the meantime. Priority three of the SRFS recommends the City partner with the DDCC (Dunsborough District Country Club) to maximise opportunities for the site. The inclusion of a district senior facility for Dunsborough also supports the forecast outcomes and recommendations under the SRFS.

Aged daycare services are suitably catered for (by centre ratio) in the long term. Cape Care facilities and National Lifestyle Village accommodate projected needs post 2031 through lifestyle villages.





### Play Space

*'A developed component within an area of public open space or building for play. Generally designed for children aged 6 months - 12 years of age.'*

The play space analysis considered all existing public open spaces with playground facilities within the City. The facilities assessed using the Guidelines describe the hierarchy of playgrounds as supporting regional, district or neighbourhood users. The City's list of playground facilities categorised and analysed under the Guidelines in Appendix D (Table 6) indicate that playgrounds meet supply requirements for the term of the CIP. This analysis supports recent community engagement outcomes, particularly under the SCP which identified playgrounds as receiving higher than the industry average and a high positivity rating.

There are four parks in Busselton servicing the district catchment also defined also as 'destination parks' (providing extended play and tourist attraction with toilet facilities and bbq facilities) located on the foreshore and associated with sporting areas. This analysis addresses the number of playgrounds rather than access to playgrounds within neighbourhoods or the equipment's lifecycle. These details will be assessed on a case-by-case basis with the community. WAPC policy requires access to public open space for all residents within 400m or (ped shed) of their residence. Other than the direction

in the Guidelines (PLAWA 2020) there is no specific requirement for establishing play spaces in WAPC policy. Playground development is generally driven by the developer, community or local government. While the guidelines suggest ample playground provision in the City, a strategic review of play space function and location may be achieved in context of the preparation of a public open space strategy.

### Skate Park or Youth Play Space

*'Formal skate park facility generally within established public open space.'*

In recent years skate parks have been identified as space catering for youth. The previous *Community Facilities Implementation Policy Review* (Connell Wagner) identified a 'Youth Recreation Area'. The previous study recommended the development of youth recreation areas as skate parks and beach facilities, which resulted in the development of the Busselton foreshore Skate Park and the Dunsborough Skate Park. Historically the City provided cricket nets and half basketball courts for youth within public open space reserves.

While the community generally indicates a positive rating for playgrounds, youth facilities are considered a high priority for improvement. The PLAWA Guidelines provide population thresholds for 'Skate Park' facilities at a regional, district and neighbourhood level. The analysis

in Appendix D (Table 7) adopted the district and neighbourhood population thresholds. The population threshold for district skate parks is 10,000 – 50,000. To ascertain the adequacy of the facility the greater threshold (50,000) is applied.

The Busselton Foreshore facility operates as a regional skate park so far as it accommodates users from a catchment far greater than the City of Busselton; however, for this analysis, it has been assessed as a District Skate Park facility. The Busselton Foreshore Skate Park adequately services the East Subdistrict; however, the analysis forecasts that an additional district youth skate park is needed between 2026- 2031, and the CIL recommends this provision in the Vasse Abbey precinct. The West Subdistrict is adequately serviced via the Dunsborough Skate Park at a district level.

The neighbourhood skate park assessment reveals that some areas are only adequately supplied or undersupplied. The Vasse Abbey Precinct requires a space currently, with two additional spaces required by 2035. The analysis suggests that an additional neighbourhood skate park be provided in the Busselton Geographe Precinct in the immediate future, with a further additional space considered by 2035. The South East Precinct is currently undersupplied for a skate park, with another 1-2 spaces predicted to be needed before 2035.

Complimentary facilities for youth are identified through this analysis and the SCP survey outcomes as an area for improvement. The CIL includes three additional skate parks comprising one district and two neighbourhood skate parks. It is acknowledged that these proposed items may not address all gaps and forecasts for youth play spaces suggested at the lower catchment threshold. However, this assessment hasn't captured existing cricket nets and half basketball courts which have an ongoing role in supporting informal youth recreation. While this form of recreation may not meet contemporary standards, there is potential to upgrade these facilities to bridge any undersupply. The CIL recommendations and associated costs refer to Skate Parks; however, to enable flexibility in the final design, these may be termed a youth play space and be developed to provide facilities most suited to the community need. Skate park or youth play space facilities are to be collocated with sporting or foreshore facilities, community hubs or multipurpose community centres.

### Outside School Hours Care

*'Outside School, Hours Care (OSHC) services provide care before and or after school and or during vacation. Time. Some services may also provide care on a public free day during school term. Not-for-profit and for-profit providers may operate OSHC services or be incorporated within a school' (The Guidelines).'*

The assessment shows a marked undersupply of OSHC provided by the City for Vacation Care. This assessment didn't review other programs run by schools after hours during term, or private services that run OSHC programs through school holidays. However, the forecast reveals a high demand and low supply level indicates that OSHC needs improvement and to increase services and the population citywide.

The vacation care program in the West Subdistrict is currently in high demand despite increasing from 39 places to 65 places in 2021. Programs can be run from the Sports Centres, Youth Centres, multipurpose community facilities and therefore purpose-built centres or additional centres are not required. Reference to OSHC is made in recommendations for multipurpose community centres.





Child Care Centre

*‘Centre for Care of children in early stage of growth/development. Normally by private sector providers, although some local governments invest in facilities, particularly where their commercial viability is questionable.’*

Childcare facilities are well supplied throughout the City of Busselton. The majority of centres are privately owned and managed either through purpose built child care centres, kindergartens or home based child care. The West Subdistrict is well provisioned, with additional centres possibly being needed by 2026. Overall, the East Subdistrict is well serviced with additional centres also likely by 2026. The majority of childcare centres for the District are located in the Busselton Geographe Precinct and is well catered for into the long term. Because of the adequacy of supply, this assessment has not provided data on the number and range of alternative childcare services available, such as three year old kindergarten programs or home based childcare services, which also provide an important level of support for this sector.

Occasional Care

*Occasional Care Centre (OCC) or Crèche is a centre based short term form of Child Care. OCC is generally operated out of long daycare facilities, usually by private sector providers’.*

The assessment indicates that the service is undersupplied, although family day care options haven't been assessed in the forecast. There seems to be a lack of this form of care with a growing demand, particularly in the East Subdistrict.

Playgroups

*‘Diverse activities for child carers which include baby groups and first-time parents, toddlers playgroups, three to four-year-old Playgroups, fathers groups, children with a disability, grandparent groups, home playgroups and supported playgroups. Integrated within schools, neighbourhood or district community centres’*

Playgroups are well supplied throughout the District with a mix of City supplied and school or church-based playgroups. Additional Playgroups (1-2) will be required in each of the precincts in the East Subdistrict in the medium to long term. The West Subdistrict catered for playgroups into the longer term.

Multipurpose Community Centre

*‘Multi-functional building or group of public buildings for the social, cultural and educational activities of a neighbourhood or entire community. (District Community Centre)*

*‘Small local meeting rooms and activity spaces that can be used by local organisations for activities such as dance fitness and outreach work. Various gross floor area configurations of approximately 300 m2 to service the immediate community. (Local community centre)*

The Guidelines refer to multi-functional facilities, whereas the State Planning Policy 3.6 refers to multipurpose facilities. This discussion will adopt the SPP3.6 terminology of ‘multipurpose’ for consistency. The Guidelines state that when developing new community facilities in new or regenerated areas, opportunities may be explored to include health, education, social, sports, leisure, parks and green spaces, and cultural facilities. General principles which support multipurpose buildings and hubs include:

- Collocation
- Service integration
- Flexibility of use
- Social connectivity
- Design
- Accessibility
- Multiple criteria performance

Contemporary community facility planning suggests that the typology of a multipurpose facility provides the most advantage to local communities and that new community infrastructure must address the changing nature of communities. Based on this model, many local governments work on concepts of *community hubs* whereby community facilities are agglomerated together in one area or near each other. The other concept is a *multipurpose community centre* with multiple uses to support the local community in a purpose-built facility. The Guidelines state that the design process needs to deliver flexible and adaptable facilities to meet the need of a range of users and demographic groups.

The analysis initially categorised all general purpose community spaces, including church, not-for-profit, and City assets, into meeting the floorspace criteria of a



local (less than 300m2) or district community centre (approximately 900m2). The result identified ample community centres spaces for the City. The assessment then considered City facilities regarding their function, operation, and ability to meet the general principles of the CIP, particularly in providing ‘Shared use, Multipurpose, Accessible and Sustainable Facilities.’

Table 12 in Appendix D provides a summary of an assessment of the City's facilities, which reflects officer advice and previous Council reporting on the City Community Halls. The final column in Table 12 refers to the Community Facility Framework (CFF), and is included to highlight where the facility met the CFF criteria. The CFF was developed in response to the community infrastructure assessment and provides the locational criteria for the development of a ‘multipurpose neighbourhood community centre’ and which facilities form part of a ‘Community hub’ in the Busselton and Dunsborough and Vasse centres. The Community Facility Framework chapter details these concepts. The facilities which currently meet the multipurpose neighbourhood community centre criteria include Eagle Bay, Churchill Park, Yallingup, Dunsborough and Vasse Halls. The ‘People Place’ in Kent Street, Busselton is an important facility which meets the multipurpose community centre criteria. Whilst the People Place is not a City facility it provides an important role and example model for future multipurpose neighbourhood centres. Table 12 identifies that Art Geo and the Naturaliste Community Centre meet the criteria of a multipurpose centre (District).

The analysis reveals multipurpose neighbourhood centres are needed in the short term, and progressively in the medium and longer term as populations increase to support precinct catchments. The multipurpose neighbourhood centres provide space for community outreach for youth, families and seniors services recognised in the community needs analysis as deficient in the outlying areas (i.e. Vasse, Yalyalup, and East Busselton/Geographe). The forecast outcomes for multipurpose community centres are included in Table 13 (district community centre) and Table 14 (neighbourhood) resulting in the following recommendations for additional facilities to be included in the CIL.

Additional multipurpose district community centre facilities:

1. Expansion of the NCC to meet criteria of a district multifunction community centre.
2. Busselton Performing Arts Centre is expected to meet medium to long term demand for additional multipurpose district centre facilities (refer Page 32).
3. Vasse Multipurpose District Centre (collocate with Sports Pavillion) (short term)

Additional Multipurpose Community Facility:

1. Vasse Abbey Precinct (Broadwater)
2. Central Geographe (Willmot Park/Geographe)
3. South East Precinct (Yalyalup)

Precinct Profiles

The following sections provide a snapshot of the population forecasts and historical demographic information for each geographical area of the facilities hierarchy. The section also detail the outcomes of the community infrastructure analysis by precinct :

- Dunsborough Naturaliste Precinct (West Subdistrict)
- Busselton Geographe Precinct
- Vasse Abbey Precinct
- South East Precinct

Figure 10 below provides a comparison of demographic trends by geographical hierarchy area. The data indicates that the highest growth rates consistently across all

demographics occurred in the Vasse Abbey Precinct, with particular emphasis on couple families with children. The Busselton Geographe Precinct saw a spike in the senior's

Dunsborough Naturaliste Precinct (West Subdistrict)

The Dunsborough Naturaliste Precinct (West Subdistrict) includes the Leeuwin Naturaliste Ridge between Quindalup and Wilyabrup. The majority of the population reside in Dunsborough, Eagle Bay, Yallingup, and Commonage rural residential areas. The residents within the surrounding rural localities generally travel to towns within the precinct for daily and weekly services. The catchment serves subdistrict and local (precinct) order services.

Population and Demographics Snapshot

The Dunsborough Naturaliste Precinct (West Subdistrict) population was approximately 8,716 in 2016 (ABS 2016), with the estimated resident population in 2021 being approximately 9,846, as indicated in Table 6. The population is forecast to experience a growth of 4,195 by 2035 (Appendix F), representing an average growth of 280 people per annum. Recent trend analysis predicts an average development of 145 dwellings per year.

The age distribution (See Figure 11) reflects the overall

District trends, except for a slight decline in the 15-24 age groups populations. The household composition trends indicate a consistent increase in the proportion of household types (Figure 12). Overall the percentage representation of household types (see Figure 13) is similar to the District, with the noticeable shift being a lower percentage of lone households. Most households are couples with children, reflecting the high proportion of the 35-44 and 5-14 age groups. A marked increase in the 65-74 age group may reflect the high number of couple families without children and an increase in lone households.

Community Infrastructure Assessment

The West Subdistrict includes a range of community, church, not-for-profit, and City facilities. Figure 14 identifies the Dunsborough Naturaliste precinct existing facilities. Except for the Yallingup, Eagle Bay and Wilyabrup Halls, the Subdistrict level facilities are primarily within and around the Dunsborough townsite.

The Community Needs analysis indicates that community infrastructure is well established in the Dunsborough Naturaliste Precinct (West Subdistrict)

Table 6: West Subdistrict Forecast Population and Dwellings 2020 - 2035

POPULATION PROJECTIONS	2020-21	2024-25	2029-30	2034-35
Population	9638	10628	12046	13625
Dwellings	125	136	151	168

Source: City of Busselton Population Forecast (Appendix E COB 2021)

Figure 10: Percentage of Population by Age Groups in Precincts from 2006-2016

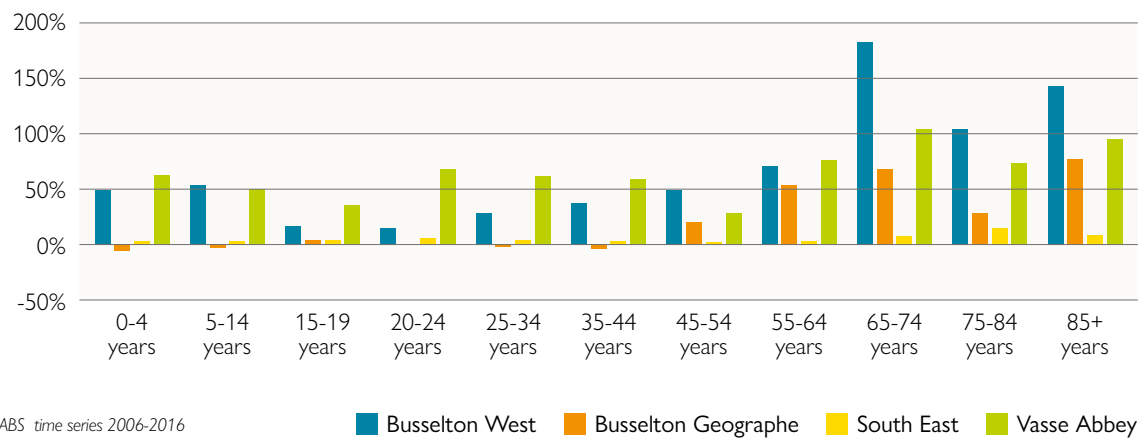


Figure 11: West Subdistrict Age Distribution 2006-2016

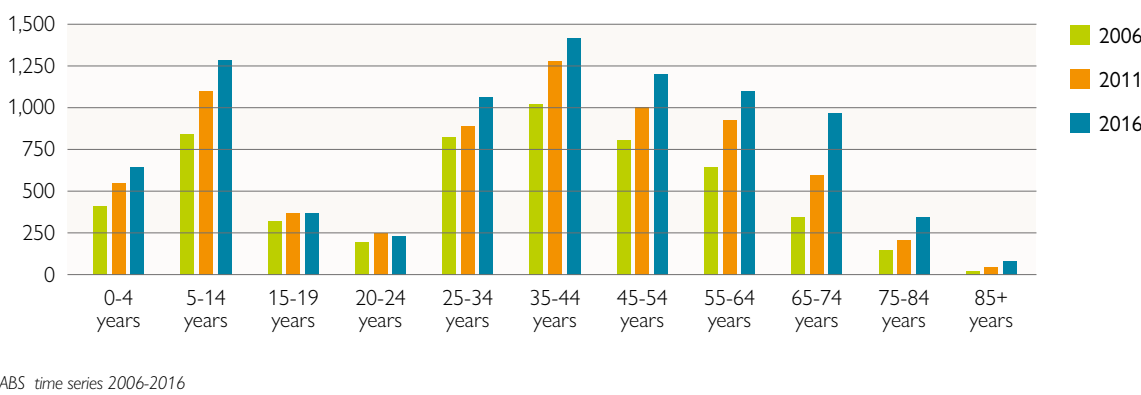
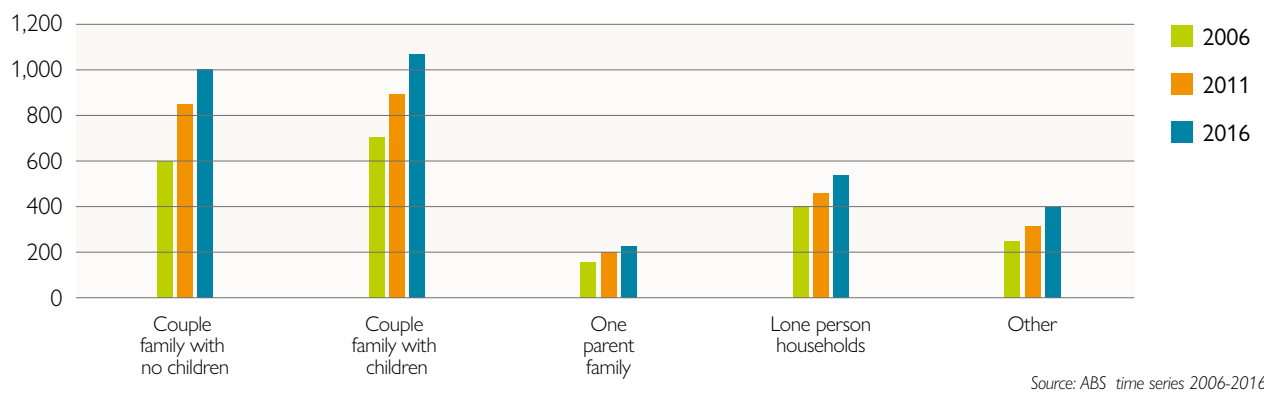


Figure 12: West Subdistrict Household Composition 2006-2016





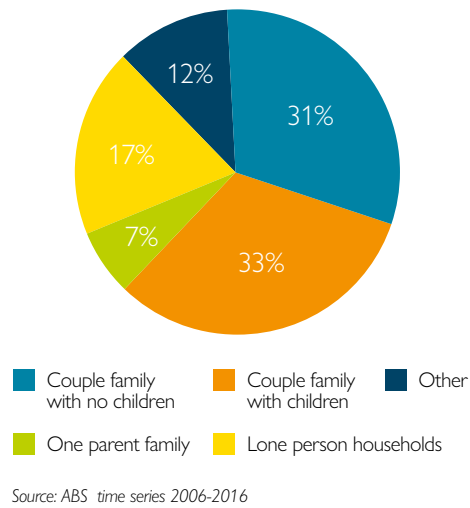
except for youth facilities. The analysis also reveals that whilst community facilities are well established, continued development and ongoing growth in all demographics will place additional pressure on existing facilities and create demand for new facilities or relocation of facilities. The highest growth is forecast in the early childhood and senior age groups, placing pressure across all facility types. Along with additional youth facilities in the short term, the City will see a demand for expansion of the library, seniors, and multipurpose community facilities.

There is no dedicated youth facility in the West Subdistrict. The forecast analysis reveals that a district youth centre will need to be established in the West Subdistrict to meet youth needs adequately by 2031. Community engagement outcomes indicate an undersupply of youth facilities and growing demand. The scorecard outcomes (Appendix E) indicate a low community satisfaction rate regarding youth services, facilities, and events, particularly in the Dunsborough area.

According to the forecast analysis, the West Subdistrict will need to formally secure a senior centre and expand to provide a district-level Senior services. The SRFS Priority 3 recommendation states that 'The City partner with the Dunsborough District Country Club (DDCC) to maximise opportunities for the site.' Currently, the DDCC caters for senior activities in the West Subdistrict.

While community satisfaction is high, and library facilities seem to meet the short-term requirement the Citys

Figure 13: West Subdistrict Household Composition 2016

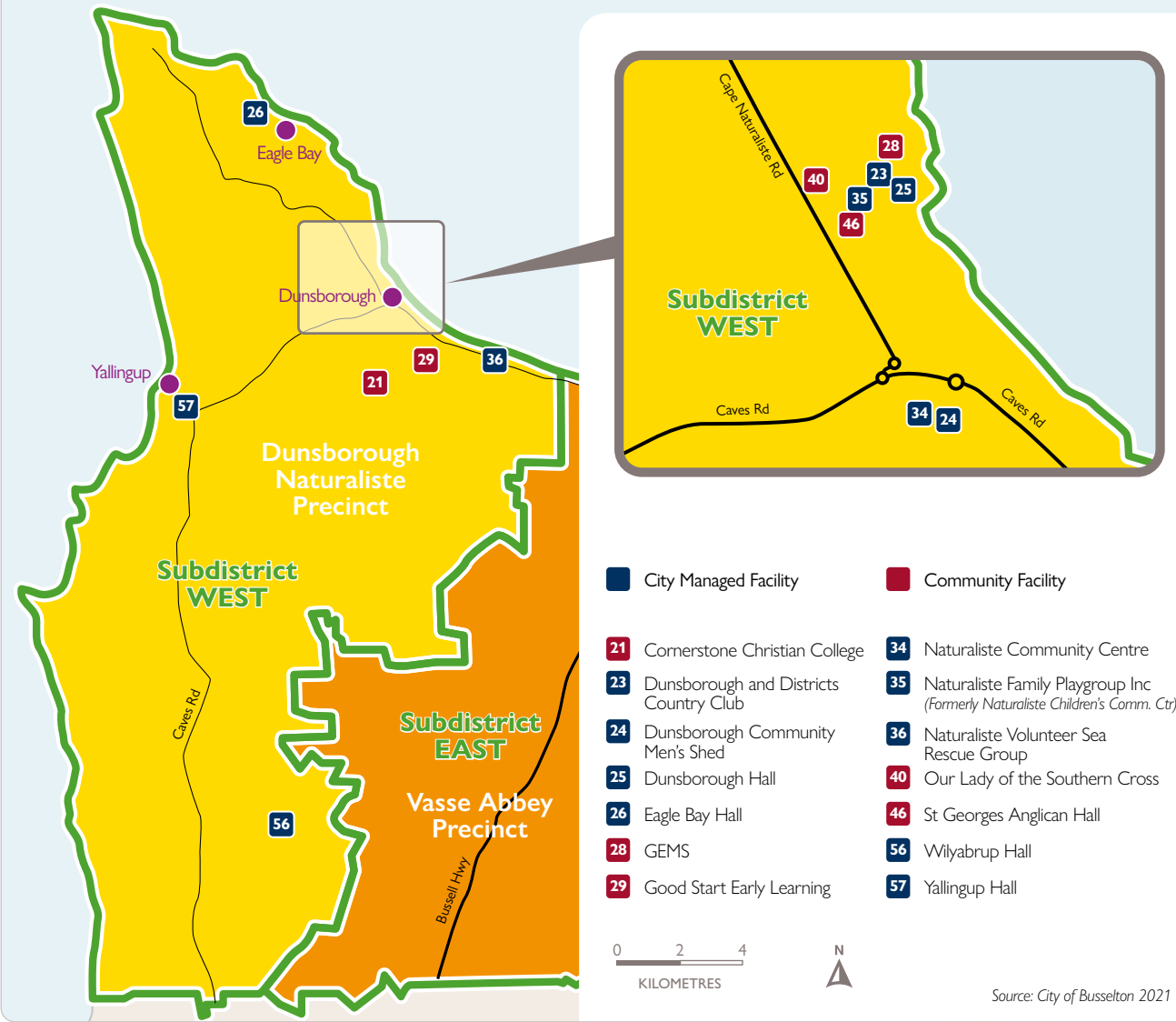


Library Services Study states the Dunsborough library service will need to double in the short – medium term. The SRFS KA3 Action Plan Priority 2 recommendation relating to the Masterplan for the Dunsborough Playing Fields and the NCC also refers to the potential to investigate relocation of the Dunsborough Library.

