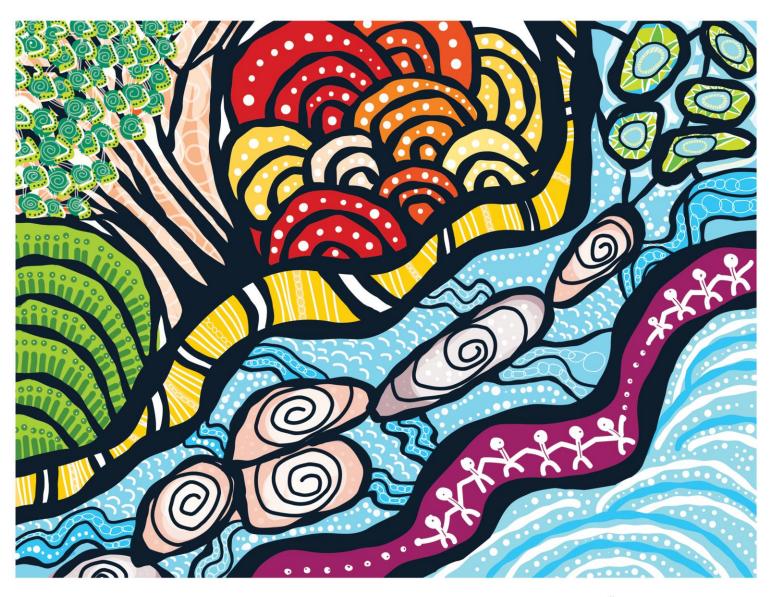


Design standards — Part A

Education facilities design principles and generic functional brief

Version 4.0 | January 2024



The Landscape of Learning is a custom embodied design for the Queensland Department of Education and was produced in collaboration through a co-design process with Iscariot Media (IM) in 2022.



Version control

Internal drafts (Part A)	Year
1.00–1.80†	2020–2021

[†]Part A internal draft 1.80 issued in 2021.

Internal drafts (Part B and C)	Year
1.00–9.00 [‡]	2004–2021

[‡]Part B and C internal draft 9.00 issued in 2021.

External versions (Part A, B and C)	Issue year
1.0–1.04	2004–2008
2.0	2012
3.0	2014
4.0	2024

Preface

The Queensland Department of Education is committed to inclusive education.

Students experience inclusive education when they can access and fully participate in learning, alongside their similar-aged peers, and are supported by reasonable adjustments and teaching strategies tailored to meet their individual needs. Inclusion is embedded in all aspects of school life, for everybody, and is supported by culture, policies and everyday practices. We ensure that all users can access and participate in school activities and events.

Our schools, educational settings and learning spaces will be designed to enable users of all backgrounds, identities and abilities to access and fully participate in learning.

This document sets out the values and principles that underpin the design of Queensland education settings. To ensure the Education Facilities Design Principles are fully implemented it is essential that collaboration with stakeholders and specialists occurs at every point in the process of planning, designing, constructing and using the education facilities.

Contents

Gloss	sary			V
Acro	nyms			VII
1.0	Intro	duction		1
	1.1	The pu	Irpose of this document	1
	1.2	Structu	re of the document	1
	1.3	Refere	nce documents	1
2.0	Guio	ling visio	on, goals and strategies	3
	2.1	The Qu	ueensland plan	3
	2.2	Queen	sland Department of Education strategic plan	3
	2.3	The Ali	ice Springs (Mparntwe) Education Declaration	4
		2.3.1	Vision	5
		2.3.2	Educative purpose	5
	2.4	Educat	tion goals for young Australians	5
	2.5	UN Su	stainable development goals	6
3.0	Edu	cation pr	inciples	7
4.0	Design principles			10
	4.1			
	4.2		tion Facilities Design Principles	
		4.2.1	Introduction	11
		4.2.2	The purpose of Facilities Design Principles	12
		4.2.3	Understanding the implications of the Education Principles for the design of school facilities	12
		4.2.4	The critical nexus between 'hard' and 'soft' systems	13
		4.2.5	Further implications of the facilities design principles	13
	4.3	Univers	sal Design Principles — 'design for all'	17
5.0	Gen	eric func	tional briefs	19
	5.1	Purpos	se and structure and of the generic functional briefs	19
		5.1.1	Purpose	19
		5.1.2	Structure	19
		5.1.3	Additional information	19
6.0	Gen	eric func	tional brief — primary school (Year Prep–6)	
	6.1		purpose and functional and operational requirements for porary primary schools	20
		6.1.1	Vision and purpose	
		6.1.2	Factors shaping the functional requirements	
		6.1.3	Functional requirements for contemporary learning and teaching	22
		6.1.4	Operational requirements	29
		6.1.5	Summary of functional requirements for a contemporary primary school	

7.0

6.2	Functio	onal zones for a Year Prep–6 school	31	
	6.2.1	Essential functional zones	31	
	6.2.2	Desired spatial relationships between each major functional zone	32	
6.3	Detaile	Detailed functional requirements for a Year Prep–6 school		
	6.3.1	Leadership, administration and staff centre	34	
	6.3.2	Resource centre	51	
	6.3.3	Learning community	60	
	6.3.4	Multi-purpose workshop space — whole school use (negotiated)	75	
	6.3.5	Health and physical education	78	
	6.3.6	Performing arts — music, dance, drama	82	
	6.3.7	Canteen	84	
	6.3.8	Outdoor environments – general information	91	
	6.3.9	Outdoor functional zones and functional units	94	
Gen	eric func	tional brief — secondary school (Year 7–12)	105	
7.1	Vision, purpose and functional and operational requirements for contemporary secondary schools		105	
	7.1.1	Vision and purpose	105	
	7.1.2	Factors shaping the functional requirements for secondary schools	105	
	7.1.3	Functional requirements to support community and wellbeing	110	
	7.1.4	Operational requirements	111	
7.2	Functio	onal zones for a secondary school	112	
	7.2.1	Essential functional zones	112	
	7.2.2	Desired spatial relationships between each major functional zone	113	
7.3	Detaile	d functional requirements for a secondary school	115	
	7.3.1	Leadership, administration, staff centre and student services	115	
	7.3.2	Resource centre	135	
	7.3.3	Learning communities	145	
	7.3.4	Design, arts, technology, science centre	158	
	7.3.5	Health and physical education	169	
	7.3.6	Performing arts — music, dance, drama	173	
	7.3.7	Canteen	176	
	7.3.8	Outdoor environments – general information	182	
	7.3.9	Outdoor functional zones and functional units	185	

Glossary

Accessibility ¹	Accessibility can be defined as the 'ability to access' the functionality, and possible benefit, of some system or entity and is used to describe the degree to which a product such as a device, service, environment is accessible by all users. The concept of accessible design ensures both "direct access" (i.e. unassisted) and "indirect access" meaning compatibility with a person's assistive technology (for example, computer screen readers).
Accessible learning environments ²	Our schools, educational settings and classrooms will be designed to enable students of all backgrounds, identities and abilities to access and fully participate in learning. We ensure that students can access and participate in school activities and events.
Acoustically contained	Sound entering and exiting the space is suppressed so that it does not interfere with the activities intended for the spaces.
Acoustically isolated	A space that is acoustically isolated is separated from surrounding spaces and walls and doors have been acoustically treated.
Disability ³	 The Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA) defines disability broadly as: total or partial loss of the person's bodily or mental functions; or total or partial loss of a part of the body; or the presence in the body of organisms causing disease or illness; or the presence in the body of organisms capable of causing disease or illness; or the malfunction, malformation or disfigurement of a part of the person's body; or a disorder or malfunction that results in the person learning differently from a person without the disorder or malfunction; or a disorder, illness or disease that affects a person's thought processes, perception of reality, emotions or judgement or that results in disturbed behaviour.
Discrimination	Can be both direct and indirect. Discrimination involves treating someone less favourably that another in similar circumstances because they have a characteristic, for example a disability or impairment, their gender, age, race, parental status, sexuality or cultural background. Indirect discrimination occurs when everyone is treated the same way even though this unreasonably disadvantages someone because they, or their associate, have a characteristic.
Education Principles	Education Principles translate the vision, values and purpose of education into guidelines for the design of all aspects of education practice – pedagogy, curriculum, professional learning, school organisation, leadership, inclusion, wellbeing and engagement with community.
Facilities Design Principles	Facilities Design Principles document the principles that must be embedded in the physical design of schools to support the Education Principles. They guide planners, architects, engineers and all school stakeholders (see definition) in all aspects of the physical design of education facilities and facilitate the appropriate use of these facilities.
Home Base	A Home Base acts as the physical learning home for a group of learners with their teacher. A 'learning home' signifies a personal place/space for students where they locate their belongings, relate to a teacher with primary responsibility for their learning progress and wellbeing, where they connect with the group of other learners who share the 'learning home' and where their work, ideas and achievements are presented and celebrated.

¹ Disabled World, Accessibility News and Information, <u>https://www.disabled-world.com/disability/accessibility/</u>

² Department of Education Policy Statement, <u>https://ppr.qed.qld.gov.au/pp/inclusive-education-policy</u>

³ The Disability Discrimination Act 1992 https://www.nccd.edu.au/wider-support-materials/definitions-disability-and-nccd-categories

Inclusive education ²	Students experience inclusive education when they can access and fully participate in learning, alongside their similar-aged peers, supported by reasonable adjustments and teaching strategies tailored to meet their individual needs. Inclusion is embedded in all aspects of school life, and is supported by culture, policies and everyday practices.
Learning Community	The general term 'Learning Community' refers to an organisational grouping of learners and teachers accommodated together in one building. In Primary Schools Learning Communities are usually based on the age/stage of learners. In small rural and remote schools with low student numbers a Learning Community is automatically multi-age. Some larger schools choose to organise their Learning Communities as multi-age communities. In Secondary Schools, the concept 'Learning Community' refers to an organisational grouping of learners and teachers – for example a Sub-School or a house in a 'schools within school' (SWIS) arrangement. The Learning Community (the people) is generally attached to a particular building which is their home building where they gather as a community.
Learning Community building	A Learning Community building refers to a building that is designed to accommodate the students and staff who make up a Learning Community. Ideally Learning Community buildings in a typical Primary School will accommodate 150-165 learners and their teachers and support staff. In Secondary Schools Learning Community numbers range depending on the size of the school. Ideally the numbers of students in a Learning Community will range from 150-300. Numbers above 300 make it more difficult to create a sense of belonging and community.
Learning Neighbourhood	A Primary School Learning Neighbourhood consists of a minimum of two teachers and support staff with the students whose wellbeing and learning is their primary responsibility.
Learning setting	A learning setting is a space configured to support one or more special purposes. The setting is fitted out with furniture and equipment (including digital media) to support and enhance the intended learning activities. E.g. an outdoor learning setting designed for wet, messy project work is activated by including a sink, bench, stools, secure storage; an internal learning setting designed to support quiet reading and reflection is designed to be acoustically treated to provide a calm, intimate atmosphere.
Learning space	The term learning space applies to an area that contains a number of learning settings. It is a generic term that applies to a range of areas – a Science Lab is a special purpose learning space; a large open collaborative area is a learning space. The term replaces the term 'classroom' that is no longer appropriate in contemporary learning environments.
Queensland state education settings	Queensland state schools, including state primary, secondary and special education schools, state environmental education centres, outdoor education centres and Queensland Academies.
Reasonable adjustment ⁴	An adjustment is a measure or action taken to assist a student with disability to participate in education on the same basis as other students. An adjustment is reasonable if it achieves this purpose while taking into account the student's learning needs and balancing the interests of all parties affected, including those of the student with disability, the education provider, staff and other students (definition from <i>Disability Standards for Education 2005</i> (Cwlth).
Restrictive practices	When a practice impinges on the rights or freedoms of movement of a child or young person and is implemented, specifically in response to behaviours of concern, this meets the definition of a restrictive practice under the <i>NDIS Act 2013</i> .
School stakeholders	School stakeholders include all school staff including Regional staff, departmental specialist support staff, students and parents.

^{4 &}lt;u>https://www.ndiscommission.gov.au/document/2741</u> <u>https://ppr.qed.qld.gov.au/pp/restrictive-practices-procedure</u> <u>https://behaviour.education.qld.gov.au/procedures-guidelines-and-forms/restrictive-practices</u>

l	Universal Design⁵	Universal Design is the design of products and environments to be usable by all people, without the need for adaptation or specialised design. The Seven Principles of Universal Design were developed in 1977 by a working group of architects, product designers,
		engineers and environmental design researchers.

Acronyms

CARF	P–12 Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Framework
DoE	Department of Education
F/P	Foundation/preparatory (prep)
QLD	Queensland
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

⁵ What is Universal Design? The 7 Principles, <u>https://universaldesign.ie/about-universal-design/the-7-principles</u>

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The purpose of this document

The *Education Facilities Design Principles and Generic Functional Brief* outlines the overarching education rationale, principles and framework for designing and developing contemporary Queensland state education settings⁶ that respond to context and place and provide access for all.

It is the foundation document in a set of companion documents, which when taken together, provide coherent, integrated information to guide the planning, design, construction and use of education facilities. The full set of companion documents includes:

- 1. Education Facilities Design Principles and Generic Functional Brief.
- 2. Education Facilities Masterplanning, Architecture and Landscape Design Principles.
- 3. Education Facilities Technical Specifications.

1.2 Structure of the document

This document and the companion documents are structured to move from the macro to the micro—from vision, values and purpose \rightarrow design principles \rightarrow implementation of the principles for:

- masterplanning functional zones
- defining relationships between functional zones
- designing spaces, settings and fit out to meet the functional requirements of leadership, administration, learning and teaching.

The education rationale is summarised as a set of Education Principles which guide the design of all aspects of education practice — pedagogy, curriculum, professional learning, school organisation, leadership, inclusion, wellbeing and engagement with community.

Not only do the education principles have implications for education practice, but they also have clear implications for design of the physical environment. The Facilities Design Principles guide all stakeholders⁷ in every aspect of the physical design of facilities and facilitate the appropriate use of these facilities.

1.3 Reference documents

The mandate for the education rationale that underpins the design of Queensland state schools, draws its authority from the vision, values and educative purpose expressed in:

- The Queensland Plan⁸
- Department of Education Strategic Plan 2023–2027⁹
- The Alice Springs (Mparntwe) Education Declaration¹⁰
- UN Sustainable Development Goals¹¹

⁶ See a list of Queensland state education settings in the definition of terms p.vii

⁷ See 'Stakeholders' in the definition of terms p.vii

⁸ Queensland Government (2018) The Queensland Plan Queenslanders' 30-year vision https://www.queenslandplan.qld.gov.au/assets/images/qld-plan.pdf

 ⁹ Queensland Department of Education (2020) Strategic Plan 2020-2024 <u>https://qed.qld.gov.au/publications/strategies/strategic-plan</u>
 10 Australian Government Education Council (2020) Alice Springs (Mparntwe) Education Declaration

https://www.education.gov.au/alice-springs-mparntwe-education-declaration

¹¹ United Nations (2015) Sustainable Development Goals, https://sdgs.un.org/goals

The Queensland *P–12 curriculum, assessment and reporting framework* (CARF), and supporting documents, provide detail for the implementation of the education principles in learning and teaching.

A suite of policies and strategies articulate the Department's commitment to deliver on its strategic plan.

- The Inclusive education policy statement¹², the Student Wellbeing Framework¹³ and the Staff Wellbeing Framework¹⁴ outline the Department's commitment to inclusion and wellbeing.
- Our story, our future¹⁵, the Queensland Government's multicultural policy promotes and inclusive, harmonious and united Queensland.
- The Department of Education's Disability Service Plan: Every Queenslander Succeeding¹⁶, provides clear direction to ensure that Queenslanders with disability succeed.
- The Digital Strategy 2019–2023¹⁷ outlines the Department's strategy to ensure appropriate IT solutions and digital-rich learning spaces.
- The Community use of school facilities procedures¹⁸ provide a process whereby state schools can be recognised as valuable community resources and play an important role in community building and the development of community hubs.

¹² Queensland Department of Education (2020) Inclusive education policy statement <u>https://education.qld.gov.au/student/inclusive-education/Documents/policy-statement-booklet.pdf</u>

¹³ Queensland Department of Education (2018) Student Wellbeing Framework, <u>https://education.gld.gov.au/student/Documents/student-learning-wellbeing-framework.pdf</u>

¹⁴ Queensland Department of Education (201) Staff Wellbeing Framework, https://intranet.ged.gld.gov.au/Services/HumanResources/payrollhr/healthwellbeing/Documents/staff-wellbeing-framework.docx [accessed 22 October 2020]

¹⁵ Queensland Government (2017) Queensland Multicultural Policy: Our story, our future, https://cabinet.gld.gov.au/documents/2016/Dec/MPlan/Attachments/Policy.pdf

¹⁶ Queensland Department of Education (2020) Every Queenslander Succeeding: Disability Service Plan https://qed.qld.gov.au/publications/strategies/disability-service-plan

Queensland Department of Education (2022), Digital Strategy 2022–2026, <u>https://qed.qld.gov.au/publications/strategies/digital-strategy</u>
 Queensland Department of Education (2021) Community use of school facilities, <u>https://ppr.qed.qld.gov.au/pp/community-use-of-state-school-facilities-procedure</u>

2.0 Guiding vision, goals and strategies

2.1 The Queensland plan¹⁹

The Queensland plan sets out Queenslanders' vision for 2040. The vision articulates the key role education plays in making Queenslanders' 30-year vision a reality.

We will value education as a lifelong pursuit where we gain practical skills, enrich our lives, find secure jobs and improve the competitiveness of our economy. Our brightest minds will take on the world and we will work collaboratively to achieve the best results for Queensland.

The Queensland Plan targets literacy and numeracy and skills for life. It specifically highlights the need for active experiential learning, learning for life, learning as an enriching experience and the need to work collaboratively.

2.2 Queensland Department of Education strategic plan²⁰

The Queensland Department of Education's Strategic Plan 2023–2027 outlines the Department's vision for Queensland education through five strategic objectives:

- A strong start for all children
- Every student realising their potential
- Fair and safe workplaces and communities
- A vibrant racing industry
- Capable people delivering our vision

For each of these strategic objectives, related strategies, plans and initiatives are spelled out from which the education principles outlined in the next section are derived.

In addition, the Plan identifies three focus and their associated challenges and opportunities – Figure 1.

¹⁹ Queensland Government (2014) The Queensland Plan: Queenslanders' 30-year vision, https://www.queenslandplan.qld.gov.au/assets/images/qld-plan.pdf

²⁰ Queensland Department of Education (2020) Strategic Plan 2023–2027 https://qed.qld.gov.au/publications/strategies/strategic-plan

Our focus	Our challenges	Our opportunities
Achievement Continually improve our services to deliver great outcomes for Queenslanders	Skilled workforce Ensure workforce design, supply, retention and capability meet our service delivery needs	Leadership Empower leaders at every level through high-quality development opportunities
Wellbeing and engagement Create safe and positive environments to strengthen health and wellbeing	Digital security Enhance capacity and capability to maintain the integrity and security of our information and systems	Integrated services Work across government and foster meaningful partnerships to respond to changing communities
Culture and inclusion Embrace diversity to deliver welcoming, inclusive and accessible services	Building resilience Strengthen our prevention and preparedness for disruptive events and climate impacts	Performance improvement Support a culture of continuous improvement to enhance outcomes
	Future-proofed investment Respond to the needs of diverse communities and invest for future generations	Innovation Embed future focused approaches to drive outcomes and innovation
	Safety and wellbeing Address complex issues impacting the wellbeing and safety of children, students, communities and workplaces	Investment Target responses and investment to meet community need

Figure 1. Queensland Department of Education's focus, challenges and opportunities 2023–2027

The Queensland Department of Education Strategic Plan and associated focus, challenges and opportunities capture Queensland's response to the educational mandate provided by the Education Council of Australian Education Ministers, the Alice Springs (Mparntwe) Education Declaration.

2.3 The Alice Springs (Mparntwe) Education Declaration²¹

The Alice Springs (Mparntwe) Education Declaration, which builds on past declarations signed in Hobart, Adelaide and Melbourne, was made by the Education Council of all Australian Education Ministers in December 2019. The declaration is built on the premise that:

Education has the power to transform lives. It supports young people to realise their potential by providing skills they need to participate in the economy and in society and contributing to every aspect of their wellbeing.²²

²¹ Australian Government Education Council (2020) Alice Springs (Mparntwe) Education Declaration https://www.education.gov.au/alice-springs-mparntwe-education-declaration p3.

²² Ibid p3

2.3.1 Vision

'Our vision is for a world class education system that encourages and supports every student to be the very best they can be, no matter where they live or what kind of learning challenges they may face.' ²³

The declaration sets out how this vision of excellence and equity is the be achieved.

- Every child has the opportunity to benefit from structured play-based learning before they start school.
- Every student must develop strong literacy and numeracy skills in their earliest years of schooling.
- Every student must develop broad and deep knowledge across a range of curriculum areas.
- Young people must be prepared to thrive in a time of rapid social and technological change, and complex environmental, social and economic challenges.

2.3.2 Educative purpose

The Alice Springs (Mparntwe) Declaration clearly states the purpose of education is to:

'…play a vital role in promoting the intellectual, physical, social, emotional, moral, spiritual and aesthetic development and wellbeing of young Australians, and in ensuring the nation's ongoing economic prosperity and social cohesion'.

In an age of information abundance, the Education Council identifies the need for young people to be able to *'navigate questions of trust and authenticity'* and that young people need *'flexibility, resilience, creativity, and the ability and drive to keep on learning throughout their lives.'*

2.4 Education goals for young Australians²⁴

The Declaration has two distinct but interconnected goals:

Goal 1: The Australian education system promotes excellence and equity

Goal 2: All young Australians become:

- confident and creative individuals
- successful lifelong learners
- active and informed members of the community.

The Declaration goes on to frame what this means for all Australian governments.

²³ Ibid p3 24 Ibid p4

2.5 UN Sustainable development goals

The Queensland Department of Education strategic plan and policies align strongly with the following UN sustainable development goals²⁵:

Goal 3: Good health and wellbeing

Ensure healthy lives and well-being for all at all ages.

Goal 4: Quality education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable.

The Department of Education *Inclusive education policy* is underpinned by the *UN General Comment 4: Article 24²⁶ Right to inclusive education* which recognises persons with disabilities as right-holders under international law entitling them to the right to education without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunities.

²⁵ https://sdgs.un.org/goals

²⁶ United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, (2016) General Comment No.4 Article 24: Right to inclusive education.

3.0 Education principles

The Queensland, Australian and United Nations policies, plans and goals, identified in the previous section, have embedded within them a number of key education principles. These principles articulate what is valued for learners, learning, access and inclusion, diversity, wellbeing and community. The six key education principles contained in the policy documents listed are listed below.

As noted previously (<u>Section 1.2</u> Structure of this document), these Education Principles have implications for education practice, and they have clear implications for design of the physical environment. The implications for the design of the physical environment are captured in <u>Section 4</u>.

Education principle 1: Learners

Encourage the development of a sense of identity, purpose and belonging that enables them to thrive in their learning environment and ensures the confidence, capability and resilience to pursue learning throughout life.

This requires that we:

- recognise the individual needs and strengths of all young Queenslanders and design learning experiences that build on strengths and address individual needs
- · engage students in developing confidence as learners
- develop learners who are resilient and develop the skills and strategies they need to tackle current and future challenges and are able to recognise, adapt to, and manage change
- develop general learning capabilities: critical and creative thinking; personal and social capability; ethical understanding, intercultural understanding, literacy, numeracy and ICT capability
- encourage taking responsibility for one's own learning.

Education principle 2: Learning

Provide varied, challenging, and stimulating learning experiences that enable all learners to explore and build on their individual abilities, interests, and experiences.

This requires that we:

- design learning experiences that require active investigation, social interaction and collaboration and promote deep learning that is characterised by knowing why, knowing how and knowing how to find out
- adopt a learning-centred approach to ensure every student succeeds
- promote personalised learning and provide the challenge and support that aims to fulfil the individual capabilities and needs of learners
- view learning as developing the whole person-intellectual, emotional, social, physical, cultural, moral and aesthetic
- ensure every child has the opportunity to benefit from structured and unstructured play-based learning
- ensure each student develops strong literacy and numeracy skills in their earliest years of schooling and goes on to develop broad and deep knowledge across a range of curriculum areas.
- inspire creativity, curiosity, exploration and critique

- ensure that learning is built on and includes local, regional and national cultural knowledge and experience of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and work in partnership with local communities
- enable learning anywhere, anytime, with anyone, by any means
- support professional learning, knowledge sharing and collaboration through team structures, collaborative planning and peer observations.

Education principle 3: Access and inclusion

Provide all users with access so they can participate safely in educational activities that are inclusive and free from any form of discrimination.

This requires that we:

- ensure each learner has direct, or indirect access to participate in all learning experiences taking into account learner characteristics and individual learning needs and styles
- identify and remove barriers to enable access to learning and experiences and opportunities across all environments
- provide genuine choice for all learners
- tailor learning activities and feedback to the needs of the learner.

Education principle 4: Diversity

Embrace diversity — diversity in learners and social and cultural diversity — within the school and wider community.

This requires that we:

- develop young people who understand, respect, acknowledge and celebrate the diversity and richness
 of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures
- · acknowledge the rich migrant heritage of our increasingly diverse society
- · harness diversity to enrich learning experiences for all
- develop young people who respect and appreciate different points of view and cultural, social, linguistic and religious diversity.

Education principle 5: Wellbeing

Learning and wellbeing are inextricably linked²⁷ — students learn best when their wellbeing is optimised, and they develop a strong sense of wellbeing when they experience success in learning. Create a positive school culture and embed student wellbeing in all aspects of school life through connecting the learning environment, curriculum and pedagogy, policies, procedures and partnerships for learning

and life.

This requires that we:

- build the foundations for wellbeing and lifelong learning through embedding personal and social capabilities (self-awareness, self-management, social awareness and social management)
- support the physical and emotional health and well-being of all students and staff
- promote positive social interaction
- focus on developing the whole person
- ensure safety and security
- ensure dignity of all students and staff is maintained.

Education principle 6: Community

Support a sense of community and belonging both within the school and the school within the wider community.

This requires that we:

- build community and encourage collaboration, participation and engagement in community
- · promote a sense of community and belonging by promoting human connectedness
- recognise and leverage the power of schools to act as a magnet for community building
- develop partnerships and foster networks of partners to break down barriers to enable efficient and effective learning opportunities, meaningful engagement within and between schools, families and wider learning community

²⁷ Mellor D, Stokes M, Firth L, Hayashi Y, Cummins R (2008) Need for belonging, relationship satisfaction, loneliness, and life satisfaction. Personality and Individual Differences 45(3): 213-218; Baumeister RF, Leary MR (1995) The need to belong: desire for interpersonal attachments as a fundamental human motivation. Psychological Bulletin 117(3): 497-529; Osterman KF (2000) Students' need for belonging in the school community. Review of Educational Research 70(3): 323-367.

4.0 Design principles

The Design principles set out in this section provide guidelines that must be addressed in all aspects of the design of education facilities.

There are three sets of principles spelled out in the next three sections that guide:

- The design process to ensure it is aligned to the Department of Education commitment to improvement, collaboration, future focused investment and place-based responses²⁸ — the Overarching Principles.
- 2. The design of contemporary learning facilities that reflect the six education principles derived from the Queensland Department of Education's strategic plan, vison, goals and priorities *Education Facilities Design Principles.*
- 3. Design principles that aim to make the built environment usable by more people *Universal Design Principles.*

4.1 Overarching design principles

The overarching principles set out the expected approach for planners, architects and designers and the process for the design and construction must be developed in line with these overarching principles.

Overarching Design Principle 1: Responsiveness

Embed the potential for adaptability to ensure that the design does not impose on schools but rather is responsive to:

- individual school communities their context, place, culture and curriculum²⁹
- varied requirements for use eg different organisational structures, readiness to adopt contemporary pedagogical approaches – and enable individual schools to implement their own learning and teaching approach.

This means:

• The process for design must include an analysis of the context, place, culture, curriculum and pedagogical approach of the school.

Overarching Design principle 2: Collaboration

Improve all outcomes through collaborative efforts of all departments, community, key stakeholders, including specialist support staff and students.

This means:

• Representatives from all stakeholder groups need to be involved in every stage of the process from design to construction to occupation and post occupancy evaluation.

²⁸ Queensland Department of Education (2020) Strategic Plan 2020-2024

²⁹ It is important to note that 'responsiveness' does not imply responding to personal whim. First and foremost, design of facilities must universally adhere to the Education Facilities Design Principles but have inbuilt adaptability to respond to the context, place, culture, curriculum and pedagogical approach of the school.

Overarching Design Principle 3: Informed risk-taking

Balance opportunity and risk in the pursuit of innovation and continuous improvement

This means:

 Planners, architects, designers and construction companies must, while weighing up risks and potential budgetary constraints, look for opportunities to improve the ability of school facilities to give full effect to the education and design principles.

Overarching Design Principle 4: Harness technology

Leverage technology to engage modern learners, provide access for all learners and advance teaching and learning.

This means:

 Educators, planners, architects, designers and construction companies must be abreast of all available technology which can facilitate engagement of modern learners, remove barriers to access for all learners and advance teaching and learning. There is an onus on educators to inform planners of emerging new technologies on the market and to test these developments.

Overarching Design Principle 5: Reconfigurability

Be future focussed and design-in the ability to accommodate changed personal needs, new learning technology, curriculum changes and changing demands for use that might occur over the long term, without major re-construction and expense.

This means:

 Planners, architects, designers and construction companies must incorporate elements of adaptability in construction techniques, fitout and features, such as adaptable walls and doors, in addition to having a mindset as to how the school might be altered while still adhering to the facility design principles.

4.2 Education Facilities Design Principles

4.2.1 Introduction

The Education Principles (Section 3) capture what is valued by Queensland Department of Education for:

- Learners
- Learning
- Access and inclusion
- Diversity
- Wellbeing, and
- Community

Each of these Education Principles has clear implications for the design of the indoor and outdoor physical environments.

4.2.2 The purpose of Facilities Design Principles

The Facilities Design Principles, along with the Universal Design Principles, guide planners, architects, engineers and school stakeholders in all aspects of the physical design and facilitate the appropriate use of schools' facilities.

4.2.3 Understanding the implications of the Education Principles for the design of school facilities

Learners and Learning

Two fundamental aspects support the development of successful learners. The first is to ensure learning success in the prescribed academic curriculum, including VET pathways. The second is to develop the attributes and capabilities that enable lifelong learning. The traditional 'single cell' classroom design is not well suited to achieving either of these aims.

For developing capabilities for example, it is widely acknowledged^{30,31} that 'learning about' skills and capabilities does not develop capabilities and skills. Capabilities and skills are not developed by transmission of information. Collaborative ways of working and independence, for example, are developed through participatory and experiential processes where students learn, and are taught how to be collaborative, self-directed and self-managing.

The development of capabilities for lifelong learning is enhanced in learning settings that inspire creativity, active investigation and self-expression; in settings that invite self-direction and require self-management; in settings that connect students globally. Such settings are in stark contrast to the standard industrial era classroom.

Developing global citizens involves more than projects to raise money for giving aid to developing communities. Global awareness and global education means being connected seamlessly to other young people around the globe and engaging together in youth dialogue and projects that transcend geographical and cultural boundaries.

The implication of all of this for facilities design is that the 'single cell' classroom model is not designed to support and enhance a contemporary approach to education.

To achieve success for each learner in the prescribed academic curriculum, contemporary approaches to learning and teaching have evolved to be highly personalised. Instead of a 'one to many' model, for which the traditional classroom was designed, teachers collaborate to enhance the learning of all students through a more effective use of their individual strengths, to enable small group targeted teaching and to provide greater flexibility and responsiveness to the learning needs of individuals and, importantly, to learn from each other.

To support these contemporary approaches to learning and teaching school facilities need to provide diverse, enriched learning settings — quiet zones for reading and explicit teaching groups; creative investigative project areas to develop thinking skills, problem solving, and deep learning through practical application of concepts; collaborative areas; dialogue and community of inquiry spaces; and, ICT enriched zones for presentation and development of sophisticated capabilities for the digital world.

³⁰ Dreyfus H.L and Dreyfus S.E A Five Stage Model of the Mental Activities involved in Skill Acquisition UC Berkeley, 1980 <u>http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA084551</u> accessed 27 July 2013

³¹ Carr, M. Dimensions of Strength for the Key Competencies <u>http://nzcurriculum.tki.org.nz/content/download/507/3828/file/dimensions-for-tki.doc</u> accessed 20 July 2013

4.2.4 The critical nexus between 'hard' and 'soft' systems

No matter how well-designed the 'hard systems' — the settings, spaces and fit out — are to support and enhance learning, good facilities design must be accompanied by the deliberate development and implementation of 'soft systems'. For example:

- spaces designed for quiet reflective activities will only function effectively if users of the space monitor and modify their behaviour to ensure that any sounds are at a minimum
- although spaces designed to support collaboration set up the physical fitout and layout so that learners can face each other and work together, these spaces do not suddenly bestow the ability for users to collaborate effectively.

Explicit teaching of the requisite skills, such as self-management skills and collaborative skills is required to give full effect to the design.

In addition, school facilities must simultaneously address the other four Education Principles: Access and Inclusion; Diversity; Wellbeing and Community.

4.2.5 Further implications of the facilities design principles

Access and inclusion

Queensland is committed to providing all young Queenslanders with access so they can participate in education that is inclusive and free from any form of discrimination. Too often in the design of facilities, accessibility is an afterthought.

What if accessibility was inherently designed into every new facility from the beginning?³²

Regional specialist support staff and therapists must be consulted in the early stages of design, and throughout the design, construction and use of the facilities, to ensure each learner has direct, or indirect access to participate in all learning experiences, taking into account their characteristics and individual learning needs and styles.

To achieve the Department of Education's commitment to inclusive education, the design of Queensland state schools will need to go beyond minimum compliance and employ the Universal Design Principles (<u>Section 4.3</u>) that aim to make the built environment (indoor and outdoor) usable by all users — school staff, students and visitors to the school.

Similarly, the principles of Diversity, Wellbeing and Community all have implications for the design of school facilities.

The implications of the six Education Principles for the design of school facilities are summarised in <u>Table 1</u>.

³² From Accessibility to Possibility, BeLab, NZ <u>https://www.belab.co.nz/about-us</u>

Table 1 The implications of the Education Princ	iples for facilities design — Facilities Design Principles
Table 1. The implications of the Education Princi	iples for facilities design — racilities Design Principles

Education principle/s	Education Facilities Design Principles
 Learners Encourage the development of a sense of identity, purpose and belonging that enables them to thrive in their learning environment and ensures the confidence, capability and resilience to pursue learning throughout life. Learning Provide varied, challenging, and stimulating learning experiences that enable all learners to explore and build on their individual abilities, interests, and experiences 	 Create contemporary indoor and outdoor learning environments that facilitate a learning and learner-centred approach through: designing integrated purposeful and multi-purpose learning settings and spaces that support and enhance a full range of learning and teaching activities. Activities that must be supported are: direct, explicit teaching, demonstration and presentation dialogue, storytelling, community of inquiry meetings for discussion, planning and decision-making structured and unstructured interactive and collaborative creative activities with media, general and specialised equipment and materials construction, modelling and simulation through play-based learning and/or authentic settings display of learning resources and student work quiet reflective activities and/or individual research rehearsal and performance gatherings, assemblies, ceremonies
	Note: Where possible learning settings and spaces are used for multiple purposes. A different space is not required for each of the activities above. The number and size of different learning settings is determined in collaboration with school stakeholders. The overall floor area is determined from a universal formula for Queensland state education settings.
	 support disciplinary and interdisciplinary learning within and between curriculum areas for each stage of learning ensure age-stage appropriate fit out of spaces for learning, recreation and socialisation provide seamless access to learning by ensuring virtual connectivity locally, nationally and globally ensure ease of access to learning and teaching resources at the point of use through distribution of appropriate storage throughout learning spaces activate, invigorate and enrich learning spaces - indoor and outdoor - to support activities that the spaces are designed for ensure all areas of the school site are assets for learning and maximise the use of the outdoor environment as an integrated component of the total learning environment paying particular attention to sustainability education ensure circulation paths can be navigated by all learners and that they do not disturb learning activities. Support collaborative learning and teaching for professionals by: making provision for meeting spaces for professional collaboration, data display and planning in small, medium and large groups. enabling teacher modelling, mentoring and peer observation by ensuring teaching is visible and can be observed unobtrusively in situ. designing learning spaces for seamless flow of students and teachers between integrated learning settings and spaces.