The NCC is classed as a district multipurpose centre with no additional centres identified as necessary toward 2035. However, due to the competing demands for the NCC space, the CIP recommends that the NCC expand to maintain a dedicated district multipurpose community centre in Dunsborough.



Figure 14: West Subdistrict (Dunsborough Naturaliste Precinct) Community Facilities 2021



Key Considerations

1. Develop a district youth facility in the short term (2022 – 2026) to meet community expectations and forecast population.
2. Provision of a dedicated district seniors centre. Support the SRFS recommendation to consider the Dunsborough District Country Club facilities and site for the development or expansion.
3. Expand the Naturaliste Community Centre (NCC) to cater to a multipurpose district community centre in short to medium term (2023-2026).
4. Duplicate the library facilities at the NCC or relocate to provide an adequate district multifunction library in the short - medium term (2025-2031).
5. Yallingup and Eagle Bay Hall are classified as multipurpose neighbourhood community centres.
6. Upgrade coastal recreation nodes and amenities at Naturaliste Marine Rescue, Morgan Street, Dunsborough Yacht Club, and Bay view crescent

Busselton Geographe Precinct

Although spatially the smallest precinct, the Busselton Geographe precinct comprises most of the 'Busselton Urban area' population comprising West Busselton, Busselton, and Geographe and includes the majority of the district, subdistrict and precinct facilities within the City of Busselton.

Population and Demographics Snapshot

The population of the Busselton Geographe Precinct in 2016 was 14,194 and is currently estimated in 2021 to be approximately 15,659. The population is forecast to grow to 16,937 by 2035. Over 15 years, the predicted population growth of 1,277 averages a growth of 91 people per annum.

Busselton Geographe Precinct trends a slight decline in the proportion of all age groups below 45-54 years and a significant increase in all age groups above 55 years. Despite this trend, a high percentage of the population

is represented in the 5-14 category, accounting for the steady proportion of couples with children households (Figure 16). However, the overall percentage representation of household types (see Figure 17) indicates a higher percentage of couples without children than seen in the rest of the District which is representative of the ageing population.

Community Infrastructure Assessment

The Busselton Geographe Precinct hosts a broad range of facilities located within the Central Business District (CBD) and along the foreshore, as indicated in Figure 18. The supply of facilities in this precinct includes district youth and seniors' facilities, district skate park and play spaces, a range of halls and spaces, art and cultural centre, and theatre.

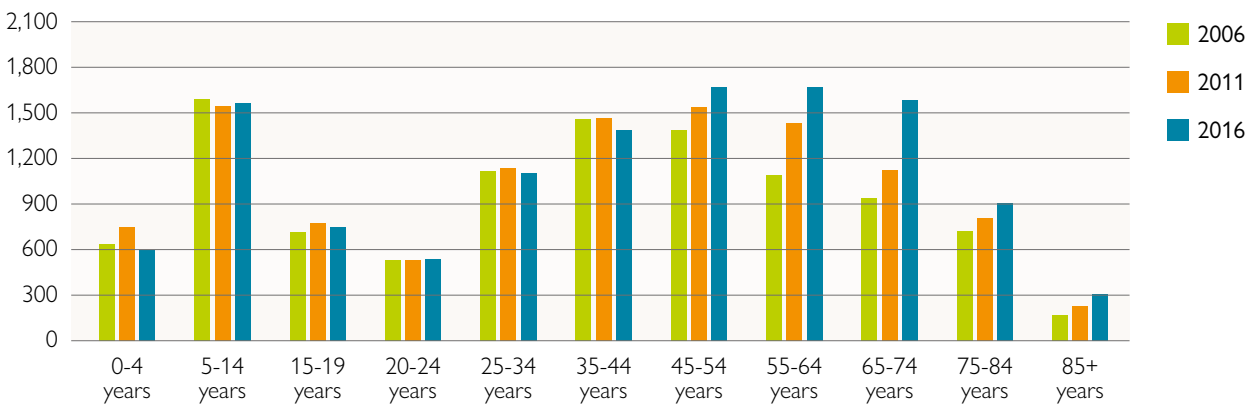
The concentration of facilities in the CBD means that the Busselton Geographe Precinct has well-established services meeting the local community's needs whilst also servicing the subdistrict and broader district services.

Table 7: Busselton Geographe Precinct Population Dwellings Forecast 2020 - 2035

POPULATION PROJECTIONS	2020-21	2024-25	2029-30	2034-35
City of Busselton Projection	15,659	15,976	16,430	16,936
Dwellings	40	43	48	54

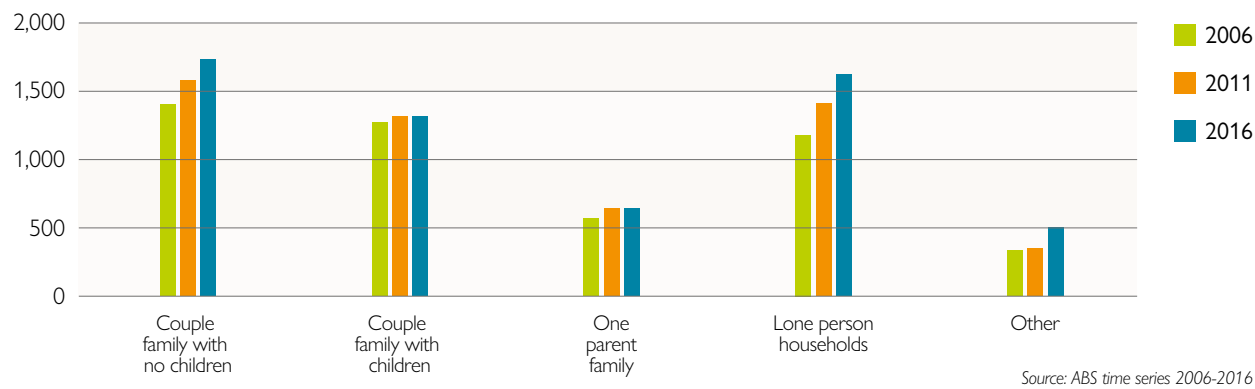
Source: City of Busselton Population Forecast (Appendix E COB 2021)

Figure 15: Busselton Geographe Precinct Age Distribution 2006-2016



Source: ABS time series 2006-2016

Figure 16: Busselton Geographe Household Composition 2006 -2016



Source: ABS time series 2006-2016

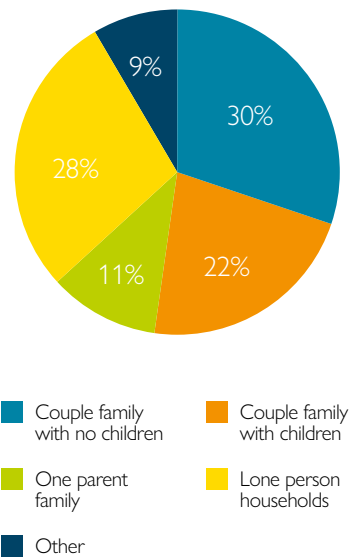
The importance of this location in supporting the City's hierarchy of facilities means there is also pressure on these facilities for expansion and diversification to continue providing a district level 'community hub' as the population increases.

The community needs analysis and the community engagement outcomes review identify the need to provide additional district facilities. These include a multipurpose district community centre and community performing arts centre, expansion of arts and cultural

facilities, additional district level library services, and expansion of youth and seniors services.

The population analysis also indicates demand increasing in the outlying areas to provide accessible local facilities for vulnerable age groups, particularly youth, early childhood and seniors. The CIP recommends developing an additional multipurpose neighbourhood community centre facility in keeping with the criteria of the CFF in this precinct. The analysis also suggests developing an additional neighbourhood skate park (youth space) for the Busselton Geographe Precinct in the immediate future, with an additional youth play space considered by 2035.

Figure 17: Busselton Geographe Household Composition 2016

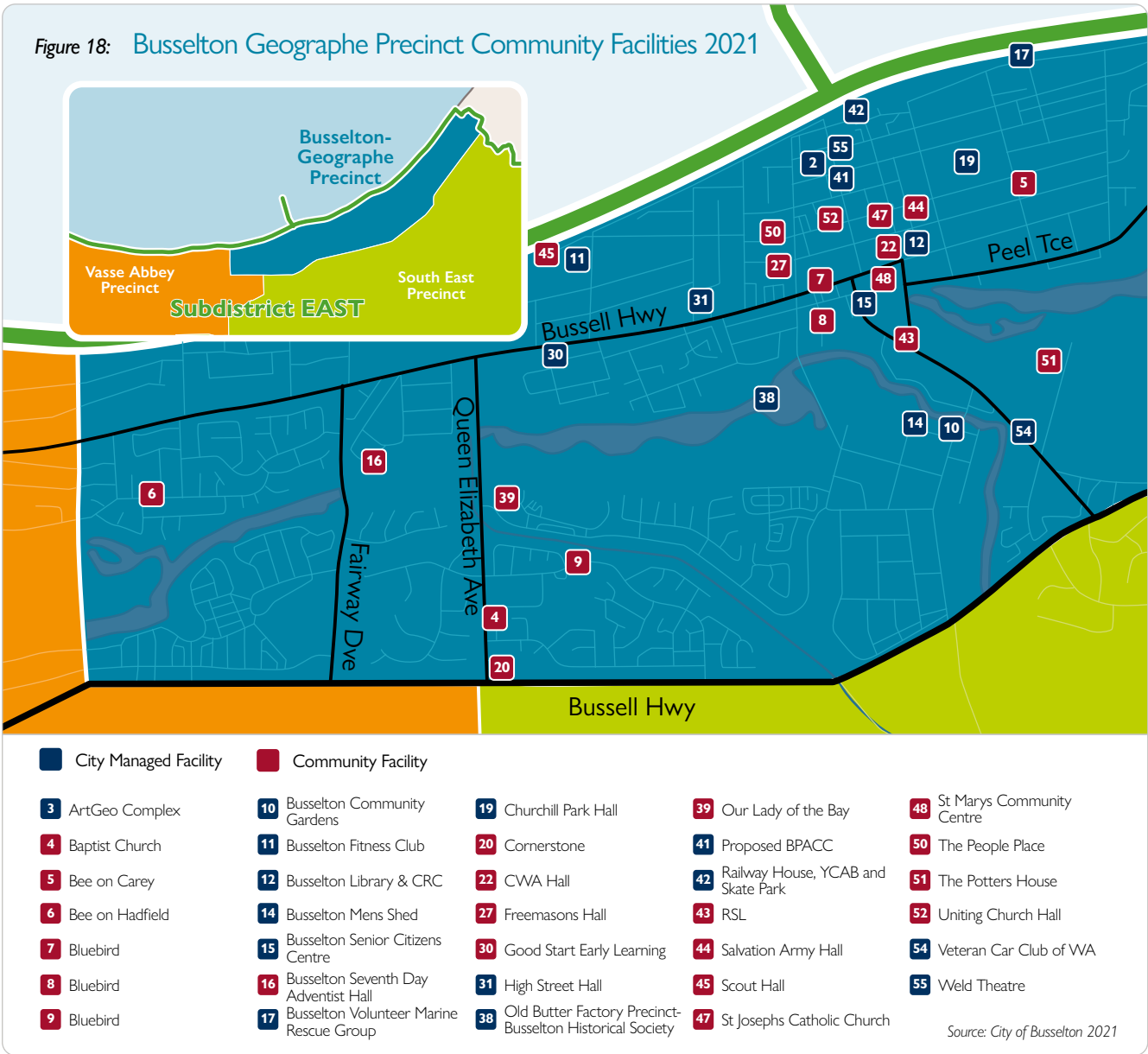


Source: ABS time series 2006-2016

Key Considerations

1. District Senior Centre expansion or duplication in the medium term (2028-2031). The forecast assessment recognises that another senior district centre will need to support the ageing population needs in the East Subdistrict by 2035. The centre may be collocated, duplicating the existing Busseltons Seniors Centre by 2035.
2. District Youth centre expansion in short to medium term (2024-2027).
3. District Library duplication in the medium term (2029-2031). The library needs study to determine the location of this expansion. It may be suitable to duplicate the existing facility or provide a new facility in the Vasse Abbey Precinct.
4. Recognise Churchill Park as a multipurpose community centre under the Community Facility Framework.





5. Develop an additional multipurpose neighbourhood community centre to service populations east of the CBD. Adopt criteria outlined in the Community Facilities Framework in site selection and design. (Short term 2022-2023)

6. Provide two neighbourhood skate parks (or youth spaces) in areas outlying the Busselton Community hub. Locate the facilities along the foreshore or adjacent to the multipurpose neighbourhood community centre. Develop one in the short term and a second before 2035.
7. Within the Busselton Performing Arts Centre (BPAC), the integration of the Art Geo and Weld Theatre meets the forecast need for expanding these facilities and future district community performing arts and arts and cultural facility needs. The BPAC provides flexible space to cater for the demand identified in this analysis for an additional multipurpose district community centre.

Vasse Abbey Precinct

The Vasse Abbey Precinct extends along the Bay from Annie Brook to Broadwater, with most of the urban development located in Abbey and Broadwater, the Vasse Urban area, and the extent of rural residential development located south of the Busselton Bypass.

Population and Demographics Snapshot

The population of the Vasse Abbey Precinct in 2016 was 9,458 and was estimated in 2020 to be approximately 10,434. The population is forecast to grow to 18,732 by 2035. Over 15 years, the predicted population growth of 8,297 averages a growth of 593 people per annum.

The Vasse Abbey Precinct is a key growth area in the East Subdistrict. Over the decade spanning 2006-2016, the trends consistently indicated the most significant growth in all demographics within the District, emphasising couple families with children.

Community Infrastructure Assessment

The community facilities located in the Vasse Abbey Precinct are shown in Figure 22. The facilities in this precinct are centralised in Vasse, with two commercial Senior's facilities located in Broadwater. The Kaloorup and Carbanup Halls service the rural areas.

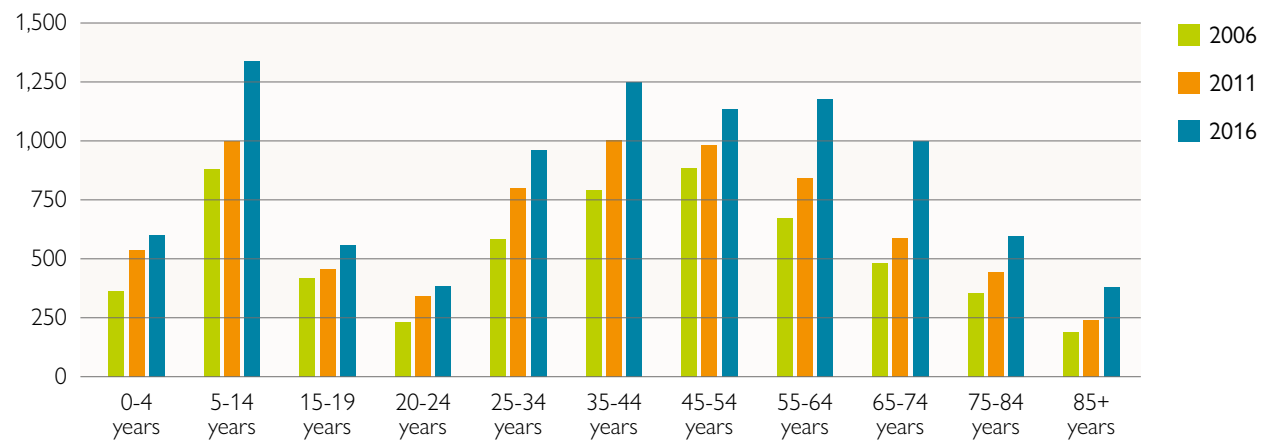
The predicted growth of the population across all age groups within the Vasse Abbey Precinct and forecast analysis highlights the need for additional district and precinct level facilities within this catchment, emphasising family and youth facilities. The Community Facilities Framework identifies Vasse as a 'Community Hub'. Vasse may be suitable for incorporating additional district or subdistrict level facilities with existing and proposed sporting facilities. Analysis indicates that the demand for additional district youth and library services in the East Subdistrict may be needed to service the forecast population growth in the Vasse Abbey Precinct. The forecast also indicates a short-term need to develop a

Table 8: Vasse Abbey Precinct Population and Dwellings Forecast 2020 - 2035

POPULATION PROJECTIONS	2020-21	2024-25	2029-30	2034-35
Population	10434	12493	15446	18732
Dwellings	259	283	314	350

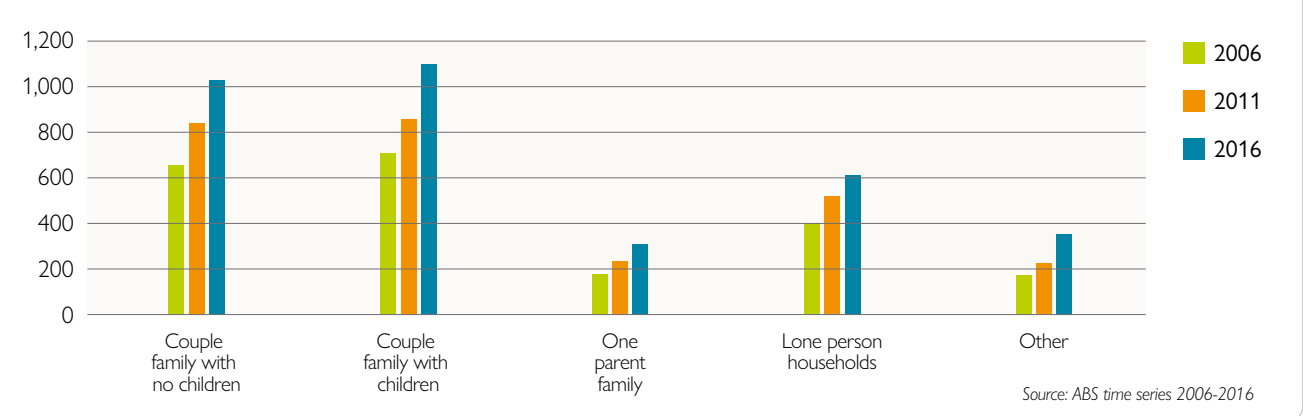
Source: City of Busselton Population Forecast (Appendix E COB 2021)

Figure 19: Vasse Abbey Precinct Age Distribution 2006-2016



Source: ABS time series 2006-2016

Figure 20: Vasse Abbey Household Composition 2006 -2016



multipurpose district community centre and additional district and neighbourhood skate parks or youth spaces over the term of the CIP.

Services for outside school hours care, vacation care, and child care are not currently locally accessible for residents in this area. However, residents may access facilities in other locations. The planning and development of the additional district and neighbourhood multipurpose community facilities meeting the CFF criteria may provide the facilities and space to ensure service provision meets the predicted population growth in all community sectors for the term of the CIP.

Figure 21: Vasse Abbey Household Composition 2016

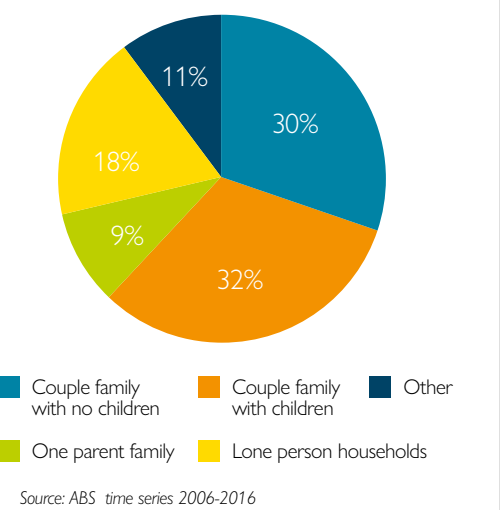
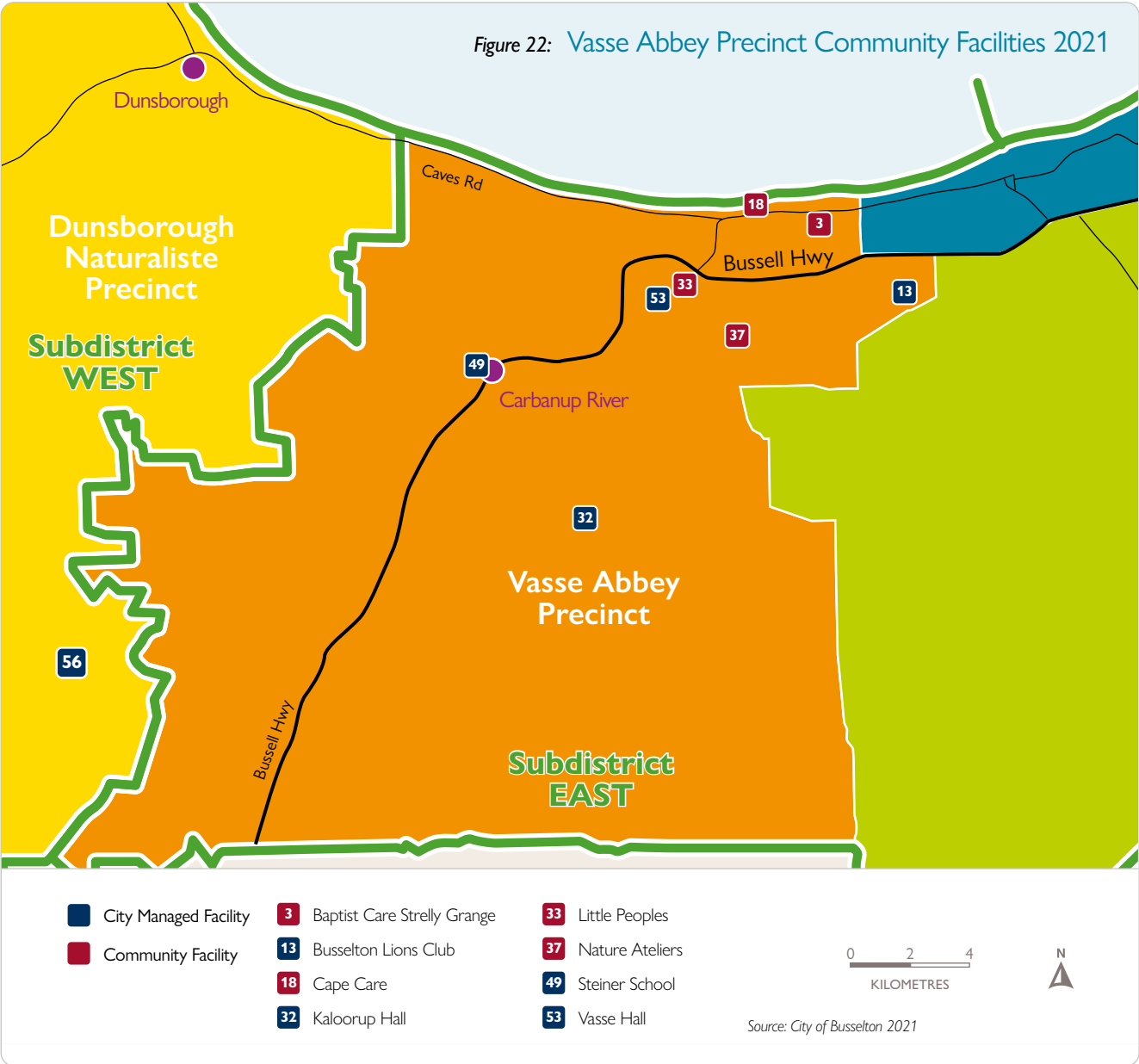


Figure 22: Vasse Abbey Precinct Community Facilities 2021



Key Considerations

1. Proposed multipurpose district community centre in the short term (2023-2026). Potential to be collocated with the proposed sporting pavilion itemised under the SRFS.
2. Develop an additional multipurpose neighbourhood community centre to service Broadwater and West Busselton. Adopt criteria outlined in the Community Facilities Framework in site selection and design. (Short term 2022-2023).
3. Potentially provide a district multifunction library facility in the medium term (2031). Undertake further consideration to determine if the Vasse Community Hub or the Busselton Community Hub will cater for an additional district level library facility to fulfil the needs in the medium long term.
4. Provide a district skate park (youth space) in the short to medium term (2026).
5. Upgrade cricket net and half-court basketball facilities to support forecast need for the additional neighbourhood skate park or youth play space in the precinct.



South East Precinct

The South East Precinct includes the extent of the City of Busselton south of Bussell Highway and east of Ambergate. The Vasse Highway forms the western boundary of Yalyalup and traverses the South East Precinct rural areas through the Yoganup State Forrest areas until it meets the southern municipal boundary. The South East Precinct is predominately rural, and state forest with the Yalyalup locality comprising the urban development area.

Population and Demographics Snapshot

The population of the South East Precinct in 2016 was 4,319 and was estimated in 2020 to be approximately 4765. The population is forecast to grow to 7,956 by 2035. Over 15 years, the predicted population growth of 3,191 people averages an additional 228 people per annum. The South East Precinct has seen a significant increase in all demographics between 2006-2016 due to greenfield

development. A marked increase in the early childhood and youth age groups and the 25-55 age groups at a much greater rate than the rest of the District also accounts for the higher percentage representation of families with children than seen in any other geographic area in the District.

Community Infrastructure Analysis

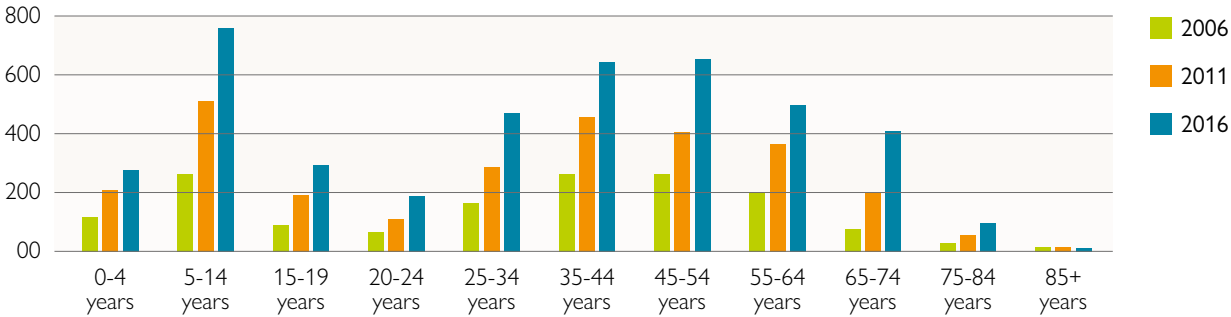
The South East Precinct residents generally access their district, subdistrict, and local community facilities and services from the Busselton 'Community Hub'. The Southeast Precinct is serviced with sporting facilities, parks and includes the Georgiana Molloy Anglican School. The Provence Structure Plan includes further greenfield expansion with the inclusion of land for the development of schools by the Education Department WA. The forecast indicates that there will also be a need to support youth, senior and early childhood services at a neighbourhood level in the Yalyalup area as urban development and population increase.

Table 9: South East Precinct Population Dwellings Forecast 2020 - 2035

POPULATION PROJECTIONS	2020-21	2024-25	2029-30	2034-35
Population	4765	5557	6692	7956
Dwellings	100	109	121	135

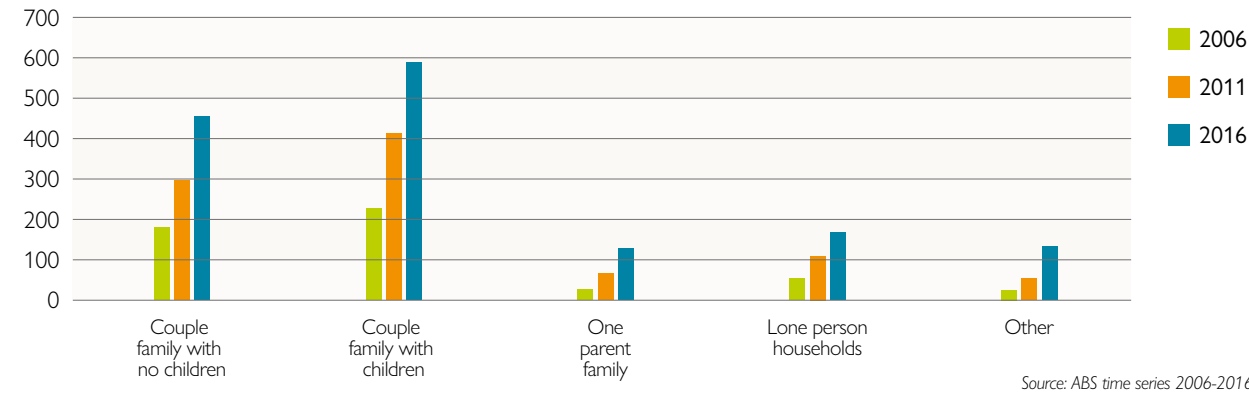
Source: City of Busselton Population Forecast (Appendix E COB 2021)

Figure 23: Southeast Precinct Age Characteristics 2006-2016



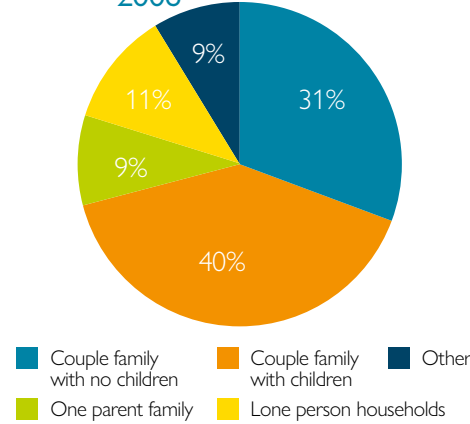
Source: ABS time series 2006-2016

Figure 24: South East Precinct Household Composition 2006-2016



Source: ABS time series 2006-2016

Figure 25: South East Precinct Household Composition 2006



Source: ABS time series 2006-2016

Key Considerations

- 1. Construction of a multiple purpose community centre to cater for local outreach services for youth, library, seniors, early childhood, other community groups or associations providing community groups and activities or forms of childcare.
- 2. Provide a neighbourhood skate park (or youth space) prior to 2035.

Figure 26: South East Precinct Community Facilities 2021



Source: City of Busselton 2021

Forecast Facilities

The CIP recommends key projects compiled under the Community Infrastructure List 2022-2035 in Table 10 below provides estimated costs (not including land) and delivery timeframes for each item.

When preparing a DCP capital costs will be considered along with the cost of land (if City land is not already available).

The capital costs are an estimate and will be reviewed when included in the DCP and included in the associated Capital Expenditure Plan (CEP).

The items relate to new, expanded or relocated facilities to cater to future populations and include items listed in

the City's Sport and Recreation Facilities Strategy. The list of projects does not cover business as usual upgrades and maintenance to City facilities.

In addition to the key projects outlined in the CIP, the Council may consider more locally focused community facilities not listed as specific projects in the CIP.

Table 10: City of Busselton Community Infrastructure List (Forecast Facilities 2022- 2035)

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE ITEM/ DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	COSTS	\$	TOTAL \$	TIMEFRAME
West Subdistrict Facilities					
Senior Centre Dunsborough Country Club Extension	Dunsborough			\$300,000	Short Term*
Naturaliste Youth Centre	Dunsborough	Capital Cost	\$2,875,000		
		Construction	\$431,250		
		Design	\$287,500	\$3,593,750	Short Term
NCC or Alternative Multipurpose District Facility	Dunsborough	Capital Cost	\$2,155,388		
		Construction	\$323,308		
		Design	\$215,539	\$2,694,234	Short-Medium Term
Library Facilities	Dunsborough			\$2,500,000	Medium Term*
Yallingup Hall - Multipurpose community building upgrade	Yallingup	Capital Cost	\$345,000		
		Construction	\$51,750		
		Design	\$34,500	\$431,250	Medium Term
Dunsborough Lakes Sporting Precinct Stage 2	Dunsborough			\$1,200,000	Long Term*
Dunsborough Playing Fields	Dunsborough			\$550,000	Medium Term*
Naturaliste Marine Rescue - Coastal Node	Dunsborough			\$115,000	As per coastal node requirements
Dunsborough Yacht club - Coastal Node	Dunsborough			\$230,000	
Bay View Crescent cnr Beach Street - Coastal Node	Dunsborough			\$115,000	
Bayview Crescent Ablutions and Facilities	Dunsborough			\$230,000	
Total Capital Cost - West Subdistrict				\$11,959,234	

**Short Term** current to 2024-25    **Medium Term** 2025-2029    **Long term** 2030 and beyond

\* as identified in the Long Term Financial Plan - refer to this document for costs and timeframes.

Where indicated, infrastructure costs have been calculated based on current day (for capital, design and construction works) and will be the subject of further review by the City of Busselton."

Table 10: City of Busselton Community Infrastructure List (Forecast Facilities 2022- 2035) continued

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE ITEM/ DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	COSTS	\$	TOTAL \$	TIMEFRAME
East Subdistrict Facilities					
Library - expansion of facilities/local duplication	Central Busselton - Geographe	Capital Cost	\$1,362,060		
		Construction	\$204,309		
		Design	\$136,206	\$1,702,575	Medium Term
District Senior Centre expansion/duplication	Central Busselton - Geographe	Capital Cost	\$5,945,500		
		Construction	\$891,825		
		Design	\$594,550	\$7,431,875	Medium Term
Youth Centre/Facility expansion	Central Busselton - Geographe	Capital Cost	\$2,875,000		
		Construction	\$431,250		
		Design	\$287,500	\$3,593,750	Medium Term
Skate Park/Youth Space	1. Vasse Abbey 2. South East 3. Busselton Geographe	Capital Cost	\$747,500		
		Construction	\$112,125		
		Design	\$74,750		
				\$934,375	Short Term
				\$934,375	Medium Term
Multipurpose District Hub Facility/ Co-location with Pavilion	Vasse Abbey	Capital Cost	\$718,463		
		Construction	\$107,769		
		Design	\$71,846	\$898,078	Short Term
Multipurpose Community Centre	1. Vasse Abbey/West Busselton/ Broadwater 2. South East Precinct 3. Busselton Geographe	Capital Cost	\$572,700		
		Construction	\$85,905		
		Design	\$57,270		
				\$715,875	Medium Term
Busselton Performing Arts Centre	Central Busselton - Geographe			\$38,000,000	Short Term*
Vasse Sporting Facilities	Vasse Abbey			\$1,000,000	Medium Term*
Geographe Leisure Centre - Wet Area Expansion	Central Busselton - Geographe			\$4,000,000	Short Term*
Geographe Leisure Centre Stadium/ Dunsborough Lakes Sporting Precinct (DLSP) - 2 or 3 Courts	TBA			\$6,000,000	Medium Term*
Bovell Park - Major Upgrades / Expansion - Regional Facilities - Capital Works	South East			\$9,500,000	Medium-Long Term*
Increasing Sports Spaces Carrying Capacity - Outdoor Spaces	TBA			\$899,632	Medium-Long Term*
Squash Facility District	Central Busselton - Geographe			\$339,250	Medium-Long Term
Yalyalup Community Oval/Pavilion Development	South East			\$3,950,000	Medium Term*
Morgan Street - Coastal Node	Central Busselton - Geographe			\$57,500	As per coastal node requirements
Holgate Reseve - Coastal Node	Central Busselton - Geographe			\$287,500	
Ford Road - Coastal Node	Central Busselton - Geographe			\$115,000	
Smith Street - Coastal Node	Central Busselton - Geographe			\$57,500	
Wonnerup Beach Coastal Node	Central Busselton - Geographe			\$345,000	
Vasse Abbey Coastal Node	Vasse Abbey			\$115,000	
Siesta Park Road 2 - Coastal Node	Vasse Abbey			\$57,500	
Total Capital Cost - East Subdistrict				\$83,300,910	



Implementation

The delivery of CIP projects will reflect population triggers and the availability of funds. The City will periodically review Table 10 to ensure it remains aligned with key strategic documents and review population data.

The City will regularly monitor the CIP to ensure that the recommendations and findings are accommodated and considered part of the capital works budgets and business planning cycles. From time to time, Council may consider other projects following Council decisions, and these will then be included in a periodical review of the CIP. Implementing the projects will involve the process outlined in Table 11. The capital costs estimated previously in Table 10 may change due to more detailed planning and will be refined or reviewed before inclusion in the City's Developer Contributions Plan.

Further studies recommended to complement facility planning provision and ongoing review of community needs to support community and sport and recreation facilities include:

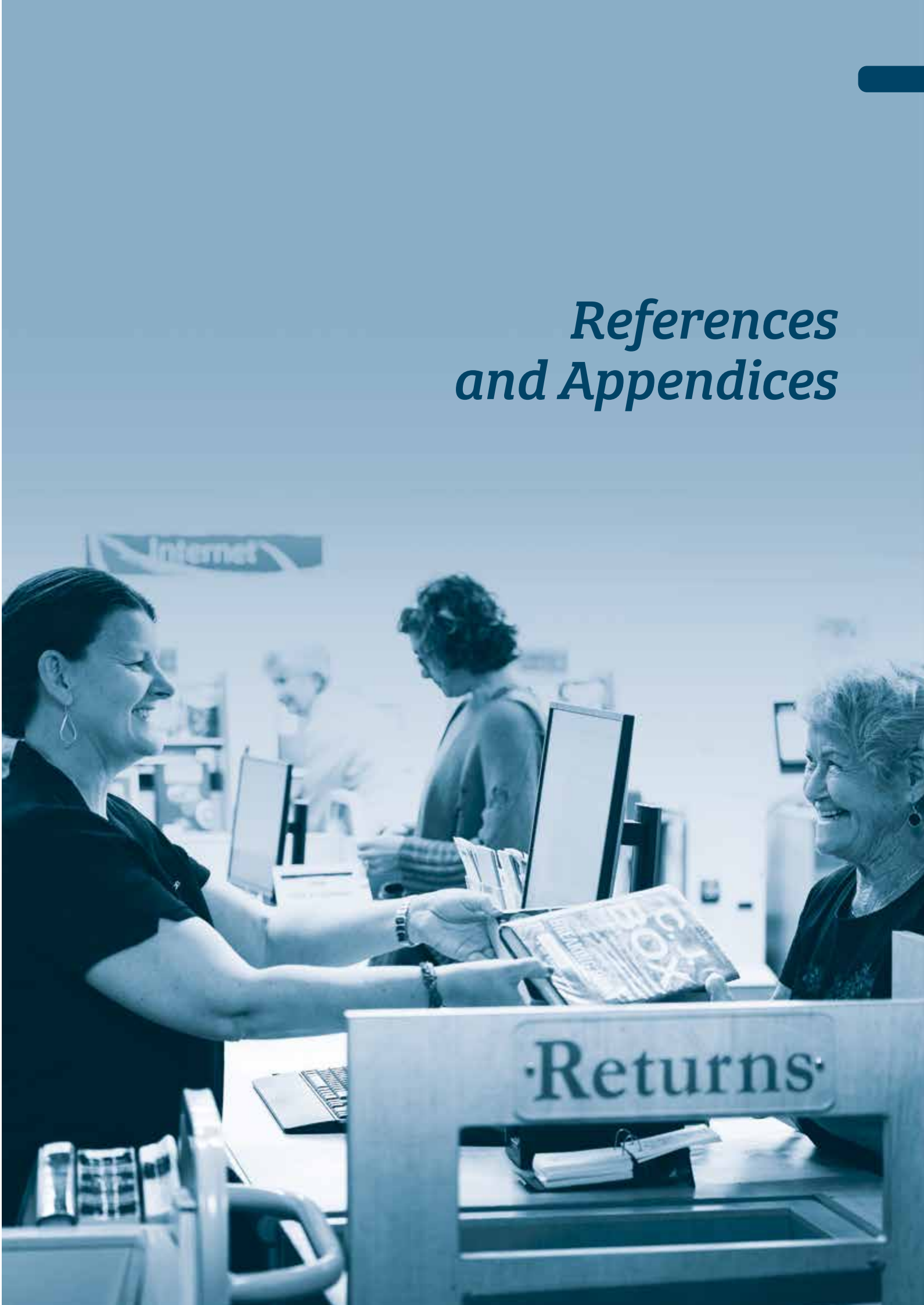
- A Public Open Space Strategy (to include review of Playground spaces, and foreshore facilities)
- Planning and Design Studies within 'Community Hubs' or sites identified for 'Multipurpose Neighbourhood community centres' to address the Guiding Principles and improve activation and operation in the locations.
- Planning & Design Studies for Implementation of Recreational Planning Study Outcomes as stated in the SRFs.

Table 11: Facility Planning and Development Stages

PLAN	DESIGN	CONSTRUCT	OPEN
Needs assessment, feasibility study, site selection, concept plan development	Detailed design and preparation of construction documents for tender	Award of construction contract, construction commencement	Construction completion, opening of facility, and defects liability period



References and Appendices



References

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City of Busselton (2017) *Busselton Library Services Strategy 2017-2027*

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City of Busselton (2019) *Local Planning Scheme No 21 (LPS21)*, COB.

City of Busselton (2019) *Local Planning Strategy (LPS)*, COB,

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City of Rockingham (2021) *City of Rockingham Community Infrastructure Plan 2021*  
*Community Infrastructure Plan 2021* (rockingham.wa.gov.au)

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Regional Development Australia South West (2020) *REMPAN Our Place- Our Community* , accessed online  
(December 2020) at <https://remplan.co/3lnf4lE>

Shire of Busselton (2011) *Cultural Plan*

Western Australian Planning Commission (2019) *Leeuwin-Naturaliste sub-Regional Strategy*, WAPC

Western Australian Planning Commission (2021) *State Planning Policy 3.6 - Infrastructure Contributions (SPP3.6)*, WAPC

Western Australian Planning Commission (2021) *State Planning Policy 3.6 - Infrastructure Contributions – Guidelines (SPP3.6 Guidelines)*, WAPC

Western Australian Planning Commission (2018) *Western Australian Tomorrow Latest Forecasts Report. No.11 (WAT11)*, WAPC

Appendix A

Literature Review

City of Busselton Community Infrastructure Plan 2020/2021: Literature Review of relevant documentation and Previous community engagement outcomes.

State and Regional Planning Framework	
Title:	Planning and Development Act State of WA 2005
Purpose:	The Planning and Development Act 2005 is an Act of the Western Australian Parliament that lays down specific controls over planning at a metropolitan and local level and establishes more general controls over the subdivision of land.
Relevant Principles and Provisions:	<p>Section 152. Certain land to vest in Crown</p> <p>(1) If the Commission has approved a subdivision of land subject to a condition that one or more portions of land shown on a diagram or plan of survey relating to the subdivision or a scheme plan under the Strata Titles Act 1985 are to vest in the Crown for any one or more of the following purposes —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) conservation or protection of the environment;</li><li>(b) an artificial waterway;</li><li>(c) a pedestrian accessway;</li><li>(d) a right of way;</li><li>(e) a reserve for water supply, sewerage, drainage, foreshore management, waterway management or recreation;</li><li>(f) a public purpose specified in the condition and related to the subdivision.</li></ul>
Title:	Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations) State of WA 2015
Purpose:	The Regulations are a significant part of Western Australia's planning reform agenda, affecting local planning strategies, schemes and amendments. In addition to a Model Scheme Text, the Regulations introduce a set of deemed provisions that form part of every local planning scheme in the State.
Relevant Principles and Provisions:	<p>Schedule 1 – Model Provisions for Local Planning Schemes</p> <p>General definitions include <b>community purpose</b>, which means premises designed or adapted primarily for the provision of educational, social or recreational facilities or services by organisations involved in activities for community benefit;</p> <p>Section 8 includes that the purposes of this Scheme are to</p> <p>(b) set aside land as local reserves for public purposes;</p> <p>Local Reserves are shown on the Scheme map according to the legend and reserve objectives are included in Schedule 1, Part 2 cl 14 of the Regulations. The City of Busselton LPS 21 includes two main categories – Public Purpose' and 'Recreation'.</p> <p><b>Public Purposes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To provide for a range of essential physical and community infrastructure. (The scheme map denote the detail for the public purpose reserve e.g. Cemetery, Council office, Community hall, Car park. Library etc.)</li></ul> <p>Recreation –The Act and Regulations do not define or provide objectives for a Recreation reserve, however, the relevant definitions from the Model provisions includes:</p> <p><b>Public Open Space</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To set aside areas for public open space, particularly those established under the Planning and Development Act 2005 s. 152.</li><li>• To provide for a range of active and passive recreation uses such as recreation buildings and courts and associated car parking and drainage.</li><li>• Community infrastructure provided by the local government is typically designed and located within a local public purpose or recreation reserve.</li></ul>



<b>Title:</b> State Planning Strategy 2050 Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) 2014	
<b>Purpose:</b>	<p>The State Planning Strategy 2050 is an integral part of the Western Australian planning system designed to inform planning policies and decisions throughout the State. The purpose of the document is to provide a strategic context and basis for coordination of land use planning across State, regional and local jurisdictions.</p> <p>Five interrelated strategic goals have been identified with the view to realising a vision of sustained prosperity for Western Australia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Global competitiveness will be enhanced through continued economic diversification.</li><li>• Strong and resilient regions will be built through economic expansion and inter-regional collaboration.</li><li>• Sustainable communities will be enhanced by investment in infrastructure and social capital.</li><li>• Infrastructure planning and coordination will achieve efficiencies and synergy in pursuit of economic growth.</li><li>• Conservation of the environment will be enhanced by sustainable development and efficient resource use.</li></ul> <p>Importantly, it also provides an infrastructure component that advocates the region's priorities in providing both social and economic infrastructure. It seeks to ensure that growth and development in the South West is achieved to improve people's lives and enhance the unique character and environment of the region.</p>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p><b>Strategic Goal 4 – Infrastructure Planning and Coordination.</b></p> <p>The priorities of this strategic goal are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Diversity - supporting economic diversity, innovation and resilience</li><li>• Liveability - providing contemporary, effective, resource-efficient services</li><li>• Connectedness - linking regional economic opportunities to the movement of people, goods and services across the State</li><li>• Collaboration - sharing new ideas and creating new business and lifestyle opportunities</li></ul> <p><i>Objective</i> - To enable livable, inclusive and diverse communities</p> <p><i>Social infrastructure.</i></p> <p>Social infrastructure improves livability, encourages social inclusion, diversifies the economy by building social capital, and is essential for creating sustainable communities.</p> <p>“A significant part of the State's settlement patterns are largely in place now and need to be supported through the provision of infrastructure and services. There is a need to plan proactively for integrated 'hard' and 'soft' infrastructures so that these communities account for the different and changing needs of an ageing population, migrant communities, indigenous communities, people with disability and a range of other groups within the community. As each community has different social infrastructure needs, a detailed understanding of a community's makeup, cultural and social connections, and social pressures is required. Integrated settlement structures and mixed built form create livable places and spaces. They provide active transport options, functional green spaces and networks with connections to natural landscapes.”</p> <p>Social infrastructure is by nature highly complex and multidimensional. All levels of government have a role to play in the coordinated delivery of the 'hard' elements of community infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, civic centres, aged care facilities and public open spaces, as well as the 'soft' elements of community infrastructure, which include social services, community building, and culture and arts programs.</p>
<b>Title:</b> South West Regional Planning and Infrastructure Framework WAPC 2015	
<b>Purpose:</b>	<p>The South-West Planning and Infrastructure Framework (the Framework) is a comprehensive planning document that seeks to guide the future development of the South-West region over the next 20 years.</p> <p>The Framework addresses the scale and distribution of future population growth and housing development. It identifies strategies for dealing with economic growth, environmental issues, transport, water resources, agriculture, tourism, and climate change's emerging impacts. Importantly, it also provides an infrastructure component that advocates the region's priorities in providing social and economic infrastructure.</p>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p><b>6.3 Building inclusive communities</b></p> <p>3. Assist in efforts between Commonwealth, State and local governments and communities to identify and fill gaps in social infrastructure to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• improve coordination and provision of education, health and community facilities and services;</li><li>• identify appropriate locations for essential services and set aside land during the relevant planning stages; and</li><li>• include planning for social services in land use planning processes.</li></ul>