Education principle/s	Education Facilities Design Principles (continued)	
	 the deliberate layout of the learning settings to provide for seamless access to and from required resources and ease of flow between spaces. the juxtaposition of spaces ensuring continuity and appropriate merging of atmosphere and acoustic requirements. providing fit out of the learning settings that is appropriate to the curriculum area and 	
	specific learning activities for which the setting is designed.	
3. Access and inclusion Provide all users with access so they can participate safely in educational activities that are inclusive and free from any form of discrimination.	 Design and fit out indoor and outdoor spaces that enable all users — school staff, students and visitors to the school to participate safely in all school experiences: go beyond minimum compliance and employ the Universal Design Principles (Section 4.3) that aim to make the built environment (indoor and outdoor) usable by all users from the outset (retrofitting is not a fall back or solution). in the context of inclusive education, be mindful of the needs of diverse users in all stages of the design process. engage with professional support staff and students to ensure designs and fit out provide direct, or indirect access, for participation by different students with a range of diverse abilities. be mindful of the need for order and routine for all learners while not stifling creativity and spontaneity. ensure physical access of facilities and utility of equipment for people with varying physical and sensory abilities eg: electronic door opening and width allowance for those with physical impairment; height adjustable desks and benches. ensure physical travel and circulation between learning spaces and zones is intuitive, unencumbered and level. ensure that settings, spaces and amenities are 'all access' and do not segregate or stigmatise individuals or groups. ensure lighting properties of spaces support the activities that will be conducted in the space and suit the hearing and visual status and needs of the users. ensure lighting properties of spaces are adjustable to enable adequate control of glare and visual contrast and support the activities that will be conducted in the space. where possible incorporate sensory enrichment without overstimulating the senses. ensure lighting to dall students and staff is maintained through appropriate design. 	
4. Diversity Embrace diversity — diversity in learners and social and cultural diversity – within the school and wider community	 Design and fit out indoor and outdoor facilities that reflect and celebrate the cultural make-up of the school community: engage with the school community to determine cultural needs and the specific needs of different groups (e.g. different socioeconomic, different abilities) provide settings and spaces that support different cultural practices of the school community provide signage, display areas, meeting and gathering spaces to honour and celebrate cultural diversity and contribute to the development of intercultural understanding provide for equal user privacy, security and safety — this might include, for example, use of flashing lights as part of the emergency warning systems for staff and students with hearing loss who cannot hear the more traditional auditory-based warning systems. 	

Education principle/s	Education Facilities Design Principles (continued)
5. Wellbeing Create a positive school culture and embed student and staff wellbeing in all aspects of school life through connecting the learning environment, curriculum and pedagogy, policies, procedures and partnerships for learning and life.	 Design facilities that are aesthetically pleasing, welcoming and support the physical, emotional and social wellbeing of the students and staff by: providing a welcoming entry to all facilities providing indoor conditions and amenity that support and enhance learning promoting delight and inspiration among students and the broader school community educating the aesthetic imagination and the senses including informal community and social spaces and hubs and thus opportunities for students to further develop personal and social capability providing a continuum of learning and recreation actively promoting the safety and security of all students, staff and visitors and minimise security risks for buildings and other school assets integrating facilities with the natural and urban environment actively promoting safe and easy access by all modes of transport and encourage students and staff to travel by sustainable modes of transport wherever possible.
6. Community Support a sense of community and belonging both within the school and the school within the wider community.	 Support a sense of community and belonging both within the school and the school within the wider community. In collaboration with the school community, design facilities that: are welcoming and promote inclusion of the community actively promote community access and engagement have a human, family feel as opposed to an institutional feel have community focal points that create wholeness and oneness through gatherings, incidental crossroads and serendipitous social interaction support learning neighbourhoods and learning communities as the basic organisational structure involve the sharing of resources and learning spaces inspire participation in, and responsibility for the learner's community and respect for others and property provide Facilities that can be shared by the community to host a diversity of purposes, including out of school hours support, for building a community culture respond to the local context and assist in creating a local context for new communities promote integration over segregation including integration of re-locatable buildings through innovative design and effective master planning

4.3 Universal Design Principles — 'design for all'³³

Universal Design is the design of products and environments to be usable by all people, without the need for adaptation or specialised design. The Universal Design Principles are fundamental, non-negotiable design principles to be applied to all aspects of school facilities.

The wording of the principles has been amended slightly from the original wording of the Centre for Universal Design to make the meaning of each principle clear in school settings.

Universal Design Principle 1: Equitable use

The design is useful to people with diverse abilities.

This means:

- provide effective means of use for all users regardless of differing physical abilities: identical whenever possible; equivalent when not
- avoid segregating or stigmatising any users
- · provide for equal user privacy, security and safety
- make the design appealing for all users.

Universal Design Principle 2: Flexibility in use

The design accommodates a wide range of student, staff and visitor preferences and abilities.

This means:

- provide choice in methods of use, taking into account safety and security
- accommodate access and use for all people regardless of user's body size, posture, mobility or handedness
- facilitate the user's accuracy and precision
- provide adaptability to the user's individual needs.

Universal Design Principle 3: Simple and intuitive

Use of the design is easy to understand, regardless of the user's experience, age, knowledge, language skills, or current concentration level.

This means:

- eliminate unnecessary complexity
- be consistent with user expectations and intuition
- accommodate a wide range of literacy and language skills.
- · arrange information consistent with its importance
- provide effective prompting and feedback during and after task completion.

³³ Centre for Excellence in Universal Design http://universaldesign.ie/What-is-Universal-Design/The-7-Principles/ - p1

Universal Design Principle 4: Perceptible information

The design communicates necessary information effectively to the user, regardless of ambient conditions or the user's sensory abilities.

This means:

- use different modes (visual pictorial and text, aural, tactile) for presentation of essential information
- provide adequate contrast between essential information and its surroundings
- maximise legibility of essential information
- differentiate elements in ways that can be described (i.e., make it easy to give instructions or directions)
- provide compatibility with a variety of techniques or devices used by people with sensory disabilities.

Universal Design Principle 5: Tolerance for error

The design minimises hazards and the adverse consequences of accidental or unintended actions.

This means:

- arrange elements to minimize hazards and errors: most used elements, most accessible; hazardous elements eliminated, isolated, or shielded
- provide warnings of hazards and errors
- ensure equipment and fittings have built-in fail-safe features
- discourage unconscious action in tasks that require vigilance.

Universal Design Principle 6: Low physical effort

The design can be used efficiently, comfortably and independently with a minimum of fatigue.

This means:

- allow user to maintain a neutral body position
- use reasonable operating forces
- minimise repetitive actions
- minimise sustained physical effort.

Universal Design Principle 7: Size and space for approach and use

Appropriate size and space is provided for approach, reach, manipulation, and independent use regardless of user's body size, posture, or mobility.

This means:

- provide a clear line of sight to important elements for any seated or standing user
- make reach to all components comfortable for any seated or standing user
- accommodate variations in hand and grip size, strength and diversity
- provide adequate space for the use of assistive devices or personal assistance
- ensure that younger/smaller students are considered in the context of height/size/space.

5.0 Generic functional briefs

5.1 Purpose and structure and of the generic functional briefs

5.1.1 Purpose

The generic functional brief for each education setting provides a clear statement of the general and specific functional specifications required to support learning, teaching, administration and management. Its purpose is to ensure alignment between the design of the physical facilities and the Department of Education vision, principles, strategies and policies. While providing clarity about the essential functional requirements, it makes it possible for planners and designers to be responsive to particular contexts by way of the requirements being framed as performance specifications.

5.1.2 Structure

The generic functional brief for each education setting sets out the:

- · description of the specific education setting
- vision, purpose and operational requirements for the specific education setting
- major functional zones required to implement the curriculum, support contemporary learning and teaching, leadership, administration and management
- indicative spatial relationships between each major functional zone
- functional units that make up each functional zone
- · indicative relationships between functional units
- the design intent and functional specifications for each functional unit
- area guidelines where applicable
- references to supporting documents *Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles and Technical Specifications and Standards.*

5.1.3 Additional information

Additional specific information concerning the brief for each site must be read in conjunction with this document:

- Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles, and
- Technical Specifications and Standards.

6.0 Generic functional brief — primary school (Year Prep–6)

6.1 Vision, purpose and functional and operational requirements for contemporary primary schools

6.1.1 Vision and purpose

As stated in <u>Section 2.2</u>, the Queensland Department of Education's strategic plan 2020–2024 outlines the Department's vision for Queensland education through five strategic objectives:

- A great start for all children
- Every student succeeding
- Safe and fair workplaces and communities
- Capable people delivering responsive services
- Building Queensland communities

Primary school marks the beginning of the phase of a child's life that is devoted to compulsory education. As such it plays a crucial role in introducing children to formal learning programs. A child's experience of learning at primary school has a lifelong impact on their attitude, disposition and self-concept as a learner. Primary school education provides the foundation for learning for life. It shapes children's expectations of learning success, their expectations of what learning at school is for, their capabilities and responsibilities as a learner and how learning and teaching interrelate.

Schools, that have undergone a transformation from a teacher and teaching-centric model of education to a learner and learning-centred model, note that the learners who have least difficulty with the new approach are the Foundation/Prep (F/P)³⁴ students who learn from day one that school is centred around their learning, their learning progress, their learning capabilities and helping each other. They learn that is how school 'works'. Older learners, who began school in a teaching and teacher-centred model can have more difficulty adapting at first because they have to learn 'new rules' for how to operate. Setting up 'soft systems', e.g. expectations of learning behaviour, understanding roles in helping each other learn and understanding the impact their behaviour can have on others' learning, is crucial to effective learning in a contemporary learning environment.

6.1.2 Factors shaping the functional requirements

Age of learners

Primary schools provide students with seven years of compulsory learning. Foundation (or Prep as it is called in Queensland) is the first year of schooling in Queensland. It is a full time, school-based program, and has a defined curriculum. To enrol in Prep, children must be aged 5 years by 30 June in the year of proposed attendance.

³⁴ The school starting age across Australian states and territories was aligned in 2007. The first formal year of schooling was named Foundation and that is the term used in the Australian Curriculum and states and territories were encouraged to adopt the term uniformly. In practice this has not really occurred. SA uses Reception, VIC uses Prep, NSW uses Kindergarten and QLD uses Prep. In this document the term Foundation (F) is used alongside Prep (F/P) to ensure alignment with the Australian Curriculum.

Learning and teaching

Learning in F/P-2 and Year 3-4 focuses on the early years development outcomes:

- · developing a strong sense of identity
- · connecting and contributing to their world
- · ensuring a strong sense of wellbeing
- developing confidence and involvement as learners; and becoming effective communicators.

Play-based learning, inquiry driven learning and targeted, explicit teaching in small groups are key features of early years pedagogy as children learn to manage their own learning and belongings and contribute to their learning communities.

Learning and teaching in Year 5–6 build on the foundations set in F/P–4. Learning through play, inquiry, collaboration, authentic project-based learning and personalised learning plans continue throughout the primary school years with students growing in independence, self-direction and self-knowledge as learners. Regular assessment, both formative and summative, is largely conducted in context. Self, peer and expert assessment of both the process and product of authentic projects is common. Online real-time assessment and reporting is increasing the personalisation of assessment and increasing the immediacy of assessment information for parents and carers.

Digital Technologies (DT)

From Foundation/Prep right across the primary school years, children access and use digital technologies in a range of ways to enable and enrich learning, to communicate, research and access information and for problem solving and creative expression. In addition to enhancing learning, engagement with digital technologies ensures that students develop the skills to participate and contribute to a technologically rich world.

Curriculum

The Australian curriculum sets out the learning entitlement for learners in primary schools to ensure they develop capabilities and knowledge relevant to their present and future needs and gain a greater understanding of other cultures and technology. As expected in a rapidly changing, highly technological, globalised, post-industrial world, the Australian curriculum, which was launched in draft form in 2010, has introduced new elements to the curriculum and places greater emphasis on emerging technologies and emerging capabilities. In addition to digital media and design with technology, the Australian curriculum brings a stronger focus to Languages and Science from the early years, the development of general capabilities from Foundation³⁵ (Prep) to Year 10 and the Cross Curriculum Priorities — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures, Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia and Sustainability. Teachers adapt the Australian curriculum to suit local and individual needs.

In addition to the Australian curriculum, the National STEM School Education Strategy, endorsed by Australian Education Ministers in 2015, has implications for facilities that support learning experiences designed to develop learners' capabilities in the area of Science, Technologies, Engineering and Mathematics. STEM learning experiences involve employing 'disciplinary thinking for interdisciplinary problem solving'. Learning experiences in STEM involve identifying and responding to a problem, an issue or an opportunity by:

- working as a collaborative team
- · employing a problem solving approach

^{35 &#}x27;Foundation' is a term agreed upon by all State and Territory Ministers to provide an Australia-wide consistent name for the first year of school. 'Foundation' replaces 'Kindergarten' in NSW and the ACT, 'Prep' in Vic and 'Reception' in SA.

- engaging disciplinary thinking and understandings in at least two of the disciplines of Science, Technologies and Mathematics
- designing and engineering a solution or product.

6.1.3 Functional requirements for contemporary learning and teaching

The traditional, industrial era Primary School design of 'single-cell' classrooms accommodating up to 30 students with some additional facilities such as a hall are no longer adequate to implement contemporary learning and teaching and the changed requirements for the P-6 curriculum and contemporary learning.

Ratio of students to teachers

Department of Education sets targets of 25 students per teacher for Prep to Year 3 and 28 students for Year 4 to 6. In contemporary primary schooling this ratio remains the same but the organisation of learners and teachers changes. Effective design of contemporary learning environments requires an understanding of the potential daily routines of a primary school. The following sections are designed to 'take designers inside' the nature of contemporary learning and teaching and the day to day operation in order that, as designers, they can imagine and understand how the functions required and the design of facilities are critical in supporting and enabling contemporary learning and teaching.

Understanding how contemporary learning and teaching operates in Primary Schools

Contemporary primary schools operate very differently to a traditional industrial era school. What follows is just one scenario that represents ways in which contemporary learning and teaching plays out in a primary school. It is intended to convey a feel for the way in which primary schools operate on a day-today basis, the range of learning settings that are required to support the variety of learning activities and the way students and teachers flow between learning settings.

A day in the life of a primary school learning neighbourhood.

The day in the life scenario below is based on a possible Year 3–4 Learning Community of between 135-170 students and up to 6 teachers and up to 2 support teachers.

This Learning Community is made up of two Learning Neighbourhoods (<u>Table 2</u>). *Jilngu* Learning Neighbourhood has three teachers, 72 students and a teacher support while *Barrbal* has three teachers, a teacher support and 70 students and one teacher support.

Table 2. The possible make up of a Year 3-4 Learning Community

Year 3–4 Ngujakura Learning Community			
Jilngu Learning Neighbourhood	Barrbal Learning Neighbourhood		
 70 students in Years 3 and 4 (5 students requiring learning support). A teaching team of 3 teachers and 2 support teachers. 	 72 students in Years 3 and 4 (5 students requiring learning support). A teaching team of 3 teachers and three support teachers. 		

A day in the life of Jilngu Learning Neighbourhood

Jess is in her third year of teaching at Bakikiri state primary school. Jess's regular daily routine as a teacher of Year 3–4 starts with her riding to school, where she showers and changes in the staff centre and then joins Matt, Mika, El and Omar the other members of her teaching team, in the staff work area of their Learning Neighbourhood to finalise their program for the day. Jess, Matt and Mika have joint responsibility for the learning and pastoral care of 72 students in Year 3 and Year 4. They are supported El and Omar who provide support for several of the students. The team has established a general pattern to their day.

There are four broad types of learning activities that occur during the week which are organised around language/literacy, maths/numeracy, discovery, health and creative expression.

When they meet each morning, they spend time reflecting on the progress of their students from the day before. For language/literacy and maths/numeracy students are arranged in flexible groupings of between 5–10 students according to their learning needs. Jess notes that two of the students in one of her small groups have suddenly 'clicked' on a concept they were having difficulty with and she suggests they join one of Matt's groups. Omar celebrates the success of one of the students he supports and explains the strategies they designed together had really made a difference.

The team spends some time discussing the progress of other students in maths/numeracy who either need more explicit help or are ready to progress to the next stage, they then re-arrange groupings, and discuss the general approach they are taking to other aspects of the day's program as the children start to arrive.

As the children arrive, they move to their home base areas and unpack and store their belongings and bags. Some immediately start engaging with their mobile devices or gather as a group around AV displays to watch a video clip, others gravitate towards the teachers, others socialise in small groups while others head back outside to play handball.

As the formal part of the day begins students from this neighbourhood gather together in one large group to focus on the program for the day which is displayed clearly on the planning wall. They break from the whole neighbourhood gathering and students spend time in their home bases planning their specific goals for the day. Jess and Matt call their small maths/numeracy groups to separate quiet, explicit teaching settings where they work with them around a table for about 20 minutes. Meanwhile Mika roves around the neighbourhood checking in with students who are working on their numeracy goals for the day and El and Omar work directly with two students requiring support.

Matt's numeracy group is joined by Michael from the Barrbal Learning Neighbourhood, the other Learning Neighbourhood in the Year 3–4 Learning Community. Michael achieves high standards in maths/numeracy and joins the advanced group in the Jilngu Learning Neighbourhood for his maths/numeracy learning.

Meanwhile, Mika moves between the other students checking in on their progress and reminding students, when necessary, about the protocols of working in the quiet zone. The learners are distributed around the Learning Neighbourhood having chosen where they wish to learn while being mindful of whether they will be intruding on others' learning. Many are now working collaboratively in the open gathering space on maths problems and Mika watches closely to ensure all students are engaged and contributing. Some are working on paper pencil tasks and discussing their working and answers, others are working in the project space in small groups constructing models to illustrate a concept, while others are working on mobile devices on maths games and exercises.

Others are working individually to consolidate their maths/numeracy learning on paper pencil tasks or using their mobile devices. Another support teacher enters the neighbourhood and finds one of the students who is visually impaired and assists her, and the students working with her, with their learning.

For an hour and a half, groups are rearranged, teachers change roles, students move between activities while the focus remains on maths/numeracy. After the recess break the students return to their neighbourhood and excitedly gather in groups ranging in size from four to 10 students to continue their work towards re-enacting a scene from the book they have been reading together as a Learning Neighbourhood. The plan is to present their re-enactments to the other neighbourhood in their community. Some groups are busy painting, others are editing a video and introducing their soundtrack while others are rehearsing in an outside performance setting clearly in view of one of the teachers. The three teachers move between the groups advising, challenging, questioning and giving feedback. At the end of this session each of the teachers gather the students together in three large groups that distribute themselves into three different locations and spend time reflecting on where they are up to in terms of being ready to present their re-enactments. They reflect on what is going well, the challenges they have and how they plan to overcome them and then set plans for work that needs doing after school to help them move forward again tomorrow.

For the next session the students move out of their neighbourhood area to Physical Education, Performing Arts or to the Language learning setting in their Learning Community building for Mandarin to learn with specialist teachers until lunch time while Jess, Matt and Mika have their timetabled design and planning session in their staff work area. The group involved in their Mandarin session today are busily getting organised to meet face to face via Google apps with their sister class groups in Suzhou. Groups are rehearsing their introductions and getting feedback on their pronunciation, another group is setting up the virtual conferencing space to make sure all of their group can be seen and heard. They've recently started to use the 'digital breakout' rooms feature of their virtual conferencing app which supports small group meetings and face to face chat from their sister class. The challenge they are now facing is how that can work without each of the small breakout groups disrupting each other. Using a floor plan of their Learning Community building they plan the distribution of groups around their neighbourhood to ensure acoustic separation.

After lunch the neighbourhood is abuzz again as the students form into three broad groups for their ongoing discovery work in Humanities and Social Sciences. Students have framed inquiry questions around how and why a specific change occurred in the past. Some students are working individually while others are working in groups

of three to six or seven. As an example of the types of projects they have taken on, one large discovery group has several groups working on uncovering the events around the controversial decision to build a permanent road between Cairns and Cooktown and the impact this development had on the Daintree rainforest. One of the small teams in this group is developing before and after images and digital maps in the media area, others are in the project space drawing and painting pictures of wildlife endemic to the Daintree rainforest in the creative/investigative area, others are intrigued by the events that led to the listing of the wet tropics rainforests on the World Heritage list and have a large timeline on butcher paper on the floor adorned with post-it-notes of events. Others are researching the impact of the clearing of the Daintree rainforest lowlands and have invited a representative of rainforest rescue to talk with them and give them feedback on their research so far and their thoughts about the actions the team is considering that they might take as a result of their research. Melissa, the Science specialist at the school, has joined this group to help guide the students and to be informed so that she can provide support in the action phase of the project.

The day is drawing to a close and students pack up their discovery project work, tidy the neighbourhood and move to their home bases where each teacher meets with the students in their home base. Students spend time reflecting on the goals they set for the day, what was achieved, what was not achieved and why with the teacher prompting them to think about what they could do differently in terms of managing their learning through questions such as, "Were your goals to ambitious? Did you estimate the time each of today's goal would require? Did you ask for help when you needed it? What learning strategies did you use today that worked well for you?" Students plan their homework and receive individual feedback from their home base teacher before leaving school for the day. The teachers move off to bus duty, netball practice etc.

The Learning Neighbourhoods and Learning Community described above represents just one of many possible organisational arrangements of staff and students in neighbourhoods and communities. The key to effective design of contemporary learning environments is to develop integrated multi-purpose and special purpose spaces that support a range of learning activities **One of the strengths of contemporary design is the fact that schools can decide on the specific arrangement of staff, students and the use of space according to the needs of the learners.**

In the above scenario, activities and spaces that support those activities have been highlighted in bold type. In designing facilities for Learning Communities and the Learning Neighbourhoods that make them up is to consider all the settings required to support the learning activities, which learning settings can be used for more than one purpose and how many of each learning setting is required to support the number of students and the likely intensity of use.

The language of contemporary learning environments

New designs for learning environments bring new language. From the <u>'Day in the Life...'</u> scenario presented above the following terms require definition:

- Home base
- Learning Neighbourhood
- Learning Community
- Staff workspace
- Language learning setting
- Media area
- Project space
- · Gathering/presentation area
- Quiet explicit teaching spaces
- Planning wall
- Outside performance setting

Home Base, Learning Neighbourhood, Learning Community

The concept of a Learning Community design has emerged as primary school designs have move through the phases of 'single cell classrooms' with one teacher to ~25 learners³⁶ to joining two single cell classrooms by an operable wall to enable collaborative teaching, to adding on 'withdrawal spaces' and 'computer pods,' to eventually arriving at a model of integrated purposeful learning settings that collectively support the range of learning and teaching activities that characterise contemporary pedagogy.

Designers and architects have been able to achieve this 'flipped design' by aggregating the area for to up to six classrooms plus travel and redistributing some area from the Resource Centre entitlement, to create Learning Community buildings that accommodate up to 170 learners³⁷. Within each of these Learning Community buildings a range of special purpose and multi-purpose spaces and settings are provided to support the full range of learning activities. Learners and teachers move to the learning settings that support the activity they are engaging in.

A Learning Community building that can accommodate up to 168 learners is large enough to be able to include the range of learning spaces and settings required to support contemporary pedagogy. It also provides the greatest versatility in terms of the organisation of learners and teachers within the Learning Community.

<u>Figures 2a</u>, <u>2b</u>, <u>2c</u>. illustrates a range of different organisational models that are possible in a Learning Community building with up to 168 learners, teachers and additional support staff.

<u>Figure 2a</u> depicts the Learning Community organised as $2 \times \text{Learning Neighbourhoods of up to}$ 84 learners with $3 \times \text{teachers and support staff per Learning Neighbourhood.}$

<u>Figure 2b</u> depicts the Learning Community organised as $3 \times \text{Learning Neighbourhoods of up to}$ 56 learners with $2 \times \text{teachers and support staff per Learning Neighbourhood.}$

Figure 2c depicts the Learning Community organised as 1 × Learning Neighbourhoods of up to 112 learners with 4 × teachers and support staff plus 1 × Learning Neighbourhood of 56 learners with up to 2 teachers and support staff.

The smallest Learning Neighbourhood is two teachers with up to 56 learners. Each of the teachers would have a home base group of 28 learners. Collaboration is one of the key principles identified by the Queensland Department of Education in its statement of principles, challenges and opportunities 2020–2024. It is important to realise that honouring the principle of collaboration by working as a team in a Learning Neighbourhood does not mean collaboration 100% of the time — it does not mean' team teaching', though at times it might involve team teaching; it does not mean students only work in collaborative groups, though at times they must be working in collaborative groups to develop the social and personal capabilities of collaborating and working with others; it does not mean that teachers do all planning together but it does mean they collaborate about the needs of the learners in their care and how it is best to use their combined resources to address the needs of each learner. These varied modes of collaboration between learners and teachers are depicted in the <u>"Day of the Life of the Jilngu Learning Neighbourhood"</u>.

The smallest number of teachers to a neighbourhood to facilitate collaboration is, by definition, two. While schools differ in the maximum number of teachers and learners to a neighbourhood. A number of factors will determine what is the best option in different contexts. When students need a lot of individual attention

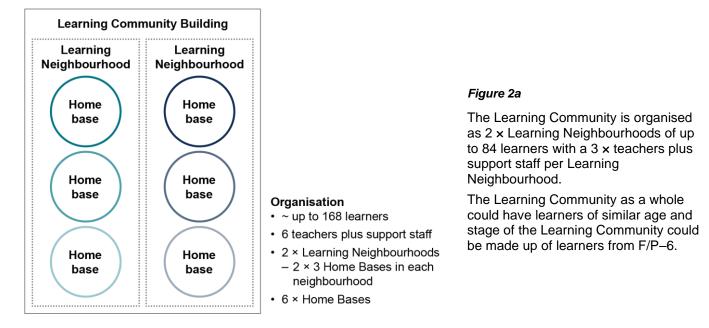
³⁶ The ratio of learners to teachers varies from state to state. The ACT, for example, is committed to working to 1:21 while QLD DOE's target is 1:25 in F/P–3 and 1:28 in Yrs 4–6. The size of a Learning Community is tied to the ratio of teachers to learners.

³⁷ In QLD.

due to their learning needs or personal background the smaller the neighbourhood the better. When students are highly capable learners and can manage and direct their own learning, can access support for their learning from multiple sources and support the learning of those around them larger combinations of home bases to form a Neighbourhood are possible.

One way to remember how the concepts of home base, Learning Neighbourhood and Learning Community work is to think of the fact you live in a home (home base), you have neighbours (Learning Neighbourhood), and your neighbourhood is part of a bigger community (Learning Community)³⁸.





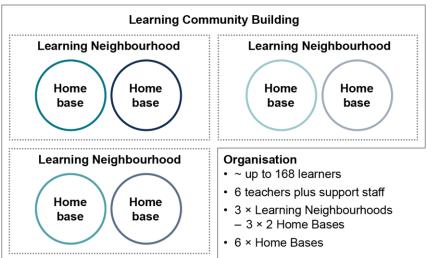


Figure 2b

The Learning Community is organised as $3 \times \text{Learning Neighbourhoods of up}$ to 56 learners with $2 \times \text{teachers plus}$ support staff per Learning Neighbourhood.

As per 2a (above), the Learning Community as a whole could have learners of similar age and stage or the Learning Community could be made up of learners from F/P-6.

³⁸ Thanks to discussions at Margaret Hendry School, ACT for sharing the way they understand the terms.

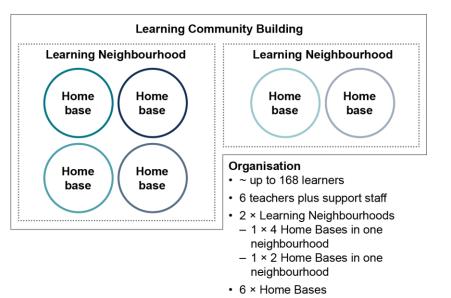


Figure 2c

The Learning Community is organised as 2 × Learning Neighbourhoods of different sizes. One Learning Neighbourhood has up to 112 learners and 4 × teachers while the other Learning Neighbourhood has up to 56 learners and 2 × teachers.

As per 2a (above), the Learning Community as a whole could have learners of similar age and stage or the Learning Community could be made up of learners from F/P-6.

The advantage of organising learners into home base groups, Learning Neighbourhoods and Learning Communities versus 'single cell classrooms' is that all learners belong to an inclusive Learning Neighbourhood and a Learning Community. Leaners requiring specialist support are not segregated in separate facilities. The Learning Neighbourhood, Learning Community concepts remove barriers to inclusion and make it possible for learners of diverse abilities to learn together.

Staff workspace

Many schools choose to devote as much area as possible to learning. When this is their priority, staff choose to use the Learning Neighbourhood settings as their workspace. If the school prefers to have a dedicated staff workspace it is generally designed in a way that at least the collaborative space within the staff workspace can be used by students. The functional requirements specified for the workspace acknowledge the differing requirements.

Addressing the requirements of the Australian Curriculum

The key components of the Australian Curriculum are outlined in <u>Table 3</u>. The Australian curriculum consists of eight learning areas, seven general capabilities and three cross-curriculum priorities.

The eight learning areas include:

- English
- Mathematics
- Science
- Humanities and Social Sciences
- Health and Physical Education
- Technologies
- The Arts
- Languages

The Australian curriculum requirements and contemporary pedagogy that enacts the Education Design Principles (<u>Section 3</u>) determine the learning facilities each Primary School requires. With the advent of the Australian Curriculum a number of explicit requirements for facilities that have not previously been part of primary school emerge.

Science: from Foundation/Prep achievement standards are clearly articulated and to reach these standards teachers are required to design learning experiences that integrate science understanding, science as a human endeavour and science inquiry skills. Such experiences can be thought of as requiring learning that involves 'head, heart and hand'. Facilities that support investigation and experimentation are required for all learners from Foundation/Prep — Year 6.

The Arts: from Foundation/Prep–6 achievement standards are articulated in Dance, Drama, Media Arts, Music and Visual Arts. Learners are expected to be arts makers – makers of media art, makers of visual art and makers of dance, drama and music. While primary school curricula have always engaged in the Arts, the Australian Curriculum formalises the achievement standards expected making the learning experiences more than 'Arts and Crafts'. The addition of media arts places specific demands on media facilities as students are required to use media technologies to create media artworks. In addition to facilities for dance, drama and music facilities that support artmaking with digital media are required.

Technologies — Design and Technologies: From Foundation/Prep–6 learners are provided with opportunities to create designed solutions in a number of technologies contexts: Engineering principles and systems; Food and fibre production and Food specialisations; and Materials and technologies specialisations. Students should have opportunities to experience designing and producing products, services and environments. Facilities that support learners working in collaborative groups to practically respond to a problem, issue or opportunity and design and engineer a product are required. These facilities also support learning experiences in STEM which integrate two or more of the disciplines of Science, Technologies and Maths.

Technologies — **Digital Technologies**: As for the Design and technologies aspect of the Technologies curriculum learners actively engage in developing skills in computational thinking and designing digital systems.

For each of the above curriculum areas, including the integration of these areas for STEM education, workshop settings are required with ready access to the required equipment. Science, The Arts and Technologies are no longer areas that a teacher might choose to 'dabble' in if they have the interest or passion to do so. These Learning Areas are integral to primary school education and for them to be effectively taught facilities that support learning in these areas are required and they are required at 'point of need' and thus need to be integrated into the Learning Community settings.

Table 3. Overview of the Australian Curriculum F/P-10

Learning areas and subjects	Year levels	General capabilities important for life and work in the 21st century	Cross-curriculum priorities
The Arts • Dance • Drama • Media Arts • Music • Visual Arts	F/P-10	Integrated across all Learning Areas and all Year levels: • Literacy • Numeracy • ICT capability • Critical and creative thinking • Personal and social capability	 Integrated across all Learning Areas and all Year levels: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia Sustainability
English	F/P-10	Ethical understanding	
Mathematics	F/P-10	Inter-culture understanding	
Health and Physical Education	F/P-10	-	
Humanities and Social Sciences (HASS) • HASS • History • Geography • Civics and Citizenship • Economics and Business	F/6–7 Years 7–10		
Languages	F/P-10		
Science	F/P-10		
 Technologies Design and Technologies Digital Technologies 	F/P-10		
Work studies (optional)	Years 9–10		

*F/P = Foundation/Prep

In addition to functional zones for learning a number of other functional zones and amenities are required for leadership, administration and management and community engagement.

6.1.4 Operational requirements

Nature and times of use of the facilities

The timetabled hours for Primary Schools are typically 9:00 am to 3:00 pm with students arriving at school from 8:30 am onwards, but this varies according to local circumstances and individual school arrangements. The schools operate on a four term year of 10 weeks each. The summer holidays are from late December through to late January with three two-week breaks during the year in April, June/July and in September/October.

Community use of school facilities

In addition, school use of the Facilities will routinely extend beyond the hours specified above, including during holiday periods, for activities such as before and after school care, holiday programs, staff work/preparation, music tuition, student sporting matches and club activities, student and community sports groups, parent interviews and counselling, staff meetings and School Council and Parents and Citizens Association meetings.

6.1.5 Summary of functional requirements for a contemporary primary school

In contrast to the traditional organisational model of 1 teacher to 25–30 students in separate classrooms, contemporary primary school education operates with organisational models and facilities that:

- · enable collaborative learning and teaching
- provide flexibility for student groupings to support personalised learning
- provide a range of purposeful learning settings to support a different types of learning activities including:
 - direct, explicit teaching, demonstration and presentation
 - dialogue, storytelling, community of inquiry
 - meetings for discussion, planning and decision-making
 - structured and unstructured
 - interactive and collaborative creative activities with media, general and specialised equipment and materials
 - interactive and collaborative investigative activities with general and specialised equipment and materials
 - construction, modelling and simulation through play-based learning and/or authentic settings
 - display of learning resources and student work
 - quiet reflective activities and/or individual research
 - rehearsal and performance
 - gatherings, assemblies, ceremonies
 - student displays
- require students and teachers to move to the learning setting which best supports the activity
- encourage community use of school facilities.

The Learning Neighbourhood/Learning Community model is designed to give effect to the principles of Learners and Learning, Access and Inclusion, Diversity, Wellbeing and Community. Further guidelines on designing Learning Neighbourhoods for all users in provided in the detailed functional requirements for Learning Communities (Section 6.3.3).

6.2 Functional zones for a Year Prep–6 school

P–6 Functional Zones and Functional Units consist of indoor and outdoor areas to support the range of different functions required for a school to operate.

6.2.1 Essential functional zones

Some functional zones are localised (eg multi-purpose hall) while others are distributed (e.g. Janitorial). The essential functional zones for a P–6 school are:

Leadership, Administration and Staff Centre

- Resource centre
- Learning communities
- Multi-purpose workshop space negotiated specialist space for interdisciplinary projects such as STEM; partnerships with community, and learning events such as expos, computer coding competitions etc.
- Multi-purpose hall with facilities for Performing Arts Dance, Drama, Music
- Canteen

Outdoor areas for:

- Learning: integrated with and designed to extend internal learning settings
- Gathering and community building spaces: covered and uncovered
- Performance
- Sports: oval, hard courts, handball courts
- Recreation: active and passive
- Kitchen/productive garden
- Parking: access for, and parking of bikes, mobility devices, cars and buses
- Circulation
- Amenities
- Janitorial

Functional zones can serve a variety of users:

- whole school use (e.g., multi-purpose hall, resource centre, multi-purpose workshop)
- largely used by a particular group of learners or staff (e.g., learning communities, staff centre administration and school leadership
- shared use facilities for use by the community (e.g., multi-purpose hall, resource centre, meeting rooms, out of school hours care and activities (OOSH).

Functional Zones can serve a variety of purposes:

- a multi-purpose hall can be used for Physical Education, whole school gatherings, performances, exhibitions, community sports groups
- in addition to students' and staff learning and research, the resource centre can be used for extended learning events like an expo or whole school enquiry project, for staff meetings, student meetings, community meetings and presentations to parents.

The layout and relationships between functional Zones must be determined in accord with the masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles and address the Education Facilities Design Principles.

Learners and Learning: Create contemporary indoor and outdoor learning environments that facilitate a learning and learner-centred approach through designing integrated purposeful and multi-purpose learning settings and spaces that support and enhance a full range of learning and teaching activities.

Access and inclusion: Design and fit out indoor and outdoor spaces that enable all users – school staff, students and visitors to the school to participate in all school experiences.

Diversity: Design and fit out indoor and outdoor facilities that reflect and celebrate the cultural make-up of the school community.

Wellbeing: Design facilities that are aesthetically pleasing, welcoming and support the physical, emotional and social wellbeing of the students and staff.

Community: Support a sense of community and belonging both within the school and the school within the wider community.

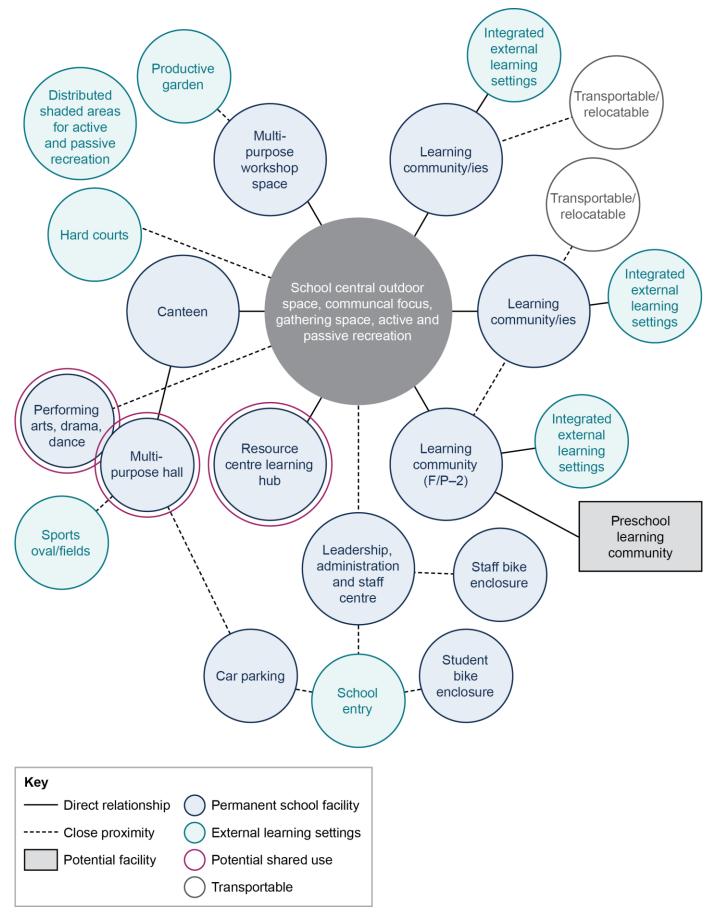
<u>Section 4.2.5, Table 1</u> must be referred to for elaboration of the implications of these principles for facilities design.

6.2.2 Desired spatial relationships between each major functional zone

<u>Figure 3</u> gives an indication of desirable relationships between the functional zones for a P–6 School to give effect to the Education Facilities Design Principles.

It is essential that the layout of the site, during the masterplanning process, addresses the preferred functional relationships shown in <u>Figure 3</u>. Given the unique nature of each school site, it is possible that desired relationships might at times compete. When this occurs, designers are required to consider all options and present the positives and negatives of each option.

Figure 3. Required spatial relationships for a P-6 school



6.3 Detailed functional requirements for a Year Prep–6 school

6.3.1 Leadership, administration and staff centre

Overview

The Leadership, Administration and Staff Centre acts as the central focal point for the public as well as student and parent reception, leadership, management, administration and communication. It serves the needs of the entire school. The Functional Units that make up this zone should generally be provided within one building. The location of these spaces may be varied when an alternative design is considered to provide a superior solution. The alternative design must be supported by a rationale illustrate that there is no loss in functionality or amenity. It might be desirable in large schools, for example, to provide leadership areas in Learning Communities to distribute the leadership presence through the school.

Functional zone	Leadership and administrator		
Location	Main school entry point: a component of a community precinct or a community access zone		
Functional units	Reception and general office: corporate services, resource store, mail and communications area		
	Foyer and waiting areas for students and visitors		
	Leadership area: Principal and Assistant Principals		
	Business services office		
	Conference room		
	Visiting specialists' office/s		
	Multi-purpose interview room		
	Casualty/sick bay/first aid and DA compliant accessible student toilet		
	Secure store		
	Staff centre/lounge and outdoor courtyard		
	Staff retreat room		
	Staff resource and utilities area		
	Data and communications		
	Amenities: accessible/visitors' toilet, staff toilets/shower/change room		
	Janitorial: cleaners' store and HWS		
Leadership staff	Principal and leadership team		
Support staff	Counsellor/psychologist, visiting regional specialist support staff		
Administration	General office staff		
staff	Business Manager		

Operational factors to consider

The Leadership, Administration and Staff Centre can be intensely busy at specific peak times – just before school starts, at breaks and from just before to shortly after the school's finishing time. Way finding and ease of flow of people in and out of this functional area and within the area is an important factor to consider. Narrow corridors are to be avoided

Functional unit	Foyer, reception and general office	
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre, student services	
Location	School entry point: a component of a community precinct/community access zone	

Primary role and function

The combined foyer and reception area is the first point of contact for parents and visitors and sets the tone for the atmosphere and identity of the school. The foyer and reception area 'presents' the school to parents and visitors. The general office is the administrative hub for the school. It supports a range of administrative functions including, filing,

printing, compiling, recording and computing.

Secondary functions

- display of student creations, school information, school events, school values and vision, awards and trophies, memorabilia and historical artefacts
- · waiting area for students
- a waiting area for parents, visitors and tradespersons
- · registration and admission of school visitors and tradespersons, and
- · receiving deliveries.

General functional requirements for reception

- be located at the main entrance and be visible from the entrance doors
- · be accessible to the general public without adversely affecting the security of the school
- · include a foyer area that provides waiting space for students and visitors
- · provide a gallery/display of school information and showcase student learning and achievements
- open directly to the entrance foyer/waiting while still providing clear, secure access to the internal circulation network.

General functional requirements for the general office

- · be located near the principal's work area but not necessarily directly accessed from it
- · provide work areas and storage areas that support filing, printing, preparing and compiling information, recording and storing
- enable administrative staff to work as a team around work areas and individually at workstations which afford some privacy from visitors and students.

Operational factors to consider

At peak times, the staff in the general office can be extremely busy responding to a range of school operational and administration functions and coordinating processes such as collection of money, processing student absences, whole school communication, information distribution and possibly a school uniform outlet. The safety and security of staff at Reception is an important consideration while maintaining an open, welcoming feel.

Performance criteria for foyer, reception and gener	
Spatial layout and circulation curculation around general work are	Fitout
workstations	
 provide sufficient space at workstations for referent material/documents, writing and computing occurring by-side 	
ensure circulation through the area is not impeded those waiting mindful that at peak times the area of very busy with students and visitors	can be six to eight people (standing, seated and with prams or using mobility aids)
Visual connectivity and wayfinding	seating in separate student waiting area
reception staff readily visible from school access a school main entry and vice versa	area and clearly identifiable reception counters of appropriate height for parents/visitors, students and wheelchair access (refer to technical specification)
□ abundant natural light, control of glare and direct s	sunlight workstations for the number of administration staff –
provide clear wayfinding for the amenities and sch areas beyond reception	consider a mix of standing and desk height
□ afford some privacy for general office staff from vis	□ deep bench or table area for collating, compiling
and students.	D open shelf storage — under bench and overhead
Acoustics	closed full height storage including some lockable storage
ensure reception staff voice/s clearly audible at the side of the counter and vice versa	office staff member plus additional seating and table for
ensure telephone and staff to staff conversations w	
General Office are not intelligible in adjacent areas	s display boards, display cabinet in foyer/waiting area display boards in general office
But the seamless access for all from adjoining internal spa	ace/s uniteboard or writeable surface for group planning
 seamless access for all through the main entry to the reception desk. 	
ICT AV screen in foyer/waiting area to display school information, students display	Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort
data point for electronic sign-in of parents and visit data point for point-of-sale card reader	tors'
□ distributed power and data to service works station	ns Electrical
 distributed power and data to service works station wireless access throughout foyer and reception to changing layouts and flexibility 	I provide distributed power/data outlets to each individual
□ phone data point in general office	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
	□ consider security of reception staff; and
	□ secure service counter including lockable cash drawer
Related information	
Masterplanning, architectural	
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles Technical specifications and standards	
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles Technical specifications and	

Functional unit	Leadership area	
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre	
Location	In close proximity to general office, business manager's office and staff centre	

Primary role and function

The leadership area provides a central leadership zone that feels connected to, not remote from, the learning areas of the school while being closely connected to the administration area and staff centre for efficiency of communication and access.

Secondary functions

The leadership area includes work areas for the principal, assistant principal/s and school leaders. The leadership area has a range of functions:

- individual work
- meetings with staff, students, parents (including meetings of a highly confidential nature) and visitors
- meetings with other leaders and the leadership team
- · planning and developing professional learning activities
- · developing and documenting school policies and practices, and
- · administrative activities including school organisation and planning, the writing of reports and other

General functional requirements for leadership area

Support for these functions can be provided in a number of ways using a combination of discrete and open settings. Functionally, this requires a combination of open and closed spaces that can be used as individual work areas, collaborative work areas, plus small and medium sized private meeting rooms.

Schools have a range of approaches to the use of the leadership area depending on their leadership philosophies and models. Three different operational styles can be adopted by different schools:

- A highly collaborative leadership model with a shared workspace with direct access to two meeting rooms of different sizes that can be used for private meetings and/or collaborative planning.
- A separate principal's office with adjacent office space for two assistant principal/s and access to a smaller meeting room.
- Three separate offices for all members of the executive leadership team with meetings held in available meeting rooms in the building.

To give effect to the overarching principle of responsiveness, a design solution is required that enables the leadership team from each school to readily arrange their use of the leadership area to suit their philosophy. Providing one large space and two smaller spaces can accommodate each of the operational styles described above.

Operational factors to consider

While needing to be central and accessible to school staff and students, the layout of the leadership area requires a level of security and seclusion from visitors, with all external visitors being required to first report to the reception and general office. **Note:** The final detailing and fit out of the leadership area must be completed in collaboration with the inaugural principal.

Performance criteria for leader	ship area	
Spatial layout and circulation		Fitout
enable ease of movement be collaboration areas, meeting manager's office, the general	spaces, the business	desks and workstations (consider a mix of standing and desk height) for the number of leaders and to suit the design
□ avoid a 'rabbit warren' effect		open shelf storage — under bench and overhead
Visual connectivity and wayfin a degree of visibility into the the general office while main	leadership work area/s from	 closed full height storage including some lockable storage secure storage for personal effects
privacy and security	taining the superiory for	□ height adjustable, swivel office chairs for each leader
a degree of visual connection area and student activity whe school centre/school heart		additional seating and table for collaborative working meetings of the leadership team and leaders with other staff members
□ abundant natural light, contro		Iounge chairs and coffee table for meetings that are conversational in nature
ensure privacy for leaders from visitors Acoustics		 display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surface appropriate to the function of each space
closed spaces that will be us require acoustic isolation (space)	see Technical Specifications)	whiteboard or writeable surface for group planning
collaborative spaces require the capability to contain distracting sound into/out of the space while maintaining ease of flow between spaces.		□ wall clock
Access seamless access for all from adjoining internal space/s student access from internal circulation space		 Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort □ reduce glare
provide a lockable entry/exit does not require access thro	to the leadership area that ugh the public reception area	
ICT i wireless connectivity throughout collaborative spaces equipped for virtual conferencing — screen size, microphone, speakers and camera		Electrical provide power outlets to activate the spaces and support the intended functionality of the settings within the leadership area
appropriate to the size of the		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
Specifications)		□ consider security of leadership staff
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		
Standards		

Functional unit	Business services office		
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre		
Location	Close to (and easily accessible from) the principal's office and the general office.		
managing the admin will be used for small	es office is for use by the school's business istration staff, human resources functions a Il group meetings between the business ma	manager. The business manager's work includes leading and nd financial management and administration. At times, the office nager and the principal or other leadership staff, staff and/or ness tasks requiring uninterrupted concentration.	
The business servicbe accessible to	requirements for the business services of e office is required to: external visitors only after signing in at rece all group meetings and individual and pair w	ption	
Operational factors The business servic conversations and for	es office needs to be accessible but also ha	we the potential to be made private for confidential	
Performance criter	ia for the business services offices		
Spatial layout and circulation □ ensure ease of movement between different work areas □ ensure ease of access to all shelving and storage		Fitout I desk or individual workstation allowing two people to work side by side on the same screen of documents and ample space for paperwork beside a laptop or desktop computer	
 Visual connectivity and wayfinding □ a degree of visibility into and out of the office from outside while maintaining the capacity for privacy and security □ abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight 		 a small meeting setting to seat two to three people comfortably around a coffee table or equivalent secure storage of files — lockable filing cabinets lockable storage cupboard 	
		□ open shelving to hold folders vertically	
Acoustics	ment when windows and doors are closed	□ height adjustable, swivel office chair	
Access I level access for all from adjoining internal space/s accessible to external visitors only after signing in at reception		 display areas — noticeboard for posters, information resources whiteboard and/or a writeable surface wall clock 	
ICT		Microclimate	
□ wireless connec	ice workstation/desk	 refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort reduce glare 	
Electrical data/power outlets at workstation		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
Related information			
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prin	chitectural		
Technical specifica standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Conference/meeting room
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre
Location	In close proximity to general office, business manager's office and staff centre.
 Primary role and function The conference/meeting room is a large multi-purpose meeting room that will be used by: the school staff and students the school council, P&C and parent groups other members of the community for shared community use by school staff and visitors for meetings and professional learning, and virtual conferencing. 	
 The location, layout be located near accommodate 1 be adaptable as 	requirements for the conference/meeting room and fit out of the conference/meeting room is required to: the main entry and Reception 5–20 people meeting as one group required for the functions listed above a space that is equipped to serve refreshments and food that has been pre-prepared.
 parents and com it is important school council/P 	erence/meeting room will be used by:

Performance criteria for conferent	ence/meeting room	
Spatial layout and circulation	-	Fitout
sufficient space to enable rea around the meeting table with already seated		an oval or round-end wide rectangular meeting table to seat up to 15 people
□ a wide (as opposed to long a and either oval or wide rectar		height adjustable, swivel office chairs for each meeting participant
preferable to enhance commu visibility for each person parti	unication and face to face	□ display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surface
Viewel en en estivity and warding		□ whiteboard or writeable surface for group planning
Visual connectivity and wayfind □ a degree of visibility into the of	-	□ kitchenette that can be closed off from the space
from outside while maintainin security		a beverage point with a bench top, sink, boiling and chilled water, upright fridge and microwave oven
□ abundant natural light, contro	l of glare and direct sunlight	storage for hospitality items — plates utensils, glasses cups
Acoustics		□ wall clock
generally able to contain distr space	racting sound into/out of the	secure storage for all AV and other equipment that could be required in the room to serve its different functions
 capable of acoustic isolation Specifications) 	when required (see Technical	
Access		Microclimate
□ seamless access for all from	adjoining internal space/s	□ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related
□ student access from internal	circulation space	to thermal comfort
provide a lockable entry/exit t does not require access through the state of the		□ reduce glare
ICT		Electrical
wireless connectivity through	out	□ provide power outlets to kitchenette, AV and VC
□ power/data to service AV and		equipment
outlets on the longer and sho versatility		distribute power outlets around the room or centrally to the conference table for mobile device charging
 equipped for multi-media pres display screen appropriate to and legible from all positions 	depth of the viewing area	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
 equipped for virtual conference microphone, speakers and ca of the space (see Technical S 	cing — screen size, amera appropriate to the size	room without compromising the security of the main area of the school.
phone data point		
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		

Functional unit	Visiting specialists' office/s		
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre		
Location	In close proximity to student waiting area, near (but not directly connected to) the general office.		
write up reports and	sts' office/s is a private space for visiting spe	cialists to meet with up to five people for private discussions, confidential meetings and for counselling students or staff. The be welcoming and inviting, not threatening.	
General functional	requirements for the visiting specialists'	office/s	
The visiting specialis	sts' office is required to:		
	ig, inclusive but private feel		
 accommodate up 	o to five people (adults and children) seated	comfortably	
 provide secure s 	torage for each of the visiting specialists.		
		eting with a visiting specialist. The waiting area and entrance to observable from the general office.	
Performance criter	ia for the visiting specialists' office/s		
Spatial layout and	circulation	Fitout	
waiting area slig	htly removed from entry	desk or individual workstation	
	between the work desk and small meeting between the areas	storage appropriate to the number of users – secure storage of files, books, resources	
	al space for five individuals without either	height adjustable, swivel office chair	
	r creating an 'empty' feel	a small meeting setting to seat five people comfortably around a coffee table or equivalent	
	and wayfinding bility into and out of the office from outside of the capacity for privacy and security	 display areas — noticeboard for posters, information resources 	
		□ whiteboard and/or a writeable surface	
 abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight controllable lighting 		□ seating in the waiting area	
Acoustics		□ stand to hold books, magazines, activities for students,	
	n to ensure privacy and confidentiality Specifications)	parents and/or staff waiting □ wall clock	
ІСТ		Access	
wireless connect	tivity throughout	□ seamless access for all from adjoining internal space/s	
D power/data for desktop mobile and fixed devices		□ discrete student access from internal circulation space	
	Iti-media presentations — interactive AV appropriate to depth of the viewing area		
	all positions in the room	Microclimate	
microphone, spe	tual conferencing — screen size, eakers and camera appropriate to the size	refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort	
of the space (se □ phone data poir	e Technical Specifications) It	□ reduce glare	
Electrical		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
□ distribute power	outlets to workstation and AV equipment	□ duress alarm	
Related information	n		
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prir			
Technical specifica standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			

Functional unit	Multi-purpose interview room		
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre		
Location	Readily accessible from the general off accessed by visitors without entering the	ice and the school entry preferably being able to be he secure area of the school	
	nterview room can serve as a general meetii	ng space for teaching teams, a space for leaders to work with rents and students and a space off the foyer to meet visiting	
The multi-purpose irbe located near,have a welcomir	requirements for the business services of nterview room is required to: but not directly connected to the general off ng, inclusive but private feel nction as a meeting space, an interview space s to consider	ïce	
Given the potential f		ace needs to be equipped to be readily adapted from a	
Performance criter	ia for the business services offices		
	to rearrange the furniture to suit the s a work meeting table setting or a small,	Fitout □ adaptable fit out is required so that a small meeting setting to seat five people comfortably around a coffee table, or equivalent, can readily be rearranged to provide a collaborative worktable for up to six people	
 Visual connectivity and wayfinding a degree of visibility into and out of the room from outside while maintaining the capacity for privacy and security abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight controllable lighting 		 display areas — noticeboard for posters, information resources whiteboard and/or a writeable surface wall clock or line of sight vision to clock in adjacent area 	
Acoustics acoustic isolatic (see Technical s	n to ensure privacy and confidentiality Specifications)	 Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort □ reduce glare 	
	ss for all from adjoining internal space/s	Electrical	
ICT □ wireless connectivity throughout □ phone data point		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
Related informatio	n	1	
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prir			
Technical specifica standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Other guidennes			

Functional unit	Secure store		
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre		
Location	Readily accessible from the general off	ice	
Primary role and fun The secure store is fo records.		including the storage of confidential material such as student	
The secure store is re	equirements for the business services equired to: ents and records that are confidential, value		
		I leaders. It cannot house any function that requires access by	
Performance criteria	for the secure store		
Spatial layout and ci □ ensure ease of ac	ccess to all shelving and storage	Fitout	
 Visual connectivity and wayfinding zero visibility into the room items in storage cabinets, compactus, shelves must be clearly visible lighting to all areas of the store 		 filing cabinets adjustable shelving compactus (lockable) safe (see Technical Specifications) 	
Acoustics ⊠ not applicable		Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort □ reduce glare	
Access on the level to fac access for all	ilitate trolley entry and to provide ready	Electrical	
ICT wireless connectivity data points		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
Related information			
Masterplanning, arcl and landscape princ			
Technical specificat standards	ions and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Staff centre/lounge and outdoor courtyard	
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre	
Location	In close proximity to general office, business manager's office and staff centre	

Primary role and function

The staff centre/lounge and outdoor courtyard provides a central relaxation and social gathering space for all school staff. It plays an important function in building a whole-school culture.

It is intended to be used at recess and lunch break times, before and after school and as a retreat space for relaxation. The staff centre/lounge and courtyard can also be used for planning meetings during the school day.

The adjoining adaptable space is intended to be used as a professional learning centre. When not required it is an extension of the staff centre/lounge at peak enrolment.

General functional requirements for the staff centre/lounge and courtyard

- · a welcoming relaxing environment
- access to a shaded external courtyard
- provide kitchen facilities sufficient to serve the staff numbers at peak times, including casual staff

Opportunities

The standard size of staff centre/lounges to suite long term enrolment numbers do not provide the area required for whole staff use during peak enrolment periods. There is an opportunity to provide an adaptable space, connected to the staff centre/lounge by an operable wall, that can serve as a professional learning centre at long term enrolment figures or as a larger lounge space at peak enrolment.

Operational factors to consider

With the move to integrate staff work areas into the learning communities and the sharing of school information via email, there has been a tendency for teachers to spend most of their time in the learning communities. This can lead to a reduction in a whole-school culture and an unintentional division between administration and teaching staff. Many schools develop 'soft systems' such as special morning teas, and special events days to provide a reason for teachers to go to the staff centre/lounge. In addition to these 'soft systems' it is important to consider functionalities that could be integrated with the staff centre/lounge to give teachers a reason to visit the area on a regular basis – for example a professional learning centre that houses resources, large displays of the school's strategic plan, student data etc.

Note: For the detailed functional requirements for the outdoor courtyard refer to the section 'Functional requirements of external settings'.

Performance criteria for staff centre/lounge and outdoor co	urtyard
 Spatial layout and circulation sufficient space to enable ready circulation around the beverage, food drink area a wide rectangular room is preferable to a long thin room to enhance community directly connected to external, private staff courtyard Visual connectivity and wayfinding minimal visibility into adjacent circulation space general to provide for privacy visual connection to an outside courtyard, private landscaped are or feature view abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight Acoustics capacity to mute sounds emanating from inside acoustic quality permits multiple conversations to occur 	 Fitout Kitchen several small settings of comfortable lounge chairs/coffee tables seating to accommodate long term enrolment staff numbers variety of bench areas such as standing height benches with stools, large 'kitchen bench' number of refrigerators (consistent with long term enrolment staff numbers) for storage of staff lunches and snacks, milk and beverages, food platters for staff functions microwave/s placed at bench top level an upright stove or wall oven, cooktop and range hood, dishwashing machine/s space against a wall in the staff lounge for separate
Access	 refrigerated beverage and snack vending machines (school choice to install) adequate bench space and storage space for supplies, and all necessary kitchenware boiling and chilled water dispenser/s to accommodate long term enrolment staff numbers separate one bowl/two drainers stainless steel sink/s General area large noticeboards for display of school planning calendar, professional learning items, school development displays whiteboard functionality — fixed whiteboard or writeable wall for group planning rack of named pigeonholes (larger than A4 width) for delivery of mail and messages to staff — sufficient numbers to provide for peak enrolment
 ICT wireless connectivity space equipped for virtual conferencing — screen size, microphone, speakers and camera appropriate to the size of the spaces (see Technical Specifications) phone data point Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort reduce glare 	
Electrical provide distributed power outlets to support kitchen equipment and to provide charging outlets at seated areas Security (refer to Technical Specifications) consider security of staff belongings	 lockers for visiting and relief staff wall clock
Related information Masterplanning, architectural	*
and landscape principles Technical specifications and standards	
Other guidelines	
Standards	

Functional unit	Staff retreat room	
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre	
Location	tion Adjacent to (and readily accessible from) the staff centre/lounge	
		for a variety of purposes — caring for/feeding babies; a prayer
	requirement for the staff retreat room rivate space to serve the above functions.	
		on the needs of their staff. Therefore, the space needs to be
Performance criteri	a for the secure store	
Visual connectivity Uiewing panel fro Signage indicatio Controllable light Acoustics Cacoustically trea Access	or all r manoeuvring a wheelchair	Fitout □ comfortable furniture for sitting and/or reclining □ additional seating/coffee table □ small first aid cabinet □ facilities for handwashing and drying □ medical waste and sharps container □ benchtop suitable for nappy change □ under bench bar fridge □ carpet with small are of waterproof floor covering near sink Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort □ reduce glare
ICT ☐ wireless connectivity ☐ data points		Electrical power outlets Security (refer to Technical Specifications) unlockable door
Related information	1	
Masterplanning, ard and landscape prin		
Technical specifica standards	tions and	
Other guidelines		
Standards		

Functional unit	Staff amenities	
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre	•
Location	Proximal to the staff lounge	
Primary role and fu Staff amenities.	inction	
General functional	requirement for the staff amenities	
 provide amenitie 	s for staff including a shower and change ro	om
 readily accessible 	e form the staff lounge	
 integrated area 		
 located on an ex 	ternal wall with natural ventilation if possible	
lunch, the female sta generous circulation Consideration shoul compliant toilets inc Locating the staff sh	o male staff in Queensland primary schools aff toilets are in high demand. Consideration a space within and around the toilet area to p d also be given to distributing staff toilets are luded in each learning community.	is approximately 4:9 ³⁹ . At peak times, such as recess and a should be given to providing individual unisex toilets and prevent congestion and queues. ound the learning communities and/or staff use of DDA and staff centre ensures a central location and provides a
	ia for the staff amenities	
Spatial layout and	circulation	Fitout
	us circulation space in the vicinity of toilets	□ ventilation to external air
and shower/cha	nge room	mechanical ventilation
□ ensure space for	or manoeuvring a wheelchair	\Box hand basins with hot and cold mains water mirrors
Visual connectivity	v and wayfinding	□ soap and hand sanitiser dispensers
□ controllable nat	ural light	□ toilet paper
	ht provision from the general office while	□ facilities hand drying
enabling privacy	/ via a blind or door.	□ coat hooks
Acoustics		□ shower
acoustically cor	tained	□ change area bench
		□ clothes hanging
Access		□ towel rack
□ access for all		□ staff lockers
Electrical		Microclimate
•	ed power outlets to support janitorial	ensure thermal comfort — humidity control
equipment		ensure odour mitigation
ІСТ		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
⊠ not applicable		□ internally lockable doors
Related informatio	n	
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prir		
Technical specifica standards	ations and	
Other guidelines		

³⁹ https://www.qgso.qld.gov.au/issues/3646/schools-qld-2020.pdf

Functional unit	Staff resource, utilities and reprographi	cs area	
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre	adership, administration, staff centre	
Location	Easily accessible from the general offic	e and staff lounge	
Primary role and fu	unction		
The staff resource,	utilities and reprographics area is used by te	achers and office staff to print materials, collate information laminating posters, documents and teaching aids.	
Secondary functio	ns uge of stationery and printer/photocopier con	sumablas	
 paper recycling 			
	electronic equipment and batteries		
	requirement for the staff resource, utilitie		
 enclent use of s benches, recycli 		s to photocopiers (MFD), storage, photocopier, laminators, work	
 provide extensiv cardboard size. 	e, accessible storage – both under and over	r – bench tops for various stationery items, different paper and	
Operational factor	s to consider		
At peak times there efficient and effective	can be high demand for workspace. Careful we use of the space. Bench depth and length	I distribution of functions and layout is required to facilitate needs to be considered to ensure adequate space for	
	production areas. Although open access is de truding into surrounding spaces.	esirable, consideration needs to be given to machinery and	
Performance criter	ia for the staff resource, utilities and rep	rographics area	
Spatial layout and	circulation	Fitout	
people involved	n shape designed to facilitate several I in printing and production activity,	multi-functional printer/s, copier, scanner, fax with co- located ceiling exhaust extraction system	
accessing stora	ge	□ shredder, laminator, binder, guillotine	
Visual connectivity		paper recycling wheelie bin	
bright light to al		□ storage for used cartridges	
□ stored items rea	adily visible	safe disposal container/s for batteries and electronic equipment	
Acoustics		□ an extended, deep horizontal workspace suitable for the	
□ contain sound e	emanating from inside	production, layout, cutting, laminating and binding of printed materials	
Access		□ an adjustable height work surface with open space below	
□ access for all ICT □ wireless connectivity		□ a large noticeboard/display board behind the multifunction printer and over bench tops	
		open storage area for frequently used supplies-paper, cardboard	
D power/data poir	nts to service equipment	 Extensive secure bulk storage for a range of stationery 	
Microclimate		supplies	
	fumes from equipment	□ lockable storage cabinet for supplies of special items	
ensure thermal equipment	comfort given heat generated by electrical		
equipment		wall clock	
Electrical		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
provide distribu equipment	ted power outlets to support reprographic	□ locked storage area for special items and bulk stationery	
Related informatio	n		
Masterplanning, and landscape priv	rchitectural nciples		
Technical specific standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			

Functional unit	Sick bay	
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre	
Location	Proximal to and readily supervised from	the general office
Primary role and fur The sick bay serves a	nction as a base for administering First Aid and as	a rest room for sick students.
 accommodate stu provide a degree access and faciliti 	requirement for the sick bay udents and adult attending to students - sch of privacy for individuals visiting casualty ies to address the needs of a range of phys a toilet and change room/shower that is 'all a	-
	ended to by a nurse or staff member, studer	nts can be alone in casualty. At those times office staff must I to prevent unauthorised access by students
Performance criteria	a for the sick bay	
and shower/char	s circulation space in the vicinity of toilets	 Fitout □ height adjustable bed (hospital bed or equivalent) □ comfortable seating for students □ fully fitted large (100 people plus) first aid cabinet and kit
		 — wall hung, lockable bench top with inset stainless-steel single bowl sink and drainer, hot and cold mains water, lever tap, cupboards under waterproof splash back over bench top, matching length
Acoustics	ained	overhead cupboards lockable under bench lockable bar fridge with small integral freezer
manoeuvering a	ergency parking bay capable of mobile bed/stretcher ed power outlets to support all equipment	 soap and paper towel dispensers medical waste's and sharps containers entry door not lockable display board and white board durable, water and stain resistant flooring (see Technical Specifications) wall clock
ICT wireless connectivity		
ப power/data point	ts to service equipment	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
Related information		
Masterplanning, arc and landscape princ	ciples	
Technical specificat standards	tions and	
Other guidelines		
Standards		

6.3.2 Resource centre

Overview

The Resource Centre is the learning 'heart' of the school. Ideally it showcases learning to the community as well as students and parents. Resource Centres/Libraries primarily support access to information and learning resources and the sharing, creation and communication of knowledge. As technology has changed the way we access, share, create and communicate information and knowledge, so too it has changed the specific functionalities of libraries – they have become interactive learning centres. A 'Resource Centre/Library' in a contemporary school is not the traditional 'book repository' of bygone times. It is more akin to the 'living room' of a house — a whole-school use space where learners of all ages gather to create and share their own knowledge, work on team projects and engage in extended learning events.

The library is also used for presentations of projects by students, learning events such as an extended project or inquiry for which the main area might be set up as a living museum, gallery or workshop space. As an example, a school set up the main area of the library as a space in which a group of students recreated a setting from the Ballarat goldfields and re-enacted the Eureka Stockade. They ran mini learning events for other groups of students. The Library/Interactive Learning Resource Centre retains many of the functions of a traditional library and is used for reading and storytelling, board and computer games, meetings, seminars and for accessing, and learning to use, a variety of text and media resources that assist learning.

The Resource Centre is required to serve a number of functions. While some functions require purposefully designed settings other functions can take place in an adaptable, multi-purpose space. The Functional Units that make up this zone should be provided within one building.

Functional zone	Resource centre Central to the whole school; ideally visually connected to the school entry	
Location		
Functional units	Entry foyer	
	Processing and display area	
	Main library area including resource collection and catalogue	
	Outdoor learning courtyard	
	Seminar room	
	Multimedia room — video, audio recording	
	Librarian/resource manager's office	
	Library/resource workroom	
	Storage	
	ICT help desk and workshop	
	Amenities: accessible toilet, student unisex toilets	
	Janitorial: cleaner's store	

Operational factors to consider

Resource Centres are often used as a social, recreational and/or retreat space during school recess and lunch breaks. Complete line of sight visibility for passive supervision is required to all points of the library. Not all schools have a dedicated Resource Centre Manager. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that the Resource Centre/Library will be supervised by Staff at all times. This needs to be considered in the design and layout of the Resource Centre and the provision of secure storage area/s. Resource Centres can be used for out-of-school-hours school events as well as community use. Community members might wish to access the young readers section for storytelling sessions in the school holidays, to use the space for holiday play groups, access the multimedia area and VC equipment, hold meetings, conduct continuing education sessions, or simply use the resources. Areas of the Resource Centre that can be accessed and used by the community, without school personnel present, need to be accessible while still maintaining security to the main areas of the school.