	<p>4. Maximise the use of existing infrastructure by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• encouraging new urban development, including infill to areas with or adjacent to existing infrastructure;</li><li>• using and managing existing infrastructure efficiently and effectively to maximise community benefit;</li><li>• promoting the use of multi-function facilities or buildings that may be adapted to various purposes and users. Such facilities to be used to provide a high level of community services and education and enable co-location of services and sharing of infrastructure; and</li></ul> <p>7. Plan for the needs of an ageing population by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• supporting health services and the provision of infrastructure that meet the needs of elderly people; and</li><li>• supporting the development of retirement homes, lifestyle villages, and other forms of high-density accommodation suited to aged persons, appropriately located in major centres and close to existing and/or planned medical services, and commercial and community facilities designed to provide for integration into the community.</li></ul> <p><b>Part A: Regional Strategic Planning</b></p> <p>8. Plan for youth by supporting strategies and plans that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• provide youth with places to meet and undertake cultural and recreation activities;</li><li>• provide opportunities for education, training and employment close to where they live; and</li><li>• improve access to facilities through public transport, safe cycling and walking routes.</li></ul>
<b>Title:</b> Leeuwin-Naturaliste Sub-Regional Strategy WAPC 2019	
<b>Purpose:</b>	<p>Manages change in the Leeuwin-Naturaliste sub-region by guiding growth and development to achieve positive social, economic and environmental objectives.</p>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>The strategy identifies a Settlement Hierarchy for the region and nominates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As the Regional centre described Busselton as 'typically offer a diverse range of high-order services and functions, but to a lesser degree than a Regional city.' They are also distinguished from regional cities as they generally service a smaller population.' Regional centres are significant centres of economic activity, employment and population and form important hubs for regional industry, commerce and civic administration functions, including government offices and services. They generally provide comparative retail as well as higher-order education, recreation and health services'</li><li>• Dunsborough is a Major Town.</li><li>• Yallingup and Eagle bay - Village</li><li>• Bunker Bay and Smiths Beach – Tourist Node</li></ul> <p>The LNSRS provides an urban growth framework addressing planning needs and higher order education and health services. Investigation areas for urban growth are set out under the Strategy Plan and are nominated for future structure planning. Townsite strategies are recommended for Dunsborough and Vasse, which will require analysis and consideration of recreation, community, education, health and aged care facilities.</p>
<b>Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) State Planning Policies (SPP)</b>	
<b>Title:</b> SPP 1 – State Planning Framework Policy WAPC 2006	
<b>Purpose:</b>	<p>The State Planning Framework unites existing State and regional policies, strategies and guidelines within a central framework which provides a context for decision-making on land use and development in Western Australia. It sets out the key principles relating to the environment, community, economy, infrastructure, and regional development, guiding future planning decisions.</p>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>It states that planning should recognise the need for and, as far as practicable, contribute towards more sustainable communities by providing land for a range of accessible community resources, including affordable housing, places of employment, open space, education, health, cultural and community services.</p>
<b>Title:</b> SPP 3 Urban Growth and Settlement WAPC 2006	
<b>Purpose:</b>	<p>This policy document sets out broad principles which apply to planning for urban growth and settlements in Western Australia.</p>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>The first objective of the policy is:</p> <p>‘To promote a sustainable and well planned pattern of settlement across the State, with sufficient and suitable land to provide for a wide variety of housing, employment, recreation facilities and open space.’</p>

<b>Title:</b> SPP 3.6 – Infrastructure Contributions WAPC April 2021	
<b>Purpose:</b>	Infrastructure contributions were first established in 2009 as a mechanism where the development sector works with State and local government to deliver infrastructure to accommodate urban growth. SPP 3.6 sets out the principles and requirements that apply to the establishment and collection of infrastructure contributions towards delivering infrastructure to new and established areas. Contributions are levied through subdivision and development through established Development Contribution Plans.
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	Infrastructure is fundamental to the economic and social wellbeing of any community. For this policy, essential infrastructure includes: a) Development Infrastructure – infrastructure required to facilitate development and support the orderly development or redevelopment of an area. b) Community Infrastructure – infrastructure required for communities and neighbourhoods to function effectively  <b>Process for preparing development contribution plans</b>    Community Infrastructure items that may be included in a Developer Contribution Plan are included in Schedule 2 of the policy, such as Local sport and recreation facilities, multipurpose community building, libraries, community run childcare centres and other community services and facilities. For Community Infrastructure – a maximum levy for the infrastructure of \$5,000 per dwelling applies to local governments seeking contributions for the capital cost of community infrastructure. Contributions cannot exceed the maximum amount and all items are to be justified, with the demand for infrastructure demonstrated through a Community Infrastructure Plan (CIP). Following consultation with the community, local governments will be required to set priorities on the delivery of Community Infrastructure. The policy describes Lead Infrastructure, which applies to roads, parks, etc. Lag infrastructure provided after the population has increased to meet an increased community need. Lag infrastructure in an urban infill could include significant upgrades to local urban parks, including skate parks, swimming pools and other community facilities. The SPP States that generally, lag infrastructure is provided once the population has increased and is generally funded through local government rates or other sources; however, may be funded by DCP's. SPP 3.6 outlines the requirements of the DCP, including the management and administration, principles of payment, delivery of infrastructure, monitoring and reporting, dealing with the end of life of a DCP and managing shortfall or excess. Schedule 4 of SPP 3.6 includes the requirements and content of a DCP. The policy requires that where a local government is seeking contributions for community infrastructure, these need to be supported by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a community infrastructure plan for the area, identifying the services and facilities required over the next 5-10 years (supported by demand analysis and identification of service catchments)</li><li>a capital expenditure plan (with at least five (5) out years) which identifies the capital costs of facilities and the revenue sources (including capital grants) and programs for the provision</li><li>projected growth figures, including the number of new dwellings to be created at a catchment level (suburb or district)</li><li>an analysis of comparable provision ratio statistics from adjoining established residential communities, where applicable, to support the apportionment calculations</li><li>a methodology for determining the proportion of community infrastructure costs to be attributed to growth and the proportion to be attributed to existing areas.</li></ul>

<b>Title:</b> SPP 3.6 – Infrastructure Contributions Guidelines WAPC October 2020	
<b>Purpose:</b>	The guidelines set out the practical application of the infrastructure contributions system in Western Australia and additional information on aspects of the infrastructure contributions system as established in State Planning Policy 3.6
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	Section 3.3.12 states that a DCP for community infrastructure must be supported by; <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a Strategic Community Plan/ Community Infrastructure Plan, identifying the services and facilities required over the life of the DCP (supported by demand analysis and identification of service catchments)</li><li>methodology for determining the proportion of Community Infrastructure costs to be attributed to growth and the proportion to be attributed to existing areas (cost apportionment methodology).</li></ul> Community Infrastructure items are included in a DCP if those items are identified as necessary in a local government's Strategic Community Plan and corresponding CIP. In summary, preparation of a CIP requires completion of key tasks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Documenting the demographic profile of the existing community</li><li>Analysing current infrastructure provision and standards</li><li>Establishing any gaps or excess in current infrastructure provision</li><li>Confirming current infrastructure needs in relation to existing community profile</li><li>Estimating future development and population growth</li><li>Projecting any shift in community demographic profile resulting from growth</li><li>Calculating future infrastructure needs according to future community profile</li><li>Establishing a list of necessary new or replacement infrastructure</li></ol>
<b>Title:</b> SPP 6.1 Leeuwin Naturaliste Ridge Policy WAPC 2003	
<b>Purpose:</b>	The Land Use Strategy identifies preferred land use throughout the policy area and establishes specific land use policies. Implementation (including Guidelines and Actions). The LNRSP's Vision is to achieve—'Creative, vital and sustainable communities living in balance with economic development and the unique landscape and environmental values of the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge policy area.' The intent of the Vision and Overall Objectives is reflected as Policy Statements (general policies) for the entire policy area.
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	The LNRSP area includes Dunsborough (Principal Centre), Vasse (Village) and Eagle Bay and Yallingup (Coastal Nodes) Settlement Servicing (Infrastructure) Policy includes PS 1.14 Plans for development that involve the expansion of existing town sites or the creation of new settlements must be accompanied by a strategy incorporating the provision of services and community infrastructure in a timely manner.
<b>WAPC Operational Policies</b>	
<b>Title:</b> Draft Liveable Neighbourhoods 2015 WAPC 2015	
<b>Purpose:</b>	Liveable Neighbourhoods is the WAPC's primary policy for designing and assessing structure plans (regional, district and local) and subdivision for new urban (predominantly residential) areas in Perth Metropolitan and Peel regions and major regional centres, on greenfield and large infill sites. Liveable Neighbourhoods is aligned to the State Planning Strategy 2050 (WAPC, 2014), which aims to guide the sustainable development of Western Australia for the next four decades. It supports Perth and Peel@3.5million (WAPC, 2015), Directions 2031 and Beyond (WAPC, 2010), State Planning Policy 3: Urban Growth and Settlement (WAPC, 2006) and various planning reform initiatives of the WAPC. It is also supported by a local planning framework comprising local planning strategies (LPS), local planning schemes (local Scheme), local planning policies (LPP) and local development plans (LDP).
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	Liveable Neighbourhoods promotes an urban structure of walkable neighbourhood where community facilities and services are accessed by walking, cycling and public transport through an efficient, interconnected movement network. Element 1 in Community Design consists of objectives that describe the desired outcomes of Livable Neighbourhoods, which are to be addressed at the highest strategic planning level, and includes under objective 8 to 'provide education sites and other community infrastructure to meet the needs of existing and future communities.' Community infrastructure is defined in the glossary as: facilities and services that assist communities and neighbourhoods to function effectively, including –



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• sporting and recreational facilities</li><li>• community centres</li><li>• child care and after school centres</li><li>• libraries and cultural facilities; and</li><li>• such other services and facilities for which development contributions may reasonably be requested, having regard to the objectives, scope and provisions of SPP 3.6 Development Contributions for Infrastructure.</li></ul> <p>Recreation spaces provide a setting for informal play and physical activity, relaxation and social interaction. These spaces enhance physical and mental health of the community through an activity that provides amusement, tranquillity or stimulation. All can access recreation spaces to play, socialise, exercise, celebrate or participate in other activities that provide personal satisfaction or intrinsic reward.</p> <p>Examples of appropriate recreation spaces given under livable neighbourhoods are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Playgrounds and playscapes</li><li>• Community purpose sites (e.g. halls, libraries, local theatre, community gardens)</li><li>• Plazas, piazzas and civic squares (paved open pedestrian spaces to complement a main street)</li><li>• Skate parks and half-court basketball courts</li><li>• Picnic/barbeque areas, gazebos and casual seating</li><li>• Casual exercise, walking and training space for individuals and small groups</li><li>• Dog exercise and training areas</li><li>• Farmers’ markets</li><li>• Bike parking facilities, solar charging stations and other facilities that are ancillary to transit near bus stops and train stations.</li></ul> <p>The following guidance is provided regarding community purpose sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Community purpose sites contribute to community development, engagement and social infrastructure by providing a community gathering point and are best located adjacent to an activity centre, school or park, providing a place making function, enabling joint use and concentrated community activity. The proposed location must be justified in its purpose, benefit to community design and user accessibility.</li><li>• Community purpose sites are generally provided at the request of local government for specific purposes (e.g. community halls and centres, libraries, community gardens etc.) which are identified for future provision within a community facilities plan or strategy. With local government support, the WAPC accepts these sites as part of the required 10 per cent POS contribution (Refer to Public Open Space Provision – Design Principle 9).</li><li>• Community purpose sites identified in a structure plan and created through subdivision, will be required to be transferred free of cost as a Crown reserve if included as part of the 10 per cent POS contribution. The need for community infrastructure and development contributions should be documented in a community infrastructure plan that accompanies a structure plan.</li><li>• Community purpose site: an area of land more than 2,000m2 to accommodate community land uses such as community centres, meeting halls, libraries and kindergartens. Community purpose sites may form part of the public open space contribution.</li></ul> <p>Section 8.4 guides that Community purpose sites provide space for facilities and are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• located in activity centres or adjoining POS;</li><li>• generally at least 2000m2 in size;</li><li>• generally provided on the basis of one for each group of three neighbourhoods (1500–1800) dwellings; and</li><li>• Identified on an approved structure plan and will be required to be transferred free of cost to the local government where included as part of the 10 per cent public open space contribution.</li></ul> <p>There is a great deal of information and guidance on co location of facilities throughout draft livable neighbourhoods such as section 8.8 The co- location of educational sites with community faculties and public open space is encouraged and should be considered at the earliest opportunity at structure planning stage in consultation with relevant stakeholders.</p>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Draft Operational Policy 2.4 Planning for School Sites WAPC August 2020</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	The draft policy is proposed to replace the existing Policy No DC 2.4 adopted by the WAPC in 1998. The policy identifies when to consider the provision of sites for new schools, sets criteria for selection of sites, includes requirements for site and design, and provides a developer contribution methodology for local government primary schools. The policy provides guidance for structure plan and subdivision design/assessment.
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	The policy details co-location and the required agreements with education support, child care and other community facilities. The policy also describes the potential for adaptive reuse of school buildings while a community transitions from needing the numbers to justify keeping it open (rather than disposal).

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Policy No DC 2.3 Public Open Space WAPC May 2002</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	The purpose of the policy is to ensure that public open space allows for a reasonable distribution of land for active and passive recreation in each locality. This policy sets out the Commission's requirements for public open space and the provision of land for community facilities in residential areas.
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>The Commission's requires where practicable, 10 per cent of the gross subdivisible area for residential purposes is given up free of cost by the subdivider and vested in the Crown under the provisions of Section 20A of the Town Planning and Development Act, 1928 (as amended) as a Reserve for Recreation.</p> <p>Closely allied to the provision of public open space is the allocation of sites for community facilities such as community centres, meeting halls, branch libraries and kindergartens, preschools and day-care centres. The Commission accepts that there may be circumstances where the 10 per cent proportion of public open space within a subdivision may, at the request of a local government, be reduced provided that land equivalent in area to the reduction is made available free of cost to the local government as a community facilities site.</p> <p>Desirably, community facilities sites should adjoin public open space to facilitate conjoint use and maintenance, should not have an area less than 2,000m2 and should not exceed one fifth of the total area which, but for this provision, would have been required for public open space.</p> <p>Another option is for the developer to provide cash in lieu of public open space. Cash in lieu cannot be used for the development of community facilities; however it may be acceptable for a range of additions to POS such a landscape infrastructure, lighting and car parking (detailed in section 4.3.9) of the policy.</p>
<b>State Level Strategies and Guidelines</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	<b>South West Regional Blue Print SWDC 2014</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	The South West Regional Blueprint outlines a guide for the future development of the South West region to 2050. Focus on regional growth underpinned by sound physical and social infrastructure, balanced with environmental value.
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>Provides some population projections which states that 24% of the south West region population will be in Busselton by 2026. Defines Busselton as a Regional City – and envisions to develop the City of Busselton as a major Western Australian regional city with a population of 120,000 by 2050. Health, education and community services are a major exporter and employer.</p>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>2021-2023 Strategic Plan – The next three years SWDC 2014</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	This Strategic Plan lays out how the Commission will deliver the Western Australian Government's economic growth objectives in our region from 2021 to 2023. It details how we will promote our vision for the South West, deliver on our purpose, and achieve outcomes according to our Act. It brings together the various frameworks under which we operate and the linkages with the growth plans of our Local Governments.
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>By 2050, the South West is an internationally-recognised region of excellence for high quality products and tourism experiences with a reputation for innovation and advanced manufacturing technologies in the industry. That quality of life for South West residents is no less than that of metropolitan areas, with equal employment opportunities, access to services and vibrant communities to achieve a desirable work/life balance. Five priorities underpin the plan, and this includes priority 5 'A region that has thriving, diverse and creative Communities'.</p> <p>The Strategic Plan recognises that for our population to grow and our economy and labour markets to remain diverse, we must ensure there is continued focus on improved living standards such as quality education, accessible health care, affordable housing and essential services. This, along with sustainable employment, attracts people to our region and retains them.</p>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Structure Plan Framework (Local Planning Scheme Regulations) August 2015</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	This document constitutes the manner and form for the preparation of structure plans under Schedule 2, Part 4, clause 16(1) (a) and activity centre plans under Part 5, clause 32(1)(a), as well as outlining procedural issues associated with structure plans and activity centre plans.
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>The Structure Plan Framework outlines in part one the inclusions in the plan and the documents, and as a general guide regarding community facilities, it states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The structure plan map shows education and community sites.</li><li>- Refer to relevant funding arrangements for the provision of standard and community infrastructure in the structure plan area in accordance with the local planning scheme.</li></ul>

<b>Title:</b>	Western Australia Guidelines for Community Infrastructure July 2020 Parks and Leisure Australia (PLAWA)
<b>Purpose:</b>	Part of one of a number of documents collectively referred to as the Community Facility Guidelines project initiated by PLAWA.
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>Western Australian regional centres may be considered to have similar community requirements to that of the Perth and Peel region. Regional centres have traditionally focused on community sport, leisure, recreation and social activities and infrastructure that serves a broad regional catchment. It is anticipated that the extent and types of Community facility infrastructure in regional centres will be determined by their strategic position rather than using population and standard catchment triggers.</p> <p>The Guidelines could be most appropriately used as a checklist for establishing the appropriate mix of community facilities to service a broader catchment in regional centres.</p> <p>Section 2.3 states that regional rural areas and towns will have areas of community infrastructure need that cannot be aligned to population guidelines. Providing a wide range of community infrastructure and services to serve a given community may not be viable. It is essential to establish the community's need on a case-by-case basis and ensure that where infrastructure is provided, it meets minimum design, technical and spatial standards and provides suitable opportunities to provide outreach services. It is also important that POS and facility provision is not strictly aligned to population and catchment hierarchies. For example, single facility provision that accommodate senior sport and recreation will meet the needs of a greater proportion of the population than only junior scaled facilities.</p> <p>PLAWA does not generally support the development of single purpose facilities and advocates for multi criteria analysis for meeting economic, social and environmental objectives and long term flexibility and viability outcomes. Explores concepts of Shared use facilities, Multifunction facilities, lifelong hubs, learning village – concept focusses on school, library , secondary and health care and family care all in one location.</p> <p>Access, Equity and Fairness – principles form the basis of the planning.</p> <p>The guidelines provide definitions and population thresholds for a range of community infrastructure typologies that have been utilised to gauge supply and demand with the development of the City of Busselton Community Infrastructure Plan 2021.</p>
<b>Local Planning Framework</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	Local Planning Scheme No 21 City of Busselton 2014
<b>Purpose:</b>	Local planning schemes set out the way land is to be used and developed, classify areas for land use and include provisions to coordinate infrastructure and development within the local government area.
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>City of Busselton LPS Scheme Map sheet 34 includes Development Contribution Area – DCA 1 Community Infrastructure, which includes the entire municipality in the DCA for district facilities and defines local precincts, which have corresponding rates for contributions that currently vary between approximately \$1500 in rural areas to \$3000 in Dunsborough</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Eagle Bay–</li><li>Dunsborough &amp; Quindalup</li><li>Broadwater</li><li>Busselton</li><li>Geographe</li><li>Rural Remainder</li></ul> <p>Scheme Map 34 has been progressively amended to reflect specific Development Contributions Areas associated with Structure Plan areas, and these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Yalyalup Developer Contributions and Staging Plan (2010)</li><li>Dunsborough lakes Estate Development Contributions Plan (2017)</li><li>Port Geographe Development Contribution and Staging Plan (2009)</li><li>Vasse Development Area: Developer Contributions and Staging Plan (2015)</li><li>Old Broadwater Farm</li><li>Port Geographe Developer Contributions Staging Plan</li></ul> <p>A list of facilities to receive funds from developer contributions is included in Schedule 10 of the Scheme: Development Contribution Area (DCA 1- Community infrastructure).</p>

<b>Title:</b>	Strategic Community Plan City of Busselton 2021- 2031
<b>Purpose:</b>	<p>The Strategic Community Plan is the overarching plan guiding all of the City's activities. The Plan is the outcome of the major (four year) review of City's Strategic Community Plan 2017 (Review 2019) and reflects Council's strategic direction for the ensuing years. The Plan has been informed by community feedback and has helped inform and informed by the recently adopted Long Term Financial Plan 2021 - 2031. The Strategic Community Plan sets out the community's visions, aspirations, and objectives and the strategies that Council will pursue in support of the objectives. Council's planning process and the Strategic Community Plan directly link into the State Government's Planning and Development Framework, informing the plans developed at a regional level and in turn, State level. The Engagement process has been utilised in the preparation of the Community Infrastructure Plan 2021 and is outlined in the Engagement Outcomes section below.</p>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>The Key Themes and Community Aspirations of this plan include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Environment: An environment that is valued, conserved and enjoyed by current and future generations.</li><li>Lifestyle: A place that is relaxed, safe, and friendly with services and facilities that support healthy lifestyles and wellbeing.</li><li>Opportunity: A vibrant City with diverse opportunities and a prosperous economy</li><li>Leadership A Council that connects with the community and is accountable in its decision making.</li></ul> <p>Key theme Lifestyle was influenced by the community outcomes which asked for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A City that retains its relaxed seaside and country lifestyle</li><li>Sport and cultural leisure options for youth and families</li><li>A safe community</li><li>Housing choices that are affordable</li><li>More cycleways</li><li>Improved local roads</li></ul> <p>Lifestyle is the leading theme for the CIP document and the strategic priorities include:</p> <p>2.1 Recognise, respect and support community diversity and cultural heritage.</p> <p>2.2 Work with key partners to facilitate a safe, healthy and capable community.</p> <p>2.3 Provide well planned sport and recreation facilities to support healthy and active lifestyles.</p> <p>2.4 Establish a performing arts facility for the District.</p> <p>2.5 Facilitate events and cultural experiences that provide social connection.</p> <p>2.6 Provide for youth development through activities, programs and events.</p> <p>2.7 Advocate for specialist and mental health services within the District, including substance support services.</p> <p>2.8 Plan for and facilitate the development of neighbourhoods that are functional, green, and provide for diverse and affordable housing choices.</p> <p>2.9 Provide accessible and connected pathways and cycleways.</p> <p>2.10 Provide safe local road networks.</p> <p>2.11 Advocate for improved public transport services that allow for the convenient movement of people to and from local destinations.</p> <p>2.12 Provide well maintained community assets through robust asset management practices</p> <p>Opportunity theme and the strategic priority relevant to the CIP includes 3.1 Work with key partners to facilitate the activation of our town centres, creating vibrant destinations and consumer choice.</p> <p>Leadership strategic priority also relevant includes 4.1 Provide opportunities for the community to engage with Council and contribute to decision making.</p>
<b>Title:</b>	Local Planning Strategy City of Busselton 2019
<b>Purpose:</b>	<p>The City of Busselton Local Planning Strategy sets out the long-term (25 years-plus) broad planning direction for the whole of the District of the City of Busselton; and provide a strategic rationale for decisions related to the planning and development of the District, especially decisions related to the progressive review and amendment of the local planning scheme over the next 10 -15 years.</p>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>Relevant guidance from the strategy in relation to the planning and provision of community infrastructure includes the following extracts.</p> <p>Section 6.2 Strategies (under Theme 1 Settlement and Community) includes:</p>