Functional unit	Foyer, display and processing area	
Functional zone	Resource centre	
Location	At the entry point to the resource centre	2
displays, announcin	r, display and processing area introduces	students to the resource centre. Through engaging book es and providing a gallery for the display of student artwork it
Secondary functio • access help with • processing borro • directory and wa • temporary storag General functional	ns using the resource centre owing and returns	-
gallery Operational factors	s to consider	
•		nultaneously. A generous circulation path is required.
Performance criter	ia for the foyer, display and processing a	irea
area	circulation circulation around the help desk/service or uninterrupted viewing of gallery displays	 Fitout □ open storage wall and hooks for student bags and belongings □ Help desk/service counter that can be accessed readily
□ abundant natura □ targeted lighting	y and wayfinding esk readily visible from entry al light, control of glare and direct sunlight g for gallery and resource displays ayfinding for the Amenities	 by all potential users, including those using wheelchairs and mobility devices, without obstructing circulation display cabinet, display shelves, tables and noticeboards self-check station for borrowing and returning items Acoustics X not applicable
Access □ access for all from adjoining internal space/s □ access for all through the main entry		 Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort reduce glare
ICT AV screen in foyer area to display information wireless access		Electrical provide distributed power/data outlets for gallery area and service desk
Related informatio	n	
Masterplanning, an and landscape priv		
Technical specification standards	ations and	
Other guidelines		
Standards		

Functional unit	Resource centre main area	
Functional zone	Resource centre	
Location	Centre of the resource centre	
Primary role and fu Adaptable, zoned, m	inction nulti-purpose space for accessing and using resources individually, in small groups and in large groups.	
General functional staff meetings 	requirements for the resource centre main area	
 professional lear 	ning	
 community meet 	ings and information sessions	
General functional	requirements for the resource centre main area	
The following array l	earning settings are required:	
 presentation and community 	l explicit teaching setting/s for use by small, medium, large and very large groups of students, staff and	
• quiet, comfortable settings for reading — individual, small groups, a reading circle or dialogue group		
 reflective settings for thinking, reading and research 		
 settings for small collaborative groups around tables 		
 settings for pairs 	 settings for pairs, small groups collaborating around an AV display, and 	
 display and stora 	ge areas for the collection of resources — books, digital media, charts, games, student projects, wall displays	
-	rely open space, the layout of the main area is required to: ommodate age/stage of learners and different activities from quiet reflective to active collaborative	

- be activated with loose and fixed furniture to support the functions listed above
- have line of sight supervision to all areas from the help desk and/or staff work area
- be carefully zoned and spaced to minimise acoustic interference between different functional areas.

Operational factors to consider

The main resource centre area can be occupied by different groups of students simultaneously with some working individually or in small groups while another group is gathered as a larger group. Circulation, access to resources and acoustic implications need to be considered.

The resource centre can be used extensively at recess and lunchtime as a social recreation space for quiet reading, board and computer games, relaxation and retreat. At some schools, teacher librarians set up lunchtime activities — games, puzzles. Schools might also use the resource centre for student clubs (e.g., chess, science, art, debating, tech and book club). Settings will require frequent rearrangement by students and staff depending on the activity and group size. The adaptability built into the design of the main area of the resource centre must be agile with loose furniture items able to be moved by small children without assistance.

Opportunities

Depending on the site layout, there might be an opportunity to create an interface, via an operable wall, between the staff lounge and the main area of the resource centre (or alternatively the multimedia seminar room) creating the possibility of creating a larger space for events.

Performance criteria for the resource centre main area		
Spatial layout and circulation	Fitout	
 enable ease of movement between zones and learning settings provide adequate viewing space at catalogues and shelves 	presentation and explicit teaching setting/s for use by small, medium, large and very large groups of students, staff and community	
of resources without interrupting through circulation — consider 'all access' circulation	quiet, comfortable settings for reading — individual, small groups, a reading circle or dialogue group	
Visual connectivity and wayfinding	reflective settings for thinking, reading and research	
□ line of sight supervision from the staff work area and	settings for small collaborative groups around tables	
help/service desk to all areas of the main space	□ settings for pairs, small groups collaborating around an	
□ abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight	AV display, and	
□ items on shelves must be clearly visible	 display and storage areas for the collection of resources books, digital media, charts, games, student projects, wall displays etc. 	
Access provide for wheelchair access to viewing of displays and resources	display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surface appropriate to the function of each space	
□ access for all through the whole space	□ wall clock	
Acoustics	СТ	
□ consider the acoustic implications of multiple activities	wireless connectivity throughout	
occurring simultaneously — noise suppression required (see Technical Specifications)	enable users to connect laptop devices to an AV screen for collaborative work — wireless and hardwired connectivity	
gathering area required (see Technical Specifications)	□ mobile interactive AV display/s for use in various settings	
Microclimate	 – size appropriate to the size of the setting (see Technical Specifications) 	
refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort	☐ fixed data projection for projection to very large groups large dropdown screen or large wall with surface suitable	
□ reduce glare	for projection	
Electrical	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
provide distributed power/data outlets to activate the spaces and support the intended functionality of the settings within the main area	provide access for the community while maintaining security to the main areas of the school.	
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		
Standards		

a is suitable for secure storage of
users and the variety of activities
vorking in the staff workroom and
ry/resource workroom to integrate
station in workroom to be shared e staff with height adjustable,
ger's Office with height chair
to seat Resource Centre Staff offee table or equivalent
with storage under, for nd collections of resources
equipment
age cupboard with adjustable
g to suit a range of resources and
teable surface
orkstation
bile devices available for use in
al Specifications)
e and workroom
_

Functional unit	Multimedia/seminar room
Functional zone	Resource centre
Location	Connected to the main area of the resource centre
Primary role and f	unction
The multimedia/sen	ninar room is a large, acoustically isolated multi-purpose space that can be used for a variety of functions
General functional	requirement for the multimedia/seminar room
 accommodate u 	p to 30 people sitting at tables, ~50 sitting in chairs
 be adaptable as 	required for the functions listed below
 AV and live pr 	esentations to up to 50
 creation of mu 	Itimedia products — movies, presentations
 explicit teachi 	ng to a large group
 – a number of s 	mall collaborative groups working on the one project
 by school staf 	f and visitors for meetings and professional learning
 – P&C and pare 	nt groups
- other member	s of the community for shared community use, and
 large group vi 	rtual conferencing.
 capable of being 	g opened up to the Main Area
 equipped with A 	V equipment and large screen

The resource centre can be very busy on all days at lunchtime and especially on wet days. The ability to quickly set up a range of games and other activities in this space would have the advantage of locating many students in one location facilitating effective supervision.

Performance criteria for the multimedia/seminar room				
 Spatial layout and circulation provide ample space for movement around tables if set for collaboration, between rows of seats set in theatre style a wide (as opposed to long and narrow) rectangular room is preferable for viewing and listening Visual connectivity and wayfinding a degree of visibility into the room from the adjoining area of the resource centre abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight capacity for darkening the space for AV viewing 		 Fitout ☐ flip tables for easy stacking when not required ☐ stackable chairs ☐ display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surface ☐ storage for stackable chairs and flip tables ☐ 'green screen' or wall for filming ☐ wall clock ☐ secure storage for all AV and other equipment that could be required in the room to serve its different functions 		
Access □ ready access for all to the room and movement around the room		Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort		
 ICT wireless connectivity throughout power/data to service AV and VC equipment — consider outlets on the longer and short walls to provide maximum versatility for presentation areas equipped for multi-media presentations — interactive AV display screen appropriate to depth of the viewing area and legible from all positions in the room equipped for virtual conferencing — screen size, microphone, speakers and camera appropriate to the size of the space (see Technical Specifications) 		 reduce glare Electrical power outlets/data outlets for AV equipment distribute power outlets around the room for mobile device charging Security (refer to Technical Specifications) out of school hours access without compromising the security of the main area of the school. 		
Related information				
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles				
Technical specifications and standards				
Other guidelines				
Standards				

Functional unit	AV annex				
Functional zone					
	Resource centre				
Location	Connected to the main area of the resource centre				
Primary role and for Control room for AV	unction / recording and AV editing.				
General functional	requirement for the AV annex				
 accommodate u 					
 visual connectio 	n to the adjoining Multimedia/Seminar Ro	om			
 recording of film 	ing in the adjoining room				
 editing of AV red 	cordings				
AV recording an	d editing equipment				
Performance crite	ria for the AV annex				
Spatial layout and	circulation	Fitout			
	space for four people moving between	workbench under viewing window			
storage and wo	rkbench	□ storage for all AV accessories required in the			
Visual connectivity		multimedia/seminar room including lighting equipment			
 viewing window to the multimedia/seminar room capacity for darkening the space 		Access			
		 Access □ door access from circulation space adjacent to the annex □ ready access for all to the room and movement around 			
Acoustics					
	ession of noise to and from the room	the room			
 acoustically treated for sound recording from adjacent room 		□ height adjustable workbench for wheelchair access			
		Electrical			
IOT		power outlets/data outlets for AV equipment			
ICT	ctivity throughout				
	vorkbench to service equipment	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)			
power/data to workbench to service equipment		□ lockable full height storage with adjustable shelving			
Related informatio	n	-			
Masterplanning, and landscape prim	rchitectural nciples				
Technical specific standards	ations and				
Other guidelines					
Standards					

Functional unit	ICT helpdesk and workshop				
Functional zone	Resource centre				
Location	Connected to the main area of the resource centre				
		d workshop area for servicing, repair and storage of ICT s and accessories.			
 service counter workbench storage docking for mult 	requirement for the ICT helpdesk and wa	orkshop			
	ia for the ICT helpdesk and workshop	1			
 Spatial layout and circulation provide ample space for movement between workbench and storage and accessing stored items space a docking for multi-device charging cart 		 Fitout deep service counter to hold range of sizes of digital equipment deep workbench to hold tools and several pieces of equipment stool open shelf storage above work bench storage below workbench display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surface full beight loglophic storage with adjustable abolying 			
Visual connectivity and wayfinding direct visual connection from service counter to main area line of sight view of service counter from the workspace 					
Acoustics is not applicable					
Access wheelchair access to a section of the service counter		 full height lockable storage with adjustable shelving full height open, adjustable shelving bay 			
ICT wireless connectivity power/data to workbench and counter phone data point 		 Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort ventilation to external space — ceiling exhaust extraction or equivalent 			
Electrical power outlets/data outlets at workbench and to service counter docking station for mobile 		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)			
Related informatio	n				
Masterplanning, and landscape prim					
Technical specific standards	ations and				
Other guidelines					
Standards					

6.3.3 Learning community

Note: It is critical to have a strong understanding of <u>Section 6.1.3</u> and the concepts of home base, Learning Neighbourhood and Learning Community in order to grasp the requirements of the Learning Community Buildings

Overview

The Learning Community buildings are occupied by students for the majority of their school day. It is in the design of the general learning environments where the difference between industrial era learning and contemporary, 21st century learning is most obvious.

The general term '**Learning Community**' refers to an organisational grouping of learners and teachers accommodated together in one building. The preferred size of a Learning Community is up to 170 learners with up to six teachers and support staff because this arrangement results in:

- the greatest flexibility in neighbourhood groupings
- sufficient area entitlement to include the variety and number of learning settings needed to support the range of different learning activities engaged in on a day to day basis.

A **home base** acts as the physical learning home for a group of learners with their teacher. A 'learning home' signifies a personal place/space for students where they locate their belongings, relate to a teacher with primary responsibility for their learning progress and wellbeing, where they connect with the group of other learners who share the 'learning home' and where their work, ideas and achievements are presented and celebrated.

Learning Neighbourhoods can be composed of two, three and four home bases. Within the Learning Neighbourhood, the teachers and support staff plan together and collaborate on the needs of their students. Generally Learning Neighbourhoods consist of two or three home bases as larger neighbourhoods mean more learners to get to know well. The Department of Education's strategic principle, 'collaboration', is enacted when the minimum size of a Learning Neighbourhood is two teachers who are set up to engage in professional collaboration and professional mentoring.

A **Learning Community building** is made up of purposeful learning settings specifically designed to support a range of learning activities. While some learning activities require purposefully designed settings (e.g. a workshop space) other activities such as reading groups, small, targeted teaching groups, individual work can take place in an adaptable, multi-purpose space. The Functional Units that make up this zone should be provided within one building.

Functional zone	Learning community buildings		
Location	Arranged around the school centre/school heart with direct access to the school centre/school hear		
Functional units	6/LC	Home base gathering areas, space for personal belongings — identify up to six suitable spaces	
	1/LC	Large gathering for Neighbourhood and Community presentations and performances — one per Learning Community building	
	2/LC	Open, adaptable multi-purpose space (explicit teaching, demonstrations, collaborative group work) — one large per neighbourhood that can be zoned and set up to suit neighbourhood teacher and learner needs	
	6/LC	Quiet reflective zones (dialogue, reading, storytelling, consolidating learning) — three per neighbourhood, distributed	
	2/LC	Small group presentation/demonstration space	
	1/LC	Workshop space — visual art activities, investigation activities, construction, projects.	
	1/LC	Multimedia room — video, audio recording, VC capable	
	1/LC	Language learning area — enclosed	
	2/LC	Enclosed meeting/conferencing room/s — small group teaching, calming space, rehearsal	
		Display areas (cabinets, noticeboards, AV interactive displays, planning walls, writeable walls) — distributed around Learning Community on available wall space	
		Cubicles, trays for student's personal effects	
		Storage — central, distributed and mobile	
		Staff work area including extensive storage for resources	
		Integrated external learning settings (see Section 6.3.8)	
		Amenities: Accessible toilet, student unisex toilets	
		Janitorial: Cleaner's Store	

Operational factors to consider

The specific manner in which individual schools organise and operate teaching and learning groups varies widely across schools and within schools and depends to a very large extent on the needs of the learners. It is important to develop an understanding of the examples of a 'day in the life of a primary school Learning Neighbourhood' (Section 6.1.3) to develop a design that can support any of these operational examples.

The indicative area allocated for the Learning Neighbourhoods/Learning Communities for F–6 assumes 90–95% occupancy. Careful consideration needs to be given to designing spaces that are capable of being adapted readily for different functions. Some Functional Units are only used for small parts of a school day. For example, the gathering/presentation space might be used once or twice in a day by each neighbourhood. One large gathering/presentation space is sufficient to serve a Learning Community with teachers and learners negotiating when it is being used and for how long. When this space is not being used for presentations, it can be used as for a number of other activities such as reading, relaxation, small group conversations, a reading space.

This space is less frequently used by the whole Learning Community so in terms of size it should comfortably accommodate half of the Learning Community but be able to be extended in size for use by the whole community by adding chairs and cushions.

Designing facilities to support all users

In the past, facilities for students with disability were separated from what used to be called 'mainstream' facilities. These facilities were either tacked on the end of a 'mainstream' facility or they were completely separated and located some distance from the 'mainstream' facilities. That approach is totally counter to 'Education principle 3: Access and inclusion' provide all users with access so they can participate in educational activities that are inclusive and free from any form of discrimination.

Ensuring that students with disability can learn alongside their peers is a key step in providing inclusive education. To achieve the design intent, which is to remove 'whatever excludes or marginalises' and remove 'barriers to inclusion' so that all users can participate in all experiences, thoughtful design is required.

Specific features of the designed learning environment can provide important support for the particular needs of individual students and, invariably, are beneficial for all learners. It is known that many of the small-scale environmental modifications that enable students of diverse abilities to participate in inclusive educational environments also improve the environment for students who were not classified as having a disability. All learning spaces should be designed with the diverse physical, social and emotional needs of users in mind.

The design challenge requires a generic basic design that can be customised and adapted with furniture and equipment to address the particular needs of learners at any given time whether they be children with disability, a mix of learners or learners without disability. Design of the Learning Community Facilities need to be consistent throughout. That is, modifications made in an area for students with different abilities need to be replicated in all areas to avoid an obvious difference. Not only does this approach avoid discrimination but it gives the greatest flexibility for organising and grouping learners.

The needs of children vary from child to child. All students can benefit from environments that are designed with awareness of potential challenges and disturbance triggers that must be avoided and an awareness of the characteristics of environments that provide support for all learners.

Key elements for inclusive, supportive physical learning environments

- · structured and accessible environments
- · safe and secure internal and external educational spaces
- adequate storage for a range of equipment and resources that can be selected as required eg. multisensory equipment, technology and highly reinforcing activities
- · adaptable spaces and spatial variety
- non-threatening larger spaces include elements with a sense of enclosure, intimacy
- quiet, calming spaces
- absence of clutter
- natural light
- avoidance of flickering or strobing light sources
- ensure acoustic properties of settings and spaces support the activities that will be conducted there
 and suit the hearing status and needs of all users
- temperature ~26°
- predictable navigation
- · safety minimise possibility of injuring themselves or others, and
- a residential rather than an institutional feel.

Buildings that are predictable, consistent and orderly have been shown to have a calming effect on students with sensory and behavioural issues and help them to focus on learning activities. Learning spaces that are arranged to allow several activities to happen simultaneously and support groups of various sizes, increase teachers' flexibility and promote interdependence among students.

Summary guidelines for the design of specific learning settings in learning communities home base

In the 'single-cell' model, a classroom defined as a 'home base'.

In a Learning Neighbourhood/Learning Community model, students still have a 'home base', but it is not defined by a classroom. Students still require:

- a place for their belongings
- · a location with which they identify
- a place to gather with their 'family' of students and the teacher immediately responsible for their learning and wellbeing.

Rather than being a fixed classroom, home bases in Learning Neighbourhoods can be created by placing moveable banks of totes/trays and bag storage close by an area where up to 28 students can be seated on the floor, or on a mixture of tiered seating, bench stools and chairs. Quite commonly, the student personal effects storage is used for zoning and demarcation of different learning spaces.

The key principles for the design and fit out of home bases within Learning Neighbourhoods are:

- storage for students' belongings should be distributed throughout the Learning Neighbourhoods to create the number of home base areas required
- in each Learning Community area, the number of gathering spaces for up to 28 learners that need to able to be configured is dependent on the need to provide for up to seven home bases. Home base gatherings are generally informal and siting in the round on the floor is common
- a variety of learning settings can be used as a home base if they are designed as a suitable gathering space to accommodate 28 students seated on the floor or on a mixture of tiered seating, table seating and floor.

Learning settings to support the required range of learning and teaching activities

The key factors involved in determining the number of each type of learning setting per Learning Neighbourhood and per Learning Community are:

- the demand for simultaneous use
- the specific needs of learners, and
- the number of types of learning activities that a setting supports how adaptable it is.

For example, a small, acoustically contained space can be used for virtual conferencing, planning meetings, and explicit teaching of a small group, language or drama rehearsal. It does not accommodate many people at one time so given its multiple uses it will be in relatively high demand.

A medium sized acoustically contained room with large, deep storage cupboards can store a range of furniture, equipment and soft furnishings making it adaptable for use as a therapy or sensory enrichment space, for use as a medium sized acoustically contained space for language or drama rehearsal or for a virtual conferencing space or meeting room.

An open collaborative space can be used in many ways. It can accommodate many small groups involved in different activities; a mixture of explicit teaching groups, small collaborative groups and individuals working; and it can be used as a large group gathering or presentation space.

In contrast, a green screen media room that is equipped with recording and broadcasting equipment has a specialised use and, although it can be used as a back-up meeting room, or explicit teaching space, it is less adaptable. It will be in relatively low demand and is therefore more suited to being shared between Learning Neighbourhoods on a Learning Community basis.

The following guidelines are provided for the more defined Learning Settings. For Learning Neighbourhoods of up to 84 students:

- 1 x small acoustically contained spaces for up to six occupants seated around a meeting table, and
- 1 x medium acoustically contained space for up to twelve occupants seated around a table or tables.

For a Learning Community of up to 170 students

In addition to the above Learning Settings for up to 84 students, functional units and Learning Settings that can be centrally co-located in a Learning Community of 170 students and shared between Learning Neighbourhoods include:

- 2 x large acoustically contained spaces capable of accommodating up to 28 occupants seated, or using all floor space, up to 25 students involved in movement (e.g. dance, yoga), one dual use for language learning
- 1 × large presentation/performance space that can accommodate up to 85 students seated in seats, tiered seating, up to 170 students with additional seating and cushions
- 2 × open, adaptable multi-purpose spaces that can be arranged with a number of different settings to meet the needs of user group
- 6 × quiet reflective settings (dialogue, reading/storytelling)
- 2 × small group presentation/demonstration settings
- 2 x enclosed meeting/conferencing rooms (small group teaching, calming space, rehearsal)
- 1 × 'green screen' media studio space
- · direct access to an external courtyard/sensory garden
- in all Learning Neighbourhoods students should have ready access to workshop spaces including integrated external learning environments.

Appendix A shows the spatial layout, acoustic, visibility and fit out requirements for learning settings that support each mode of learn Specific functional requirements for learning settings designed to support varied learning and teaching activities. Reference to this table will ensure that the design and fit out of each the learning settings is fit for purpose.

Functional unit H	Home base areas		
Functional zone L	Learning community building		
Location D	Distributed throughout the learning community		
 it is not defined by a cla a place for their bel a location with whic a place to gather w Rather than being a fix 	l, a classroom defined a home base. In assroom. Students still require: ongings th they identify ith their 'family' of students and the tead	a learning community model, students still have a home base, but ther immediately responsible for their learning and wellbeing. eated by careful placement of lockers/cubicle arrays for student rcation of different learning spaces.	
 information giving social interaction cubicle arrays for s readily accessible adaptable furniture Operational factors to Students need to accessible	arrangements	nd end of the day. All students are likely to be moving to and from ase of circulation.	
Performance criteria	for the home base areas		
 circular for dialogram presentation lockers readily accovercrowding 	nt of loose and fixed furniture adaptable ogue, semicircular rows for information ressible and distributed to prevent	 Fitout - adaptable □ fit out to enable rapid rearrangement to suit the nature of the range of activities - presentation, dialogue, social interaction □ a mix of soft furnishings, movable chairs □ fitout with cubicle arrays and trays to accommodate the students' personal belongings – number dependent on 	
Visual connectivity and wayfinding		size of group	
Acoustics General effective suppression of noise intrusion to and from adjoining areas ICT General enable users to connect laptop devices to an AV screen for collaborative work – wireless and hardwired connectivity AV display– size appropriate to the size of the space (see Technical Specifications)		Access	
		Electrical	
		display □ mobile device charging station	
Related information			
Masterplanning, arch and landscape princi			
Technical specification standards	ons and		
Other guidelines			

Functional unit	Community gathering space, presentat	ion shace	
	Community gathering space, presentation space		
Functional zone	Learning community building		
Location	Central to the learning community build	ding	
Primary role and fu A place for the Lear sizes. It is likely to b		, a presentation and performance space for a range of group ion sessions.	
General functional information givin 	requirement for the community gatherin	g space, presentation space	
 social interaction 	1		
 community build 	-		
	nall group performance		
-		onal soft furnishings to accommodate different size	
Operational factors	s to consider		
should be designed be arranged to acco	to accommodate up to 56 students. With su mmodate up to 170.	within the community. The fixed furniture — e.g. tiered seating upplementary loose furniture and soft furnishings, the setting can	
individuals for relaxi	ng and reading.	rmances at all times of the day. At other times it will be used by	
	esk/table space at end of one row of seating	s many functions as possible — 'social stairs' if in a multi-story etc.	
Performance criter	ia for the community gathering space, pr	resentation space	
Spatial layout and		Fitout - adaptable	
	all areas of tiered seating — consider ed walkway in the centre and at edges	☐ fit out to readily adapt to size of group gathering	
tiered seating p of an open space provide maximum	referably located along a wall on the edge ce with adjacent enclosed spaces to im adaptability	 a mix of soft furnishings, movable chairs tiered seating designed to serve multiple functions — learning neighbourhood and learning community gathering, individual relaxation, reading, end of lowest level potentially used as a table 	
Visual connectivity □ controllable ligh			
	nt from gathering area to location of	Access	
presenter		□ access for all to ensure an integral part of the group	
Acoustics effective suppre- adjoining areas 	ession of noise intrusion to and from	Microclimate I refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort	
ІСТ		□ reduce glare	
wireless connect	ctivity throughout		
of the audience display for smal	rrge size appropriate to the maximum size – pull down screen desirable; mobile AV I group presentations (refer to Technical and Industry Guidelines)	Electrical provide distributed power/data outlets to activate AV display/s	
Related informatio	n	·	
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prii			
Technical specification standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
•			

Functional unit	Large enclosed learning space		
Functional zone	Learning community building		
Location	Distribute in learning community building		
Primary role and fu Akin to an industrial • explicit teaching	era classroom, this space has a number of	functions:	
 teaching of langu 	ages		
 presentations to 	groups of up to 56 theatre style		
	xaminations, individual study, small group w		
	ts to keep sound in and prevent disturbance the adjacent open collaborative space.	e of adjacent space or to keep sound out if noisy activities are	
	requirement for the large enclosed learn	ing space	
 teaching wall/s 			
 tables and seats 			
 adjacent to and r 	eady access to an adjacent open collaborat	ive space via sliding doors	
gather at the beginni	vill be used by a group that require acoustic ng of an activity, or during the activity, and t	separation. At times it will be used as a space where students then learners will spread out to work in other learning settings. to provide seamless flow between the spaces.	
Performance criter	a for the large enclosed learning space		
Spatial layout and o	circulation	Fitout - adaptable	
-	and from an adjacent open space	□ adjustable height tables — seated to standing height,	
sufficient circula devices to navig	tion space to enable those with mobility	wheelchair accessible	
	-	□ side bench under windows with some areas accessible	
Visual connectivity		for work while seated	
 controllable lighting clear line of sight from teaching wall/s to every location in the room 		storage: full height lockable storage area, storage under sections of side bench	
		□ teaching wall/s with AV capability	
Acoustics	acion of noise intrusion to and from	□ stacking chairs	
adjoining areas	ssion of noise intrusion to and from	□ stools to suit high tables	
Access		Electrical	
access for all to ensure each person feels they are an integral part of the group		provide distributed power/data outlets to activate AV display/s	
ICT wireless connectivity throughout		distributed power/data outlets around the perimeter of the room/side bench	
	rge size appropriate to the maximum size	Microclimate	
of the audience display for small	– pull down screen desirable; mobile AV group presentations (refer to Technical	refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort	
Specifications and Industry Guidelines)		□ reduce glare	
Related information	1	1	
Masterplanning, are and landscape prin			
Technical specifica standards	tions and		
Other guidelines			

Functional unit Open adaptable multi-purpose spaces – collaborative zone	
Functional zone	Learning community building
Location	Distributed through the learning community building
	rpose space primarily involved in supporting collaboration in small groups as either small groups within a ndependent small groups. Collaboration can be around tables, seated in a dialogue circle and/or around
Secondary functioncirculation throut	ns gh the learning community building
	I requirement for the open adaptable multi-purpose spaces — collaborative zone
• •	of learning activities need to be supported in the space:
 structured and f 	ree-form interaction and collaboration
 demonstration, 	presentation and explicit teaching
 practical activities with dry materials 	
 display of learning resources and student work 	
 be activated with loose and fixed furniture to support the functions listed above 	
 be activated wit 	n loose and fixed furniture to support the functions listed above

Operational factors to consider

This space can be used by one large group with smaller collaborative groups or it can be used by several different medium and small groups. Zoning of the space with clusters fixed and loose furniture that support collaboration both facilitate circulation around the clusters in addition to providing a natural separation of groups to minimise sound disturbance between the groups.

Performance criteria for the ope	en adaptable multi-purpose s	paces — collaborative zone
Spatial layout and circulation		Fitout - internal
spacious, flexible layout to provide adaptability for different activities and different sized groups		Fit out to enable rapid rearrangement to suit the nature of the range of activities for small or large groups — total number at
ability to create open floor spa performances and working with		 any one time up to 40–45 □ demonstration, presentation and explicit teaching to small, medium, and large and very large groups of
Visual connectivity and wayfind	ling	students, staff and community
 controllable lighting line of sight visibility throughout 	ut the space and to and from	moveable, height adjustable tables — from standing height to wheelchair access
adjacent spaces		chairs/stools matched to table heights
well-lit throughout		settings for small collaborative groups around tables
Acoustics	intrucion to and from	settings for pairs, small groups collaborating around an AV display
effective suppression of noise adjoining areas	intrusion to and from	□ storage units for stationery, equipment
 aujoining areas take into account acoustic requirements of multiple small groups working on collaborative activities 		display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surfaces
		□ sliding doors between open space and adjacent enclosed
Access		spaces □ wall clock
□ access for all through the who		
□ ease of navigation for those w		ICT
		wireless connectivity throughout
Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort		enable users to connect laptop devices to an AV screen for collaborative work — wireless and hardwired connectivity
□ reduce glare		mobile interactive AV display — size appropriate to the size of the room (see Technical Specifications)
Electrical		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
□ provide distributed power/data	a outlets to activate the space	□ secure storage
and mobile AV displays		□ secure doors
□ rule of thumb — one data pov	ver outlet/90 m ² floor space	
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		

Functional unit	Open adaptable multi-purpose spaces — quiet reflective zones		
Functional zone	Learning community building		
Location	Distributed through the learning community building		
Primary role and fu The open adaptable		de a variety of settings to support a number of different activities.	
Secondary functioncirculation through	n s gh the learning community building		
These settings need intended. For examp placement of mobile	to be activated by providing the furniture and ble, café style booths invite a small group to	ti-purpose spaces — quiet reflective zones nd environment that invite learners to use the settings as collaborate and provide a conducive atmosphere; the careful gings can create a small inviting collaborative space; a table in the screen.	
		quiet reflective activities, placement of these settings distant	
Performance criter	ia for the open adaptable multi-purpose	spaces – quiet reflective zones	
□ can be used to I	circulation en settings to promote privacy preak up a 'corridor' effect with circulation round the small reflective spaces	 Fitout - internal □ fit out to indicate and invite small group use □ moveable, height adjustable tables — from standing height to wheelchair access 	
Visual connectivity and wayfinding C controllable lighting I line of sight visibility to and from adjacent spaces Acoustics G effective suppression of noise intrusion to and from adjoining areas I take into account acoustic requirements of adjacent spaces when deciding placement Access Access Access Access for all Bease of navigation for those with mobility devices		 chairs/stools matched to table heights provide some settings with soft furnishings to promote conversation settings for small collaborative groups around tables settings for pairs, small groups collaborating around an AV display use storage units to frame settings (e.g. locker banks) 	
			Microclimate Irefer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort
		reduce glare Electrical □ power outlets/data outlets at workbench and to service counter	
		ICT	tivity throughout
 wireless connectivity throughout enable users to connect laptop devices to an AV screen for collaborative work — wireless and hardwired connectivity 		Security (refer to Technical Specifications) secure storage secure doors	
Related information	n		
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prir			
Technical specifica standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Multi-purpose workshop spaces with connected outdoor learning space
Functional zone	Multi-purpose project spaces
Location	Distributed through the learning community building
Primary role and f Adaptable, multi-pu	unction rpose space primarily involved in supporting active project-based learning in a range of areas.
Secondary function • support speciali	
The following array	I requirement for the multi-purpose workshop spaces with connected outdoor learning space of learning activities need to be supported in the space: presentation and explicit teaching
 structured and f 	ree-form interaction and collaboration
 investigative activation 	ivities with general science equipment and materials
• construction, mo	odelling and simulation with digital technologies
 germinating see 	ds, growing seedlings
 processing gard 	len products and food preparation
 display of learni 	ng resources and student work
 be activated with 	n loose and fixed furniture to support the functions listed above
Operational factor	s to consider
small groups. Zonir	used by one large group with smaller collaborative groups or it can be used by several different medium and g of the space with clusters fixed and loose furniture that support collaboration both facilitate circulation in addition to providing a natural separation of groups to minimise sound disturbance between the groups.
	multi-purpose project spaces in the learning community building is in response to the growing approach to al activities and project-based learning in all areas of the curriculum. Students and teachers need to be able

engaging in practical activities and project-based learning in all areas of the curriculum. Students and teachers need to be able to access these spaces spontaneously at the point of need. It is not feasible to travel from the Learning Community Building to a stand-alone workshop facility.

Performance criteria for the mult	ti-purpose workshop spaces	s with connected outdoor learning space
Spatial layout and circulation		Fitout - internal
 spacious, flexible layout to provide adaptability for different projects and activities 		Fit out to enable rapid rearrangement to suit the nature of the range of activities settings listed on previous page:
ability to create open floor spanning and robotics	ce for construction,	demonstration, presentation and explicit teaching to small, medium, and large groups of students,
Visual connectivity and wayfindi	ng	moveable, height adjustable tables — from standing height to wheelchair access — and benches
□ controllable lighting		stools matched to bench heights
line of sight visibility throughout external learning environments	3	perimeter wall benches with mobile storage units stored under
effective lighting over workben	ch for precision work	display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surface
Acoustics	intrucion to and from	□ resilient, durable, non-slip cleanable flooring
 effective suppression of noise adjoining areas 		readily accessible, walk in storage area with full adjustable shelving plus
take into account acoustic required groups working on projects, has		□ trough
noisy equipment such as 3D p		\Box inside — outside sink and bench arrangement
Access		□ adjustable height sink and bench space beside
□ height adjustable work benches		sliding doors and window between internal and external workshop areas
access for all through the whole space		□ wall clock
ICT		Fitout - external
wireless connectivity throughout	ut	\Box fixed benches with stools that can be stored inside
enable users to connect laptop devices to an AV screen for collaborative work — wireless and hardwired connectivity		benchtops that can withstand the impact of light construction activities outside sink/wet area and wall
□ mobile interactive AV display -		bench of generous depth to hold seed boxes, plants etc.
size of the room (see Technica	al Specifications)	Electrical
Microclimate □ adequate ventilation for the equipment and materials in		provide distributed power/data outlets to activate the spaces to work benches
use – glues, fiberglass etc		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort		□ secure storage
□ reduce glare		□ secure doors
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and		
standards		
standards Other guidelines		

Functional unit	Multimedia/seminar room		
Functional zone	Learning community building		
Location	Centrally located		
	ninar Room ir		ding is a medium sized, acoustically contained multi-purpose iewing, virtual conferencing or a seminar space.
General functional	requirement	for the multimedia/seminar	room
 accommodate u 	p to 15 people	e sitting	
 be adaptable as 	required for t	ne functions listed below	
 AV and live pr 	esentations to	o up to 15	
 creation of mu 	ltimedia prod	ucts — movies, presentations	
 explicit teachir 	ng and/or sem	inar style discussion with a me	edium sized group
 other member 	s of the comn	nunity for shared community us	se, and
 virtual confere 	ncing.		
Performance criter	ia for the mu	Itimedia/seminar room	
Spatial layout and circulation			Fitout
		earrangement to suit filming	□ green screen or wall for filming
or audio recordi	0	1. I. (□ secure storage for all AV and other equipment that could
presentation sp		lighting onto the 'film set',	be required in the room
p			ICT
Visual connectivity	/ and wayfing	ling	□ power/data to service AV and VC equipment
 a degree of visibility into the room from the adjoining area capacity for darkening the space for AV viewing and 		oom from the adjoining area	 equipped for multi-media presentations — interactive AV display screen appropriate to depth of the viewing area and legible from all positions in the room
making			□ equipped for virtual conferencing — screen size,
Acoustics		to and from the reason	microphone, speakers and camera appropriate to the siz of the space (see Technical Specifications)
		e to and from the room num sound quality (see	Microclimate
Technical Spec		ium sound quality (see	
Electrical			to thermal comfort
power outlets/d	ata outlets for	AV equipment	
-	distribute power outlets around the room for mobile device		Access ready access for all to the room, movement around the room and access to equipment
Related informatio	n		<u> </u>
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prin			
Technical specification standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Small meeting rooms		
Functional zone	Learning, administration and staff centre		
Location	Distributed throughout the learning community building with ready access from the open adaptable spaces		
Primary role and fu			
	nguage rehearsal, role play rehearsal.	bace for teaching teams, teachers with small groups of students for	
The small meeting ro	requirement for the small meeting roo poms are required to: oughout the Learning Community buildin		
 support any activity 	rity for which a small group needs to keep	o the sound in, or sounds from adjacent spaces	
		e settings distributed throughout the Learning Community building, es where acoustic quality and/or privacy are of utmost importance.	
Performance criter	ia for the small meeting rooms		
Spatial layout and circulation □ sufficient space to circulate around people seated at a central table		Fitout ☐ a small meeting setting to seat up to five or six people ☐ display areas — noticeboard for posters, information	
 Visual connectivity and wayfinding a degree of visibility into and out of the room from outside while maintaining the capacity for privacy and security abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight controllable lighting 		□ wall clock or line of sight vision to clock in adjacent area	
		□ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related	
Acoustics		to thermal comfort	
(see Technical S	Specifications)	Electrical	
Access		☐ distributed power outlets	
seamless access for all from adjoining internal space/s		ICT	
Related information	1		
Masterplanning, are and landscape prin			
Technical specifica standards	itions and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

6.3.4 Multi-purpose workshop space — whole school use (negotiated)

Multi-purpose workshop space, as the name implies, can be used for a variety of functions. interdisciplinary projects such as STEM; partnerships with community, and learning events such as expos, computer coding competitions etc.