	<p>i) Support and pro-actively plan for the development of new and improved community facilities to meet the needs of a growing and increasingly diverse population and ensure that the identification of land for community facilities (including educational, medical, community, cultural and recreation facilities) is considered in the planning of all urban growth areas.</p> <p>j) Identify and pro-actively plan for potential significant community infrastructure locations, including educational, community, cultural and recreational facilities, but consider other potential locations on their merits, and support strategic land assembly and integrated planning to support the delivery of facilities.</p> <p>k) Ensure that both infill and new urban development that will generate a demand for improved community facilities contributes towards meeting those demands through appropriate developer contributions.</p> <p>l) Identify locations for the following particular significant community facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Public high schools in Ambergate North* and Dunsborough</li><li>• Additional/consolidated major outdoor recreation/ovals sites in Busselton and Dunsborough*</li><li>• 'Noisy sports' (mostly firearms and motor sport related)</li><li>• Performing arts centre</li><li>• Replacement/additional/expanded indoor recreational facilities in both Busselton and Dunsborough</li><li>• Tertiary education (university and trade/technical)</li><li>• Private education</li><li>• Private hospital</li><li>• Aged care facilities</li><li>• Youth and childcare facilities</li><li>• Places for religious worship or cultural purposes</li><li>• Coastal and marine facilities</li><li>• Recreational walking, cycling and bridle trails</li></ul> <p>(Note: Potential significant community facilities locations in long-term urban growth areas have not been identified, but will be required. Also note that existing and potential primary school sites have not been identified, but will be required (and are effectively planned for as part of more detailed planning processes and these do not need to be specifically addressed as part of this strategy. Also note that most physically smaller community facilities that take unless space have not been identified but will need to be considered as part of more detailed planning processes).</p> <p>m) The detailed boundaries of settlements, urban growth areas, and areas for consolidation and locations for significant community facilities are subject to further detailed planning but are indicative of expected outcomes.</p> <p>Section 10.5 under Implementation and Review states that: Develop and implement integrated plans within 5 years of adoption of the strategy as follows –</p> <p>(i) Structure plans to guide planning and development for the –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dunsborough Urban Area;</li><li>• Regional Airport/Industrial Precinct; and</li><li>• Commonage (i.e. review existing structure plan) and Dunbarton rural residential areas.</li></ul> <p>(ii) Develop a community infrastructure framework that addresses both State and local government infrastructure (including educational, community, cultural and recreational facilities), in consultation with relevant government agencies and key stakeholders, to guide locational decisions and strategic planning relating to those facilities to the satisfaction of the Western Australian Planning Commission.</p>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Sport &amp; Recreation Facilities Strategy 2020-2030</b> City of Busselton 2020
<b>Purpose:</b>	<p><i>'The Sport and Recreational Facilities Strategy will help direct future Planning and guide the allocation of municipal resources and external funding bids over the next ten years.'</i></p> <p>The City of Busselton Sport and Recreation Facilities Strategy 2020-2030 (SRFS) is an important connector between the City's Strategic Community Plan and the allocation of City funding and resources toward the achievement of key community objectives through sport and recreation. The report recommends that approximately \$37M of sport and recreation infrastructure projects are undertaken.</p>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>The SRSF provides a robust foundation for the inclusion of sport and recreation infrastructure within the City's Developer Contributions Framework. The methodology, objectives and guiding principles guide the CIP, albeit the methodology is less rigorous.</p> <p>The SRFS presented a hierarchy of facilities, including Regional, District, Subdistrict and Local based on geographic service catchments for specific sport and recreation facilities.</p>

	<p>The recommended priorities for facility provision include a description of projects and justification for spending. The key recommendation that incorporates consideration from the Community Infrastructure Plan analysis relates to the priority 2 recommendation of the SRFS which includes preparation of a Master plan for the Dunsborough Playing fields and Naturalist Community Centre. The recommendations include some discussion around refocusing the use of the NCC for sport and recreation, by considering relocating the library to repurpose the space for sport and recreation and youth facilities. The Masterplan for the Dunsborough Playing Fields and NCC includes the following guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spatially detail opportunities around;<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Library (consider relocation and provision for admin hub multipurpose space NCC</li><li>- future aquatic space at NCC</li><li>- unisex change rooms at JEP</li><li>- re-configuration of NCC to cater for future Gym and Group fitness</li><li>- provision for Youth Services</li></ul></li><li>• Refocus the use of Naturaliste Community Centre to cater for more Sport and Recreation.</li><li>• Investigate the relocation of Dunsborough Library to an alternate location, allowing repurposing of the current location.</li><li>• Leisure and social community activities can be focused at Dunsborough District Country Club</li><li>• Opportunity to refocus the theme of NCC and Dunsborough Playing Fields<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Recreation/Leisure/Aquatic (NCC) and</li><li>- Sports Precinct (Dunsborough Playing Fields)</li><li>- Library, Community Hub (Dunsborough Playing Fields)</li><li>- Community Resource Centre (Dunsborough Playing Fields)</li></ul></li><li>• Due to the Aboriginal heritage site constraints, it's not recommended to construct additional indoor courts at NCC. Any redevelopment should ideally focus on Aquatic, Recreation and Youth activities for the Dunsborough Sub-District.</li></ul>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Connell Wagner Community Facilities Implementation Policy Review</b> Busselton Shire Council 2006
<b>Purpose:</b>	<p>This report examines the shire's community facility needs and develops a Community Facilities Implementation Policy for inclusion in the Council's Town Planning Scheme. The policy prescribes a contribution for community facilities required for future development in the shire.</p>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>Council became aware of the need for a comprehensive examination of community facility provision in the mid-1990s. A report was commissioned in 1997 and a community facilities implementation policy resulted in 2000.</p> <p>The policy review included below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data Collection</li><li>• Demographic Review</li><li>• Qualitative Analysis</li><li>• Quantitative Analysis</li><li>• Gap Analysis</li><li>• Stakeholder Consultation</li><li>• Generation of Contribution Rates</li><li>• Review of the Legal and Administrative Framework</li><li>• Preparation of Draft Policy</li><li>• Formal Consultation</li><li>• Preparation of Final Policy</li></ul> <p>This report established the current Framework included under LPS 21. The current Framework adopted a two-tier approach. The existing areas are represented as local precincts on the DCA map because of the historical provision of facilities and the relationships between the existing built-up precincts, where a cost provision per lot applies. The second tier is that the Greenfield areas that are progressively planned through structure plans require a separate developer contributions plan (DCP) for the area. The reasoning for this approach was that the broad acre areas are reasonably remote from existing built up areas of the town. They present holistic opportunities for providing community facilities, and the development industry was likely to provide for specific community facilities needs in these areas.</p>

<b>Title:</b>	Leisure Services Plan City of Busselton 2005
<b>Purpose:</b>	This document provided a comprehensive review of the leisure facilities needs in the Shire
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>The Shire of Busselton Leisure Services Plan</p> <p>The methodology adopted by CCS in its review of leisure facilities involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Preparation of a leisure services inventory</li><li>• A review of current facility performance</li><li>• A documentation of leisure and participation trends</li><li>• Consultation with residents about their specific leisure needs</li><li>• A leisure needs assessment</li><li>• Recommendations for the development of leisure facilities in the Shire and the preparation of concept plans for the most significant leisure facilities recommended.</li></ul> <p>This document informed the Connell Wager Community facilities implementation policy review.</p>
<b>Title:</b>	Future Busselton 2050 City of Busselton 2013
<b>Purpose:</b>	Busselton 2050 underpins the preparation of the local planning strategy.
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>States in regards to community infrastructure that “Whilst it may be difficult to determine exactly when and where such services may be required or be able to be supported, we know that land will be needed for many of these services between now and 2050.”</p> <p>Busselton 2050 states that planning for recreation facilities and government schools is also relatively straightforward. It states that unless sites are identified early in the development process, private education providers will often be difficult to secure well-located sites. The same is often true for aged care, higher education, culture, and other facilities. Some of the kinds of new or expanded services and facilities we may want to secure sites for between now and 2050 include –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bulky goods retailing</li><li>• Aged-care and disability services and accommodation</li><li>• Higher education, both TA FE and university</li><li>• Private hospital</li><li>• Government and private schools</li><li>• Performing arts/entertainment centres, cinemas, theatres</li><li>• Museums and exhibition centres</li><li>• Venues for events of all kinds</li><li>• Ovals, recreation centres and other sporting facilities (for junior, recreational/amateur and elite levels) and ‘noisy sports’ (i.e. shooting, motor sport and other similar activities)</li><li>• Youth and childcare facilities</li><li>• Places for religious worship or cultural purposes</li><li>• Coastal and marine facilities – beach facilities, boat ramps, mooring and berthing facilities</li><li>• Waste disposal, transport and recycling facilities</li><li>• Recreational/environmental/heritage walking, cycling and horse-riding trails and facilities</li></ul>
<b>Title:</b>	Cultural Plan Shire of Busselton 2011
<b>Purpose:</b>	The LCPS aims to incorporate arts and culture into land use planning outcomes to support cultural sites, infrastructure, creative industries and experiences. Sustainable cultural land use planning outcomes will require mechanisms such as Scheme provisions, Policies, procedures and strategies which underpin cultural identity and serve to embed arts and culture into corporate and planning processes.
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>The cultural plan provided a review of the City’s 2005 Cultural plan and the process which involved cultural mapping with community and cultural planning, which utilised information to prepare management plans to support arts and culture and enable the arts and cultural community to input directly into the Plan. A recommendation included developers using the information provided in the strategy in forwarding planning for communities in Busselton.</p> <p>The overall recommendations include that in future planning, that retention of existing facilities, assets and re and management plans to support arts and culture and to enable the arts and cultural community to input directly into the Plan.</p>

<b>Title:</b>	Busselton Library Services Strategy 2017-2027
<b>Purpose:</b>	To forecast and plan for Library Facilities within the City of Busselton
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>The Library Services Strategy identifies a need to increase Dunsborough Library space to meet the current and future demand of the Dunsborough Sub-District.</p> <p>Goal 3: Provide spaces for learning, work, play, knowledge exchange and relaxation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consider expansion of or a purpose built new library and service development for Dunsborough to cater for growth, separate the needs of children, from those of study, work, research and relaxation.</li></ul> <p>Section 4.3 of the Library Services Strategy addresses benchmarking to facility standards. It states that whilst there are no specific sizing guidelines for WA, the State Library of New South Wales (NSW) has an industry respected “Guide for Public Library Buildings in New South Wales – People Places.” The guide contains both service based benchmarks and population based benchmark calculations which are easier to apply in the currently rapidly changing environment for library services. On the basis of this assesment, and the population forecasts for Dunsborough and surrounds (currently 250 m2) and Busselton (currently 950 m2) both libraries should be doubled in size. Dunsborough will need to expand within the next 10 years as it is already insufficient to service the existing catchment and Busselton within the next 10 to 20 years. The feasibility of expansion on both sites will need to be explored including the ability to expand Dunsborough library further in 25 to 35 years time as the population approaches the 20,000 forecast. Busselton library was constructed to provide for a second storey at its existing location. Consideration should also be given to connect the library to the CRC. This would create opportunities for better use of space, removal of duplicate facilities such as ablutions and kitchens and greater activation and cross population of services.</p> <p>The LSS provided a review on the Australian Early Years Summit held in March where it was observed that “parents have forgotten that sitting down with children and reading a book is essential for their development’. Early language and literacy activities are crucial in the early years of a child’s life for later literacy outcomes. The results of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) 2015 have showed an improvement in early literacy since the introduction of the survey in 2009 when 23% of five-year-olds were at risk of not developing the literacy skills they needed to succeed later in life. In 2015, the figure had fallen to 15%. The AEDC provides information to focus on improving early childhood development through the early identification of key development areas of Physical health and wellbeing (Physical), Social competence (Social), language and cognitive skills (Lang), communication skills and general knowledge (Comm) and emotional maturity (Emot). Shown in the table below is the current 2015 scores of those children with Vulnerability in all areas and shows the percentage of children with Vulnerability in one domain or more (Vul 1) and Vulnerability in two domains or more (Vul 2), for the City of Busselton and the Shire of Augusta Margaret River, with Western Australia and Australian results shown for comparison. The results above identify three target areas within our community where early year’s activity would provide benefit to the community. These localities are the communities of Geographe, Vasse and West Busselton. These areas also correlate with low Socio Economic Disadvantage scores below 1,000. Areas of West Busselton have scores of 847 to 863, other areas within Busselton have scores of 872 – 895 and Geographe has a score of 882. This shows the continued importance of the libraries Better Beginnings, Baby Bounce and Toddler Time programs and the increased need to outreach specific services to these communities in collaboration with schools and child health whilst continuing the delivery of services from the libraries themselves.</p> <p>Libraries will need to continue to provide services to support an ageing population, including adaptive technology, services for clients with special needs, ongoing support to increase digital literacy for seniors, and flexible spaces for social engagement.</p> <p>Recognition and recording of our Aboriginal culture and history is also vital to our local history study service. Activities that encourage storytelling and sharing local history with elders plus conversations that understand how younger generations can use and find value in library services need to be investigated with representatives from our local Aboriginal people.</p>
<b>City of Busselton: Community Engagement Outcomes</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	Strategic Community Plan Review 2021
<b>Purpose:</b>	<p>Three random invite community workshops were also held. A dedicated youth survey was distributed to students at St Mary MacKillop College and at the City’s youth facility. Councillor connects appointments were available for members of the community to attend. City officers also engaged with patrons of Cliff’s Kitchen, St Mary’s Anglican Church and St George’s Anglican Church Community Care. They met with representatives of the Undalup Association to explain the review process and request input. Across all of these engagement processes, the City registered 1,658 engagements, being the number of attendees at workshops and appointments, in addition to the number of separate submissions received.</p> <p>The Draft Plan was presented to Council at their meeting of 14 April 2021 with the Council resolving (C2104/062): “That the Council adopt the draft City of Busselton Strategic Community Plan 2021-2031 (attached) for the purposes of public advertising and further community consultation over a period of 21 days, to inform the completion of the plan.”</p> <p>The Draft Plan was advertised in accordance with the above resolution between 16 April 2021 and 7 May 2021. Three information sessions were also run for those interested in understanding more about the Draft Plan and how it was developed. Engagements through this process totaled 36, with 21 submissions received and fifteen people attending an information session. 68% of the submissions were from Dunsborough, Yallingup and surrounds.</p>



<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	Overall the matters most frequently raised throughout the engagement included: • Diversification of industry and promotion of employment opportunities while recognising and supporting the importance of tourism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Activation of town centres - during the day through the activation and opening of businesses, and at night with increased vibrancy and local events.</li><li>• A desire for well managed development that preserves green corridors, country feel, and public open space.</li><li>• Improved community consultation and a demonstration of listening, with increased attention to resident and ratepayer needs across the whole district.</li><li>• Conservation of the City's natural environment, with management and protection of our coastlines a particular priority. Restoration and maintenance of the Vass River was also seen as very important.</li><li>• Provision of sporting and recreation infrastructure, including more basketball courts, improved football ovals, an upgrade to Bowell Park and increased aquatic facilities.</li><li>• Ongoing rural road maintenance, improved road design to relieve traffic congestion and completion of the dual carriageway highway between Capel and Busselton.</li><li>• A desire for more policing, less crime and drug prevention programs that help people to feel safe.</li><li>• Improved recycling options.</li><li>• More things for youth to do and more indoor activities.</li></ul> See summary of Community Strategic Plan 2021- 2031 above.
<b>Title:</b>	Markyt July 2020 Perceptions Survey Strategic Community Plan Review 2021
<b>Purpose:</b>	A community survey called 'Community Score Card 2020' was released to rate local services, facilitates and programs in the City of Busselton to support the City to plan to meet Community Needs. The Score card is intended to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support a review of the Strategic Community Plan (SCP)</li><li>• Assess performance against objectives and key performance indicators (KPI's) in the SCP</li><li>• Determine Community Priorities</li><li>• Benchmark performance</li></ul>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>The survey was randomly sent to 4000 households (1000) by mail and (3000 by) email, and some other promotions to attract responses resulted in a total of 1018 respondents to the survey.</p> <p>The overall performance of the City of Busselton has been rated as 74/100, which is above the industry average of 65/100. Livability is rated as 88/100, and industry high is 95/100. The lowest scores from community sectors in assessing livability were from people renting, first nations and from the demographic between 18-34. Busselton town/rural; areas are marginally lower than the ratings for Dunsborough/ Yallingup.</p> <p>Community Priorities included ratings of the Public Libraries and Playgrounds as stronger performance and lower priority. Youth, Seniors and Community building halls indicate a performance rating 52/100 and a positive rating of 100% and considered to be of moderate performance. According to the scorecard, youth Facilities are seen as being a higher priority than senior's facilities. Arts and cultural facilities are also considered moderate in performance but scored closer to a good rating and are determined to be a lower priority. Disability access is seen as only okay with moderate performance. Although sport and recreation facilities have been recognised as being one of the City's Strengths on other survey questions, they are indicated as a priority area with only a midway between okay to good rating.</p> <p>Services for Youth, Facilities, and events indicated a variance in response to lower scores from families with Children 0-5. Highest dissatisfaction also in group 18-35</p> <p>Although a fairly good rating overall for Community Halls and buildings, a variance was shown for the 18-34years group saying lower, and particularly First Nations people indicate low performance/gap in service.</p> <p>Message to consult more with the community about where money is spent i.e. don't commit large amounts of money to major projects (e.g. arts centre)</p> <p>Responses regarding Key Goal Area 1 – Community highlights Youth Services, Facilities and Events as the highest priority after Sport and Recreation Facilities. Education and training closely follows.</p>

<b>Title:</b>	Library Needs Assessment -Dunsborough
<b>Purpose:</b>	To determine the development of library facilities in Dunsborough.
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>The City of Busselton library needs assessment will proceed in 2022. An internal City of Busselton working group has already been established. While the PLAWA assessment describes the number of facilities required for the population, it resolved that the City of Busselton has an adequate number of facilities. The CIP PLAWA forecast projects the requirement for an additional facility toward 2031 in the east subdistrict. The ALIA Standards and Guidelines for Australian Public Libraries, Dec 2020, point us towards People Places: A Guide for public library buildings in NSW, which is the primary source of practical advice and tools to assist in planning public library buildings to meet community needs. The floorspace provision included under the ALIAS standards suggests that while a facility is provided in Dunsborough, it may only be providing 50% of the floorspace capacity required for the facility. The review of the library needs across the City so far indicates that the operation and servicing of existing library facilities needs to hone in on the relevant user groups, and then identify the facility location and typology.</p> <p>Preliminary gaps analysis reveals that the greatest need for provision under the library service includes early years/ toddler groups, support for distance learning, and e-business hub. This gaps analysis indicates that a library facility is changing and diversifying its primary function from lending and borrowing, accessing information, and providing broader educational, social and business support. In relation to Dunsborough the interest is in collaborating future library services with youth services, which may influence its location. The intention is that the City will establish a community reference group to support finalising the library needs assessment.</p> <p>The desired project outcomes and/or key deliverables include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To deliver a library building that services the needs of a growing Dunsborough population and:</li><li>• Is well designed, fit for purpose and engages with all sectors of the community.</li><li>• Offers improved services to the user.</li><li>• Incorporates the latest technology to assist with delivery of services and programs.</li><li>• Supports the City of Busselton organisational objectives.</li><li>• Is cost effective.</li><li>• With potential opportunities for Co-location with other community services</li></ul>
<b>Title:</b>	Busselton & Dunsborough Place Project May 2019
<b>Purpose:</b>	The Intention of Place Project was to build community awareness of and involvement in place making and activation to protect and enhance the unique character and identity of Busselton and Dunsborough city centre.
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>The process is part of ongoing community consultation to gauge place-making ideas. Ideas raised related to facility provision and included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Utilise the art geo complex more – turn into an interactive cultural centre, including guest exhibitions, indigenous exhibitions, classes, etc.</li><li>• Create a sensory space within a contemporary museum or space (using light, colour, imagery and allow people to assist in this).</li><li>• Activate laneways and dead car parks in the city centre</li></ul> <p>In terms of activation, the groups identified areas of the City centres that provided most activity and where future activity should be focused.</p> <p>The city centre and foreshore need to be better connected with more walkable spaces between the two; easier navigation and wayfinding for pedestrians and cyclists; exciting places to explore on foot along the way; and reasons to walk or ride instead of drive.</p> <p>Vacant tenancies should be made available for flexible, short-term uses that draw people into the city centre and give them a reason to 'linger longer'.</p> <p>Develop a Place Plan as an extension to The Place Project which includes a guide for activation.</p> <p>Invest in Mitchell Park. Every workshop group identified Mitchell Park as a significant community anchor within the city centre – some even commented that it has the potential to become the City's heart.</p>