As discussed in <u>Section 6.1.3</u> contemporary learning is multi-faceted including a range of learning modes and activities. In contrast to the industrial era style of teaching, which was largely physically passive for the learner, contemporary learning experiences integrate 'head, heart and hand' and emphasise active and experiential learning. Learners are engaged in collaborative, inquiry and project-based learning activities for a considerable portion of their school day.

The workshop settings described in <u>Section 6.3.3</u> acknowledge the nature of contemporary learning and are designed to support active experiential learning in all curriculum learning areas. The Australian curriculum in the Science and Technologies learning areas, along with the cross curricular priority of sustainability, combined with the national STEM education initiative place additional emphasis on hands on projects. There are considerable advantages in providing a multi-purpose workshop space in addition to the Learning Community workshop spaces particularly if this can be combined with a productive garden. Such a space enables learning activities to continue over an extended period of time, integrate a range of areas such as environmental science, food science, product invention and prototyping. In addition, a dedicated project workshop space can incorporate specialised equipment and fit out that is not able to be, or is not practical to be incorporated in each of the Learning Communities, for example a full kitchen, expensive robotics equipment, science equipment etc.

Functional unit	Multi-purpose workshop (negotiated) with connected outdoor learning/construction space
Functional zone	Multi-purpose project space
Location	Connected to the school centre/school heart; as central as possible to the learning community buildings
Primary role and f Adaptable, multi-pu	unction rpose space primarily involved in supporting active project-based learning in a range of areas.
Secondary function support commu support artists a	
The following array demonstration, 	I requirement for the multi-purpose workshop with connected outdoor learning/construction space of learning activities need to be supported in the space: presentation and explicit teaching
	ree-form interaction and collaboration
6	tivities with general science equipment and materials odelling and simulation with digital technologies
	eds, growing seedlings
• •	len products and food preparation
	ng resources and student work
1 ,	h loose and fixed furniture to support the functions listed above
Operational factor	s to consider
Given the need for	this space to be integrated with extensive outdoor features which can be messy in the construction phase, th an interface to the school centre/school heart and an interface with the area beyond the perimeter of
Opportunities	
There is an opportu	nity to integrate this space with a plot for school developed projects such as a productive garden and

There is an opportunity to integrate this space with a plot for school developed projects such as a productive garden and environmental and sustainability features.

Performance criteria for the multi-purpose workshop with c	onnected outdoor learning/construction space
Spatial layout and circulation	Fitout — internal
□ spacious, flexible layout to provide adaptability for different projects and activities	Fit out to enable rapid rearrangement to suit the nature of the range of activities settings listed on previous page:
ability to create open floor space for construction, modelling and robotics	demonstration, presentation and explicit teaching to small, medium, and large and very large groups of students, staff and community
Visual connectivity and wayfinding	moveable, height adjustable tables (from standing height to wheelchair access) and benches
□ controllable lighting	□ stools matched to bench heights
line of sight visibility throughout the workshop and to external learning environments	□ settings for small collaborative groups around tables
□ effective lighting over workbench for precision work	settings for pairs, small groups collaborating around an AV display
Acoustics	perimeter wall benches with mobile storage units stored under
 effective suppression of noise intrusion to and from adjoining areas take into account acoustic requirements of multiple small groups working on projects, hard flooring and potentially noisy equipment such as 3D printer 	 display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surface appropriate to the function of each space resilient, durable, non-slip cleanable flooring readily accessible, walk in storage area with full adjustable shelving plus
A	
Access height adjustable work benches	□ trough
□ access for all through the whole space	□ inside — outside sink and bench arrangement
access for an infough the whole space	adjustable height sink and bench space beside
ICT	□ sliding doors between internal and external workshop
wireless connectivity throughout	areas
 enable users to connect laptop devices to an AV screen for 	□ wall clock
collaborative work — wireless and hardwired connectivity	Fitout — external
□ mobile interactive AV display — size appropriate to the	☐ fixed benches with stools that can be stored inside
size of the room (see Technical Specifications)	benchtops withstand impact light construction activities
	□ outside sink/wet area and wall bench of generous depth
Microclimate	to hold seed boxes, plants etc.
 adequate ventilation for the equipment and materials in use — vacuum formers, laser-cutters, 3D printer, glues, fiberglass etc 	Electrical
refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort	spaces to work benches
□ reduce glare	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
-	
Related information	
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles	
Technical specifications and standards	
Other guidelines	
Standards	

6.3.5 Health and physical education

Overview

The Health and Physical Education learning area provides students with knowledge, skills and behaviours to enable them to achieve a degree of autonomy in developing and maintaining their physical, mental, social and emotional health. It focuses on the importance of a healthy lifestyle and physical activity in the lives of individuals and groups.

Facilities required to support effective physical education must provide for participation in physical activity and the development of motor skills and movement competence, health-related physical fitness and sport education. The multi-purpose hall, outdoor hard courts and sports field provide functional units for a range of formalised games and sports and promote physical activity, the development of motor skills and movement competence.

Functional zone	Sports and performing arts		
Location	Central to the whole school; ideally visually connected to the school entry		
Functional units	Multi-Purpose Hall		
	Outdoor hard courts		
	Sports fields		
	Sports equipment storage — internal and external		
	First Aid station		
	Performing Arts Facilities		
	Amenities: Accessible toilet/shower, toilets, change rooms		
	Janitorial: Cleaner's Store		

Operational factors to consider

The Sport and Performing Arts complex including the multi-purpose hall and sports fields are often in demand from the community. They present a great opportunity for 'shared use' whereby the community accesses these facilities out of school hours during the week, on weekends and during school holidays. Location of these facilities close to the school entry and car park, with direct access without having to enter the school centre/school heart, will facilitate the possibility of wider use of these facilities by the community.

Functional unit Multi-purpose hall Functional zone Sports and performing arts				
				Location
	inction pose space for indoor physical education, team court sports, gymnastics, performances in music, dance school assemblies and presentations, other functions requiring a large, covered assembly area.			
Secondary function	กร			
Out of school ho	urs use for before and after school care,			
 community even 	ts and sports,			
community meet	ings and information sessions.			
General functional	requirement for the multi-purpose hall			
 public entry lobb; 	У			
 main area suitab 	le for use as the seated audience area for assemblies and presentations			
 stage area 				
 overlaid marked 	courts for team games suited to the area allocated			
 stackable chairs 				
 storage for stack 	ed chairs			

Consider placement of amenities to accommodate the needs of those with mobility issues e.g. place on side wall not at the rear of the hall.

Opportunities

Consideration should be given to connecting the performing arts space to the multi-purpose hall enabling it to be used as an enclosed stage.

Performance criteria for the multi-purpose hall	
 Spatial layout and circulation public entry lobby sized to accommodate a large number of people circulating through simultaneously provide a safe run-off space from courts dimensions and ceiling height to accommodate intended games and sports 	Fitout □ stage (fixed, portable or retractable) □ robust fittings, fixtures and lighting □ court line marking in different colours to delineate different games and sports □ impact padding □ stackable chairs □ loose goals, goal posts nets required to configure the courts for the identified sports □ relevant sockets and fittings incorporated into the floor and /or wall to suit requirements for identified sports □ storage for chairs when not in use □ storage for sports equipment — internal and external access □ wall clock
 Visual connectivity and wayfinding line of sight viewing to the stage from all seated positions capacity to darken the space for viewing films lighting for stage allow for separate control of artificial lighting to complement varying levels of natural lighting within the area internal sports activity visible from outside 	
 Acoustics consider the acoustic implications of multiple activities occurring simultaneously — noise suppression required (see Technical Specifications) reverberation treatment required for noise generated by activities in this area hearing augmentation for the larger presentation and gathering area required (see Technical Specifications) 	Kitchen facilities If due to site layout restraints it is not possible to have a direct connection to the canteen, a lockable kitchenette with servery bench is required with: microwave fridge food warmer bench for food preparation
 Access □ provide for wheelchair access to stage □ capable of being isolated from the rest of the school and accessed directly to facilitate community use outside of normal school hours 	 sink and hot and cold running water for clean-up facilities Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort
 ICT wireless connectivity throughout data points proximate to stage area AV and projection system suitable for the size of the space (see Technical Specifications) fixed data projection for projection to very large groups large retractable screen 	Electrical provide distributed power/data outlets to activate the spaces and support the intended functionality of the settings within the hall Security (refer to Technical Specifications) provide access for the community while maintaining security to the main areas of the school lockable doors
Related information	
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles	
Technical specifications and standards	
Other guidelines	
Standards	

Functional unit	Storage — sports equipment and chairs			
Functional zone	Sports and performing arts			
Location	Direct connection into the hall and to the outside			
	unction asily accessible storage for the school's indoor sports equipment, outdoor sports equipment, and storage for that are used in the multi-purpose hall.			
Secondary function • community equi	pment storage to facilitate community shared use			
	I requirement for the multi-purpose hall			
• •	racks, adjustable shelving for:			
	basketballs, tennis rackets, ball pumps cricket and softball equipment			
00	pals, nets and net posts for indoor sports — badminton, volleyball			
• oval line markin				
• •	urable floor surface for:			
 stacked gym ma 				
 vaulting horses, springboards, mini-trampolines, balance beams, parallel bars 				
stacked chairs				
 waste bins 				
Operational factor				
	rs to consider			

6.3.6 Performing Arts — Music, Dance, Drama

Functional unit	Performing Arts facilities — Music, Dance, Drama		
Functional zone	Sports and performing arts		
Location	Adjacent to, or directly connected to the multi-purpose hall		
Primary role and fu	nction		
	and teaching activities for the Performing vices, musical instruments, improvised e	Arts — enacting, creating, making and exploring and responding quipment and digital technologies.	
	equirement for the Performing Arts fa	acilities	
	to support a range of learning activities		
 indoor and outdoor 	or performance spaces for varying perfor	rmance group and audience sizes	
 instrument practic 			
 resource prepara 	tion, AV control and recording		
 storage — instrur 	nents, props		
Operational factors	to consider		
adaptability. A range These should be con Opportunities below)	of outdoor performance spaces are inclusion sidered as integral components of the P	t its varied functions. A large walk-in storage area will facilitate uded in the functional requirements for external learning settings. 'erforming Arts spaces. If an outdoor stage is not provided (see pace in close proximity to the performing arts space will make	
	be given to connecting the Performing as an enclosed stage.	Arts space to the multi-purpose hall and/or an external stage to	
Performance criteri	a for the Performing Arts facilities		
Spatial layout and c	irculation	Fitout	
	5–30 students using a range of musical	□ stackable tablet arm chairs	
instruments of va		music stools	
readily adaptable layout		keyboards and stands	
Visual connectivity	and wayfinding	□ music stands	
□ line of sight pass	ive supervision throughout the space	□ noticeboard	
Controllable light	ng	whiteboard with music stave section imprinted	
well-lit equipment	t storage area	Microclimate	
		refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related	
Acoustics		to thermal comfort	
	nt to moderate noise level and the space (see Technical Specifications)	Electrical	
	ssion of noise intrusion to and from the	 provide distributed power/data outlets for keyboards, electric guitars etc 	
ICT		Access	
AV projection		□ access for all into the performing arts space	
-	and video recording from adjacent	□ access for all to the instrument and props store	
control room		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
Related information			
Masterplanning, arc and landscape princ			
Technical specifica standards	tions and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Performing Arts office/control room		
Functional zone	Sports and Performing Arts		
Location	Adjacent to, or integral to multi-purpose hall depending on school enrolment		
Primary role and fu Resource preparation	nction n and AV recording of events in the adjace	nt performing arts space.	
 a 360° view of the viewing window workbench/desk house recording e resource storage 			
		Fitout	
Spatial layout and c accommodate up wheelchair	to 3 people including the possibility of a	 workbench under viewing window storage for all AV recording accessories 	
□ ensure ease of a	ccess to all shelving and storage	Access	
Visual connectivity and wayfinding □ viewing window to adjacent performance space □ 360° view of performance space □ capacity to darken the space		 ready access for all to the room and movement around the room height adjustable workbench for wheelchair access door access from the circulation space adjacent to the performing arts space 	
Acoustics Generation of noise to and from the room Cacoustically treated to support sound recording from adjacent room		Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort Electrical	
ICT vireless connectivity power/data to service equipment and workbench/desk phone data point		 □ data/power outlets for AV equipment Security (refer to Technical Specifications) □ lockable full height st+orage with adjustable shelving 	
Related information		<u> </u>	
Masterplanning, ard and landscape prin			
Technical specifica standards	tions and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

6.3.7 Canteen

Overview

The Canteen area is a central community building aspect of the school; it is part of the 'heart' of the school.

In addition, the Canteen is a place to promote a healthy lifestyle. The Department of Education *Smart Choices Strategy*⁴⁰ provides guidance to school canteen managers about the supply of healthy food and drink and emphasises the supply of fruit and food prepared from fresh ingredients.

The Canteen is accessed by students from F/P–6 and staff. Connecting an outdoor courtyard/café space adds to the communal feel of the area. In addition to student and staff use the Canteen can be used for breakfast clubs and as a socialising space for parents over a morning coffee. It will also be used as a food and beverage preparation and service/sales area when the multi-purpose hall is used for school or community functions. The canteen is best located adjacent to a wide section of corridor or the lobby serving as the public entrance to the multi-purpose hall and connected to that internal space via a servery hatch with a lockable shutter.

The school Canteen can be managed and serviced by parents and/or an external contractor. Canteen staff will generally work in the Canteen from morning through to early afternoon. It is essential that the canteen complies with relevant quality standards and laws for premises where food is prepared for sale from core ingredients.

Functional zone	Canteen		
Location	Central to the whole school; accessed directly from the school heart, school centre; adjacent to the multi-purpose hall		
Functional units	Canteen preparation		
	Service counter/servery		
	Canteen office work area		
	Bulk store		
	Delivery cupboard		
	Uniform store		
	Queuing areas		
	Outdoor courtyard/café		
	Amenities: Toilet, change, lockers		
	Janitorial: Cleaner's Store		

Operational factors to consider

The school Canteen is accessed at recess and lunchtimes. It is generally accessed by large numbers of students simultaneously and ample space is required for students queuing to be served and those milling around after being served. Placing seating in the outdoor courtyard at a distance from the service counter can facilitate dispersal of students. If the school chooses to promote parents having access to coffee at the Canteen it is important that the Canteen be located near to the main entry to the school and in clear view of the Administration centre.

⁴⁰ Department of Education QLD, 2020 Smart Choice: Healthy Food and Drink Supply Strategy for QLD Schools, https://education.gld.gov.au/student/Documents/smart-choices-strategy.pdf

Functional unit Canteen food preparation area				
Functional zone Canteen				
Location	Within the canteen area directly connected to the servery area			
Primary role and f	unction			
Food and drink prep	paration.			
General functional	requirement for the canteen food preparation area			
 workbenches 				
 below bench an 	d overhead storage			
washing up area				
 cooking area 				
 refrigeration and 	I freezing facilities			
 hand wash facili 	ties			
 waste disposal 				

Food preparation facilities can be used by people other than the regular canteen staff. Consideration should be given to how separate storage can be provided for multiple users.

Performance criteria for the canteen food preparation area			
Spatial layout and circulation □ efficient layout to support sequential prepassembly of food items □ space for canteen staff to work and circu □ ready transfer of food between preparatio Visual connectivity and wayfinding □ line of sight view to servery counter □ good lighting Acoustics □ workplace health and safety suppression exhaust hood Hydraulics (refer to Technical and FF&E S □ H&C potable water □ chilled and boiling water unit sinks □ dishwasher (plumbed to waste) floor was □ hands free hand basin service to all work Access □ direct access to the Canteen without enterior □ access for all through the main entry □ external security door, with flyscreen, for	Paration and Stout Is afe work environment — slip resistant floors Selection of resilient and hard wearing materials suited to regular and thorough wet wash In area and servery Inoticeboard Is area and servery Inoticeboard Is area and servery Inoticeboard Is oven, cooktop and exhaust hood microwave oven/s commercial dishwasher Is of noise at Soap and hand sanitiser dispensers paper towel dispensers If fitted joinery/commercial grade benchtops Is storage under and over Is storage for chemicals, cleaners Is waste bins to suit sorting of waste Is is clock Is refrigerator/s, freezers Is clock Is whiteboards and display pinboards If it extinguisher and fire blanket		
deliveries ICT wireless access telephone/data point	Electrical provide distributed power/data outlets around external walls and to benchtops for kitchen fixed and loose equipment including to island bench		
 Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for require to thermal comfort □ provide ventilation 	irements related Security (refer to Technical Specifications) I lockable doors and shutter Security for stock I intruder protection		
Related information	1		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles			
Technical specifications and standards			
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Canteen servery		
Functional zone	Canteen		
Location	Within the canteen area directly connected to the food preparation area and the external courtyard		
Primary role and fu Food service to stud			
 display and pres display a list of fe external counter Operational factors			
	en servery can be intense for short periods over very can be intense for short periods over services of the se	of the day. Wide servery benches and a spacious forecourt	
Performance criter	ia for the canteen servery		
unencumbered canteen prepara	circulation and circulation space to permit movement between servery counter, ation area, food storage areas counter to accommodate three abreast	 Fitout selection of resilient and hard-wearing materials suited to regular and thorough wet wash wall mounted menu and prices board — AV screen or whiteboard 	
Visual connectivity and wayfinding I line of sight view to preparation area		 servery bench, open shelf storage under lockable cash drawer or space for cash register appliances to keep prepared food hot or cold 	
Acoustics I not applicable		 display cabinets for prepared food — hot, room temperature and cool 	
Access direct access to the Canteen without entering school interior		□ insect control □ waste bins	
 access for all through the main entry external security door, with flyscreen, for receiving deliveries 		Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort	
ICT		□ provide ventilation	
□ telephone/data	point for cash register/point of sale device	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
Electrical provide distributed power/data outlets around external walls and to benchtops for kitchen fixed and loose equipment including to island bench		 security for stock intruder protection 	
Related informatio	n		
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prir			
Technical specifica standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Canteen servery		
Functional zone	Canteen		
Location	Within the canteen area directly connected to the food preparation area and the external courtyard		
Primary role and fu Food service to stud			
display and presdisplay a list of for	requirement for the canteen servery ent all foods and drinks, within easy reach o bod choices (menu) with prices space for service of multiple students	of canteen servery staff	
Operational factors Access to the cantee facilitate ease of mo	s to consider en servery can be intense for short periods vement and prevent overcrowding.	of the day. Wide servery benches and a spacious forecourt	
Performance criter	ia for the canteen servery		
 Spatial layout and circulation sufficient work and circulation space to permit unencumbered movement between servery counter, canteen preparation area, food storage areas provide servery counter to accommodate three abreast 		 Fitout selection of resilient and hard-wearing materials suited to regular and thorough wet wash wall mounted menu and prices board — AV screen or whiteboard 	
Visual connectivity and wayfinding I line of sight view to preparation area		 servery bench, open shelf storage under lockable cash drawer or space for cash register appliances to keep prepared food hot or cold display cabinets for prepared food — hot, room temperature and cool 	
Acoustics I not applicable			
Access direct access to the Canteen without entering school interior		□ insect control □ waste bins	
□ access for all th	rough the main entry	Microclimate	
external security door, with flyscreen, for receiving deliveries		refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort	
ICT		□ provide ventilation	
□ telephone/data	point for cash register/point of sale device	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
 Electrical provide distributed power/data outlets around external walls and to benchtops for kitchen fixed and loose equipment including to island bench 		 security for stock intruder protection 	
Related information	n		
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prin			
Technical specifica standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Canteen bulk store		
Functional zone	Canteen		
Location	Directly connected to the canteen food preparation area		
Primary role and fu Storage of ingredier		ials, dry goods and pre-prepar	ed frozen items.
	e range of fre		ry goods, bottles, cans, frozen foods and the like.
Performance criter	ia for the ca	nteen bulk store	
Spatial layout and circulation		deliveries from external door	Fitout adjustable stainless steel racking and shelving along walls
Visual connectivity and wayfinding M not applicable		ding	 wall surfaces easily cleaned large refrigerator
Acoustics			□ freezer
 In not applicable Access Indirect access to the Canteen without entering school interior 		without entering school	 Microclimate I refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort I provide ventilation
□ access for all th	rough the ma	in entry	Electrical
external security door, with flyscreen, for receiving deliveries		-	provide distributed power/data outlets around external walls and to benchtops for kitchen fixed and loose equipment including to island bench
ІСТ			Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
⊠ not applicable			□ lockable solid core door
Related informatio	n		
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prir	chitectural nciples		
Technical specifica standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Uniform store	
Functional zone	Canteen	
Location	Directly connected to the canteen	ı servery
Primary role and fu The uniform storage	nction is for storage of school uniforms for s	sale.
	requirement for the uniform store ns of uniform organised by item and	size.
Performance criteri	a for the uniform store	
Spatial layout and circulation		Fitout full height adjustable shelving with hanging racks for clothes
Visual connectivity and wayfinding ☐ well-lit shelving when storage cupboard doors open ☐ uniform items clearly visible on open shelves		Microclimate
		Electrical ⊠ not applicable
Acoustics ⊠ not applicable		ICT ⊠ not applicable
Access		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
Related information	I	1
Masterplanning, ard and landscape prin		
Technical specifica standards	tions and	
Other guidelines		
Standards		

6.3.8 Outdoor environments — general information

Note: In the past, outdoor environments have tended to be considered as dispensable. As soon as budgets got tight the 'landscaping' was cut. **This Functional Brief takes the opposite stance**. The purposeful design of outdoor environments is essential to achieve the requirements of the Functional Brief.

Overview

In addition to serving basic functional requirements such as entrance ways, circulation and parking, external environments are an integrated, enriching component of the total learning environment. They must be designed to:

- · provide spaces that support community building
- provide spaces that extend the learning settings beyond the building walls
- provide spaces for active and passive recreation and socialising
- · provide spaces for imaginative and free form play
- enrich the sensory environment
- provide exposure to natural materials and natural processes
- · enable discovery in nature with natural materials
- support gross motor development
- provide opportunities for students to exercise choice and test boundaries
- present physical challenges and encourage learners to stretch themselves
- support environmental sustainability and science, technology and maths education
- inspire creativity (art and writing)
- provide spaces for small scale and large scale gatherings and performances (impromptu and planned).

Functional zone	Outdoor environment	
Location	All external areas of the school site	
Functional units	School arrival	
	School centre/school heart	
	Gathering spaces — school assembly, smaller gatherings, social gathering for staff, parents and community	
	External learning settings — extension of indoor learning settings	
	Outdoor performance spaces — stage, amphitheatre, tiered seating	
	Outdoor courtyards — Resource Centre, Staff Centre, Canteen	
	Passive recreation — socialising spaces and retreat spaces	
	Active play spaces to support imaginative/nature play, games and engagement with play equipment	
	Hard courts	
	Sports fields	
	Productive garden	
	Parking – bikes, mobility devices, cars, buses, emergency vehicles	
	Circulation	

highly active external areas is required. Minimising the number of staff who need to be on supervision duty is desirable.

Key Education Facilities Design Principles that apply to outdoor environments

The design of the outdoor functional zones and units must be determined in accord with the Education Facilities Design Principles.

- Learners and Learning: Create contemporary indoor and outdoor learning environments that facilitate a learning and learner-centred approach through designing integrated purposeful and multipurpose learning settings and spaces that support and enhance a full range of learning and teaching activities including structured and unstructured play.
- Access and inclusion: Design and fit out indoor and outdoor spaces that enable all users school staff, students and visitors to the school to participate in all school experiences.
- **Diversity:** Design and fit out indoor and outdoor facilities that reflect and celebrate the cultural makeup of the school community.
- **Wellbeing:** Design facilities that are aesthetically pleasing, welcoming and support the physical, emotional and social wellbeing of the students and staff.
- **Community:** Support a sense of community and belonging both within the school and the school within the wider community by designing outdoor environments that are welcoming and promote inclusion of the community.

The role of play in the primary years

For primary school aged students, play is a critical medium for learning. Through play, children develop understandings of their world and develop competence. They explore, imagine, problem solve, practise and create. Exploring and problem-solving nurture children's innate curiosity which is a basis for ongoing engagement in learning; using their imagination empowers them with a sense of what is possible. Through children practise and rehearse a range of skills-physical and social; they learn consequences of their actions. Facing physical challenges develops resilience and the capacity to take informed risks.

Opportunities for play occur inside and outside with the external environment providing a rich range of possibilities for structured (eg games) and unstructured play both with natural materials and play equipment.

Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles

While the *Education Facilities Design Principles* detailed in this document articulate the education rationale for the specific functional requirements of outdoor environments, the companion document, *Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles*, articulates broader principles related to masterplanning, urban, architectural and landscape features which must be addressed simultaneously with the education principles.

Guidelines for designing external learning settings

The process of design of the external learning settings must be integrated with the design of the internal learning settings. External learning settings are not an 'add on'. The external learning settings are required to address the functionalities described for each type of setting while ensuring they:

- support students of different ages
- support student socialising opportunities
- · give equal attention to passive and active recreation zones
- consider what opportunities architectural features such as steps, stairs and ramps provide for gross motor activities
- · use natural, free form elements when possible
- be inclusive and support and enhance the experience of learners of all ability
- include settings that are designed to support students withdraw and/or self-regulate, and
- provide adequate seating and shaded/covered areas.

6.3.9 Outdoor functional zones and functional units

School entry — school arrival

The school arrival area plays a critical in conveying what the school values in terms of a sense of community, inclusiveness, diversity and learning.

Functional unit	School arrival area
Functional zone	Outdoor Environments
Primary role and f	'unction
	zone is the interface for all who arrive at the school. It provides direct access to the Leadership, Staff Centre for staff, students, parents and other visitors to the school.
Secondary function	ons
•	hool's presence in a welcoming manner, celebrating cultural diversity, civic presentation, wayfinding: cene for a good learning environment
 creating a safe 	environment
 defining the poi 	nt of entry
 public branding 	
General Functiona	al requirements for the school arrival area
 defined entry w 	ay to the school reception area — entry forecourt
 student drop-of 	i and pick up
 carparking 	
 pathways to the 	e School Heart/Centre, Learning Communities and Multipurpose Hall.
 wayfinding 	
	ess and egress

adjacent spaces is required. It is an advantage if at least one staff member at Reception can sight people arriving. Operationally the space needs to be highly legible for all language groups in the school community — consider visual and aural communication.

Times of drop-off and pick-up can involve large numbers of people — adults with younger children, children entering or exiting the school, other visitors. Congestion should be avoided.

Opportunities

The arrival area provides opportunities to communicate the uniqueness of the school (the values, cultural diversity, biodiversity of the geographic area) and to communicate the inclusive nature of the school. There is opportunity to promote social interaction between parents and caregivers — seating, space for a coffee cart etc.

This area should be designed in consultation with all stakeholders and particularly the local community so that the 'brand' that the school wishes to promote is captured in the design.

Performance criteria for the sc	hool arrival area		
 Spatial layout and circulation direct route from drop off to e provide pathways to define p entry provide adequate circulation off and pick-up times ensure weather protected en administration and staff centre 	referred pedestrian travel to and mingling space for drop try to leadership,	 Fitout provide fixed seating for parents waiting for children ensure age-appropriate scale provide hard surfaces suitable for fixed and moveable furniture use level changes and planting to define areas and provide fixed seating and performance opportunities 	
 Visual connectivity and wayfinding line of sight vison from reception consider colours, plantings and materials to establish a sense of place, communicate values and culture and establish the school's sense of identity visual design elements delineate points if interest frame views to key facilities clear signage for reception, multi-purpose hall, learning communities 		 Microclimate provide shade and planting as welcoming feature to school plus reduction in heat island effect provide shade during warmer months allow for areas of sun during cooler months provide pockets of different climatic zones provide planting pockets for climate improvements and separation planting to counteract hard surface of road and pathways reduce/minimise glare 	
 Acoustics ☑ not applicable Access □ provide single direct routes (DDA compliant) to core facilities (ie those requiring assistance with physical mobility must not be segregated) □ emergency access □ defined hierarchy of access points □ differentiated public and secure private access, securing the site □ bike, mobility device storage close proximity 		Service connection – electrical, hydraulic, communications provide for lighting requirements before and after school water — drinking and maintenance ICT wireless coverage Security and security (refer to Technical Specifications) ensure gathering areas have Hostile Vehicle Mitigation (HVM) in place	
Related information Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles Technical specifications and standards Other guidelines	 Pavements Walls Irrigation HVM Guidelines 	□ Planting, Turf □ Advance Trees □ Furniture □ CPTED Guidelines	
Standards	Local Authority requirements		

Outdoor learning environments for learning community buildings

As can be seen from the Functional Relationships diagram <u>Figure 2</u> for a P–6 school, each Learning Community Building has direct connection to outdoor learning environments which are an extension of and integrated with the adjacent indoor environment.

Functional unit	Learning community external learning settings	
Functional zone	Primary school learning communities	
Indicative area	Total 1.5 m ² /student × number of students in the learning community to be distributed around the learning community to a variety of outdoor settings	

Primary role and function

At a minimum, each Learning Community building is required to have directly accessible external learning settings that serve as annexes to the internal settings and integrate internal and external spaces.

Secondary functions

Passive recreation.

General functional requirement for the learning community external learning settings

External learning settings are required for:

- · 'wet, messy activities' adjoining indoor creative, investigative areas
- · construction and creative projects
- small garden projects
- nature play
- · small to large group discussions/performances/storytelling
- quiet reflection and/or reading areas, adjoining similar areas internally
- the location, layout and fit out of external settings are required to be inclusive of learners of all ability, deliver a unified design aesthetic consistent with the whole school environment, and be flexible in scale and layout

Operational factors to consider

At times, students working in external settings can be working independently. Line of sight supervision from adjoining internal settings is essential.

External Learning Settings must be designed to support learners of all abilities and careful consideration needs to be given to the design of these settings. Relevant specialist staff and therapists must be consulted in the design phase.

Opportunities

All external areas provide an opportunity for enriching learning. Consideration should be given to how the learning outcomes of each curriculum Learning Area can be incorporated into external environments. For example, how can concepts such as scale and measurement be incorporated? How can external spaces and settings: serve as galleries; inspire creative works in art and writing; illustrate patterns and shapes; celebrate the cultural makeup of the school and its community; promote imaginative play? For the F/P–2 Learning Community a directly accessible outdoor play area is required.

For schools with co-located Preschools/ECC, the possibility of having a play zone for the Preschool and F/P–2, that can be wholly or partly shared, should be explored.

Performance criteria for the lea	rning community external lea	arning settings
 Spatial layout and circulation provide adequate circulation include an area that can supp ensure weather protected exwithout disrupting learning ad Visual connectivity and wayfing line of sight passive supervise internal learning setting consider colours, plantings a sense of place 	bort students in self-regulating ternal circulation can occur stivities ding ion from within the adjacent	 Fitout include infrastructure and equipment to activate the space and support the intended functionality e.g., 'wet, messy activities' require a sink, running water and bench space; small to large group discussions/performances require seating in the round; small garden projects require small planting areas and water access incorporate natural materials to stimulate nature play ensure age appropriate fitout provide hard surfaces suitable for fixed and moveable furniture
		 use level changes and planting to define area and provide fixed seating and performance opportunities provide equipment and sensory rich materials Microclimate provide natural shade and shelter form prevailing winds provide cross ventilation reduce glare ICT wireless coverage Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards	 Advanced trees Artificial lawn Furniture 	PavementsPlanting and mulchPlay equipment
Other guidelines	□ 7 Senses Guidelines	
Standards	□ AS1428.1	

School heart/school centre

As can be seen from the Functional Relationships diagram <u>Figure 2</u> for a P-6 school, key facilities are arranged around a central area to create a school heart/school centre.

Functional zone S	chool heart/school centre	e
	otal area 1 m ² /student × s tage/presentations	school enrolment for assembly space plus raised area for
Primary role and fund	tion	
Community and culture	building through communi	ity gatherings and casual interactions.
Secondary functions		
 Learning 		
 Recreation (passive 	e and active)	
 Circulation through 	and around the site	
General functional re	quirement for the school	heart/school centre
 school assemblies 		
 community gatherir 	ıgs	
 outdoor performance 	ces	
 active recreation – 	handball, hopscotch, tag, c	limbing
 passive recreation, 	retreat, imaginative play	
 recess and lunch for 	od and drink breaks	
 outdoor learning (see 	ee <u>Section 6.3.8</u>)	
Operational factors to	consider	
changes. While the sch support passive recrea	nool centre is required to su tion and relaxation are incl	is required for all individuals gathered. This can be maximised through level upport active recreation such as handball, it is also essential that zones which luded but separated from the active zones. The External Learning Settings for recreation spaces during recess and lunch breaks.
Opportunities		
for assemblies and pre be used by smaller gro	sentations. There is an opp ups and individuals for lear	and foremost, it is a gathering place and must accommodate the whole school portunity to design various dual or multi-purpose settings and spaces that can rning and recreation within the large gathering space. Relevant specialist staff hase to ensure access for all learners to all experiences.
Functional relationsh	ips	
Direct access		Close proximity
, ,	entre, student services	\rightarrow Leadership, administration, staff
□ Canteen		\rightarrow Multi-purpose hall
Amonities		

- □ Amenities
- Learning communities

→ Arrival

Performance criteria for the sc	hool heart/school centre	
 Performance criteria for the sc Spatial layout and circulation consider age and stage of lease scale of the school heart/cerrel provide adequate circulation allow for peak flows for the to ensure primary routes are diacompliant) allow for primary and second include areas that can support Visual connectivity and wayfing clear sightlines from every varpresentation area consider colours, plantings a sense of place signage to other areas of the Acoustics provide a clear listening enviechoes Access seamless access for all from access routes from school er 	arners when determining the tre space around fixtures otal school population rect and are all access (DDA ary movement pathways rt students in self-regulating ding antage point to the nd materials to establish a school be acoustically separated aces when required ronment that does not create	Fitout □ provide raised stage/platform presentation space □ provide hard surfaces suitable for fixed and moveable furniture □ balance hard and soft finishes □ use level changes and planting to define area and provide fixed seating and performance opportunities □ provide equipment and sensory rich materials □ water for drinking □ access to shared loose furniture □ prioritise fixed furniture to auxiliary spaces □ design overlay to enable the space to be used for active recreation — activate spaces through interventions that inspire free or more structured play, e.g., include lines, targets, grips or routes installed on the sides of buildings □ integrate interpretive and educational opportunities to facilitate active and passive learning Microclimate □ provide natural shade and shelter form prevailing winds □ allow for areas of sun during cooler months □ provide cross ventilation □ reduce glare □ pockets of uniform/stable climatic zone for key activity areas
power, AV and data outlets for performances ICT		 planting pockets for climatic improvements and separation Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
wireless coverage Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards	 Advanced trees Artificial lawn Furniture 	PavementsPlanting and mulchPlay equipment
Other guidelines	□ 7 Senses Guidelines	QFES requirements
Standards	□ AS1428.1	

Outdoor performance spaces

As can be seen from the Functional Relationships diagram <u>Figure 2</u> for a P–6 school, key facilities are arranged around a central area to create a school heart/school centre. Within this large area it is desirable to have more intimate performance spaces such as amphitheatre style tiered seating.

Functional zone School heart/school centre Primary role and function Performance spaces for a variety of group sizes (e.g., 75, 50, 25, 12). Secondary functions Passive recreation. Ceneral functional requirement for the outdoor performance spaces The outdoor performance spaces are used particularly for the performing arts aspects of the Australian curriculum – Music, Dance, Drama and Performance and role play in Languages. Additionally, outdoor performance spaces also support presentations in all other curriculum learning areas. • music recitals and singing • drama and poetry recitation • presentations • explicit teaching and demonstrations • meetings • passive recreation and retreat • recess and lunch food and drink breaks Operational factors to consider	Functional unit	Outdoor performance spaces
Performance spaces for a variety of group sizes (e.g., 75, 50, 25, 12). Secondary functions Passive recreation. General functional requirement for the outdoor performance spaces The outdoor performance spaces are used particularly for the performing arts aspects of the Australian curriculum – Music, Dance, Drama and Performance and role play in Languages. Additionally, outdoor performance spaces also support presentations in all other curriculum learning areas. • music recitals and singing • drama and poetry recitation • presentations • explicit teaching and demonstrations • meetings • passive recreation and retreat • recess and lunch food and drink breaks	Functional zone	School heart/school centre
Secondary functions Passive recreation. General functional requirement for the outdoor performance spaces The outdoor performance spaces are used particularly for the performing arts aspects of the Australian curriculum – Music, Dance, Drama and Performance and role play in Languages. Additionally, outdoor performance spaces also support presentations in all other curriculum learning areas. • music recitals and singing • drama and poetry recitation • presentations • explicit teaching and demonstrations • meetings • passive recreation and retreat	-	
The outdoor performance spaces are used particularly for the performing arts aspects of the Australian curriculum – Music, Dance, Drama and Performance and role play in Languages. Additionally, outdoor performance spaces also support presentations in all other curriculum learning areas. • music recitals and singing • drama and poetry recitation • presentations • explicit teaching and demonstrations • meetings • passive recreation and retreat • recess and lunch food and drink breaks	Secondary function	
 drama and poetry recitation presentations explicit teaching and demonstrations meetings passive recreation and retreat recess and lunch food and drink breaks 	The outdoor perform Dance, Drama and F	nance spaces are used particularly for the performing arts aspects of the Australian curriculum – Music, Performance and role play in Languages. Additionally, outdoor performance spaces also support
 presentations explicit teaching and demonstrations meetings passive recreation and retreat recess and lunch food and drink breaks 		
 meetings passive recreation and retreat recess and lunch food and drink breaks 	• •	·
 passive recreation and retreat recess and lunch food and drink breaks 		and demonstrations
	0	on and retreat
Operational factors to consider	 recess and lunch 	i food and drink breaks
	Operational factors	s to consider
All access must be provided, for example, if a performance space is sunken into the ground, ramp access to the base of the space must be provided.		
Opportunities Relevant specialist staff and therapists must be consulted in the design phase to ensure access for all learners to all		

Relevant specialist staff and therapists must be consulted in the design phase to ensure access for all learners to all experiences.

Functional relationships

- Larger performance spaces are best located centrally for ready access from all Learning Community buildings and/or adjacent to the Music/Performing Arts zone.
- Smaller performance spaces are best located close to the Learning Community buildings.

Performance criteria for the outdoor performance spaces			
 Spatial layout and circulation ensure adequate circulation to all areas of tiere fixtures semicircular arrangement of seating around perspace Visual connectivity and wayfinding clear sightlines from every vantage point to the presentation area consider colours, plantings and materials to est sense of place signage to other areas of the school 	Fitout d seating informance informance		
Acoustics ensure external learning environment can be ad separated from adjacent internal learning settin required	□ allow for areas of sun during cooler months □ provide cross ventilation □ reduce glare gs when □ pockets of uniform/stable climatic zone for key activity		
provide a clear listening environment that does background 'chatter'	areas not amplify planting pockets for climatic improvements and separation		
Access □ seamless access for all from adjoining space/s	Electrical power, AV and data outlets for performances 		
ICT u wireless coverage	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)		
Related information			
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles			
Technical specifications and standards			
Other guidelines			
Standards			

General landscape/ school perimeter

Functional unit	School perimeter	
Functional zone	School site	
Primary role and for Community and urb	unction an interface and learning opportunities.	
Secondary functio	ns	
 Conveying value 		
 Delineating school 	pol grounds	
Providing a gree	en belt for the neighbourhood	
	I requirement for the school perimeter	
 clear delineation 	n of where the school grounds start	
 permeable space 	es with transition zone	
 enhance interfac 	ce with environmental assets	
 opportunities for 	outdoor learning and nature play	
Operational factor	s to consider	
This zone should act as a friendly filter between the school community and the general public with design cues to alert users of appropriate access points and timeframes.		
This zone should provide a friendly interface with the wider community and encourage passive surveillance to and from school grounds.		
Consider active transport connections to and through this area. Key locations along this zone will likely experience peak flows at the start and finish of the school day. Consider trunk infrastructure location points.		
Opportunities The whole school site provides a 'landscape for learning' and learning opportunities for all areas of landscape should be considered. Learning opportunities include nature walks to learn about the biodiversity of the area, fitness trails, incorporation of cultural activities as well as structured and unstructured play. It should also provide opportunity to engage with surrounding assets be they natural or human made.		
Functional relation	iships	
Close proximity	Nearby	
 arrival zone/s 	 structure sporting zone 	
 unstructured spo 	orting zones	

Performance criteria for the school perimeter		
 Spatial layout and circulation provide a buffer zone between the school boundary and school buildings to assist in noise reduction consider appropriate transition zone Visual connectivity and wayfinding 		 Fitout □ design plantings that promote learning about local biodiversity (flora and fauna) □ incorporate elements that promote nature play □ integrate interpretive and educational opportunities to facilitate active and passive recreation and learning —
 where the perimeter is accessible it must be clearly visible from key school facilities consider colours, materials and finishes to clearly identify the school precinct and preferred access points where adjacent to streetscape or parklands consider 'borrowing' landscape elements to provide a strong visual link between the school and its surroundings distinctive wayfinding elements 		 fitness trails; nature walks; cultural walks. These can be incorporated into masterplanning for completion by school community overtime Microclimate this area should not feel exposed but an enhancement of adjacent microclimatic zones such as the streetscape. provide shade during warmer months provide planting pockets for climatic improvements
Acoustics ⊠ not applicable		□ strive for the reduction of heat island effect
 Access □ formalise preferred access points along the perimeter including design cues. □ ensure access points are DDA compliant and also suitable 		Electrical not applicable ICT
for users arriving by active aransport modes ☐ maintenance and emergency access locations		 Inot applicable Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards	Advanced trees Image: Planting Lawn Image: Play equipment Furniture Image: Image: Play equipment Pavements Image: Play equipment	
Other guidelines	 7 Senses Guidelines QFES requirements CPTED 	Local authority requirements concerning streetscape and boundary interfaces
Standards	□ AS1428.1	

Active play spaces and play equipment

The functional requirements for structured and unstructured play settings are integrated into the functional requirements for settings, the perimeter and school heart/centre.

Play equipment

Play, adventure and or outdoor fitness equipment, appropriate to user age, must be selected to promote accessibility and inclusiveness by providing multiple play options for all students, regardless of their individual circumstances.

For detail related to play equipment and indicative areas for play spaces refer to: *Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles* and *Technical Specifications*.

Productive garden

Space must be allocated in the masterplan for the development of a productive garden.

Wetlands

Where wetlands are intended to be used by a school as an education resource, the following principles are to inform the design:

- integrate educational expertise in master-planning, to ensure the provision of vegetation suitable for learning, such as seed-bearing trees that attract birdlife
- be part of the school facility landscape, pathways and development master plan
- have a water level not more than 1m below adjacent ground level
- provide all staff and students with dry, safe and convenient access to the water's edge in accordance with the general principles for inclusion
- provide space for 10–15 students and a staff member to gather on a dry-level landing or decked platform
- permit staff supervision of all areas
- be landscaped and planted with suitable long-lasting ground and water plant species
- be provided with life safety measures commensurate with a water hazard.

For further information regarding masterplanning and engineering requirements for wetlands refer to *Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles* and *Technical Specifications.*

Bike and mobility device parking — students, staff and community

Providing mobility device storage, bike racks, bike storage and bike path access supports and encourages sustainable and healthy commuting by students, staff and the community. Secure fenced and roofed storage is required for students and separately for staff. The detailed design, siting and security requirements for bicycle storage are described in the companion documents *Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles* and *Technical Specifications*.

Hard courts, sports fields and multi-purpose courts

For information on hard courts and sports fields refer to the companion documents *Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles* and *Technical Specifications*.

7.0 Generic functional brief — secondary school (Year 7–12)

7.1 Vision, purpose and functional and operational requirements for contemporary secondary schools

7.1.1 Vision and purpose

As stated in <u>Section 2.2</u>, the Queensland Department of Education's Strategic Plan 2020–2024 outlines the Department's vision for Queensland education through five strategic objectives:

- A great start for all children.
- Every student succeeding.
- Safe and fair workplaces and communities.
- Capable people delivering responsive services.
- Building Queensland communities.

Secondary school provides the platform from which students develop their career paths. Year 7–10 is the bridge between Prep to Year 6 and Years 11 and 12. A focus on age and learner appropriate curriculum and pedagogical practices support students' wellbeing and transitions. Years 11 and 12 provide the springboard to study or work beyond secondary school.

7.1.2 Factors shaping the functional requirements for secondary schools

As for primary schools, the functional requirements for secondary schools are shaped by the key education principles and curriculum requirements.

- Learners and Learning: Create contemporary indoor and outdoor learning environments that facilitate a learning and learner-centred approach through designing integrated purposeful and multipurpose learning settings and spaces that support and enhance a full range of learning and teaching activities.
- Access and inclusion: Design and fit-out indoor and outdoor spaces that enable all users school staff, students and visitors to the school to participate in all school experiences.
- **Diversity:** Design and fit-out indoor and outdoor facilities that reflect and celebrate the cultural makeup of the school community.
- **Wellbeing:** Design facilities that are aesthetically pleasing, welcoming and support the physical, emotional and social wellbeing of the students and staff.
- **Community:** Support a sense of community and belonging both within the school and the school within the wider community.

Functional requirements for contemporary learning and teaching

The traditional, industrial era secondary school design of 'single-cell' classrooms, accommodating up to 30 students, for general learning in English, Maths, and the Humanities with additional specialist laboratories for Science, Industrial Arts and the Arts are no longer adequate to implement contemporary learning and teaching, the changed requirements for the Australian curriculum and the flexible modes and pathways for learning in Year 11–12.

Learning and teaching

Contemporary pedagogy is characterised by an emphasis on personalisation, active investigation and inquiry, collaboration and growth towards self-management and self-direction within a supportive learning environment.

The teacher's role in the 21st century learning context is to mediate, skilfully, the multiple learning modes available in response to the learning needs and aspirations of the learner and the desired learning outcomes. This means moving between a repertoire of strategies that range from the traditional didactic mode of direct explicit instruction to facilitation of inquiry, collaboration, self-management, self-direction and problem solving. Depending on the context, group sizes can range from individual to small, large and very large groups. In contemporary pedagogy the teaching-centric, single cell models of industrial era schooling have given way to learners and learning- centred models of pedagogy that require ease of flow between a variety of learning and teaching modes and hence a variety of Learning Settings and spaces.

Teacher, peer and self-assessment of learning are characteristic of contemporary pedagogy. Teachers observe learners in authentic learning contexts and learner progress is increasingly monitored, tracked and communicated in real time through online tools.

The Learning Sciences⁴¹ have made it very clear that we learn with our whole person — integration of what we know, think, feel and experience leads to deep, lasting meaningful learning. The implication of this is that all learning areas are working towards greater involvement of the whole person in learning. Learning in English, the Humanities and Social Sciences (once perceived to be 'desk learning' with mainly teacher input of information) now regularly invokes role play, simulation, model building, real life projects, movie making and dialogue as learning and teaching strategies. Interdisciplinary projects are common where two or more learning areas or subjects are drawn upon to solve real world problems. Practical work, or active learning, is no longer the sole domain of Science, the Arts and Technologies. Whereas Mathematics learning used to mainly consist of doing exercises from a textbook and checking your answers at the back of the book, Mathematics is increasingly being taught through hands on activities and practical problem solving situations.

Supporting and enabling contemporary learning and teaching, providing for an increased focus on **collaboration for students and staff**, collaborative **problem solving, project based learning** (both within disciplines and for interdisciplinary approaches such as STEM), and diverse learning modes and pathways in the senior years requires integrated special purpose and multi-purpose spaces that students and teachers can flow between as different learning activites demand. See the implications of the Education Principles for facilities design in <u>Section 4.2.5, Table 1</u>.

Each school is required to collaboratively develop their own pedagogical framework⁴² with their community which describes the school values and beliefs about teaching and learning that respond to the local context and the levels of student achievement.

⁴¹ Sayer, R. Keith (Ed) (2014) The Cambridge Handbook of the Learning Sciences 2nd Edition, Cambridge University Press 0

⁴² P-12 curriculum, assessment and reporting framework, <u>https://education.qld.gov.au/curriculums/Documents/pedagogical-framework.pdf</u>

While each school's pedagogical framework will align with the key education principles outlined in this document, **planners and architects must consult with the school and develop an understanding of the school's pedagogical framework** so that the facilities support the school's approach to learning and teaching in the specific context of the school.

Digital technologies (DT)

Digital technologies are used seamlessly in learning and teaching to enable and enrich learning, to communicate, research and access information and for problem solving and creative expression. In addition to enhancing learning, engagement with digital technologies ensures that students develop the skills to participate and contribute to a technologically rich world.

Curriculum

In Year 7–10 the Queensland schools provide a curriculum based on the eight learning areas of the Australian curriculum. The Year 11–12 curriculum offers a wide range of learning experiences enabling individual students to develop pathways that prepare them for their chosen fields after school.

Addressing the requirements of the Australian curriculum for Year 7–10

The key components of the Australian Curriculum are outlined in <u>Table 3</u>. The Australian curriculum consists of eight learning areas, seven general capabilities and three cross-curriculum priorities.

The eight learning areas include:

- English
- Mathematics
- Science
- Humanities and Social Sciences
- Health and Physical Education
- Technologies
- The Arts
- Languages

Table 3. Overview of the Australian curriculum F/P-10*

Learning areas and subjects	Year levels	General capabilities important for life and work in the 21st century	Cross-curriculum priorities
The Arts • Dance • Drama • Media Arts • Music • Visual Arts	F/P-10	Integrated across all learning areas and all year levels: • Literacy • Numeracy • ICT capability • Critical and creative thinking • Personal and social capability	 Integrated across all learning areas and all year levels: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia Sustainability
English	F/P-10	Ethical understanding	,
Mathematics	F/P-10	Inter-culture understanding	
Health and Physical Education	F/P-10		
Humanities and Social Sciences (HASS) • HASS • History • Geography • Civics and Citizenship • Economics and Business	F/6–7 7–10		
Languages	F/P–10		
Science	F/P-10		
TechnologiesDesign and TechnologiesDigital Technologies	F/P-10		
Work studies (optional)	9–10	1	

*F/P = Foundation/Prep

Principles (Section 3) determine the learning facilities each secondary school requires for students in Year 7–10. In Year 7–10 students learn in all eight learning areas with individual choice of subjects increasing in Year 9–10. Student choices and areas of interest in addition to staff expertise will determine the specific curriculum offerings each year. All secondary schools need to be equipped to provide appropriate learning spaces and settings for all eight learning areas of the Australian curriculum and the subjects that make up those learning areas.

The Arts

Achievement standards are articulated in Dance, Drama, Media Arts, Music and Visual Arts. In Year 7–8 the Arts curriculum is offered as subjects. Learners are expected to be art makers and responders — makers of media art, makers of visual art and makers of dance, drama and music. The addition of media arts places specific demands on media facilities as students are required to use media technologies to create media artworks. In addition to facilities for visual arts, dance, drama and music facilities that support artmaking with digital media are required. Schools are not required to provide all five subjects every year, however, in order to be responsive to the needs and interests of their learners facilities need to be available for all five subjects. In Year 9–10 schools offer at least one Arts subject as an elective in at least one semester. The Queensland approach to implementing the Australian curriculum provides the opportunity for in-depth study of an Arts subjects from Year 7. This has implications for the quality of the facilities for the Arts.

To meet the Science achievement standards teachers are required to design learning experiences that integrate science understanding, science as a human endeavour and science inquiry skills. Such experiences can be thought of as requiring learning that involves 'head, heart and hand'. Facilities that support investigation and experimentation are required for all learners from Year 7–10. As a rule of thumb, ~50% of time devoted to learning in Science and Science-related endeavours such as STEM, is required to fulfil the requirements of the Science curriculum.

Technologies

Design and Technologies is taught as a combined subject or Digital Technologies and Design and Technologies are taught as separate subjects in Year 7–8 and in Year 9–10 they are offered as electives. For Design and Technologies, learners are provided with opportunities to create designed solutions in a number of technologies contexts: engineering principles and systems; food and fibre production and food specialisations; and materials and technologies specialisations. Students should have opportunities to experience designing and producing products, services and environments. In Technologies, Digital Technologies learners actively engage in developing skills in computational thinking and designing digital systems. Facilities that support learners working in collaborative groups to practically respond to a problem, issue or opportunity and design and engineer a product are required.

In addition to the Australian curriculum, the national STEM School Education Strategy, endorsed by Australian Education Ministers in 2015, has implications for facilities that support learning experiences designed to develop learners' capabilities in the area of Science, Technologies, Engineering and Mathematics. STEM learning experiences involve employing 'disciplinary thinking for interdisciplinary problem solving'. Learning experiences in STEM involve identifying and responding to a problem, an issue or an opportunity by:

- working as a collaborative team
- employing a problem solving approach
- engaging disciplinary thinking and understandings in at least two of the disciplines of Science, Technologies and Mathematics
- designing and engineering a solution or product.

The facilities required for Science and Technologies also support learning experiences in STEM which integrate two or more of the disciplines of Science, Technologies and Maths. For Science and Technologies curriculum areas, including the integration of these areas for STEM education, workshop settings which are more multi-functional than traditional science and industrial arts workshops, with ready access to a range of equipment, are required.

Addressing the requirements of the Years 11–12 curriculum

In the senior secondary years, Year 11–12, student cohorts are increasingly diverse and the Queensland Curriculum and Assessment Authority⁴³ acknowledges that schools need to provide multiple pathways as well as flexible access in terms of modes of learning, places of learning and time for learning. Such flexibility has to be supported by adaptable facilities that can respond to a school's needs in terms of:

- time of use
- numbers of students using facilities at any one time
- diverse modes of learning online, blended, face to face, learning in the community and workplace, and vocational education and training.

The Year 11–12 curriculum includes:

- General subjects from the eight learning areas of the Australian curriculum
- · Applied subjects
- · Short courses, and
- Vocational Education and Training (VET) in fields such as business studies, health services, mining services, manufacturing, agriculture, tourism and hospitality.

In addition to the facilities that address the requirements of the Year 7–10 curriculum, facilities for the senior years need to be designed to support personalised pathways and diverse learning modes.

7.1.3 Functional requirements to support community and wellbeing

Supporting a sense of belonging and community through organisational structures and physical design

There is evidence to suggest that students who experience a sense of belonging and social acceptance are more highly motivated, engaged in learning and with the school than those who experience less acceptance.^{44,45,46} In secondary schools, building a sense of community and belonging needs to be intentional. In contrast to primary schools in which students spend a large part of the day with the same group of students and the same teacher and the organisational structure supports community building and a sense of belonging, a typical secondary school organisational structure results in students being taught by many teachers — potentially up to 10 or more in one week and teachers potentially teaching up to 250 students in a week.

Secondary schools implement pastoral care/home groups (horizontal or vertical age groups, mentors, house structures, sub-schools and 'schools within schools') to aid in community building and achieving a sense of belonging. The range of different operational systems and organisational structures adopted depends on the school's vision and philosophy, the needs of the students and the size of the school. Typical secondary school structures include sub-schools and houses, also known as Schools Within Schools (SWIS).

⁴³ QCAA Flexibility in senior secondary schooling, https://www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/downloads/senior/report_flexibility_snr_schooling.pdf

⁴⁴ Mellor D, Stokes M, Firth L, Hayashi Y, Cummins R (2008) Need for belonging, relationship satisfaction, loneliness, and life satisfaction. Personality and Individual Differences 45(3): 213-218.

⁴⁵ Baumeister RF, Leary MR (1995) *The need to belong: desire for interpersonal attachments as a fundamental human motivation.* Psychological Bulletin 117(3): 497-529.

⁴⁶ Osterman KF (2000) Students' need for belonging in the school community. Review of Educational Research 70(3): 323-367.

Sub-schools can be organised in different groupings of year levels, for example:

- Year 7-8 sub-school
- Year 9–10 sub-school
- Year 11–12 sub-school

or

- Year 7–9 sub-school
- Year 10–12 sub-school

Generally, a team of teachers will be attached to a sub-school as the pastoral care/mentor teachers and spend a large proportion of their teaching allocation with students who belong to the sub-school.

Houses, or SWIS, include students from Year 7–12 and a team of teachers who belong to a house many of whom predominantly teach Year 7–9 students in the house with a smaller allocation of time to students in Year 10–12 whose courses involve students across all houses.

It is crucial that the physical design and layout of secondary schools has community building in mind but can be adapted to suit either sub-school or schools within schools arrangements. The design must enable the school to determine the particular organisational arrangement that best addresses the needs for their students and their context.

Supporting student and staff wellbeing

Schools play a critical role in supporting the mental health and wellbeing of all Queensland state school students. The department's Student learning and wellbeing framework⁴⁷ and assists schools to implement a whole school approach to supporting students' wellbeing and mental health across the continuum — from universal promotion and prevention approaches to targeted responses to students' mental health concerns.

Student services

A Student services and wellbeing centre provides the physical facilities to support school wellbeing leader/s, Counsellor/s and Psychologist/s and allied support staff (school nurse, youth worker).

7.1.4 Operational requirements

Nature and times of use of the facilities

The timetabled hours for secondary schools are typically 9:00 am to 3:30 pm with students arriving at school from 8:30 am onwards, but this varies according to local circumstances and individual school arrangements. Some secondary schools have flexible arrangements for students involved in vocational education and training and school-based apprenticeships. As modes of learning become more diverse, especially in senior secondary years, school operating hours become more flexible.

The schools operate on a four-term year of 10 weeks each. The summer holidays are from late December through to late January with three 2-week breaks during the year in April, June/July and in September/October.

⁴⁷ QLD Department of Education, Student Learning and Wellbeing Framework, https://education.qld.gov.au/student/Documents/student-learning-wellbeing-framework.pdf

Community use of school facilities

In addition, school use of the facilities will routinely extend beyond the hours specified above, including during holiday periods, for activities such as before and after school care, holiday programs, staff work/preparation, music tuition, student sporting matches and club activities, student and community sports groups, parent interviews and counselling, staff meetings and School Council and Parents and Citizens Association meetings.

7.2 Functional zones for a secondary school

Secondary school functional zones and functional units consist of indoor and outdoor areas to support the range of different functions required for a secondary school to operate.

7.2.1 Essential functional zones

Some functional zones are localised (e.g. multi-purpose hall/gym) while others are distributed (e.g., janitorial). The essential functional zones for a Secondary School are:

- Leadership, Administration, Staff Centre and Student Services
- Resource Centre
- Learning Communities contemporary indoor and outdoor learning environments composed of integrated purposeful and multi-purpose learning settings and spaces that support and enhance a full range of learning, teaching activities for general learning and provide a physical setting for home groups of learners.
 - Teacher workspaces are integrated into the Learning Community buildings with some of this functionality located within specialist spaces
 - Student lockers are distributed throughout the Learning Communities and located in close proximity to home group spaces
- Specialist facilities for:
 - Science
 - The Arts (Performing Arts, Dance, Drama, Music, Visual Art and Media Art)
 - Technologies Engineering systems, Food, Fibre, Materials, Digital; fit out of workshops and kitchen to support VET courses run by the school
 - Health and Physical Education
- · Canteen and social gathering areas for students
- Outdoor Areas for:
 - Learning (integrated with and designed to extend internal learning settings)
 - Gathering and community building spaces (covered and uncovered)
 - Performance
 - Sports (oval, hard courts, handball courts)
 - Recreation (active and passive)
 - Kitchen/productive garden
 - Parking access and parking for: bikes, cars, buses and mobility devices
 - Circulation
- Amenities
- Janitorial

Functional Zones can serve a variety of users:

- whole school use (e.g., multi-purpose hall, resource centre, school centre/school heart)
- largely used by a particular group of learners or staff (e.g. Learning Communities, Staff Centre Administration and School Leadership)
- shared use facilities for use by the community (e.g., multi-purpose hall, resource centre, meeting rooms, Out of School Hours Care and activities (OOSH)).

Functional Zones can serve a variety of purposes:

- a multi-purpose hall/gym can be used for Physical Education, whole school gatherings, performances, exhibitions, community sports groups, examinations
- in addition to students' and staff learning and research, the Resource Centre can be used for extended learning events like an expo or whole school enquiry project, for staff meetings, student meetings, community meetings and presentations to parents.

The layout and relationships between Functional Zones must be determined in accord with the *Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles* and address the Education Facilities Design Principles.

- Learners and Learning: Create contemporary indoor and outdoor learning environments that facilitate a learning and learner-centred approach through designing integrated purposeful and multipurpose learning settings and spaces that support and enhance a full range of learning and teaching activities.
- Access and inclusion: Design and fit out indoor and outdoor spaces that enable all users school staff, students and visitors to the school to participate in all school experiences.
- Diversity: Design and fit out indoor and outdoor facilities that reflect and celebrate the cultural makeup of the school community.
- **Wellbeing:** Design facilities that are aesthetically pleasing, welcoming and support the physical, emotional and social wellbeing of the students and staff.
- **Community:** Support a sense of community and belonging both within the school and the school within the wider community.

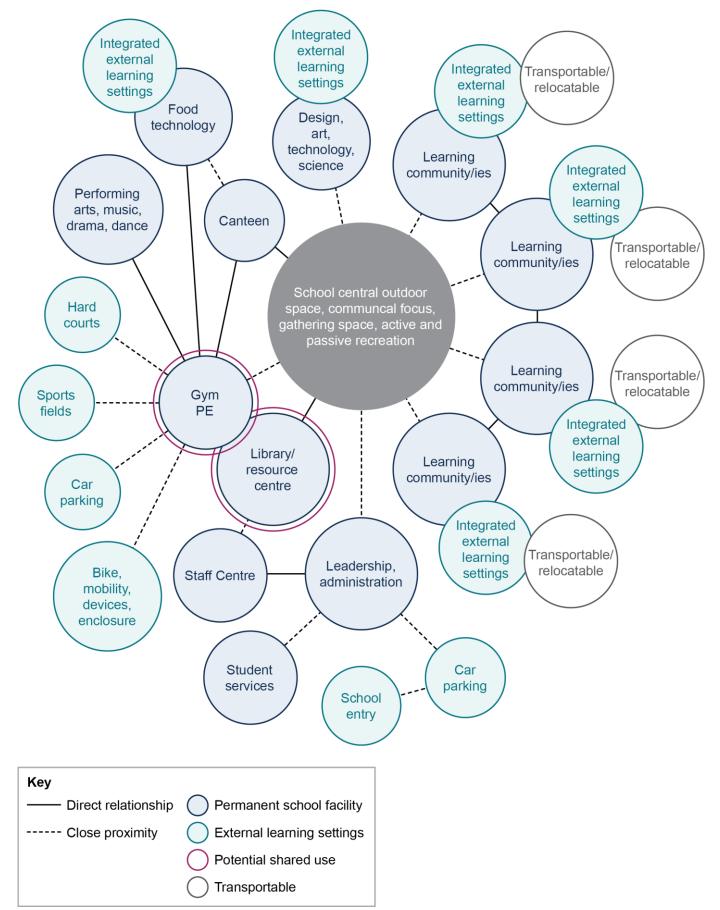
<u>Section 4.2.5, Table 1</u> must be referred to for elaboration of the implications of these principles for facilities design and referenced when explaining design features.

7.2.2 Desired spatial relationships between each major functional zone

<u>Figure 4</u> gives an indication of desirable relationships and adjacencies between the Functional Zones for a Secondary School to give effect to the Education Facilities Design Principles.

It is essential that the layout of the site, during the masterplanning process, addresses the preferred Functional Relationships shown in <u>Figure 4</u>. Given the unique nature of each school site, it is possible that desired relationships might at times compete. When this occurs, designers are required to consider all options and present the positives and negatives of each option.





7.3 Detailed functional requirements for a secondary school

7.3.1 Leadership, administration, staff centre and student services

Overview

The Leadership, Administration, Staff Centre and Student Services zone acts as the central focal point for the public as well as student and parent reception, leadership, management, administration and communication. It serves the needs of the entire school. The Functional Units that make up this zone should generally be provided within one building. The location of these spaces may be varied when an alternative design is considered to provide a superior solution. The alternative design must be supported by a rationale illustrate that there is no loss in functionality or amenity. It might be desirable in large schools, for example, to provide leadership areas in Learning Communities to distribute the leadership presence through the school.

Functional zone	Leadership, administrator and student services		
Location	Main school entry point: a component of a community precinct or a community access zone		
Functional units	Reception and general office: corporate services, resource store, mail and communications area		
	Foyer and waiting areas for students and visitors		
	Leadership area — principal and assistant principals		
	Business services office		
	Conference room		
	Student services centre		
	Visiting specialists office/s: counsellor/psychologist, school nurse, specialist support staff		
	Casualty/sick bay/first aid and DA compliant accessible student toilet.		
	Multipurpose interview room		
	Secure store.		
	Staff centre/lounge, outdoor courtyard		
	Staff retreat room		
	Staff resource and utilities area		
	Data and communications		
	Amenities: accessible/visitor's toilet, staff toilets/shower/change room,		
	Janitorial: cleaner's store and HWS		
Leadership staff	Principal and leadership team (including student wellbeing coordinator)		
Support staff	Counsellor/psychologist, visiting regional specialist support staff		
Administration	General office staff		
staff	Business manager		

Operational factors to consider

The Leadership, Administration, Staff Centre and Student Services can be intensely busy at specific peak times — just before school starts, at breaks and from just before to shortly after the school's finishing time. Way finding and ease of flow of people in and out of this functional area and within the area is an important factor to consider. Narrow corridors are to be avoided.

Functional unit	Foyer, reception and general office	
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre, student services	
Location	School entry point: a component of a community precinct or a community access zone	
Primary role and function		

The combined Foyer and Reception area is the first point of contact for parents and visitors and sets the tone for the atmosphere and identity of the school. The reception/foyer area 'presents' the school to parents and visitors. The General Office is the administrative hub for the school. It supports a range of administrative functions including, filing, printing, compiling, recording and computing.

Secondary functions

- display of student creations, school information, school events, school values and vision, awards and trophies, memorabilia and historical artefacts
- · waiting area for students
- a waiting area for parents, visitors and tradespersons
- registration and admission of school visitors and tradespersons, and
- receiving deliveries.

General functional requirements for reception

- be located at the main entrance and be visible from the entrance doors
- be accessible to the general public without adversely affecting the security of the school
- · include a foyer area that provides waiting space for students and visitors
- · provide a gallery/display of school information and showcase student learning and achievements
- open directly to the entrance foyer/waiting while still providing clear, secure access to the internal circulation network.

General functional requirements for the general office

- · be located near the principal's work area but not necessarily directly accessed from it
- provide work areas and storage areas that support filing, printing, preparing and compiling information, recording and storing
- enable administrative staff to work as a team around work areas and individually at workstations which afford some privacy from visitors and students.

Operational factors to consider

At peak times, the staff in the general office can be extremely busy responding to a range of school operational and administration functions and coordinating processes such as collection of money, processing student absences, whole school communication, information distribution and possibly a school uniform outlet. The safety and security of staff at Reception is an important consideration while maintaining an open, welcoming feel.

The service counter must be designed to be COVID safe with transparent infection control screens able to be simply installed.

Performance criteria for foyer, reception and general office	
Spatial layout and circulation	Fitout
$\hfill\square$ enable ease of circulation around general work areas and	seating for visitors in waiting area
 workstations provide sufficient space at workstations for reference material/documents, writing and computing occurring 	service counter that provides sufficient space for staff to attend to two or more tasks, and without obstructing circulation
 side-by-side ensure circulation through the area is not impeded by those waiting mindful that at peak times the area can be very busy with students and visitors 	include bench space on the visitor side of the reception counter for a digital interface/ tablet device for visitor sign-in/sign-out, flat surface for form completion in waiting area
Visual connectivity and wayfinding	 waiting area to accommodate up to 6–8 people (standing, seated and with prams or using mobility aids)
reception staff readily visible from school access area and school main entry and vice versa	seating in separate student waiting area
□ abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight	workstations for the number of administration staff — consider a mix of standing and desk height
provide clear wayfinding for the Amenities and school areas beyond reception	□ deep bench or table area area for collating, compiling
□ afford some privacy for General Office staff from visitors	□ open shelf storage — under bench and overhead
and students	closed full height storage including some lockable storage
Acoustics ensure reception staff voices clearly audible at the access side of the counter and vice versa 	height adjustable, swivel office chairs for each General Office staff member plus additional seating and table for collaborative working meetings with other staff members
ensure telephone and staff to staff conversations within general office are not intelligible in adjacent areas	display boards, display cabinet in foyer/waiting area display boards in General Office
Access	□ whiteboard or writeable surface for group planning
□ seamless access for all from adjoining internal spaces	wall clocks distributed such that all spaces have visual access to the time
seamless access for all through the main entry to the reception desk	Microclimate
clearly identifiable reception counters of appropriate height for parents/visitors, students and wheelchair access (refer Technical Specification)	refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort
	□ reduce glare
ICT	Electrical
AV screen in foyer/waiting area to display school information, students display	provide distributed power/data outlets to each individual and team workspace
data point for electronic sign-in of parents and visitors data point for point-of-sale card reader	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
□ distributed power and data to service works stations	□ secure service counter including lockable cash drawer
wireless access throughout foyer and reception to allow for changing layouts and flexibility	□ transparent infection control screens to be fitted to
phone data point in general office	reception area
Related information	1
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles	
Technical specifications and standards	
Other guidelines	
Standards	

Functional unit	Leadership area	
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre, student services	
Location	In close proximity to general office, business manager's office and staff centre	

Primary role and function

The leadership area provides a central leadership zone that feels connected to, not remote from, the learning areas of the school while being closely connected to the administration area and staff centre for efficiency of communication and access.

Secondary functions

The leadership area includes work areas for the principal, assistant principal/s and school leaders. The leadership area has a range of functions:

- individual work
- meetings with staff, students, parents (including meetings of a highly confidential nature) and visitors
- meetings with other leaders and the leadership team
- planning and developing professional learning activities
- · developing and documenting school policies and practices, and
- · administrative activities including school organisation and planning, the writing of reports and other documentation

General functional requirements for leadership area

Support for these functions can be provided in a number of ways using a combination of discrete and open settings. Functionally, this requires a combination of open and closed spaces that can be used as individual work areas, collaborative work areas, plus small and medium sized private meeting rooms.