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Youth Engagement Outcomes</b> Petition for a Youth Centre in Dunsborough and Attendance statistics for Busselton Youth centre. Shift Group – Youth advisory committee workshop/meeting outcomes
<b>Purpose:</b>	Local residents advocate for delivery of a youth centre for youth unable to access the centre in Busselton
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>A petition statement “Due to the recent break ins and damage around the local Dunsborough area we the residents of the Dunsborough would like the City of Busselton to allocate an areas and fund the Youth Centre based in Dunsborough” received 200 signatures and media coverage. The impetus for the submission relates to access, stating that there is currently no public transport from Dunsborough to Busselton allowing youth to access the Busselton Youth Centre; and there are few facilities for youth to be mentored and engaged in the Dunsborough town.</p> <p>SHIFT GROUP - Meeting outcomes discussing expectations for 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Activities for Youth in Dunsborough either events or just simple games at the skate park.</li><li>• Youth centre with scheduled open hours so we can have a place of gathering for youth, this will allow us to truly find out and meet the needs of the Dunsborough youth.</li><li>• Consult with youth at the Dunsborough skate park</li><li>• We all want to push for a youth space</li><li>• Unit business plans identify growth area for youth facilities include Vasse and Dunsborough.</li><li>• Youth are concerned about lack of facilities or lack of access to the facilities with limited public transport and cycle ways between towns.</li></ul>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Capes Regional Arts and Cultural Facilities Needs Assessment 2012</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	A needs assessment of arts and cultural facilities in the capes Region for the next 20 years (2032).
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	<p>The facilities considered in the document cross over with community facilities/venues and also include libraries.</p> <p>The investigation included Art Geo Gallery, Old Butter Factory, the Busselton Library, The NCC, The old Dunsborough Hall, and Duns borough Library.</p> <p>In preparation of the report there was an intensive engagement program including questionnaires, direct meeting with stakeholders, and other public meetings. The summary of recommendations outlines the useable space for arts and performance in the buildings.</p> <p>Many groups utilise old Dunsborough hall including performing arts, and is at capacity. Some consider the need for expansion/ upgrading of the Dunsborough Town Hall. There is strong local support for establishing a cultural Precinct in Dunsborough in a central location, possibly in the Foreshore development/Sculpture Park area. Also, support for the NCC to accommodate performance space.</p> <p>Old butter factory regarded as an essential cultural facility, with a strong need for the site/buildings to be appropriately maintained structurally and functionally.</p> <p>The key recommendation relates to the need for developing a District performing arts facility in Busselton (BPACC). The report also described the importance of maintaining the percent for Art contribution.</p> <p>Previous reports -see attached Regional Capital Survey.</p>
<b>Case studies</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Community Infrastructure Plan 2018-2028</b> City of Rockingham
<b>Access online:</b>	<a href="https://rockingham.wa.gov.au/forms-and-publications/your-city/our-vision/community-infrastructure-plan-2019">https://rockingham.wa.gov.au/forms-and-publications/your-city/our-vision/community-infrastructure-plan-2019</a>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	Examples of Infographics for demographic explanation
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Community Infrastructure Framework 2014</b> Tweed Shire Council <b>Community Facilities Plan 2019-2036</b> Tweed Shire Council
<b>Access online:</b>	<a href="https://www.tweed.nsw.gov.au/Documents/Community%20Infrastructure%20Planning/TSC05766_Community_Infrastructure_Framework.pdf">https://www.tweed.nsw.gov.au/Documents/Community%20Infrastructure%20Planning/TSC05766_Community_Infrastructure_Framework.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.tweed.nsw.gov.au/Documents/Community/TSC10476_Community_Facilities_Plan_2019_2036.pdf">https://www.tweed.nsw.gov.au/Documents/Community/TSC10476_Community_Facilities_Plan_2019_2036.pdf</a>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	Network objectives and municipality with regional city characteristics

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Community Facilities and Services Plan</b> Shire of Capel July 2013
<b>Access online:</b>	No link available online.
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Community Services and Infrastructure Plan 2020-2030</b> Hobsons Bay City Council
<b>Access online:</b>	<a href="https://www.hobsonsbay.vic.gov.au/Council/Strategy-Planning/Social-policy-planning/Community-Services-and-Infrastructure-Plan-2020-2030">https://www.hobsonsbay.vic.gov.au/Council/Strategy-Planning/Social-policy-planning/Community-Services-and-Infrastructure-Plan-2020-2030</a>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	Example of simple/summarised presentation of information
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Community Infrastructure Framework</b> Moorabool Shire Council February 2020
<b>Access online:</b>	<a href="https://www.moorabool.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/Community%20Infrastructure%20Planning%20Process%20(Feb%202020).pdf">https://www.moorabool.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/Community%20Infrastructure%20Planning%20Process%20(Feb%202020).pdf</a>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	Example of Travel time and distance accessibility standard criteria included.
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Community Infrastructure plan 2020 – 2036</b> City of Armadale
<b>Access online:</b>	<a href="https://www.armadale.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/assets/documents/publications/Community_Infrastructure_Plan_2020">https://www.armadale.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/assets/documents/publications/Community_Infrastructure_Plan_2020</a>
<b>Relevant Principles and Provisions:</b>	Example of drivability assessment.



Appendix B

PLAWA Community Infrastructure Guidelines 2020

Extract from Parks and Leisure Australia WA Community Infrastructure Guidelines 2020 – Community Infrastructure Definitions and Population Standards

PLAWA ITEM	FACILITY	DEFINITION	POPULATION GUIDELINE
1	Play group	Diverse activities for child carers which include baby groups and first-time parents, toddlers play groups, three- to four-year-old Playgroups, fathers groups, children with a disability, grandparent groups, home play groups and supported playgroups. Integrated within schools, neighbourhood, or district community centres	1: 4,000 - 6,000
2	Outside School hours care	Outside School Hours Care (OSHC) services provide care before and or after school and or during vacation. Time. Some services may also provide care on a public free day during school term. Not-for-profit and for-profit providers may operate OSHC services or be incorporated within a school	1: 4,000 - 6,000
3	Child care Centre (Long Day care) 0-4 year old's	Centre for Care of children in early stage of growth/ development. Normally by private sector providers, although some local governments invest in facilities, particularly where their commercial viability is questionable.	1: 4,000 - 6,000
4	Occasional Care	Occasional Care Centre (OCC) or Crèche is a centre based short term form of Child Care. OCC is generally operated out of long day care facilities usually by private sector providers)	1:12,000-15,000 Lower for rural areas
7	Multi-functional Branch Library	Various configurations of library space, which may include student study lounge, community meeting and activity space, education-related community office space, toy library, community gallery/display space to meet diverse community hub, activity and learning needs.	1:50,000-150,000 (Regional) 1:20,0000-50,0000 (District)
8	Neighbourhood Community Centre	Small local meeting rooms and activity spaces that can be used by local organisations for activities such as dance fitness and outreach work. Various gross floor area configurations of approximately 300 m2 to service immediate community.	1:7,500

PLAWA ITEM	FACILITY	DEFINITION	POPULATION GUIDELINE
9	District Community Centre	Multi -functional building or group of public buildings for the social, cultural and educational activities of a neighbourhood or entire community.	1:15,000- 25,000
10	Youth Centre/ Youth Space	A centre providing leisure activities and advisory support for young people. To provide space for a youth working, employment training programs, drop in areas, formal areas and outreach programs	1:20,000- 30,000 (District)
11	Aged Day Care	Provides HACC eligible people and other aged members of the community in need of companionship with an opportunity to participate in a range of social and recreational activities in a stimulating and safe environment. The service is principally available to frail aged, people with disabilities who are socially isolated aged individuals. It is defined as a community facility with regular operating ours and staff that provide for a broad spectrum of health, social, nutritional and education services and recreational activities for older persons.	1:30,000-40,000
12	Seniors Centre	A place where older adults can congregate to fulfil many of their social, physical, emotional and intellectual needs. Seniors activity should be part of an integrated services offering within a community hub.	1:20,000-30,0000 for District Facility (dependent on aging demographic)
47	Mens Shed/ Womens Shed	A community facility primarily for sharing and developing trade skills, while improving mental and physical health outcomes. Typically they incorporate workshops, kitchen spaces and a meeting room varying from 200m2 and 1000m2	as required
13	Skate Park	Formal skate park facility generally within established public open space.	1:25,000-50,0000 Regional 1:10:000-25,0000 District 1:5,000 -10,000 Neighbourhood
16	Community and Performing arts	Centres for the purpose of undertaking dance, music, opera, drama, magic, spoken word and circus arts. They can be performance based (to an audience) or for the purposes of learning and development.	1:150 - 250,000 Regional 1:50,000 - 150,000 District
17	Theatre	A building for the presentation of plays, films, or other dramatic performances	1:250,000
20	Museum	A building, place or institution devoted to the acquisition, conservation, study, exhibition and education interpretation of objects having scientific, historical of artistic value.	1:250:000

PLAWA ITEM	FACILITY	DEFINITION	POPULATION GUIDELINE
21	Heritage Facility	Various infrastructure of a historic nature and tourism potential.	Area/location specific
22	Arts and Cultural Centre	For the purpose of learning, exhibiting and developing community arts and cultural activities	1:50:000 - 100,000 Regional 1:30,000 to 1:50,000 - District (combined multi-use community centre (item 9)
27	Fire Services (Volunteer Services Marine Rescue	Base for Location and storage of firefighting equipment with ability to provide opportunity for training and development with ability to provide opportunity for training and development.	
28	Aerobics/Fitness/ Gym	Private or public facility providing general fitness opportunities. Generally provided within a leisure or through a variety commercial operators. Leisure centre developments should only be developed where a gap has been identified in the market.	
43	Trails( Walking and cycling and Bridle Paths)	Combined running/walking tracks and should be incorporated within Trails strategies	
48	Community Garden	Community gardens and orchards bring people together as a way of educating children and adults in the horticultural environment. They have a significant role in connecting communities and enhancing individuals health and wellbeing.	Area/location and need specific
25	Play space	A developed component within an area of public open space or building for play. Generally designed for children agreed 6months - 12 years of age.	1:2000 Neighbourhood 1:8000 to 10:000 District 1:50:000 Regional

Appendix C

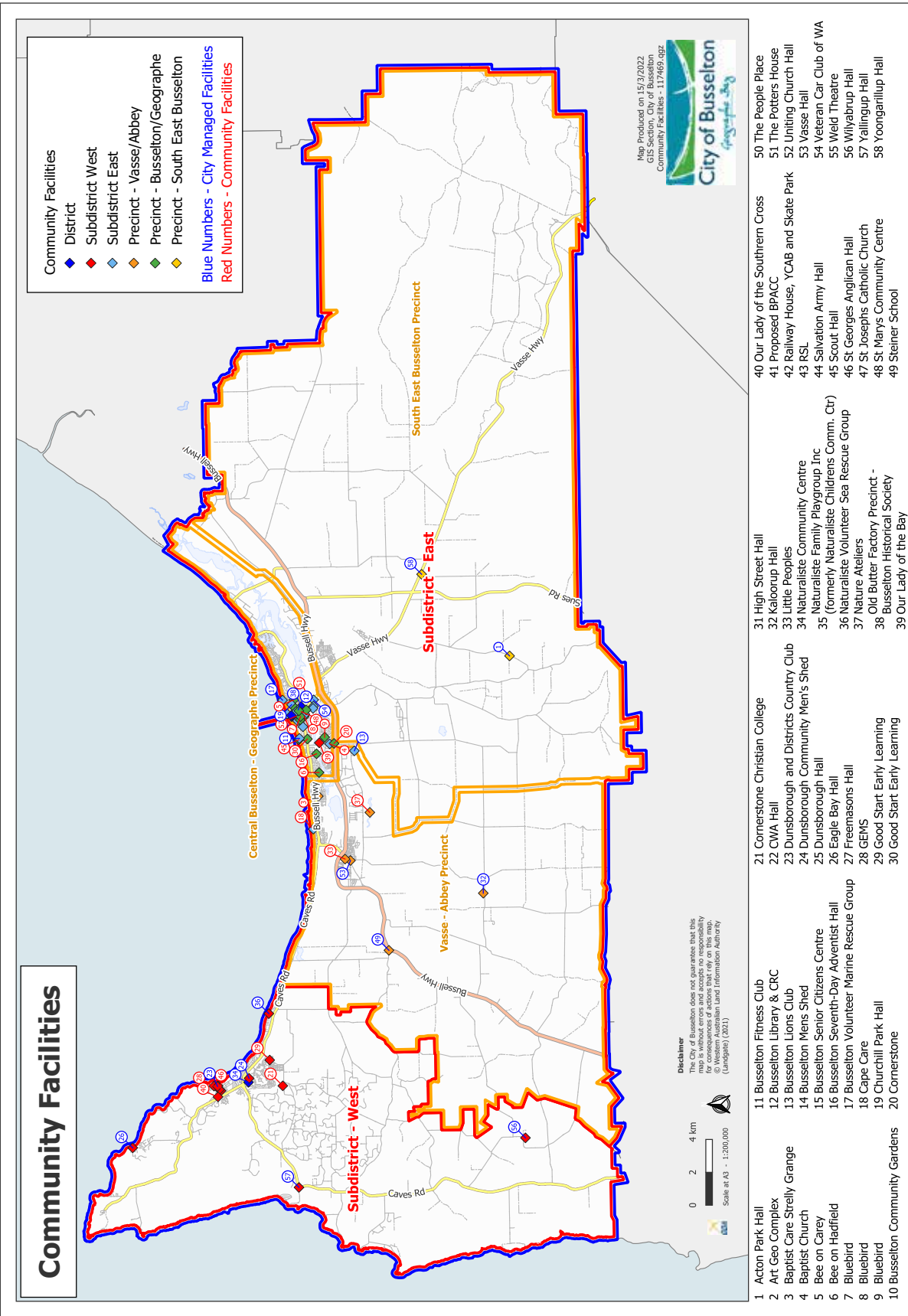
List of Community Facilities by Geographical Hierarchy and Map

FACILITIES WITHIN CITY OF BUSSELTON	COUNCIL LAND	COUNCIL BUILDING	COUNCIL MANAGED	NON-COUNCIL MANAGED	NON-COUNCIL LAND	NON-COUNCIL BUILDING
DISTRICT Busselton Servicing 25,000 + population						
Art Geo Complex (2)	✓	✓	✓			
Old Butter Factory Precinct -Busselton Historical Society (40)	✓	✓		✓		
Weld Theatre (55)	✓	✓		✓		
Busselton Library (12)	✓	✓	✓			
Community Resource Centre (12)						
Busselton Foreshore West and Central Playground	✓	✓	✓			
SUBDISTRICT Western (Dunsborough Naturaliste Precinct) Servicing 15,000 – 25,000 population						
Naturaliste Community Centre (35)	✓	✓	✓			
Dunsborough and Districts Country Club (23) (include Seniors)				✓		
Dunsborough Community Men's Shed (25)	✓	✓	✓			
Naturaliste Family Playgroup Inc (formerly Naturaliste Childrens Community Centre) (37)	✓	✓	✓			
Naturaliste Volunteer Sea Rescue Group (36)	✓	✓	✓			
Cornerstone Dunsborough (20)				✓	✓	✓
Good Start Early Learning (29)				✓	✓	✓
Dunsborough Hall (25)	✓	✓	✓			
Eagle Bay Hall (26)	✓	✓	✓			
Our Lady of the Bay (39)				✓	✓	✓
St Georges Anglican Hall(46)				✓	✓	✓
Yallingup Hall (57)	✓	✓	✓			
Wilyabrup Hall (56)	✓	✓	✓			
GEMS 928)				✓	✓	✓



FACILITIES WITHIN CITY OF BUSSELTON	COUNCIL LAND	COUNCIL BUILDING	COUNCIL MANAGED	NON-COUNCIL MANAGED	NON-COUNCIL LAND	NON-COUNCIL BUILDING
SUBDISTRICT Eastern Servicing 15,000- 25,000 population						
YCAB	✓	✓	✓			
Railway House, SLS (42)	✓	✓	✓			
Busseton Skate Park	✓	✓	✓			
Busseton Senior Citizens Centre (15)	✓	✓	✓			
Busseton Men's Shed (14)	✓	✓	✓			
Busseton Community Gardens	✓	✓	✓			
Busseton Fitness Club (11)	✓	✓	✓			
Churchill Park Hall (19)	✓	✓	✓			
Veteran Car Club of WA (54)				✓	✓	✓
High Street Hall (32)	✓	✓	✓			
Cape Care (18)				✓	✓	✓
The People Place (50)				✓	✓	✓
Busseton Volunteer Marine Rescue Group (17)	✓	✓	✓			
PRECINCT Vasse Abbey Servicing 5,000 – 15,000 population						
Vasse Hall (53)	✓	✓	✓			
Baptist Care Strelly Grange (3)				✓	✓	✓
Little Peoples (33)				✓	✓	✓
Kaloorup Hall (32)	✓	✓	✓			
Carbanup Hall (Yallingup Steiner)				✓	✓	✓
Nature Ateliers (37)				✓	✓	✓
Little Peoples (33)				✓	✓	✓
PRECINCT Busseton Geographe Servicing 5,000 – 15,000 population						
Freemasons Hall (27)				✓	✓	✓
Good Start Early Learning (30)				✓	✓	✓
Cornerstone Busseton youth group (21)				✓	✓	✓
Our Lady of the Southern Cross (40)				✓	✓	✓
RSL (43)				✓	✓	✓
Salvation Army Hall(44)				✓	✓	✓
Scout Hall (45)				✓	✓	✓
St Marys community Centre (48)				✓	✓	✓
The Potters House (51)				✓	✓	✓
Uniting Church Hall (52)				✓	✓	✓
PRECINCT South East Servicing 5,000 – 15,000 population						
Acton Park Hall (1)				✓	✓	✓
Yoongarillup Hall (58)	✓	✓	✓			

Source: City of Busseton Asset Management Records and Community Services Data 2020



Appendix D

Community Infrastructure Needs Analysis Data Tables -  
Assessment by Facility

Community and Performing Arts

Table 1: Community and Performing Arts Facility Forecast 2035

Type of Facility Community and Performing Arts							
Provisional Standard 1:50,000 - 150,000							
CATCHMENT	YEAR	POPULATION	CURRENT SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL SUPPLY REQUIRED	TARGET>	TARGET<	ASSESSMENT
District	2019	39,623	0	1	0.79	0.26	undersupplied
	2021	41370			0.83	0.28	undersupplied
	2026	46962			0.94	0.31	undersupplied
	2031	53,184			1.06	0.35	undersupplied
	2035	57249			1.14	0.38	undersupplied
West	2019	9430	0		0.19	0.06	adequate
	2021	9846			0.20	0.07	adequate
	2026	11177			0.22	0.07	adequate
	2031	12658			0.25	0.08	adequate
	2035	13625			0.27	0.09	adequate
East	2019	30193	0		0.60	0.20	undersupplied
	2021	31524			0.63	0.21	undersupplied
	2026	35785			0.72	0.24	undersupplied
	2031	40526			0.81	0.27	undersupplied
	2035	43623			0.87	0.29	undersupplied

Arts and Cultural Centre

Table 2: District Arts and Cultural Centre Facility Forecast 2035

Type of Facility Art and Cultural Centre							
Provisional Standard 1:50,000 - 1:100,000 Regional 1:30,000 - 1:50,000 District (applied to assessment as combined with District multipurpose centre)							
CATCHMENT	YEAR	POPULATION	CURRENT SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL SUPPLY REQUIRED	TARGET>	TARGET<	ASSESSMENT
District	2019	39,623	1		1.32	0.79	adequate
	2021	41370			1.38	0.83	adequate
	2026	46962			1.57	0.94	adequate
	2031	53,184			1.77	1.06	undersupplied
	2035	57249			1.91	1.14	undersupplied
West	2019	9430	0		0.31	0.19	adequate
	2021	9846			0.33	0.20	adequate
	2026	11177			0.37	0.22	adequate
	2031	12658			0.42	0.25	undersupplied
	2035	13625			0.45	0.27	undersupplied
East	2019	30193	1		1.01	0.60	well supplied
	2021	31524			1.05	0.63	well supplied
	2026	35785			1.19	0.72	well supplied
	2031	40526			1.35	0.81	well supplied
	2035	43623			1.45	0.87	well supplied



District Multifunction Branch Library

Table 3: District Multifunctional Branch Library Facility Forecast 2035

Type of Facility		Library					
Provisional Standard		1:20,000 - 50,000					
CATCHMENT	YEAR	POPULATION	CURRENT SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL SUPPLY REQUIRED	TARGET>	TARGET<	ASSESSMENT
District	2019	39,623	2		1.98	0.79	adequate
	2021	41370		0	2.07	0.83	adequate
	2026	46962		0	2.35	0.94	adequate
	2031	53,184			2.66	1.06	undersupplied
	2035	57249		0	2.86	1.14	undersupplied
West	2019	9430	1	0.0	0.47	0.19	well supplied
	2021	9846		0	0.49	0.20	well supplied
	2026	11177		0	0.56	0.22	well supplied
	2031	12658		0	0.63	0.25	well supplied
	2035	13625		0	0.68	0.27	adequate
East	2019	30193	1	1	1.51	0.60	adequate
	2021	31524		0	1.58	0.63	adequate
	2026	35785		0	1.79	0.72	adequate
	2031	40526		1	2.03	0.81	undersupplied
	2035	43623		1.50	2.18	0.87	undersupplied
Vasse Abbey	2019	9906	0	0	0.50	0.20	no supply
	2021	10434		0	0.52	0.21	no supply
	2026	13637		0	0.68	0.27	undersupplied
	2031	16718		1	0.84	0.33	undersupplied
	2035	18732		1	0.94	0.37	undersupplied
Busselton-Geograhe	2019	15179	1	1	0.76	0.30	well supplied
	2021	15,726		0	0.79	0.31	well supplied
	2026	16,063		0	0.80	0.32	well supplied
	2031	16,626		0	0.83	0.33	well supplied
	2035	16,936		0	0.85	0.34	adequate
South East	2019	4755	0	0	0.24	0.10	no supply
	2021	4931		0	0.25	0.10	no supply
	2026	5997		0	0.30	0.12	no supply
	2031	7182		0	0.36	0.14	no supply
	2035	7956		0	0.40	0.16	undersupplied
Dunsborough Naturaliste	2019	9430	1	0	0.47	0.19	well supplied
	2021	9846		0	0.49	0.20	well supplied
	2026	11177		0	0.56	0.22	well supplied
	2031	12658		0	0.63	0.25	well supplied
	2035	13625		0	0.68	0.27	well supplied

District Youth Centre

Table 4: District Youth Centre Facility Forecast 2035

Type of Facility		Youth Centre/Space					
Provisional Standard		1:20,000 - 30,000					
CATCHMENT	YEAR	POPULATION	CURRENT SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL SUPPLY REQUIRED	TARGET>	TARGET<	ASSESSMENT
District	2019	39,623	1	1	1.98	1.32	undersupplied
	2021	41370		0.00	2.07	1.38	undersupplied
	2026	46962		0.00	2.35	1.57	undersupplied
	2031	53,184		0.00	2.66	1.77	undersupplied
	2035	57249		1.00	2.86	1.91	undersupplied
West	2019	9430	0	0.50	0.47	0.31	undersupplied
	2021	9846		0.00	0.49	0.33	undersupplied
	2026	11177		0.00	0.56	0.37	undersupplied
	2031	12658		1.00	0.63	0.42	undersupplied
	2035	13625		1.00	0.68	0.45	undersupplied
East	2019	30193	1	0.50	1.51	1.01	adequate
	2021	31524		0.00	1.58	1.05	adequate
	2026	35785		0.00	1.79	1.19	undersupplied
	2031	40526		1.00	2.03	1.35	undersupplied
	2035	43623		0.00	2.18	1.45	undersupplied
Vasse Abbey	2019	9906	0	0.50	0.50	0.33	undersupplied
	2021	10434		0.00	0.52	0.35	undersupplied
	2026	13637		0.00	0.68	0.45	undersupplied
	2031	16718		0.00	0.84	0.56	undersupplied
	2035	18732		0.50	0.94	0.62	undersupplied
Busselton-Geograhe	2019	15179	1	0.00	0.76	0.51	wellsupplied
	2021	15,726		0.00	0.79	0.52	wellsupplied
	2026	16,063		0.00	0.80	0.54	wellsupplied
	2031	16,626		0.00	0.83	0.55	wellsupplied
	2035	16,936		0.00	0.85	0.56	wellsupplied
South East	2019	4755	0	0.00	0.24	0.16	adequate
	2021	4931		0.00	0.25	0.16	adequate
	2026	5997		0.00	0.30	0.20	adequate
	2031	7182		0.00	0.36	0.24	adequate
	2035	7956		0.50	0.40	0.27	undersupplied
Dunsborough Naturaliste	2019	9430	0	0.50	0.47	0.31	undersupplied
	2021	9846		0.00	0.49	0.33	undersupplied
	2026	11177		0.00	0.56	0.37	undersupplied
	2031	12658		0.50	0.63	0.42	undersupplied
	2035	13625		0.00	0.68	0.45	undersupplied

District Seniors Centre and Aged Day Care

Table 5: District Seniors Centre facility forecast 2035

Type of Facility		Senior Centre					
Provisional Standard		1:20,000 - 30,000 for District Facility (depending on aging demographic)					
CATCHMENT	YEAR	POPULATION	CURRENT SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL SUPPLY REQUIRED	TARGET>	TARGET<	ASSESSMENT
District	2019	39,623	2	0	1.98	1.32	well supplied
	2021	41370		0	2.07	1.38	adequate
	2026	46962		0	2.35	1.57	adequate
	2031	53,184		1	2.66	1.77	undersupplied
	2035	57249		0	2.86	1.91	undersupplied
West	2019	9430	1	0	0.47	0.31	well supplied
	2021	9846		0	0.49	0.33	well supplied
	2026	11177		0	0.56	0.37	well supplied
	2031	12658		0	0.63	0.42	well supplied
	2035	13625		0	0.68	0.45	well supplied
East	2019	30193	1	0	1.51	1.01	undersupplied
	2021	31524		0	1.58	1.05	undersupplied
	2026	35785		0	1.79	1.19	undersupplied
	2031	40526		0	2.03	1.35	undersupplied
	2035	43623		1	2.18	1.45	undersupplied
Vasse Abbey	2019	9906	0	0	0.50	0.33	undersupplied
	2021	10434		0	0.52	0.35	undersupplied
	2026	13637		0	0.68	0.45	undersupplied
	2031	16718		1	0.84	0.56	undersupplied
	2035	18732		0	0.94	0.62	undersupplied
Busselton-Geograhe	2019	15179	1	0	0.76	0.51	well supplied
	2021	15,726		0	0.79	0.52	well supplied
	2026	16,063		0	0.80	0.54	well supplied
	2031	16,626		0	0.83	0.55	well supplied
	2035	16,936		0	0.85	0.56	well supplied
South East	2019	4755	0	0	0.24	0.16	adequate
	2021	4931		0	0.25	0.16	adequate
	2026	5997		0	0.30	0.20	adequate
	2031	7182		0	0.36	0.24	adequate
	2035	7956		0	0.40	0.27	adequate
Dunsborough Naturaliste	2019	9430	1	0	0.47	0.31	well supplied
	2021	9846		0	0.49	0.33	well supplied
	2026	11177		0	0.56	0.37	well supplied
	2031	12658		0	0.63	0.42	well supplied
	2035	13625		0	0.68	0.45	well supplied

Play Space

Table 6: Play Space Forecast 2035

Type of Facility		Play Space					
Provisional Standard		1:50,000 (Regional)					
CATCHMENT	YEAR	POPULATION	CURRENT SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL SUPPLY REQUIRED	TARGET>	TARGET<	ASSESSMENT
District	2019	39,623	4	0	0.79	n/a	well supplied
	2021	41370		0	0.83	n/a	well supplied
	2026	46962		0	0.94	n/a	well supplied
	2031	53,184		0	1.06	n/a	well supplied
	2035	57249		0	1.14	n/a	well supplied
West	2019	9430	2	0	0.94	1.18	well supplied
	2021	9846		0	0.98	1.23	well supplied
	2026	11177		0	1.12	1.40	well supplied
	2031	12658		0	1.27	1.58	well supplied
	2035	13625		0	1.36	1.70	well supplied
East	2019	30193	13	0	3.02	3.77	well supplied
	2021	31524		0	3.15	3.94	well supplied
	2026	35785		0	3.58	4.47	well supplied
	2031	40526		0	4.05	5.07	well supplied
	2035	43623		0	4.36	5.45	adequate
Vasse Abbey	2019	9906	12	0	4.95	n/a	well supplied
	2021	10434		0	5.22	n/a	well supplied
	2026	13637		0	6.82	n/a	well supplied
	2031	16718		0	8.36	n/a	well supplied
	2035	18732		0	9.37	n/a	well supplied
Busselton-Geograhe	2019	15179	10	0	7.59	n/a	well supplied
	2021	15,726		0	7.86	n/a	well supplied
	2026	16,063		0	8.03	n/a	well supplied
	2031	16,626		0	8.31	n/a	well supplied
	2035	16,936		0	8.47	n/a	well supplied
South East	2019	4755	4	0	2.38	n/a	well supplied
	2021	4931		0	2.47	n/a	well supplied
	2026	5997		0	3.00	n/a	well supplied
	2031	7182		2	3.59	n/a	well supplied
	2035	7956		2	3.98	n/a	adequate
Dunsborough Naturaliste	2019	9430	7	0	4.72	n/a	well supplied
	2021	9846		0	4.92	n/a	well supplied
	2026	11177		0	5.59	n/a	well supplied
	2031	12658		0	6.33	n/a	adequate
	2035	13625		1	6.81	n/a	adequate



Skate Park or Youth Play Space

Table 7: Skate Park Facility Forecast 2035

Type of Facility		District Skate Park					
Provisional Standard		1:10,000 - 50,000. Applied 1:25,000 - 50,000					
CATCHMENT	YEAR	POPULATION	CURRENT SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL SUPPLY REQUIRED	TARGET>	TARGET<	ASSESSMENT
District	2019	39,623	2	2	3.96	1.58	adequate
	2021	41370		0	4.14	1.65	adequate
	2026	46962		0	4.70	1.88	undersupplied
	2031	53,184		1	5.32	2.13	undersupplied
	2035	57249		0	5.72	2.29	undersupplied
West	2019	9430	1	0	0.94	0.38	well supplied
	2021	9846		0	0.98	0.39	well supplied
	2026	11177		0	1.12	0.45	adequate
	2031	12658		0	1.27	0.51	adequate
	2035	13625		0	1.36	0.55	adequate
East	2019	30193	1	2	3.02	1.21	undersupplied
	2021	31524		0	3.15	1.26	undersupplied
	2026	35785		0	3.58	1.43	undersupplied
	2031	40526		1	4.05	1.62	undersupplied
	2035	43623		0	4.36	1.74	undersupplied
Type of Facility		Neighbourhood Skate Park					
Provisional Standard		1:5,000 - 10,000					
Vasse Abbey	2019	9906	0	1	1.98	0.99	undersupplied
Provisional Standard:	2021	10434		1	2.09	1.04	undersupplied
1:2,000	2026	13637		0	2.73	1.36	undersupplied
	2031	16718		1	3.34	1.67	undersupplied
	2035	18732		0	3.75	1.87	undersupplied
Busseton-Geograhe	2019	15179	1	1	3.04	1.52	undersupplied
Provisional Standard:	2021	15,726		0	3.15	1.57	undersupplied
1:2,000	2026	16,063		1	3.21	1.61	undersupplied
	2031	16,626		0	3.33	1.66	undersupplied
	2035	16,936		0	3.39	1.69	undersupplied
South East	2019	4755	0	0	0.95	0.48	undersupplied
Provisional Standard:	2021	4931		0	0.99	0.49	undersupplied
1:2,000	2026	5997		1	1.20	0.60	undersupplied
	2031	7182		0	1.44	0.72	undersupplied
	2035	7956		0	1.59	0.80	undersupplied
Dunsborough Naturaliste	2019	9430	1	1	1.89	0.94	undersupplied
Provisional Standard:	2021	9846		0	1.97	0.98	undersupplied
1:2,000	2026	11177		1	2.24	1.12	undersupplied
	2031	12658		0	2.53	1.27	undersupplied
	2035	13625		0	2.73	1.36	undersupplied

Outside School Hours Care

Table 8: Outside School Hours Facility Forecast 2035

Type of Facility		OSC					
Provisional Standard		1:4,000 - 6,000					
CATCHMENT	YEAR	POPULATION	CURRENT SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL SUPPLY REQUIRED	TARGET>	TARGET<	ASSESSMENT
District	2019	39,623	2	5	9.91	6.60	undersupplied
	2021	41370		0	10.34	6.90	undersupplied
	2026	46962		1	11.74	7.83	undersupplied
	2031	53,184		1	13.30	8.86	undersupplied
	2035	57249		1	14.31	9.54	undersupplied
West	2019	9430	1	1	2.36	1.57	undersupplied
	2021	9846		0	2.46	1.64	undersupplied
	2026	11177		1	2.79	1.86	undersupplied
	2031	12658		0	3.16	2.11	undersupplied
	2035	13625		0	3.41	2.27	undersupplied
East	2019	30193	1	4	7.55	5.03	undersupplied
	2021	31524		0	7.88	5.25	undersupplied
	2026	35785		1	8.95	5.96	undersupplied
	2031	40526		1	10.13	6.75	undersupplied
	2035	43623		0	10.91	7.27	undersupplied
Vasse Abbey	2019	9906	0	2	2.48	1.65	undersupplied
	2021	10434		0	2.61	1.74	undersupplied
	2026	13637		1	3.41	2.27	undersupplied
	2031	16718		1	4.18	2.79	undersupplied
	2035	18732		0	4.68	3.12	undersupplied
Busseton-Geograhe	2019	15179	1	2	3.79	2.53	undersupplied
	2021	15,726		0	3.93	2.62	undersupplied
	2026	16,063		1	4.02	2.68	undersupplied
	2031	16,626		0	4.16	2.77	undersupplied
	2035	16,936		0	4.23	2.82	undersupplied
South East	2019	4755	0	1	1.19	0.79	undersupplied
	2021	4931		0	1.23	0.82	undersupplied
	2026	5997		0	1.50	1.00	undersupplied
	2031	7182		0	1.80	1.20	undersupplied
	2035	7956		1	1.99	1.33	undersupplied
Dunsborough Naturaliste	2019	9430	1	1	2.36	1.57	undersupplied
	2021	9846		0	2.46	1.64	undersupplied
	2026	11177		0	2.79	1.86	undersupplied
	2031	12658		1	3.16	2.11	undersupplied
	2035	13625		0	3.41	2.27	undersupplied

Child Care Centre

Table 9: Child Care Centre Facility Forecast 2035

Type of Facility Child Care							
Provisional Standard 1:4,000 - 6,000							
CATCHMENT	YEAR	POPULATION	CURRENT SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL SUPPLY REQUIRED	TARGET>	TARGET<	ASSESSMENT
District	2019	39,623	10	0	9.91	6.60	well supplied
	2021	41370		0	10.34	6.90	adequate
	2026	46962		2	11.74	7.83	undersupplied
	2031	53,184		2	13.30	8.86	undersupplied
	2035	57249		2	14.31	9.54	undersupplied
West	2019	9430	2	0	2.36	1.57	adquate
	2021	9846		0	2.46	1.64	adequate
	2026	11177		1	2.79	1.86	undersupplied
	2031	12658		1	3.16	2.11	undersupplied
	2035	13625		0	3.41	2.27	undersupplied
East	2019	30193	8		7.55	5.03	well supplied
	2021	31524			7.88	5.25	well supplied
	2026	35785			8.95	5.96	adequate
	2031	40526			10.13	6.75	undersupplied
	2035	43623			10.91	7.27	undersupplied
Vasse Abbey	2019	9906	1	1	2.48	1.65	undersupplied
	2021	10434		1	2.61	1.74	undersupplied
	2026	13637		0	3.41	2.27	undersupplied
	2031	16718		0	4.18	2.79	undersupplied
	2035	18732		0	4.68	3.12	undersupplied
Busselton-Geograhe	2019	15179	7	0	3.79	2.53	well supplied
	2021	15,726		0	3.93	2.62	well supplied
	2026	16,063		0	4.02	2.68	well supplied
	2031	16,626		0	4.16	2.77	well supplied
	2035	16,936		0	4.23	2.82	well supplied
South East	2019	4755	0	1	1.19	0.79	undersupplied
	2021	4931		0	1.23	0.82	undersupplied
	2026	5997		0	1.50	1.00	undersupplied
	2031	7182		0	1.80	1.20	undersupplied
	2035	7956		1	1.99	1.33	undersupplied
Dunsborough Naturaliste		9430	2	0	2.36	1.57	adequate
		9846		0	2.46	1.64	adequate
		11177		0	2.79	1.86	adequate
		12658		1	3.16	2.11	undersupplied
		13625		1	3.41	2.27	undersupplied

Occasional Care

Table 10: Occasional Care Facility Forecast 2035

Type of Facility Occasional Care							
Provisional Standard 1:12,000 - 15,000							
CATCHMENT	YEAR	POPULATION	CURRENT SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL SUPPLY REQUIRED	TARGET>	TARGET<	ASSESSMENT
District	2019	39,623	2	1	3.30	2.64	undersupplied
	2021	41370		0	3.45	2.76	undersupplied
	2026	46962		1	3.91	3.13	undersupplied
	2031	53,184		1	4.43	3.55	undersupplied
	2035	57249		0	4.77	3.82	undersupplied
West	2019	9430	1	0	0.79	0.63	adequate
	2021	9846		0	0.82	0.66	adequate
	2026	11177		0	0.93	0.75	adequate
	2031	12658		0	1.05	0.84	adequate
	2035	13625		0	1.14	0.91	adequate
East	2019	30193	1	1	2.52	2.01	undersupplied
	2021	31524		1	2.63	2.10	undersupplied
	2026	35785		0	2.98	2.39	undersupplied
	2031	40526		1	3.38	2.70	undersupplied
	2035	43623		0	3.64	2.91	undersupplied
Vasse Abbey	2019	9906	0	1	0.83	0.66	undersupplied
	2021	10434		0	0.87	0.70	undersupplied
	2026	13637		0	1.14	0.91	undersupplied
	2031	16718		0	1.39	1.11	undersupplied
	2035	18732		0	1.56	1.25	undersupplied
Busselton-Geograhe	2019	15179	1	0	1.26	1.01	adequate
	2021	15,726		0	1.31	1.05	adequate
	2026	16,063		0	1.34	1.07	adequate
	2031	16,626		1	1.39	1.11	adequate
	2035	16,936		0	1.41	1.13	undersupplied
South East	2019	4755	0	0	0.40	0.32	adequate
	2021	4931		0	0.41	0.33	adequate
	2026	5997		1	0.50	0.40	undersupplied
	2031	7182		0	0.60	0.48	undersupplied
	2035	7956		1	1.00	0.53	undersupplied
Dunsborough Naturaliste		9430	1	0	1.00	0.63	adequate
		9846		0	1.00	0.66	adequate
		11177		0	1.00	0.75	adequate
		12658		0	1.00	0.84	adequate
		13625		0	1.00	0.91	adequate



Playgroups

Table 11: Playgroups Forecast 2035

Type of Facility <b>Playgroups</b>							
Provisional Standard <b>1:4,000 - 6,000</b>							
CATCHMENT	YEAR	POPULATION	CURRENT SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL SUPPLY REQUIRED	TARGET>	TARGET<	ASSESSMENT
District	2019	39,623	12	0	9.91	6.60	well supplied
	2021	41,370		0	10.34	6.90	well supplied
	2026	46,962		0	11.74	7.83	adequate
	2031	53,184		2	13.30	8.86	adequate
	2035	57,249		2	14.31	9.54	under
West	2019	9,430	5	0	2.36	1.57	well supplied
	2021	9,846		0	2.46	1.64	well supplied
	2026	11,177		0	2.79	1.86	well supplied
	2031	12,658		0	3.16	2.11	well supplied
	2035	13,625		0	3.41	2.27	well supplied
East	2019	30,193	7	0	7.55	5.03	adequate
	2021	31,524		0	7.88	5.25	adequate
	2026	35,785		1	8.95	5.96	undersupplied
	2031	40,526		1	10.13	6.75	undersupplied
	2035	43,623		1	10.91	7.27	undersupplied
Vasse Abbey	2019	9,906	2	0	2.48	1.65	adequate
	2021	10,434		1	2.61	1.74	undersupplied
	2026	13,637		0	3.41	2.27	undersupplied
	2031	16,718		1	4.18	2.79	undersupplied
	2035	18,732		1	4.68	3.12	undersupplied
Busselton-Geograhe	2019	15,179	3	0	3.79	2.53	adequate
	2021	15,726		0	3.93	2.62	undersupplied
	2026	16,063		0	4.02	2.68	undersupplied
	2031	16,626		1	4.16	2.77	undersupplied
	2035	16,936		0	4.23	2.82	undersupplied
South East	2019	4,755	2	0	1.19	0.79	well supplied
	2021	4,931		0	1.23	0.82	well supplied
	2026	5,997		0	1.50	1.00	adequate
	2031	7,182		1	1.80	1.20	adequate
	2035	7,956		1	1.99	1.33	adequate
Dunsborough Naturaliste	2019	9,430	5	0	2.36	1.57	well supplied
	2021	9,846		0	2.46	1.64	well supplied
	2026	11,177		0	2.79	1.86	well supplied
	2031	12,658		0	3.16	2.11	well supplied
	2035	13,625		0	3.41	2.27	well supplied

Multipurpose Community Centre

Table 12: Operational and functional assessment of City of Busselton Halls and Community Centres

COB ASSET	STANDARD OF FACILITY	CURRENT USE OPERATION (WORKING GROUP COMMENT)	MULTIPURPOSE CENTRE (TYPOLOGY)	STAND ALONE	PART OF COMMUNITY HUB	COMMUNITY FACILITY FRAMEWORK RECOMMENDATION
Railway House	Good standard	Railway House was transported to the foreshore to form part of a new building collectively called Railway house. It comprises the old wooden station building, the Ballarat Room (used for exhibiting the Ballarat engine and other railway memorabilia and periodic exhibitions and functions) and the administrative offices of Busselton Jetty Inc. MRBTA were granted a 21-year lease to the station building and manage common areas and the Ballarat room on behalf of the City.	No		Yes	Forms part of the Busselton Community Hub
Churchill Park	Reasonable standard – some poor to moderate	The building is maintained by the City and available for lease and hire, with kitchen facilities. Functions as a traditional town hall.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Meets criteria of the multipurpose community centre
Busselton Fitness Centre	Good standard	The building is maintained by the lessee and leased to the Busselton Fitness Centre Inc, which built the facility and maintained it.	No		Yes	Forms part of Busselton Community Hub
High Street Hall	Good standard	The Hall is managed by the City. Part of the building was leased to the Undalup Association. Remainder hired out for various uses via City bookings staff.	No		Yes	Forms part of Busselton Community Hub
Acton Park Hall	Moderate standard	Residents managing the Hall The land on which the Hall is constructed was excised from the reserve to create a new lot which is now vested with the Acton Park & Districts Community Hall Inc. Hall and reserve managed by that group.	No	Yes		It is not included as part of Hub or as meeting criteria for Multipurpose Community Centre.

COB ASSET	STANDARD OF FACILITY	CURRENT USE OPERATION (WORKING GROUP COMMENT)	MULTIPURPOSE CENTRE (TYPOLOGY)	STAND ALONE	PART OF COMMUNITY HUB	COMMUNITY FACILITY FRAMEWORK RECOMMENDATION
Vasse Hall	Good/ reasonable standard.	The City maintains the structural elements of the building. Lessees are responsible for the remainder. The Hall is leased to the Vasse & District Community Centre Inc who manage the hire of the Hall and surrounds - regularly hired by a church group on Sundays. Site of markets Saturday mornings but numbers of stalls have dwindled since the Shed markets and Coles store opened in Vasse.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Forms part of Vasse Community Hub
Kaloorup Hall	Poor condition – requires works to the value of between \$45k-50k to bring up to a reasonable standard	The Hall is seldom used by anyone other than a few community members. The community have formed an association but are concerned about the financial responsibility of bringing the Hall to a useable condition. Old school and heritage listed. The community will be approached again about a lease, but Council directed staff to conduct an expression of interest if not.	No	Yes		It is not included as part of Hub or as meeting criteria for Multipurpose Community Centre.
Undalup Room	Good standard	Booking for conferences etc	No		Yes	Forms part of Busselton Community Hub
Eagle Bay	New Hall constructed by a local community group	The Hall is managed by City. Hire use diminished. The recent direction as a result of the briefing is to run an EOI to establish whether any community members are interested in leasing.	Yes	Yes		Meets criteria of the multipurpose community centre
Yallingup	Moderate condition. City to retain long term	The Hall is managed by City. Hire use diminished. The recent direction is to run an EOI to establish interest for lease by community members.	Yes	Yes		Meets criteria of the multipurpose community centre
Yoongarillup	Continue management. Circa \$35k spent recently on essential repairs. \$40k required to be spent in the next financial year or two to maintain	Minimal use. The recent direction is to run an EOI to establish interest for lease by community members.	No	Yes		It is not included as part of Hub or as meeting criteria for Multipurpose Community Centre.

COB ASSET	STANDARD OF FACILITY	CURRENT USE OPERATION (WORKING GROUP COMMENT)	MULTIPURPOSE CENTRE (TYPOLOGY)	STAND ALONE	PART OF COMMUNITY HUB	COMMUNITY FACILITY FRAMEWORK RECOMMENDATION
Dunsborough	The City maintains the structural elements of the building. Lessees are responsible for the remainder.	One Hall was leased to Dunsborough Progress Association and another to Arts Society.	Yes	Yes		Forms part of Dunsborough Community Hub and meets criteria of Multipurpose community centre
Carbanup Hall	Not managed by City.	Land excised as agreed with DPLH and vested to Yallingup Steiner School. The remainder of the reserve is vested with the City and managed by us.	Hall vested in Yallingup Steiner school to whom it was formerly leased. The City maintains the remainder of the reserve for general recreation – grass and a few picnic benches.	No	Yes	Rural Community Hall.It is not included as part of Community Hub or as meeting criteria for Multipurpose Community Centre.
Art Geo	Good standard	Yes			Yes	Part of Community Hub and meets criteria of Multipurpose District facility
Old Butter Factory	Reasonable Standard	The Heritage Butter Factory includes the Busselton Museum and rooms that are leased by community groups. The Old Butter Factory provides a role as a district facility.	No		Yes	Part of Community Hub
CRC	Good standard	The CRC operates as a meeting and training venue to meet district needs.	No		Yes	Part of Community Hub
NCC	Good standard	Multipurpose community centre. The District Community Centre floor space hasn't been met; however, it can be expanded to meet the expectation.	Yes		Yes	Part of Community Hub and meets criteria of district multipurpose hub facility.