Schools have a range of approaches to the use of the Leadership Area depending on their leadership philosophies and models. Three different operational styles can be adopted by different schools:

- A highly collaborative leadership model with a shared workspace with direct access to two meeting rooms of different sizes that can be used for private meetings and/or collaborative planning.
- A separate principal's office with adjacent office space for two assistant principal/s and access to a smaller meeting room.
- Separate offices for all members of the executive leadership team with meetings held in available meeting rooms in the building.

To give effect to the overarching principle of responsiveness, a design solution is required that enables the leadership team from each school to readily arrange their use of the leadership area to suit their philosophy. Providing one large space and adjoining smaller spaces can accommodate each of the operational styles described above.

Operational factors to consider

While needing to be central and accessible to school staff and students, the layout of the leadership area requires a level of security and seclusion from visitors, with all external visitors being required to first report to the reception and general office. **Note:** The final detailing and fit out of the leadership area must be completed in collaboration with the inaugural principal.

Performance criteria for leadersh	ip area	
Spatial layout and circulation		Fitout
enable ease of movement betw collaboration areas, meeting sp manager's office, the general of	aces, the business	desks and workstations (consider a mix of standing and desk height or adjustable height) for the number of leaders and to suit the design
avoid a 'rabbit warren' effect		open shelf storage — under bench and overhead
Visual connectivity and wayfinding a degree of visibility into the leadership work area/s from		closed full height storage including some lockable storage
the general office while maintair privacy and security		 secure storage for personal effects height adjustable, swivel office chairs for each leader
a degree of visual connection be area and student activity whether school centre/school heart		additional seating and table for collaborative working meetings of the leadership team and leaders with other staff members
 □ abundant natural light, control o □ ensure privacy for leaders from 		Iounge chairs and coffee table for meetings that are conversational in nature
Acoustics		display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surface appropriate to the function of each space
 require acoustic privacy (see Technical Specifications) collaborative spaces require the capability to contain distracting sound into/out of the space while maintaining ease of flow between spaces (see Technical Specifications) 		 whiteboard or writeable surface for group planning wall clock
Access		Microclimate
□ seamless access for all from ad	ljoining internal space/s	□ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related
student access from internal circulation space		to thermal comfort
provide a lockable entry/exit to the leadership area that does not require access through the public reception area		□ reduce glare
ІСТ		Electrical
 wireless connectivity throughout collaborative spaces equipped for virtual conferencing — screen size, microphone, speakers and camera appropriate to the size of the spaces (see Technical Specifications) 		provide power outlets to activate the spaces and support the intended functionality of the settings within the leadership area
		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
☐ phone data point		L consider security of leadership stall
Related information		•
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		

Functional unit	Business services office		
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre, student services		
Location	Close to (and easily accessible from) the principal's office and the general office		
managing the admin will be used for small	es office is for use by the school's business istration staff, human resources functions a Il group meetings between the business ma	manager. The business manager's work includes leading and nd financial management and administration. At times, the office nager and the principal or other leadership staff, staff and/or ness tasks requiring uninterrupted concentration.	
The business service • be accessible to • support both sma • be located close		ption	
readily accessibil	e from the leadership area		
Operational factors The business service conversations and for	es office needs to be accessible but also ha	ve the potential to be made private for confidential	
Performance criter	ia for the business services offices		
	circulation movement between different work areas access to all shelving and storage	Fitout desks or workstations adjustable height — sitting or standing	
 Visual connectivity and wayfinding □ a degree of visibility into and out of the office from outside while maintaining the capacity for privacy and security □ abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight 		 workstation designed to enable two people to work side by side on the same screen or documents and ample space for paperwork beside a laptop or desktop computer a small meeting setting to seat 2–3 people comfortably around a coffee table or equivalent secure storage of files — lockable filing cabinets lockable storage cupboard open shelving to hold folders vertically 	
Acoustics acoustic privacy when windows and doors are closed 			
Access		□ height adjustable, swivel office chair	
 level access for all from adjoining internal space/s accessible to external visitors only after signing in at reception 		 display areas — noticeboard for posters, information resources whiteboard and/or a writeable surface 	
		wall clock	
ICT wireless connectivity power/data service workstation/desk phone data point		 Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort reduce glare 	
Electrical data/power outlets at workstation		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
Related information	n	J	
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prin			
Technical specifica standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Other guidennes			

Functional unit	Conference/meeting room		
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre, student services		
Location	In close proximity to the foyer/reception, general office, business manager's office and staff centre		
Primary role and f	unction		
The conference/me	eting room is a large multi-purpose meeting room that will be used by:		
 the school staff 	and students		
 the School Cour 	ncil, P&C and parent groups		
• other members	of the community for shared community use		
 by school staff a 	nd visitors for meetings and professional learning, and		
 virtual conference 	sing		
General functional	requirements for the conference/meeting room		
The location, layout	and fit out of the conference/meeting room is required to:		
 be located near 	the main entry and Reception		
 accommodate 1 	5–20 people meeting as one group		
 be adaptable as 	required for the functions listed above		
• be proximate to	 be proximate to a space that is equipped to serve refreshments and food that has been pre-prepared 		
Operational factor	s to consider		
Given that the confe	erence/meeting room will be used by:		
 parents and con 	 parents and community members, it is important that it be readily accessible from the front entry to the school 		
	ncil/P&C and the community out of school hours, it is important that access can be gained to the ting room without the need to enter the main secured area of the school.		

Performance criteria for conference/meeting room	
 Spatial layout and circulation sufficient space to enable ready circulation to any position around the meeting table with the majority of people already seated a wide (as opposed to long and narrow) rectangular room and either oval or wide rectangular table fit out is preferable to enhance communication and face to face visibility for each person participating Visual connectivity and wayfinding a degree of visibility into the conference/meeting room from outside while maintaining the capacity for privacy and security abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight Acoustics generally able to contain distracting sound into/out of the space capable of acoustic isolation when required (see Technical 	 Fitout an oval or round-end wide rectangular meeting table to seat up to 15 people height adjustable, swivel office chairs for each meeting participant display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surface whiteboard or writeable surface for group planning kitchenette that can be closed off from the space a beverage point with a bench top, sink, boiling and chilled water, upright fridge and microwave oven storage for hospitality items — plates utensils, glasses cups. wall clock secure storage for all AV and other equipment that could be required in the room to serve its different functions
Specifications) Access seamless access for all from adjoining internal space/s student access from internal circulation space provide a lockable entry/exit to the leadership area that does not require access through the public reception area	 Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort □ reduce glare
 ICT wireless connectivity throughout power/data to service AV and VC equipment — consider outlets on the longer and short walls to provide maximum versatility equipped for multi-media presentations — interactive AV display screen appropriate to depth of the viewing area and legible from all positions in the room equipped for virtual conferencing — screen size, microphone, speakers and camera appropriate to the size of the space (see Technical Specifications) phone data point 	Electrical provide power outlets to kitchenette, AV and VC equipment distribute power outlets around the room or centrally to the conference table for mobile device charging Security (refer to Technical Specifications) Out of School Hours access to the conference/meeting room without compromising the security of the main area of the school.
Related information Masterplanning, architectural	
and landscape principles Technical specifications and	
standards Other guidelines	
Standards	

Functional unit	Multi-purpose interview room		
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre, student services		
Location	Readily accessible from the General Office and the school entry preferably being able to be accessed by visitors without entering the secure area of the school		
	nterview room can serve as a general meetir	ng space for teaching teams, a space for leaders to work with rents and students and a space off the foyer to meet visiting	
	requirements for the multi-purpose inter	view room	
• •	nterview room is required to:		
	but not directly connected to the general off	ICE	
	ng, inclusive but private feel nction as a meeting space, an interview spac	e accommodating up to six people	
·			
		ce needs to be equipped to be readily adapted from a	
Performance criter	ia for the multi-purpose interview room		
Spatial layout and	circulation	Fitout	
sufficient space to rearrange the furniture to suit the various functions a work meeting table setting or a small, relaxed meeting setting		 adaptable fit out is required so that a small meeting setting to seat five people comfortably around a coffee table, or equivalent, can readily be rearranged to provide a collaborative worktable for up to 6 people 	
Visual connectivity	r and wayfinding bility into and out of the room from outside	□ display areas — noticeboard for posters, information	
	ng the capacity for privacy and security	resources ☐ whiteboard and/or a writeable surface	
abundant natura	al light, control of glare and direct sunlight		
□ controllable lighting		□ wall clock or line of sight vision to clock in adjacent area	
Acoustics		Microclimate	
	on to ensure privacy and confidentiality	refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to the second sec	
(see Technical	Specifications)	to thermal comfort	
		□ reduce glare	
Access		Electrical	
	ss for all from adjoining internal space/s	□ distributed power outlets	
□ discrete studen	t access from internal circulation space		
ICT		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
wireless connect	ctivity throughout	□ duress alarm	
phone data poir	nt		
Related informatio	n		
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prir			
Technical specification standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			

Functional unit	it Student Services — wellbeing coordinator's office, visiting specialists' offices	
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre, student services	
Location	In close proximity to student waiting area, near but not directly connected to the general office	
Primary role and function		
The student services area, including the school's wellbeing coordinator, counsellor/psychologist and visiting specialist offices are private spaces for meeting with students, carrying out administrative tasks such as write up reports and store files and resources. Up to five people could be meeting for private discussions. Offices will be used for confidential meetings and for counselling students or staff. The atmosphere of the adjacent waiting area and room is required to be welcoming and inviting, not threatening.		

General functional requirements for the student services area

The offices are required to:

- have a welcoming, inclusive but private feel
- accommodate up to five people (adults and children) seated comfortably
- provide secure storage

Operational factors to consider

Students and staff generally need a degree of privacy when meeting with a visiting specialist. The waiting area and entrance to the room should be relatively private, while still being discretely observable from the general office.

Performance criteria for the stu	ident services area	
 Performance criteria for the student services area Spatial layout and circulation waiting area slightly removed from entry sufficient space between the work desk and small meeting setting for flow between the areas provide personal space for five individuals without either overcrowding or creating an 'empty' feel Visual connectivity and wayfinding a degree of visibility into and out of the office from outside while maintaining the capacity for privacy and security abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight controllable lighting 		 Fitout desk or individual workstation storage appropriate to the number of users — secure storage of files, books, resources height adjustable, swivel office chair a small meeting setting to seat five people comfortably around a coffee table or equivalent display areas — noticeboard for posters, information resources whiteboard and/or a writeable surface seating in the waiting area stand to hold books, magazines, activities for students, parents and/or staff waiting wall clock
 acoustic isolation to ensure privacy and confidentiality (see Technical Specifications) ICT wireless connectivity throughout power/data for desktop mobile and fixed devices equipped for multi-media presentations — interactive AV display screen appropriate to depth of the viewing area and legible from all positions in the room equipped for virtual conferencing — screen size, microphone, speakers and camera appropriate to the size of the space (see Technical Specifications) phone data point 		Access Seamless access for all from adjoining internal space/s discrete student access from internal circulation space Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort reduce glare
		Electrical distribute power outlets to workstation and AV equipment Security (refer to Technical Specifications) duress alarm
Related information		·
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		
Standards		

Functional unit	Ciale have		
Functional unit	Sick bay		
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre, student services		
Location Proximal to and readily supervised from the general office			
Primary role and fu The sick bay serves	nction as a base for administering first aid and as a	a rest room for sick students.	
	requirement for the sick bay udents and adult attending to students - sch	ool nurse, visiting nurse, office staff member	
	 provide a degree of privacy for individuals visiting casualty 		
	ties to address the needs of a range of phys	-	
 direct access to a 	a toilet and change room/shower that is 'all a	access'.	
	ended to by a nurse or staff member, studen	ts can be alone in casualty. At those times office staff must to prevent unauthorised access by students	
Performance criteri	a for the sick bay		
Spatial layout and c	circulation	Fitout	
to sick students	access to all areas of the sick bay to attend r manoeuvring a wheelchair	height adjustable bed/s (hospital bed or equivalent) — number of beds to suit long term student enrolment numbers	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		comfortable seating for students	
Controllable natu		fully fitted large (100 people plus) first aid cabinet and kit — wall hung, lockable	
direct line of sight provision from the general office while enabling privacy via a blind or door.		bench top with inset stainless-steel single bowl sink and drainer, hot and cold mains water, lever tap, cupboards under	
Acoustics	tained	waterproof splash back over bench top, matching length overhead cupboards	
Access		Iockable under bench lockable bar fridge with small integral freezer	
□ access from eme	ergency parking bay capable of	□ soap and paper towel dispensers	
manoeuvring a r	nobile bed/stretcher	medical wastes and sharps containers	
ICT		entry door not lockable	
□ wireless connect	tivity	□ display board and white board	
□ power/data point	ts to service equipment	durable, water and stain resistant flooring (see Technical Specifications)	
Electrical		□ wall clock	
	ed power outlets to support all equipment		
Microclimate		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
□ ensure thermal o	comfort — individual climate control	□ lockable storage area and first aid cabinet	
Related information	1		
Masterplanning, ard and landscape prin			
Technical specifica standards	tions and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Multi-purpose interview room		
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre, student services		
Location	Readily accessible from the general office and the school entry preferably being able to be accessed by visitors without entering the secure area of the school		
	nterview room can serve as a general meetir	ng space for teaching teams, a space for leaders to work with rents and students and a space off the foyer to meet visiting	
The multi-purpose irbe located near,have a welcomir	requirements for the multi-purpose inter interview room is required to: but not directly connected to the general off ng, inclusive but private feel	ice	
be adaptable fur	nction as a meeting space, an interview space	e accommodating up to 6 people	
		ce needs to be equipped to be readily adapted from a	
Performance criter	ia for the multi-purpose interview room		
 Spatial layout and circulation □ sufficient space to rearrange the furniture to suit the various functions a work meeting table setting or a small, relaxed meeting setting 		Fitout □ adaptable fit out is required so that a small meeting setting to seat five people comfortably around a coffee table, or equivalent, can readily be rearranged to provide a collaborative worktable for up to 6 people	
 Visual connectivity and wayfinding a degree of visibility into and out of the room from outside while maintaining the capacity for privacy and security abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight controllable lighting 		 display areas — noticeboard for posters, information resources whiteboard and/or a writeable surface wall clock or line of sight vision to clock in adjacent area 	
Acoustics acoustic isolation to ensure privacy and confidentiality (see Technical Specifications) 		 Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort □ reduce glare 	
	es for all from adjoining internal space/s access from internal circulation space	Electrical distributed power outlets	
ICT wireless connectivity throughout phone data point		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
Related informatio	n		
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prir			
Technical specifica standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			

Functional unit	Secure store		
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre, student services		
Location	Readily accessible from the general office		
Primary role and fur The secure store is for records.		archival storage purposes, ir	ncluding the storage of confidential material such as student
The secure store is re	equired to:	or the business services of the business services of the business services of the business services of the business of the bus	
Operational factors The secure store is or anyone other than off	nly accessible t		ders. It cannot house any function that requires access by
Performance criteria	a for the secur	e store	
Spatial layout and circulation □ ensure ease of access to all shelving and storage		lving and storage	Fitout
 Visual connectivity and wayfinding zero visibility into the room items in storage cabinets, compactus, shelves must be clearly visible lighting to all areas of the store 		-	 filing cabinets adjustable shelving compactus (lockable) safe (see Technical Specifications)
Acoustics			 Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort □ reduce glare
Access on the level to facilitate trolley entry and to provide ready access for all		ntry and to provide ready	Electrical power outlets
ICT vireless connectivity data points			Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
Related information			
Masterplanning, arc and landscape princ			
Technical specificat standards	ions and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Staff centre — staff lounge	
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre, student services	
Location	Close to the leadership area	

Primary role and function

The staff lounge provides a central relaxation and social gathering space for all school staff and and plays an important function in building a whole-school culture.

It is intended to be used at recess and lunch break times, before and after school and as a retreat space for relaxation. It can also be used for planning meetings during the school day.

and the adjoining adaptable space is intended to be used as a professional learning centre when not required as an extension of the staff lounge at peak enrolment.

General functional requirements for the staff lounge

- · a welcoming relaxing environment
- access to a shaded external courtyard
- provide kitchen facilities sufficient to serve the staff numbers at peak times, including casual staff

Opportunities

The standard size of staff lounges to suite long term enrolment numbers do not provide the area required for whole staff use during peak enrolment periods. There is an opportunity to provide an adaptable space, connected to the staff lounge by an operable wall, that can serve as a professional learning centre at long term enrolment figures or as a larger staff lounge space at peak enrolment.

Operational factors to consider

With the move to integrate staff work areas into the learning communities and the sharing of school information via email, there has been a tendency for teachers to spend most of their time in the learning communities. This can lead to a reduction in a whole-school culture and an unintentional division between administration and teaching staff. Many schools develop 'soft systems' such as special morning teas, and special events days to provide a reason for teachers to go to the staff lounge. In addition to these 'soft systems' it is important to consider functionalities that could be integrated with the staff lounge to give teachers a reason to visit the area on a regular basis — for example a professional learning centre that houses resources, large displays of the school's strategic plan, student data etc.

Note: For the detailed functional requirements for the outdoor courtyard refer to Section 7.3.8

Performance criteria for staff lounge				
Spatial layout and circulation		Fitout		
□ sufficient space to enable ready circulation around the		Kitchen		
beverage, food drink area	,	□ small settings of comfortable lounge chairs/coffee tables		
a wide rectangular room is preferable to a long thin room to enhance community building		seating to accommodate long term enrolment staff numbers		
□ directly connected to externa	l, private staff courtyard	variety of bench areas such as standing height benches with stools, large kitchen bench		
 Visual connectivity and wayfind □ minimal visibility into adjacen for privacy □ visual connection to an outside 	t circulation space to provide de courtyard, private	number of refrigerators (consistent with long term enrolment staff numbers) for storage of staff lunches and snacks, milk and beverages, food platters for staff functions		
landscaped area or feature vi		microwaves placed at bench top level		
□ abundant natural light, contro	l of glare and direct sunlight	an upright stove or wall oven, cooktop and range hood, dishwashing machine/s		
Acoustics		□ space against a wall in the staff lounge for separate		
 capacity to mute sounds ema acoustic quality permits multi 	-	refrigerated beverage and snack vending machines (school choice to install)		
effectively		□ adequate bench space and storage space for supplies,		
Access		and all necessary kitchenware		
access for all from adjoining i spaces including the external		boiling and chilled water dispenser/s to accommodate long term enrolment staff numbers		
adjustable height area of the needs of those in wheelchairs		separate one bowl/two drainers stainless steel sink/s to suit long term enrolment number of staff		
ICT		General area		
 wireless connectivity space equipped for virtual co 	nforoncing coroon size	Iarge noticeboards for display of school planning calendar, professional learning items, school development displays		
microphone, speakers and ca of the spaces (see Technical	amera appropriate to the size	 whiteboard functionality — fixed whiteboard or writeable wall for group planning 		
□ phone data point		 rack of named pigeonholes (larger than A4 width) for delivery of mail and messages to staff — sufficient numbers to provide for peak enrolment 		
Microclimate				
□ refer to Technical Specification	ons for requirements related	Iockers for visiting and relief staff		
to thermal comfort		□ wall clock		
□ reduce glare				
Electrical		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)		
provide distributed power outlets to support kitchen equipment and to provide charging outlets at seated areas		□ consider security of staff belongings		
Related information				
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles				
Technical specifications and standards				
Other guidelines				
Standards				

Functional unit	Staff retreat room		
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre, student services		
Location	Adjacent to (and readily accessible from) the staff centre/lounge		
		ed for a variety of purposes (e.g., caring for and feeding babies,	
	requirement for the staff retreat room private space to serve the above function		
		ng on the needs of their staff. Therefore, the space needs to be	
Performance criter	ia for the staff retreat room		
Visual connectivity U viewing panel fr Signage indicati C controllable ligh	or all or manoeuvring a wheelchair	Fitout □ comfortable furniture for sitting and/or reclining □ additional seating/coffee table □ small first aid cabinet □ facilities for handwashing and drying □ medical waste and sharps container □ benchtop suitable for nappy change □ under bench bar fridge	
Acoustics acoustically treated to create a calm, quiet space		carpet with small are of waterproof floor covering near sink	
Access on the level to fa access for all	acilitate trolley entry and to provide ready	 Microclimate p refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort p reduce glare 	
ICT	tivity	Electrical	
□ data points		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
Related informatio	n		
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prir			
Technical specifica standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Staff amenities		
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre, student services		
Location	Proximal to the staff lounge		
Primary role and fu Staff amenities.	nction		
General functional	requirement for the staff amenities		
 provide amenities 	s for staff including shower/s and change ar	eas to suit long term enrolment staff numbers	
 readily accessible 	e form the staff lounge		
 integrated area 			
 located on an ext 	ternal wall with natural ventilation if possible	9	
lunch, the female sta generous circulation Consideration should toilets included in ea Locating the staff sho	o male staff in Queensland secondary scho- off toilets are in high demand. Consideration space within and around the toilet area to p d also be given to distributing staff toilets are ch learning community.	ols is approximately 1:6 ⁴⁸ . At peak times, such as recess and should be given to providing individual unisex toilets and prevent congestion and queues. ound the learning communities and/or staff use of all access and staff centre ensures a central location and provides a	
Performance criter	a for the staff amenities		
Spatial layout and o	circulation	Fitout	
D provide generou	s circulation space in the vicinity of toilets	□ ventilation to external air	
and shower/cha	-	mechanical ventilation	
ensure space for manoeuvring a wheelchair		□ hand basins with hot and cold mains water mirrors	
Visual connectivity	and wayfinding	soap and hand sanitiser dispensers	
Controllable natu	ıral light	□ toilet paper	
	nt provision from the general office while	□ facilities hand drying	
enabling privacy	via a blind or door.	□ coat hooks	
Acoustics		□ shower	
acoustically con	tained	□ change area bench	
-		□ clothes hanging	
Access			
		□ staff lockers	
Electrical		Microclimate	
•	ed power outlets to support janitorial	ensure thermal comfort – humidity control	
equipment		□ ensure odour mitigation	
ICT		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
I not applicable		□ internally lockable doors	
Related information	1	1	
Masterplanning, are and landscape prin			
Technical specifica standards	tions and		
Other guidelines			
•			

⁴⁸ https://www.qgso.qld.gov.au/issues/3646/schools-qld-2020.pdf

Functional unit	onal unit Staff resource, utilities and reprographics area	
Functional zone	Leadership, administration, staff centre, student services	
Location Easily accessible from the general office and staff lounge		

Primary role and function

The staff resource, utilities and reprographics area is used by teachers and office staff to print materials, collate information packs, prepare communication and learning resources including laminating posters, documents and teaching aids. Small print stations will also be distributed around the learning spaces and resource centre.

Secondary functions

- centralised storage of stationery and printer/photocopier consumables
- paper recycling
- safe disposal of electronic equipment and batteries

General functional requirement for the staff resource, utilities and reprographics area

- efficient use of space for unobstructed circulation and access to photocopiers (MFD), storage, photocopier, laminators, work benches, recycling bins
- provide extensive, accessible storage (both under and over), bench tops for various stationery items, different paper and cardboard size

Operational factors to consider

At peak times there can be high demand for workspace. Careful distribution of functions and layout is required to facilitate efficient and effective use of the space. Bench depth and length needs to be considered to ensure adequate space for equipment and for production areas.

Although open access is desirable, consideration needs to be given to machinery chemical emissions and production sound intruding into surrounding spaces.

Performance criteria for the sta	aff resource, utilities and repr	rographics area
Spatial layout and circulation		Fitout
I layout and room shape designed to facilitate several people involved in printing and production activity,		multi-functional printer/s, copier, scanner, fax with co- located ceiling exhaust extraction system
accessing storage		□ shredder, laminator, binder, guillotine
Visual connectivity and wayfin	ding	□ paper recycling wheelie bin
□ bright light to all work areas	-	□ storage for used cartridges
□ stored items readily visible		safe disposal container/s for batteries and electronic equipment
Acoustics	m inside	an extended, deep horizontal workspace suitable for the production, layout, cutting, laminating and binding of printed materials
Access □ access for all from adjoining internal space and external spaces including the external courtyard □ wheelchair accessible workspace		 an adjustable height work surface with open space below a large noticeboard/display board behind the multifunction printer and over bench tops open storage area for frequently used supplies — paper,
ICT U Wireless connectivity D power/data points to service equipment Microclimate C exhaust fan for fumes from equipment D ensure thermal comfort given heat generated by electrical		 cardboard extensive secure bulk storage for a range of stationery supplies lockable storage cabinet for supplies of special items key safe wall clock
equipment Electrical provide distributed power outlets to support reprographic equipment Related information		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		
Standards		

7.3.2 Resource centre

Overview

The resource centre is the learning 'heart' of the school. Ideally it showcases learning to the community as well as students and parents. Resource centres/libraries primarily support access to information and learning resources and the sharing, creation and communication of knowledge. As technology has changed the way we access, share, create and communicate information and knowledge, so too it has changed the specific functionalities of libraries – they have become interactive learning centres. A resource centre/library in a contemporary school is not the traditional 'book repository' of bygone times. It is more akin to the 'living room' of a house — a whole-school use space where learners of all ages gather to create and share their own knowledge, work on team projects, engage in extended learning events and seek advice on careers and pathway planning.

The library/interactive learning resource centre retains many of the functions of a traditional library and is used for researching, reading, board and computer games, meetings, seminars and for accessing, and learning to use, a variety of text and media resources that assist learning.

The resource centre is required to serve a number of functions. While some functions require purposefully designed settings other functions can take place in an adaptable, multi-purpose space. The Functional Units that make up this zone should be provided within one building.

Functional zone	Resource centre		
Location	Central to the whole school; ideally visually connected to the school entry		
Functional units	Entry foyer		
	Processing and display area		
	Main library area including resource collection and catalogue		
	Outdoor learning courtyard		
	Seminar room		
	Multimedia Room (video, audio recording, virtual conferencing)		
	Careers and pathway planning		
	Librarian/Resource Manager's office		
	Library/resource workroom		
	Storage		
	IT Help Desk and technician's workshop		
	Amenities: Accessible toilet, student unisex toilets		

Operational factors to consider

Resource centres are often used as a social, recreational and/or retreat space during school recess and lunch breaks. Complete line of sight visibility for passive supervision is required to all points of the library. Creating different zones within the main Resource Centre area helps to support collaborative and quiet reflective activities happening simultaneously. Resource centres can be used for out-of-school-hours school events as well as community use. Community members might wish to access the multimedia area and VC equipment, hold meetings, conduct continuing education sessions, or simply use the resources. Areas of the resource centre that can be accessed and used by the community, without school personnel present, need to be accessible while still maintaining security to the main areas of the school.

Functional unit	Foyer, display and processing area		
Functional zone	Resource centre		
Location	At the entry point to the resource centre		
announcing new arriv	display and processing area introduces stu	idents to the resource centre. Through engaging book displays, oviding a gallery for the display of student artwork it announces	
 processing borrow directory and way temporary storage General functional r 	using the resource centre ving and returns finding e of student bags and belongings equirement for the foyer, display and pr he general public without adversely affectin	-	
		nultaneously. A generous circulation path is required.	
Performance criteria	a for the foyer, display and processing a		
area	irculation rculation around the help desk/service ⁻ uninterrupted viewing of gallery displays	 Fitout □ open storage wall and hooks for student bags and belongings □ Help desk/service counter that can be accessed readily 	
 Visual connectivity and wayfinding Help/Service Desk readily visible from entry abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight targeted lighting for gallery and resource displays provide clear wayfinding for the amenities 		 by all potential users, including those using wheelchairs and mobility devices, without obstructing circulation □ display cabinet, display shelves, tables and noticeboards □ self-check station for borrowing and returning items Acoustics ☑ not applicable 	
Access access for all from adjoining internal space/s access for all through the main entry		 Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort reduce glare 	
ICT □ AV screen in foyer area to display information □ wireless access		Electrical provide distributed power/data outlets for gallery area and service desk 	
Related information			
Masterplanning, arc and landscape princ			
Technical specificat standards	-		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Resource centre main area
Functional zone	Resource centre
Location	Centre of the resource centre
Primary role and f	
Adaptable, multi-pu	rpose space for accessing and using resources individually, in small groups and in large groups.
General functional	requirements for the resource centre main area
 staff meetings 	
 professional lea 	ning
 community mee 	ings and information sessions
General functional	requirements for the resource centre main area
• •	learning settings are required:
 presentation and community 	explicit teaching setting/s for use by small, medium, large and very large groups of students, staff and
 quiet, comfortab 	le settings for reading-individual, small groups, a reading circle or dialogue group
 reflective setting 	s for thinking, reading and research
 settings for sma 	l collaborative groups around tables
 settings for pairs 	, small groups collaborating around an AV display, and
 display and stor displays 	age areas for the collection of resources — books, digital media, charts, games, student projects, wall
While being a relativ	vely open space, the layout of the main area is required to:
 be zoned to acc 	ommodate age/stage of learners and different activities from quiet reflective to active collaborative
 be activated with 	loose and fixed furniture to support the functions listed above
 have line of sight 	t supervision to all areas from the help desk and/or staff work area
 be carefully zone 	ed and spaced to minimise acoustic interference between different functional areas.
Opportunities	
	ite layout, there might be an opportunity to create an interface, via an operable wall, between the staff or area of the resource centre (or alternatively the multimedia seminar room) creating the possibility of ace for events.
Operational factor	s to consider
The main resource	centre area can be occupied by different groups of students simultaneously with some working individua

The main resource centre area can be occupied by different groups of students simultaneously with some working individually or in small groups while another group is gathered as a larger group. Circulation, access to resources and acoustic implications need to be considered.

The resource centre can be used extensively at recess and lunchtime as a social recreation space for quiet reading, board and computer games, relaxation and retreat. At some schools, teacher librarians set up lunchtime activities (e.g., games, puzzles). Schools might also use the resource centre for student clubs (e.g., chess, science, art, debating, tech and book club). Settings will require frequent rearrangement by students and staff depending on the activity and group size. The adaptability built into the design of the main area of the resource centre must be agile with loss furniture items able to be moved by small

children without assistance.

Performance criteria for the resource centre main area	
Spatial layout and circulation	Fitout
 enable ease of movement between zones and learning settings provide adequate viewing space at catalogues and shelves 	presentation and explicit teaching setting/s for use by small, medium, large and very large groups of students, staff and community
of resources without interrupting through circulation- consider 'all access' circulation	quiet, comfortable settings for reading–individual, small groups, a reading circle or dialogue group
Visual connectivity and wayfinding	reflective settings for thinking, reading and research
□ line of sight supervision from the staff work area and	settings for small collaborative groups around tables
help/service desk to all areas of the main space abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight	settings for pairs, small groups collaborating around an AV display, and
□ items on shelves must be clearly visible	 display and storage areas for the collection of resources books, digital media, charts, games, student projects, wall displays etc.
 Access provide for wheelchair access to viewing of displays and resources access for all through the whole space 	 display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surface appropriate to the function of each space wall clock
Acoustics	ICT
□ consider the acoustic implications of multiple activities	wireless connectivity throughout
occurring simultaneously — noise suppression required (see Technical Specifications)	enable users to connect laptop devices to an AV screen for collaborative work — wireless and hardwired
hearing augmentation for the larger presentation and gathering area required (see Technical Specifications)	connectivity mobile interactive AV display/s for use in various settings size appropriate to the size of the setting (see Technical
Microclimate	Specifications)
refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort	□ fixed data projection for projection to very large groups
□ reduce glare	large dropdown screen or large wall with surface suitable for projection
Electrical	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
provide distributed power/data outlets to activate the spaces and support the intended functionality of the settings within the main area	provide access for the community while maintaining security to the main areas of the school.
Related information	
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles	
Technical specifications and standards	
Other guidelines	
Standards	

Functional unit	Resource manager's office and staff workroom			
Functional zone	Resource centre			
Location	Central position with direct access from entry foyer			
The staff workroom	unction ger's office provides a private workspace for the manager of the centre. is a space to support administration related to library resources. This area is suitable for secure storage of mobile AV equipment and resources and other precious items.			
 General functional requirements for the resource manager's office and staff workroom located to provide a 180° view to all areas of the resource centre support for handling large volumes of resources 				

Operational factors to consider

The task of supervising the resource centre can be demanding given the potential number of users and the variety of activities and settings provided.

Many schools involve parent help in the library, so it is possible for two or more people to be working in the staff workroom and space needs to be allocated accordingly.

Opportunities

Depending on the layout of the main area it might be possible to incorporate siting of the library/resource workroom to integrate with the help/service desk and borrowings and returns checkpoint.

Performance criteria for the resource manager's office and staff workroom		
Spatial layout and circulation	Fitout	
sufficient space to enable ready circulation within the area from storage to work bench when more than of person is using the area		
□ ensure ease of access to all shelving and storage	desk in resource manager's office with height adjustable, swivel office chair	
Visual connectivity and wayfinding □ a degree of visibility into and out of the workroom f		
outside while maintaining the capacity for privacy a security	Ind Iarge, deep workbench, with storage under, for processing resources and collections of resources	
□ bright lighting to work area	secure storage for AV equipment	
Acoustics	full height lockable storage cupboard with adjustable shelving	
ICT	adjustable open shelving to suit a range of resources and sizes	
wireless connectivity	□ hanging file — A2 size	
power/data service workstation/desk	□ noticeboard	
□ phone data point	whiteboard and/or a writeable surface	
	□ wall clock	
Microclimate	Electrical	
□ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements r	elated data/power outlets at workstation	
to thermal comfort	charging station for mobile devices available for use in	
□ reduce glare	the resource centre	
Access	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
□ readily accessible to Resource Centre users	Iockable doors for office and workroom	
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		
Standards		

Functional unit	Multimedia/seminar room		
Functional zone	Resource centre		
Location	Connected to the main area of the resource centre		
Primary role and f	unction		
The multimedia/sen	ninar room is a large, acoustically isolated multi-purpose space that can be used for a variety of functions.		
General functiona	I requirement for the multimedia/seminar room		
 accommodate u 	p to 30 people sitting at tables, ~50 sitting in chairs		
 be adaptable as 	required for the functions listed below		
 AV and live p 	resentations to up to 50		
 creation of mu 	Itimedia products (e.g., movies, presentations)		
 explicit teachi 	ng to a large group		
 – a number of s 	mall collaborative groups working on the one project		
 by school stat 	f and visitors for meetings and professional learning		
 – P&C and pare 	ent groups		
- other member	s of the community for shared community use, and		
- large group virtual conferencing.			
 capable of being 	 capable of being opened up to the main area 		
equipped with AV equipment and large screen			
Operational factor	s to consider		
•	could be used by parents and community members, it is important that it be readily accessible from the		
The resource centre	e can be very busy on all days at lunchtime and especially on wet days. The ability to quickly set up a rang		

The resource centre can be very busy on all days at lunchtime and especially on wet days. The ability to quickly set up a range of games and other activities in this space would have the advantage of locating many students in one location facilitating effective supervision.