Table 13: Multifunction District Community Centre

Type of Facility	District Community Centre (multipurpose)						
Provisional Standard	1:15,000 - 25,000						
CATCHMENT	YEAR	POPULATION	CURRENT SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL SUPPLY REQUIRED	TARGET>	TARGET<	ASSESSMENT
District	2019	39,623	2	0	2.64	1.58	well supplied
	2021	41370		0	2.76	1.65	adequate
	2026	46962		1	3.13	1.88	adequate
	2031	53,184		0	3.55	2.13	adequate
	2035	57249		1	3.82	2.29	adequate
West	2019	9430	1	0	0.63	0.38	well supplied
	2021	9846		0	0.66	0.39	well supplied
	2026	11177		0	0.75	0.45	well supplied
	2031	12658		0	0.84	0.51	well supplied
	2035	13625		0	0.91	0.55	adequate
East	2019	30193	1	1	2.01	1.21	undersupplied
	2021	31524		0	2.10	1.26	undersupplied
	2026	35785		0	2.39	1.43	undersupplied
	2031	40526		0	2.70	1.62	undersupplied
	2035	43623		1	2.91	1.74	undersupplied
Vasse Abbey	2019	9906	0	0	0.66	0.40	undersupplied
	2021	10434		0	0.70	0.42	undersupplied
	2026	13637		1	0.91	0.55	undersupplied
	2031	16718		0	1.11	0.67	undersupplied
	2035	18732		0	1.25	0.75	undersupplied
Busselton-Geograhe	2019	15179	1	0	1.01	0.61	well supplied
	2021	15,726		0	1.05	0.63	well supplied
	2026	16,063		0	1.07	0.64	well supplied
	2031	16,626		0	1.11	0.67	well supplied
	2035	16,936		0	1.13	0.68	well supplied
South East	2019	4755	0	0	0.32	0.19	adequate
	2021	4931		0	0.33	0.20	adequate
	2026	5997		0	0.40	0.24	adequate
	2031	7182		0	0.48	0.29	adequate
	2035	7956		0	0.53	0.32	adequate
Dunsborough Naturaliste	2019	9430	1	0	0.63	0.38	adequate
	2021	9846		0	0.66	0.39	adequate
	2026	11177		0	0.75	0.45	adequate
	2031	12658		0	0.84	0.51	adequate
	2035	13625		0	0.91	0.55	adequate

Table 14: Multipurpose Neighbourhood Community Centre

Type of Facility	Multipurpose Neighbourhood Community Centre						
Provisional Standard	1:7,500						
CATCHMENT	YEAR	POPULATION	CURRENT SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL SUPPLY REQUIRED	TARGET>	TARGET<	ASSESSMENT
District	2019	39,623	5	0	5.28	adequate	
	2021	41370		1	5.52	undersupplied	
	2026	46962		0	6.26	undersupplied	
	2031	53,184		1	7.09	undersupplied	
	2035	57249		1	7.63	undersupplied	
West	2019	9430	2	0	1.26	well supplied	
	2021	9846		0	1.31	well supplied	
	2026	11177		0	1.49	well supplied	
	2031	12658		0	1.69	well supplied	
	2035	13625		0	1.82	adequate	
East	2019	30193	3	1	4.03	undersupplied	
	2021	31524		0	4.20	undersupplied	
	2026	35785		1	4.77	undersupplied	
	2031	40526		0	5.40	undersupplied	
	2035	43623		1	5.82	undersupplied	
Vasse Abbey	2019	9906	1	0	1.32	adequate	
	2021	10434		0	1.39	adequate	
	2026	13637		1	1.82	undersupplied	
	2031	16718		0	2.23	undersupplied	
	2035	18732		0	2.50	undersupplied	
Busselton-Geograhe	2019	15179	1	1	2.02	adequate	
	2021	15,726		0	2.10	undersupplied	
	2026	16,063		0	2.14	undersupplied	
	2031	16,626		0	2.22	undersupplied	
	2035	16,936		0	2.26	undersupplied	
South East	2019	4755	0	0	0.63	undersupplied	
	2021	4931		0	0.66	undersupplied	
	2026	5997		0	0.80	undersupplied	
	2031	7182		1	0.96	undersupplied	
	2035	7956		0	1.06	undersupplied	
Dunsborough Naturaliste	2019	9430	2	0	1.26	well supplied	
	2021	9846		0	1.31	well supplied	
	2026	11177		0	1.49	well supplied	
	2031	12658		0	1.69	well supplied	
	2035	13625		0	1.82	adequate	



Appendix E

Outcomes of Catalyse Survey

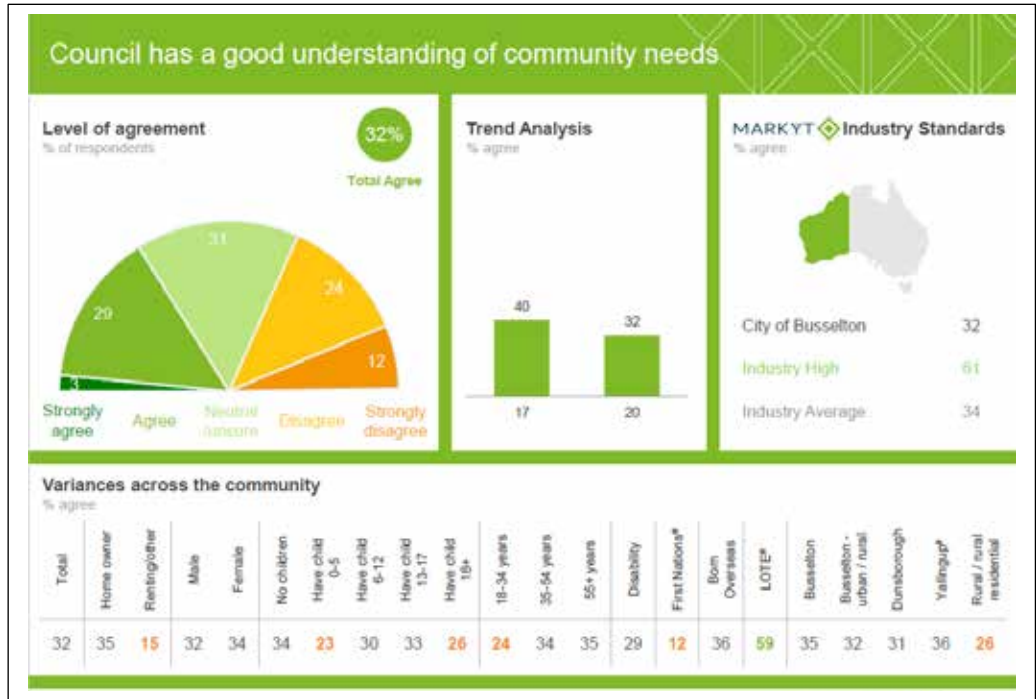


Figure 1:  
Community scorecard of Councils understanding of Community Needs

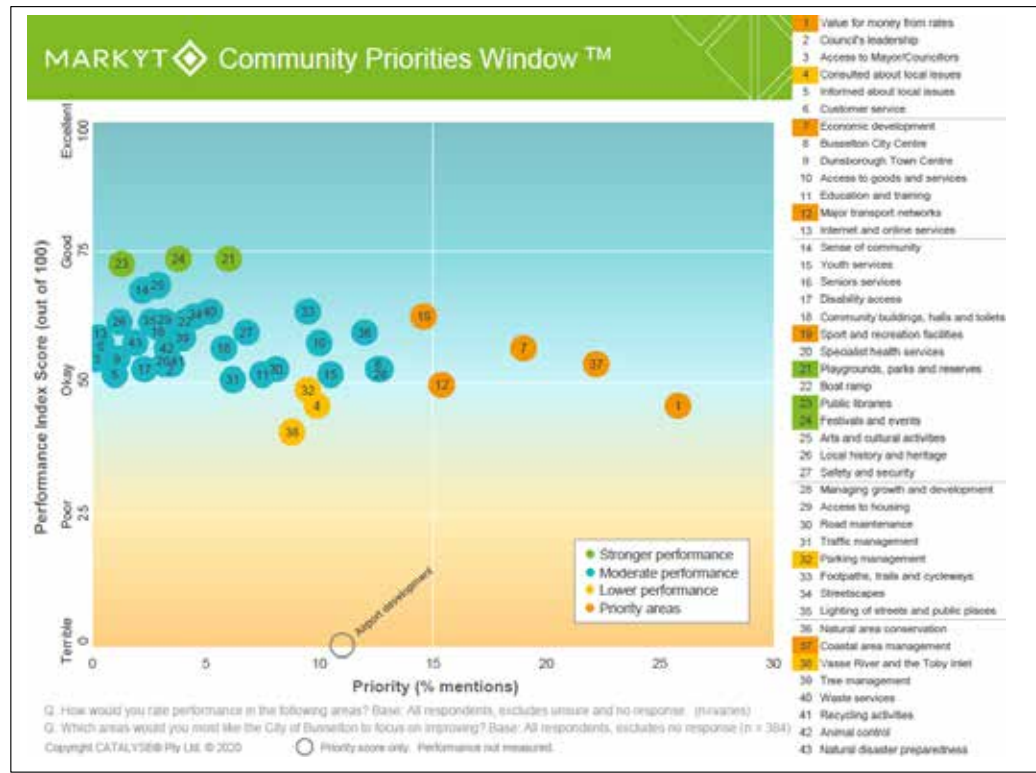


Figure 2:  
Scorecard of Community Priorities



Figure 3:  
Community scorecard of facilities for Seniors

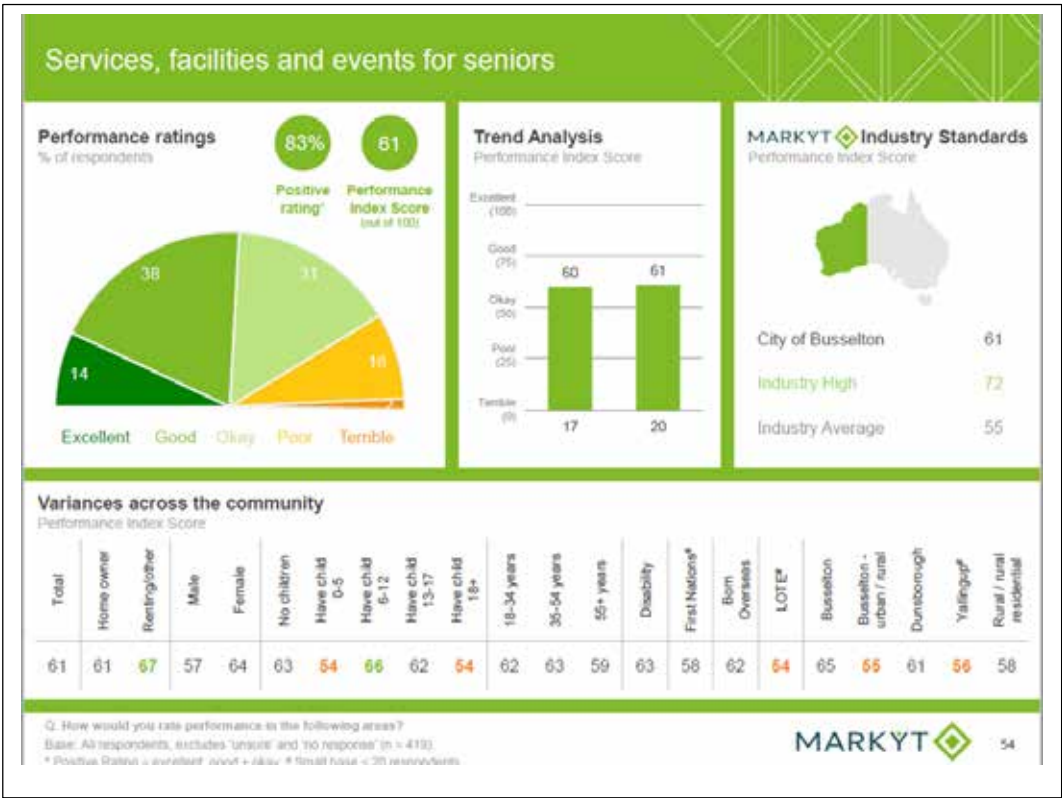


Figure 4:  
Community scorecard of facilities for Youth

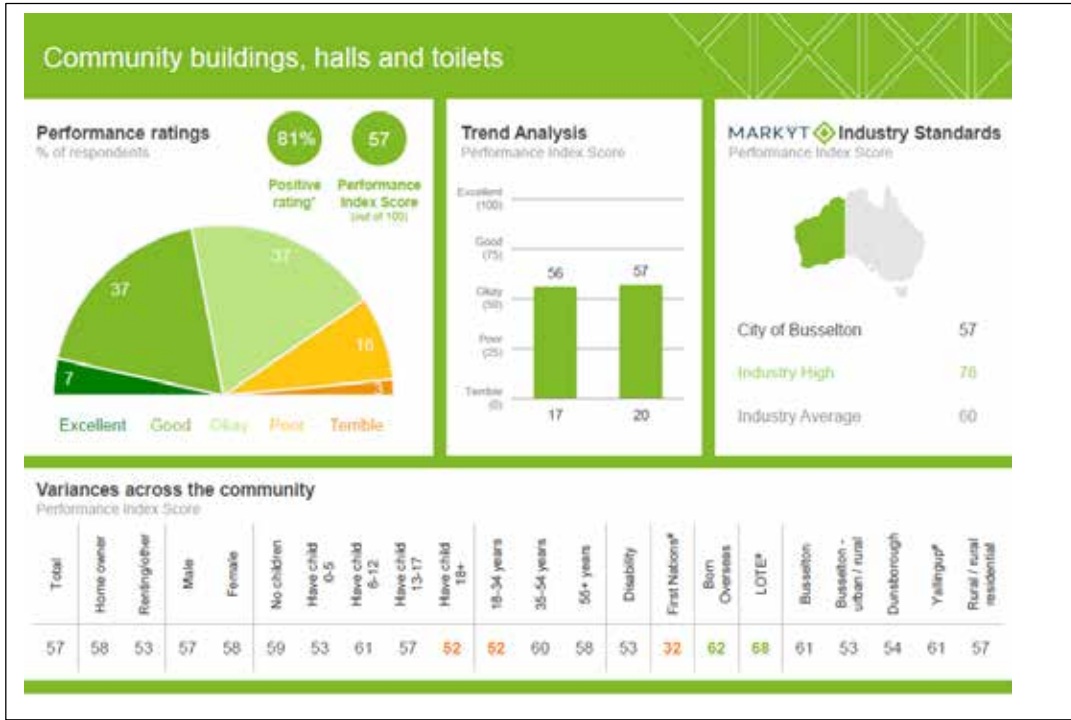


Figure 5:  
Community scorecard of  
Community Buildings

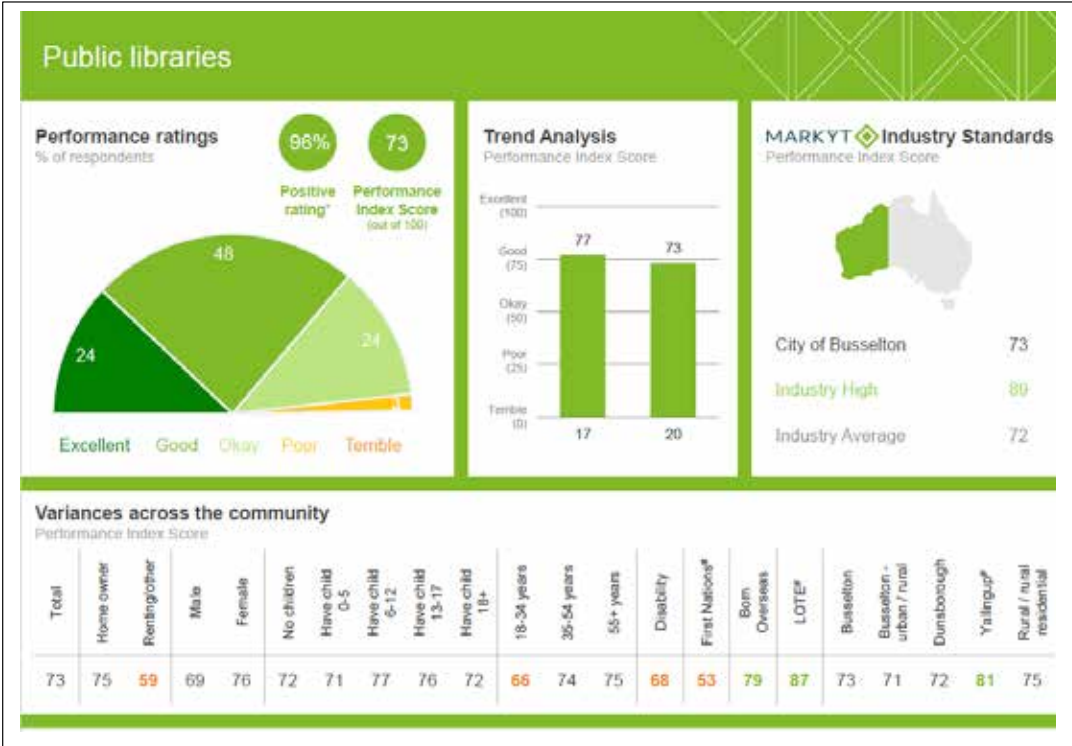


Figure 7:  
Community scorecard of  
Public Libraries

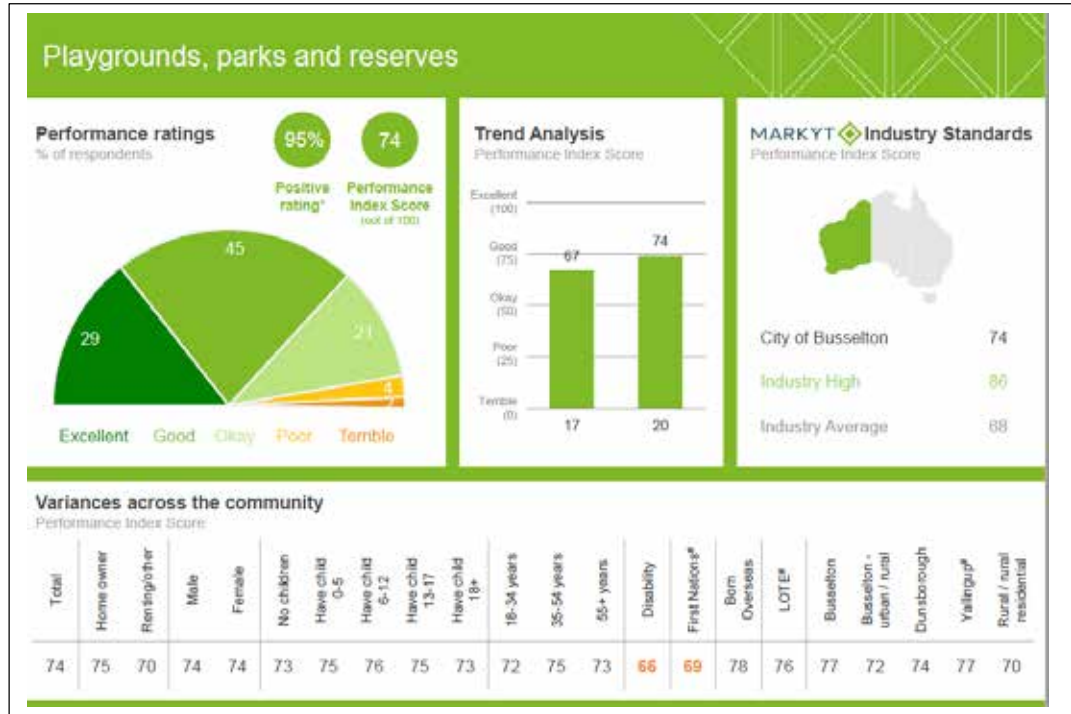


Figure 6:  
Community scorecard of  
Playgrounds and  
Parks

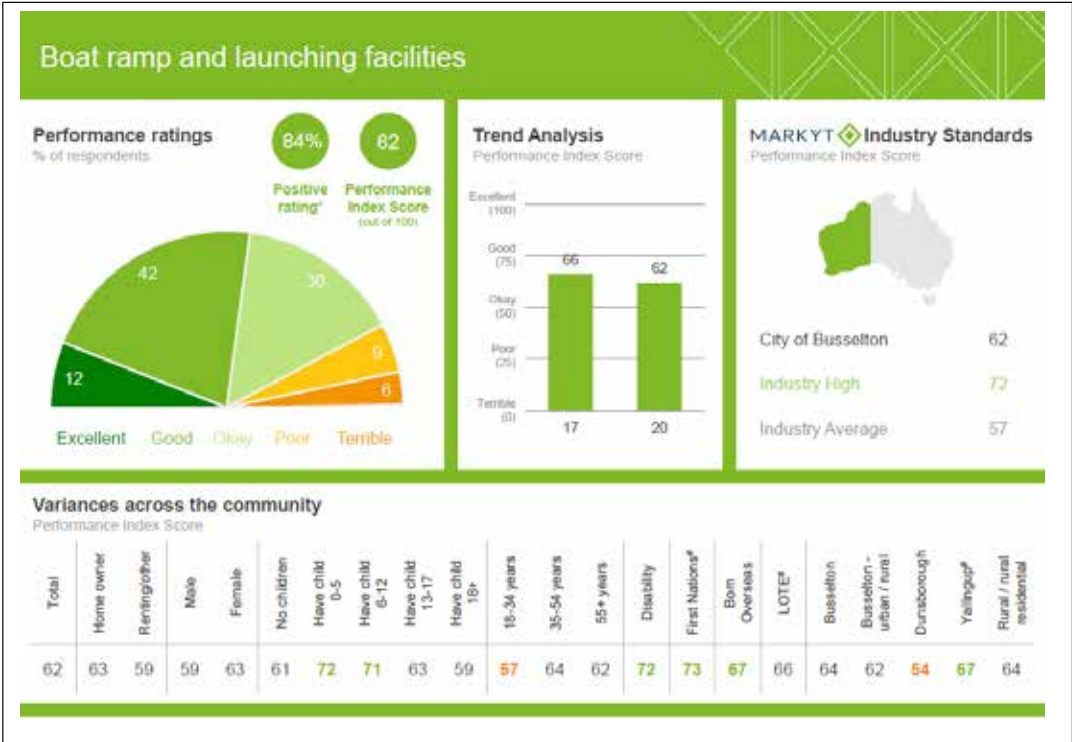


Figure 8:  
Community scorecard of  
Boating Facilities



Appendix F

City of Busselton Population Forecast 2020-2035

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	Average increase per annum/ people per dwelling
DISTRICT	Busselton 100% of Population (average people/dwellings 1.96)																
Population	39,623	40,497	41,370	42,441	43,536	44,653	45,795	46,962	48,154	49,372	50,615	51,886	53,184	54,510	55,865	57,249	16,752
Population Growth	702	874	874	1,071	1,094	1,118	1,142	1,167	1,192	1,218	1,244	1,271	1,298	1,326	1,355	1,384	1,175
New dwellings	397	524	535	547	558	570	583	595	608	621	635	648	662	677	691	706	611
SUBDISTRICT	Western (Dunsborough Naturaliste Precinct) 23.8% of District Population																
Population	9,430	9,638	9,846	10,101	10,361	10,628	10,899	11,177	11,461	11,750	12,046	12,349	12,658	12,973	13,296	13,625	
Population Growth		208	208	255	260	266	272	278	284	290	296	302	309	316	322	329	280
New dwellings		125	127	130	133	136	139	142	145	148	151	154	158	161	164	168	145
SUBDISTRICT	Eastern 76.2% of District Population																
Population	30,193	30,858	31,524	32,340	33,174	34,026	34,896	35,785	36,693	37,621	38,569	39,537	40,526	41,537	42,569	43,623	
Population Growth		666	666	816	834	852	870	889	908	928	948	968	989	1,010	1,032	1,055	895
New dwellings		399	408	416	425	435	444	454	463	473	484	494	505	516	527	538	465
Precinct	Busselton-Geographe 10% of Subdistrict Population																
Population		15,659	15,726	15,807	15,891	15,976	16,063	16,152	16,243	16,335	16,430	16,527	16,626	16,727	16,830	16,936	85
New dwellings		40	41	42	43	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	52	53	54	47
Precinct	Vasse Abbey 65% of Subdistrict Population																
Population		10,434	10,867	11,398	11,940	12,493	13,059	13,637	14,227	14,830	15,446	16,076	16,718	17,375	18,046	18,732	553
New dwellings		259	265	271	277	283	289	295	301	308	314	321	328	335	342	350	302
Precinct	South East 25% of Subdistrict Population																
Population		4,765	4,931	5,135	5,344	5,557	5,774	5,997	6,224	6,456	6,692	6,935	7,182	7,434	7,692	7,956	213
New dwellings		100	102	104	106	109	111	113	116	118	121	123	126	129	132	135	116





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and opportunity meet!*



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