Performance criteria for the multimedia/seminar room	
 Spatial layout and circulation provide ample space for movement around tables if set for collaboration, between rows of seats set in theatre style a wide (as opposed to long and narrow) rectangular room is preferable for viewing and listening Visual connectivity and wayfinding a degree of visibility into the room from the adjoining area of the resource centre abundant natural light, control of glare and direct sunlight 	Fitout Image: flip tables for easy stacking when not required Image: stackable chairs Image: display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surface Image: storage for stackable chairs and flip tables Image: green screen or wall for filming Image: wall clock Image: secure storage for all AV and other equipment that could
 □ capacity for darkening the space for AV viewing Access □ ready access for all to the room and movement around the 	Secure storage for all AV and other equipment that could be required in the room to serve its different functions Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related
ICT	to thermal comfort
 whereas connectivity throughout power/data to service AV and VC equipment — consider outlets on the longer and short walls to provide maximum versatility for presentation areas equipped for multi-media presentations - interactive AV display screen appropriate to depth of the viewing area 	 Electrical power outlets/data outlets for AV equipment distribute power outlets around the room for mobile device charging
 and legible from all positions in the room equipped for virtual conferencing — screen size, microphone, speakers and camera appropriate to the size of the space (see Technical Specifications) phone data point 	 Security (refer to Technical Specifications) out of school hours access without compromising the security of the main area of the school.
Related information	
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles	
Technical specifications and standards	
Other guidelines	
Standards	

Functional unit	AV annex		
Functional zone	Resource centre		
Location	Connected to the main area of the resource centre		
Primary role and fu Control room for AV	Inction recording and AV editing.		
 accommodate up 	requirement for the AV annex o to 4 people n to the adjoining multimedia/seminar room		
	ing in the adjoining room		
 editing of AV rec 			
AV recording and	d editing equipment		
Performance criter	ia for the AV annex		
 Spatial layout and circulation provide ample space for 4 people moving between storage and workbench 		Fitout workbench under viewing window storage for all AV accessories required in the multimedia (cominent recent including lighting equipment)	
Visual connectivity and wayfinding □ viewing window to the multimedia/seminar room □ capacity for darkening the space		multimedia/seminar room including lighting equipment Access □ door access from circulation space adjacent to the Annex	
Acoustics effective suppression of noise to and from the room acoustically treated for sound recording from adjacent room		 ready access for all to the room and movement around the room height adjustable workbench for wheelchair access 	
ICT □ wireless connectivity throughout □ power/data to workbench to service equipment		 Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort □ consider separate climate control 	
Electrical power outlets/data outlets for AV equipment		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
Related informatio	n		
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prir			
Technical specifica standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	ICT helpdesk and workshop			
Functional zone	Resource centre			
Location	Connected to the main area of the resource centre			
		and workshop area for servicing, repair and storage of ICT arts and accessories.		
service counterworkbench withstorage	requirement for the ICT helpdesk and space to support two Technicians working -device charging cart			
-	ia for the ICT helpdesk and workshop			
Spatial layout and provide ample s and storage and		Fitout □ deep service counter to hold range of sizes of digital equipment □ deep workbench to hold tools and several pieces of		
Visual connectivity and wayfinding ☐ direct visual connection from service counter to main area ☐ line of sight view of service counter from the workspace		 equipment stool open shelf storage above work bench storage below workbench 		
Acoustics Image: The second se		 display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surface full height lockable storage with adjustable shelving 		
Access wheelchair access to a section of the service counter		☐ full height open, adjustable shelving bay		
ICT wireless conner power/data to w phone data poir	orkbench and counter	 Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort ventilation to external space — ceiling exhaust extraction or equivalent 		
 Electrical power outlets/data outlets at workbench and to service counter docking station for mobile 		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)		
Related informatio	n			
Masterplanning, and landscape priv				
Technical specific standards	ations and			
Other guidelines				
Standards				

7.3.3 Learning communities

Note: It is critical to have a strong understanding of <u>Section 7.1.2</u>, contemporary learning and teaching in Secondary Schools and addressing curriculum requirements, before considering a suitable design for Learning Community buildings along with specialist facilities.

Occupancy by many different learners and teachers

In secondary schools, the Learning Community buildings are occupied by students for approximately 55–60% of school day. They spend the remaining 40–45% of their time in specialist spaces or the resource centre. In contrast to primary school Learning Community buildings which are generally occupied by the same group of students for most of the day, secondary school Learning Community Buildings are occupied by many different groups of students and teachers throughout the day. While needing to move around to different learning spaces, students need a physical home bases. These physical home bases are distributed throughout the Learning Community buildings and the specialist buildings.

The move towards a greater emphasis on 'head, heart and hand' learning and project based learning approaches in all learning areas

It is in the design of the general learning environments where the difference between industrial era learning and contemporary, 21st century learning is most obvious. As outlined in <u>Section 7.1.2</u>, contemporary learning environments are designed to support and enable:

- · a sense of belonging and community
- · collaboration between students
- · collaboration between professionals for designing, planning and teaching
- personalised learning, which requires flexible, responsive grouping of students one-to-one, one teacher working with small groups, students working without direct teacher involvement, individual work
- learner self-regulation, self-direction and self-management
- holistic, authentic learning (purposeful, personally significant, experiential, real projects)
- assessment in context
- connectedness with community, virtually locally and globally, within and across subjects
- seamless access to settings that support the type of activity (e.g., workshop space for hands on, practical investigations and creating/making)
- seamless access to rich resources (digital, information, equipment and materials) and
- learning anytime, anywhere and with anyone.

The industrial era secondary school design of 'single cell' classrooms connected by corridors with added space for collaboration does NOT provide the functionality to support and enable contemporary learning and teaching.

The concept of 'Learning Community' in a secondary school

In secondary schools, the concept 'Learning Community' refers to an organisational grouping of learners and teachers (for example a sub-school or a house in a 'schools within school' arrangement). The Learning Community (the people) is generally attached to a particular building which is their home building where they gather as a community.

Home bases

Distributed through the Learning Community buildings are home bases for a smaller group of learners with their teacher. Ideally, the home base signifies a personal place/space for students where they locate their belongings in lockers, relate to a teacher with primary responsibility for their learning progress and wellbeing, and where they connect with the group of other learners in their home base group. Home bases do **NOT** have to be rooms.

A Learning Community building is made up of purposeful learning settings specifically designed to support a range of learning activities. While some learning activities require purposefully designed settings (e.g., a workshop space) other activities such as small, targeted teaching groups, collaborative work in small groups and individual work can take place in an adaptable, multi-purpose space that is composed of a number of learning settings designed to support different activities.

Size of Learning Communities and Learning Community buildings

The size of the Learning Community building will depend on the enrolment number for the school. How a school distributes numbers of student and staff to Learning Communities will depend on the needs of learners in the school context.

Generally, for secondary schools, Learning Community's range in size from 250–300 students. Given that students only learn for at most 60% of their time in general learning community buildings, the size of the actual building is designed to accommodate 150–180 students engaged in learning at any one time. The area allocated to learning spaces and settings (not including staff work area or staff or student toilets) is approximately 4 m² per student with allowance for 90% occupancy. This gives a total area of 800 m² to be devoted to a range of learning spaces and settings for 180 students.

The challenge is to create a fundamental design in which many of the learning settings can be used in multiple ways. The Functional Units that are the basic building blocks for a Learning Community should be provided within one building, albeit they might be spread across two floors.

Functional zone	Learning community buildings			
Location	Arranged around the school centre/school heart with direct access to the school centre/school hea			
Accommodating	a Learning Community of up to 300 students and their home group teachers for home base and community gatherings			
	 ~180 students at any one time engaged in learning activities 			
	 staff workspace for up to 20 teachers 			
Functional units	Home base gathering areas: Space for personal belongings, lockers — number depends on size of the Learning Community building and the number of students per home base groups (school specific brief).			
	1 Community presentations and performances: 1 per Learning Community building (large enough to accommodate the whole Learning Community seated in a combination of seating modes), tiered seating, movable chairs and on the floor.			
	Note: This space could be created by opening up a presentation space designed to accommodate ~50 student groups and including adjacent learning settings to create the area required to accommodate the whole community. It should not be designed as one 'large room' but rather can be 'made' as needed by re-arranging and connecting a number of adjoining settings			
	2 Enclosed learning spaces to accommodate up to 60 students, space capable of being divided by an operable wall. Ability to open up to adjoining open adaptable space. Used for large and very large group AV presentations, explicit teaching of a large group, examinations.			
	2 Open, adaptable, multi-purpose spaces: Explicit teaching and presentation settings, demonstrations, collaborative group work areas that can be zoned and set up to suit the learning and teaching needs of the community at any one time.			
	6 Quiet reflective settings: To accommodate a range of modes of operating individual, small group sizes for reading, individual learning/research, consolidating learning.			
	4 Small to medium group: Collaborative spaces, targeted teaching, dialogue			
	2 Workshop spaces — interdisciplinary and project workshop spaces: Investigation activities, application, construction, project space, practical activity space readily accessible at point of need.			
	1 Multimedia room: Video, audio recording, VC capable, AV presentations, doubles as a seminar space or explicit teaching to a medium sized group			
	4 Meeting/conferencing room: Small group teaching, rehearsal, virtual conferencing rehearsal			
	Lockers: Distributed and integrated into spaces as dividers to create zones			
	Display areas: Cabinets, noticeboards, AV interactive displays (fixed and mobile), planning walls, writeable walls (distributed around Learning Community on available wall space)			
	Storage: Central and distributed for resources and equipment			
	Staff work area			
	Integrated external learning settings (see Section 7.3.8)			
	Amenities: Accessible toilet, student unisex toilets			
	Janitorial: Cleaner's store			

	1		
Functional unit	Home base areas		
Functional zone	Learning community building		
Location	Distributed throughout the learning community		
Primary role and fu	inction		
		oom defined a 'home base'. In m. Students still require:	a learning community model, students still have a home base,
 a place for their b 	pelongings		
 a location with w 	hich they ide	ntify	
 a place to gather 	with their 'fa	mily' of students and the teache	er immediately responsible for their learning and wellbeing.
			ted by careful placement of lockers/cubicle arrays for student tion of different learning spaces.
	-	t for the home base areas	
□ information givir	-		
□ social interaction			
□ cubicle arrays fo		longings	
□ readily accessib			
□ adaptable furnit	ure arrangem	nents	
	cess their ho		end of the day. All students are likely to be moving to and from e of circulation.
Performance criter	ia for the ho	me base areas	
Spatial layout and	circulation		Fitout - adaptable
 spatial arrangement of loose and fixed furniture adaptable – circular for dialogue, semicircular rows for information presentation 			fit out to enable rapid rearrangement to suit the nature of the range of activities - presentation, dialogue, social interaction
 lockers readily accessible and distributed to prevent overcrowding 		d distributed to prevent	 a mix of soft furnishings, movable chairs lockers to accommodate the students' personal
Visual connectivity and wayfinding		ding	belongings — number dependent on size of group
Acoustics			Access
□ effective suppression of noise intrusion to and from		e intrusion to and from	\square access for all through the whole space and to lockers
adjoining arous	adjoining areas		Microclimate
			refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort
	 wireless connectivity throughout enable users to connect laptop devices to an AV screen for collaborative work — wireless and hardwired connectivity 		□ reduce glare
			Electrical
AV display — size appropriate to the size of the space (see Technical Specifications)			provide distributed power/data outlets to activate AV display
			□ mobile device charging station
Related information	n		
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prin			
Technical specifica standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Community gathering space, presentation space			
Functional zone	Learning community building			
Location	Central to the learning community building			
Primary role and fu	inction			
		hity to gather as a whole group, th student and parent informati	, a presentation and performance space for a range of group on sessions.	
	-	for the community gathering	g space, presentation space	
 information givin 				
 social interaction 	1			
 community build 	ing			
 individual and sr 	nall group pe	formance		
 centrally located 	in the Learni	ng Community building		
 a degree of adaption of adaption of adaption of a degree of adaption of a degree of a deg			onal soft furnishings to accommodate different size	
should be designed can be arranged to a This setting will not individuals for relaxi Given its limited but	ity will gather to accommod accommodate be in high der ng and readir important use	less often than smaller groups date up to 30–40 students. With e up to 180. mand for gatherings and perform ng.	within the community. The fixed furniture (e.g., tiered seating) in supplementary loose furniture and soft furnishings, the setting mances at all times of the day. At other times it will be used by many functions as possible 'social stairs' if in a multi-storey etc.	
	•	mmunity gathering space, pr		
		initiality gathering opace, pr	·	
Spatial layout and		iered seating — consider	Fitout - adaptable □ fit out to readily adapt to size of group gathering	
		n the centre and at edges	□ a mix of soft furnishings, movable chairs	
	e with adjace	ted along a wall on the edge ent enclosed spaces to y	Access access for all to ensure an integral part of the group	
Visual connectivity	and wayfine	ding	Microclimate	
□ controllable ligh	ting		□ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related	
•	nt from gather	ring area to location of	to thermal comfort	
presenter			□ reduce glare	
Acoustics				
	effective suppression of noise intrusion to and from adjoining areas		wireless connectivity throughout	
Electrical			AV display — large size appropriate to the maximum size of the audience — pull down screen desirable; mobile AV	
□ provide distributed power/data outlets to activate AV display/s		a outlets to activate AV	display for small group presentations (see Technical Specifications and Industry Guidelines)	
Related informatio	n		·	
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prir				
Technical specifica	ations and			
standards				

Functional unit	Enclosed learning space		
Functional zone	Learning community building		
Location	Distribute in learning community building		
 explicit teaching teaching of langu presentations to quiet space for e The space both word being undertaken in 	rement with an operable wall between two s of groups of 25–30 Jages groups of up to 60 xaminations, individual study, small group v	e of adjacent space or to keep sound out if noisy activities are	
 teaching wall/s 			
 tables and seats 	for up to 60		
 adjacent to and r 	ready access to an adjacent open collabora	tive space via sliding doors	
At times it will be use	will be used by two groups that require acound as a space where students gather at the learning settings. To facilitate this, large, ce	Istic separation. The operable wall/sliding wall serves this need. beginning of an activity, or during the activity, and then spread ntral closing sliding doors are required to provide seamless flow	
Performance criter	ia for the large enclosed learning space		
-	and from an adjacent open space tion space to enable those with mobility	 Fitout - adaptable adjustable height tables — seated to standing height, wheelchair accessible writeable walls 	
Visual connectivity and wayfinding		side bench under windows with some areas accessible for work while seated	
0	nt from teaching wall/s to every location in	□ storage: full height lockable storage area, storage under sections of side bench	
Acoustics		 teaching wall/s with AV capability stacking chairs 	
 effective suppression of noise intrusion to and from adjoining areas 		□ stools to suit high tables	
Access access for all to integral part of t	ensure each person feels they are an he group	Electrical provide distributed power/data outlets to activate AV displays	
 ICT wireless connectivity throughout AV display (large size appropriate to the maximum size of the audience) consider dual screens with independent display control, for visibility of screens throughout the whole space (see Technical Specifications and Industry Guidelines) 		 distributed power/data outlets around the perimeter of the room/side bench 	
		 Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort reduce glare 	
Related information	n		
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prin			
Technical specifica standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	unctional unit Open adaptable multi-purpose spaces – collaborative zone	
Functional zone	Learning community building	
Location	Distributed through the learning community building	
	rpose space primarily involved in supporting collaboration in small groups as either small groups within a ndependent small groups. Collaboration can be around tables, seated in a dialogue circle and/or around	
Secondary functioncirculation throut	ns gh the learning community building	
	I requirement for the open adaptable multi-purpose spaces — collaborative zone	
• •	of learning activities need to be supported in the space: ree-form interaction and collaboration	
	presentation and explicit teaching	
practical activities with dry materials		
display of learning resources and student work		
 be activated with 	n loose and fixed furniture to support the functions listed above	
 storage of equip 		

Operational factors to consider

This space can be used by one large group with smaller collaborative groups or it can be used by several different medium and small groups. Zoning of the space with clusters fixed and loose furniture that support collaboration both facilitate circulation around the clusters in addition to providing a natural separation of groups to minimise sound disturbance between the groups.

Performance criteria for the op	en adaptable multi-purpose s	spaces — collaborative zone
Spatial layout and circulation		Fitout — internal
spacious, flexible layout to provide adaptability for different activities and different sized groups		Fit out to enable rapid rearrangement to suit the nature of the range of activities for small or large groups — total number at
ability to create open floor sp performances and working w		any one time up to 40–45 ☐ demonstration, presentation and explicit teaching to small, medium, and large and very large groups of
Visual connectivity and wayfing	ding	students, staff and community
 controllable lighting line of sight visibility through 	but the space and to and from	moveable, height adjustable tables — from standing height to wheelchair access
adjacent spaces		chairs/stools matched to table heights
well-lit throughout		□ settings for small collaborative groups around tables
Acoustics		settings for pairs, small groups collaborating around an AV display
 effective suppression of noise adjoining areas 	e intrusion to and from	□ storage units for stationery, equipment
□ take into account acoustic requirements of multiple small groups working on collaborative activities		display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surfaces
		□ sliding doors between open space and adjacent enclosed
Access		spaces □ wall clock
 height adjustable work benches/tables access for all through the whole space 		
\Box ease of navigation for those v	•	ICT
	,, ,	wireless connectivity throughout
Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort		enable users to connect laptop devices to an AV screen for collaborative work — wireless and hardwired connectivity
□ reduce glare		mobile interactive AV display — size appropriate to the size of the room (see Technical Specifications)
Electrical		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
D provide distributed power/dat	a outlets to activate the space	□ secure storage
and mobile AV displays		□ secure doors
□ rule of thumb — one data po	wer outlet/90 m ² floor space	
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		
Standards		

Functional unit	Open adaptable multi-purpose spaces — quiet reflective zones		
Functional zone	Learning community building		
Location	Distributed through the learning commu	unity building	
Primary role and fu The open adaptable		le a variety of settings to support a number of different activities.	
Secondary functioncirculation through	ns gh the learning community building		
These settings need intended. For example	I to be activated by providing the furniture an ole, café style booths invite a small group to s can create a small inviting collaborative spa	i-purpose spaces — quiet reflective zones and environment that invite learners to use the settings as collaborate and provide a conducive atmosphere; the careful ace; a table in front of an AV screen on the wall invites	
		quiet reflective activities, placement of these settings distant d.	
Performance criter	ia for the open adaptable multi-purpose s	spaces — quiet reflective zones	
 Spatial layout and circulation □ distance between settings to promote privacy □ can be used to break up a 'corridor' effect with circulation paths winding around the small reflective spaces Visual connectivity and wayfinding □ cantrollable lighting 		 Fitout - internal ☐ fit out to indicate and invite small group use ☐ moveable, height adjustable tables — from standing height to wheelchair access ☐ chairs/stools matched to table heights ☐ provide some settings with soft furnishings to promote 	
□ line of sight visit		 conversation settings for small collaborative groups around tables settings for pairs, small groups collaborating around an AV display 	
 effective suppression of noise intrusion to and from adjoining areas take into account acoustic requirements of adjacent spaces when deciding placement Access height adjustable work benches/tables access for all ease of navigation for those with mobility devices 		 use storage units to frame settings (e.g., locker banks) Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related 	
		to thermal comfort reduce glare Electrical provide distributed power/data outlets to activate the space and mobile AV displays	
ICT □ wireless connectivity throughout □ enable users to connect laptop devices to an AV screen for collaborative work — wireless and hardwired connectivity		Security (refer to Technical Specifications) secure storage secure doors	
Related information	n		
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prin			
Technical specifica standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Multi-purpose workshop spaces with connected outdoor learning space	
Functional zone	Multi-purpose project spaces	
Location Distributed through the learning community building		
Primary role and f Adaptable, multi-pu	unction rpose space primarily involved in supporting active project based learning in a range of areas.	
Secondary function • support speciali		
The following arraydemonstration,	I requirement for the multi-purpose workshop spaces with connected outdoor learning space of learning activities need to be supported in the space: presentation and explicit teaching ree-form interaction and collaboration	
	tivities with general science equipment and materials	
•	odelling and simulation with digital technologies	
 germinating see 	eds, growing seedlings	
 processing gard 	len products and food preparation	
 display of learni 	ng resources and student work	
 be activated wit 	h loose and fixed furniture to support the functions listed above	
	s to consider this space to be accessed as needed, potentially by two or more teaching groups, it needs to be able to 0 30 students at a time.	
engaging in practicate teachers need to be	multi-purpose project spaces in the Learning Community building is in response to the growing approach to al activities and project based learning in all areas of the curriculum especially in Year 7-10. Students and a able to access these spaces spontaneously at the point of need. It is not feasible to travel from the ty building to the Design, Art, Technology, Science facilities even if they were available.	

Spatial layout and circulation	Fitout — internal
spacious, flexible layout to provide adaptability for differen projects and activities	
ability to create open floor space for construction, modelling and robotics	demonstration, presentation and explicit teaching to small, medium, and large groups of students,
Visual connectivity and wayfinding	 moveable, height adjustable tables (from standing height to wheelchair access) and benches
 Ine of sight visibility throughout the workshop and to external learning environments 	 stools matched to bench heights perimeter wall benches with mobile storage units stored under
□ effective lighting over workbench for precision work	☐ display areas — noticeboard, whiteboard and/or a writeable surface
Acoustics	□ resilient, durable, non-slip cleanable flooring
 effective suppression of noise intrusion to and from adjoining areas 	 readily accessible, walk in storage area with full adjustable shelving plus
take into account acoustic requirements of multiple small groups working on projects, hard flooring and potentially	
noisy equipment such as 3D printer	□ inside — sink and bench arrangement
٨٥٥٥٥	□ adjustable height sink and bench space beside
Access	□ sliding doors and window between internal and external
□ access for all through the whole space	workshop areas
	□ wall clock
ICT	Fitout — external
wireless connectivity throughout	□ fixed benches with stools that can be stored inside
enable users to connect laptop devices to an AV screen for collaborative work — wireless and hardwired connectivity	or □ benchtops that can withstand the impact of light construction activities
mobile interactive AV display — size appropriate to the size of the room (see Technical Specifications)	outside sink/wet area and wall bench of generous depth to hold seed boxes, plants etc.
Microclimate	Electrical
adequate ventilation for the equipment and materials in use — glues, fiberglass etc	provide distributed power/data outlets to activate the spaces to work benches
refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
□ reduce glare	□ secure storage
	□ secure doors
Related information	
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles	
Technical specifications and standards	
Other guidelines	
Standards	

Functional unit	Multimedia/seminar room		
Functional zone	Learning community building		
Location	Centrally located		
	ninar room in the Learning Community build	ing is a medium sized, acoustically contained multi-purpose viewing, virtual conferencing or a seminar space.	
 accommodate u be adaptable as AV and live pr creation of mu explicit teaching 	requirement for the multimedia/seminar p to 15 people sitting required for the functions listed below esentations to up to 15 litimedia products (e.g., movies, presentation ng and/or seminar style discussion with a m s of the community for shared community u	ons) edium sized group	
 – other member – virtual confere 		se, and	
	ia for the multimedia/seminar room		
or audio recordi space to enable presentation sp Visual connectivity a degree of visi capacity for dar making Acoustics effective suppre acoustically trea Technical Spec Electrical power outlets/d distribute power	re to enable rearrangement to suit filming ing needs projection of lighting onto the 'film set', ace / and wayfinding bility into the room from the adjoining area kening the space for AV viewing and ession of noise to and from the room ated for maximum sound quality (see	Fitout □ 'green screen' or wall for filming □ secure storage for all AV and other equipment that could be required in the room ICT □ power/data to service AV and VC equipment □ equipped for multi-media presentations — interactive AV display screen appropriate to depth of the viewing area and legible from all positions in the room □ equipped for virtual conferencing — screen size, microphone, speakers and camera appropriate to the size of the space (see Technical Specifications) Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort Access □ ready access for all to the room, movement around the	
charging		room and access to equipment	
Related informatio			
Masterplanning, ar and landscape prir			
Technical specification standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

Functional unit	Small meeting rooms		
Functional zone	Learning, administration and staff centre		
Location	Distributed throughout the learning community building with ready access from the open adaptable spaces		
	ooms serve a	s a quiet, private meeting spac arsal, role play rehearsal.	ce for teaching teams, teachers with small groups of students for
The small meeting r • be distributed th • support any acti In contrast to the sm	rooms are req roughout the l vity for which nall and mediu	earning Community building a small group needs to keep th Im group, open collaborative s	s ne sound in, or sounds from adjacent spaces ettings distributed throughout the Learning Community building, where acoustic quality and/or privacy are of utmost importance.
Performance crite	ria for the sm	all meeting rooms	
central table Visual connectivity a degree of visi while maintainin abundant natur controllable ligh Acoustics acoustic contain (see Technical Access	e to circulate a y and wayfind bility into and ng the capacit al light, contro nting nment to ensu Specifications	out of the room from outside y for privacy and security I of glare and direct sunlight re privacy	 Fitout a small meeting setting to seat up to five or six people display areas — noticeboard for posters, information resources whiteboard and/or a writeable surface wall clock or line of sight vision to clock in adjacent area Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort reduce glare Electrical distributed power outlets
Related informatio	'n		
Masterplanning, and landscape prim			
Technical specific standards	ations and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

7.3.4 Design, Arts, Technology, Science Centre

Overview

A key challenge for contemporary secondary schools is to simultaneously develop students' deep disciplinary knowledge while providing opportunities to apply this disciplinary knowledge to complex problems that require collaboration between disciplines. The emphasis on STEM education is an example of this approach but the approach is not limited to STEM. Project based learning can draw on multiple disciplines to apply them for interdisciplinary action. Integrating workshop facilities into the Learning Community buildings provides functional support for interdisciplinary projects involving the Humanities as does the integration of specialist facilities for the Arts, Technology and Science in one centre.

The Design, Art, Technology, Science centre is composed of specialist labs, workshops and studios for each of the disciplines with interconnected design studios, explicit teaching/presentation spaces and open collaborative areas.

Functional zone	Design, Arts, Technology, Science centre		
Location	Central to the whole school — connected directly to the School Heart/School centre		
Functional units	Science: Biology, Chemistry, Earth & Environmental Science, Physics, Science in Practice; Marine; Agricultural Science		
	Technologies: Design and Technologies and Digital Technologies: Materials Technologies, Building and Construction, Engineering and Aerospace, Food Technology and Hospitality, Fibre and Fashion, Digital Technologies		
	Design Studios		
	Visual Art: 2D, 3D, Interactive Art		
	Amenities: Accessible toilet/shower, toilets		
	Janitorial: Cleaner's store		

Operational factors to consider

Given the requirement to integrate Design, Art, Technology and Science functional areas the layout of design areas, targeted teaching areas combined with specialist workshop spaces must consider the number of students who will require access to and egress from this area simultaneously and provide adequate circulation to accommodate peak numbers.

Science

The specialist laboratories for Science support disciplinary learning in which students can carry out investigations in Chemistry, Physics, Biology And Earth and Environmental Science with science equipment and materials. Some secure Science laboratory spaces equipped for specific Science disciplines with a centralised accessible prep area and storage is to be provided. While ensuring that the specialised requirements of each Science discipline are met, Science laboratories must be adaptable to support more generalised experimentation and investigation that does not require highly specialised equipment. There is potential for some of the science laboratory/workshop spaces to be open spaces provided secure storage is provided for expensive equipment and equipment that requires closely supervised use.

Learning in Science requires a fluid mix of research, reflection, explicit modelling and teaching, practical investigations and experimentation, developing understanding of scientific concepts, reflection, write-up and communication of results of investigations in reports and presentations. Only up to 50% of time is actually spent engaged in practical experimentation. When a lab space and theory space are combined, as is customary in most secondary schools, specialised equipment sits idle for at least 50% of the time yet there are never sufficient labs for all Science classes to be timetabled into labs. Integrated designs that connect two theory spaces to each laboratory facilitate shared laboratory use and maximise the use of specialised science equipment while providing ease of movement between practical activities and spaces for theory, reflection, research and explicit teaching as required.

The number of Science labs allocated to a school will depend on its long term enrolment. The functional description below relates to Science labs in general and indicates some special functional features that are desirable for specialist labs.

Functional unit	Science labs with adjacent theory spaces	
Functional zone	Design, Arts, Technology, Science Centre	
Location	Connected to central collaborative space in the Design, Art, Technology Science Centre	

Primary role and function

Labs: Carry out practical investigations and experiments with specialised science equipment.

Theory spaces: Explicit teaching, reflection, collaboration, write-up and communication of results of investigations in reports and presentations.

Secondary functions

- · theory spaces might have a secondary function as a home base
- science expos

General functional requirement for the science labs

- · laboratory spaces each with two adjacent theory spaces that are directly connected
- demonstration facilities
- storage for equipment
- · theory spaces equipped with AV display, demonstration bench, tables and chairs
- display of learning resources and student work

Opportunities

Connection of Biology lab to an outdoor horticultural and/or Environmental Science area; glasshouse; aquaponics etc. Creation of a Science/Engineering workshop that can be adapted for use for a variety of projects — solar car, sustainability projects etc.

To stimulate curiosity and inquiry, the Science labs can be equipped with display areas to showcase scientific equipment, illustrate scientific phenomena and introduce scientific podcasts and vodcasts.

Operational factors to consider

Consistent with the principle of Access and Inclusion, each laboratory space must include at least one adjustable work height benchtop with a set of fully accessible fitments and appliances;

Performance criteria for the Science labs	
Spatial layout and circulation	Fitout
□ layout of benches to include ample space for movement to	General functional requirements all labs:
and from the bench to access equipment while not impeding general circulation	Iaboratory benches to accommodate a group of four students
□ provide a safe area for handling equipment	some sections of serviced bench (including a laboratory sink) must be vertically adjustable, with clear space below
Visual connectivity and wayfinding	wet areas, including sinks
□ line of sight viewing to all areas of the lab	□ bench space for setting up experiments that are
□ line of sight viewing to adjacent theory spaces	conducted over time
 capacity to darken the space as needed for experiments abundant natural light on window benches for growing 	 extensive display area for visual learning aids, posters, graphics, etc.
plants (Biology)	□ distributed power outlets
	□ storage cupboards — both lockable and open access
Acoustics consider the acoustic implications of multiple activities occurring simultaneously — noise suppression required	direct connection to a prep area incorporating a staff worl area and an enclosed chemical and flammable goods store
(see Technical Specifications)	□ cabinets for displaying equipment and science
□ reverberation treatment required for noise generated by	phenomena
activities in this area	Chemistry:
Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related	wet areas, including sinks and high neck laboratory taps accessible at each work station
to thermal comfort	□ gas or provision of alternative heat sources
Access	☐ fume cupboard (double sided and on a wall shared with the prep area)
□ direct or adjacent connectivity to the science prep area	fixed workstations and services with storage under for equipment
Interpret functions and equipment are accessible to any user — sections of serviced bench (including a laboratory sink)	Physics:
must be vertically adjustable, with clear space below.	□ movable benches enabling teachers to develop a variety
□ taps, power outlets for all access bench accessible from	of working groups from individual to large groups and to support a range of experimental activities
the side of bench not at the back	 Iong bench spaces to accommodate physics equipment such as a linear air track
Electrical	□ distributed power outlets that are accessible from bench
□ provide distributed power/data outlets to activate the	tops that are in a range of configurations
spaces and support the intended functionality of the settings within the lab	Biology:
	□ fixed workstations and services complemented by
ICT	 movable extension benches enabling teachers to develop a variety of working groups from individual to large
□ wireless connectivity	groups and to support a range of experimental activities
□ AV and projection system suitable for the size of the	□ seamless access to an external learning and workshop
space. (see Technical Specifications)	space
Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	Adjoining theory spaces — fitout
□ secure storage of expensive equipment and for safety	□ Each shared laboratory space must be adjoined by at
□ lockable doors	least two theory spaces equipped with AV display, demonstration bench with sink, and tables and chairs suitable for individual, small and medium size group work
Related information	<u> </u>
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles	
Technical specifications and standards	
Other guidelines	

Technologies: Design and Technologies and Digital Technologies

Functional Units required for learning in Design and Technologies include workshops and studios that support design (including computer based design), make and appraise activities with a range of materials. Potential materials and equipment include wood, metal, plastic, electronics and textiles.

Digital Technologies has a strong focus on computational thinking and thinking about how to frame problems that can be solved through computation. To support learning of computational thinking, studios and workshops for digital technology require an explicit teaching space and collaborative workstations.

Whereas learning in Science involves up to 50% of learning time in practical investigations in labs and approximately 50% in theory and write-up, learning in the technologies involves approximately 80% of learning time in workshops and approximately 20% of learning time in theory and design. One of the advantages of having an integrated Design, Art, Technologies, Science centre is that centralised design studio space can service a number of areas (Technologies, Engineering and Visual Art).

Workshops and studios required to address the Year 7–10 and Year 11–12 senior curricula include:

- Materials Technology (plastics, wood, metal construction, engineering)
- Materials Technology (textiles)
- Digital Technology and Electronics (robotics and digital systems)
- Design Studio (graphic, CAD)

will aid teacher supervision.

The number and degree of specialisation of workshops will depend on the area entitlement for the given long term enrolment figures for the school. In smaller schools, in order to provide as broad a range of technologies as possible, it is increasingly common to provide a multi-purpose workshop with specialised bays surrounding a central workshop space.

Functional unit	Anterials technology — plastics, wood, metal		
Functional zone	Design, Arts, Technology, Science Centre		
Location	Connected to central collaborative, design studio space in the Design, Art, Technology Science Centre		
	unction n, make and appraise with a range of materials. ces: explicit teaching, design, reflection, collaboration, portfolio development, display and presentations.		
Secondary functiodesign studio spTechnology and	aces might have a secondary function as a home base		
 workshop space storage for mate materials prepar design studio sp 			
	studio has the potential to have a dual function as a gallery displaying student works. ties to develop industry partnerships and designers in residence programs with appropriate space allocated		
benchtop with a set	s to consider principle of Access and Inclusion, each workshop space must include at least one adjustable work height of fully accessible equipment. sign Studio will be occupied by students from different learning groups. Some zoning of the Design Studio		

Performance criteria for the materials technology — plastic	cs, wood, metal
Spatial layout and circulation	Fitout
□ layout of benches to include ample space for movement to and from the bench to access equipment and manipulate	General functional requirements all workshops: laboratory benches configure for manual tasks with the
materials while not impeding general circulation	aid of machinery and equipment, project assembly etc.
provide a safe area for handling equipment	 some sections of serviced bench must be vertically adjustable, with clear space below
Visual connectivity and wayfinding	□ wet areas, including sinks
 line of sight viewing to all areas of the workshop line of sight viewing to adjacent design studio 	storage space for projects in development and construction
U well- lit workbenches	 extensive display area for visual learning aids, posters, graphics, AV etc.
Acoustics	□ distributed power outlets
 consider the acoustic implications of machine noise and multiple activities occurring simultaneously — noise suppression required (see Technical Specifications) 	 distributed power outlets storage cupboards, equipment and shadow boards for tools — both lockable and open access
□ reverberation treatment required for noise generated by	□ direct connection to external workshop space
activities in this area	
Microclimate	□ materials store and materials prep area
 refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort 	 Indentals store and materials prep area closed off workstations or bays for activities with a high occupational health and safety risk:
□ consider emissions from work with different materials and	– welding,
finishes	 operation of large wood/metal cutting and forming equipment
Access direct or adjacent connectivity to the materials preparation	 – spray booth
and store area	– 3D printer
direct connection to the Design Studio	General functional requirements design studio:
□ functions and equipment are accessible to any user — some benches must be vertically adjustable, with clear space below	 include workspaces/benches (variety of standing benches, large and small work area benches) with infrastructure to support computer based design work an hand drawing based design activities
taps, power outlets, equipment for adjustable bench accessible from the side of bench not at the back	□ include collaborative settings
Electrical	 Include distributed AV displays for individual and collaborative work
provide distributed power/data outlets to activate the spaces and support the intended functionality of the settings	 provide distributed AV stations for research and accessing instructional resources at the point of need
ootango	☐ include areas for explicit teaching in small, medium and
ICT	large groups
□ wireless connectivity	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
AV and projection system suitable for the size of the spaces. (see Technical Specifications)	□ secure storage of expensive equipment and for safety □ lockable doors
Related information	1
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles	
Technical specifications and standards	
Other guidelines	
Standards	

Functional unit	Materials technology — textiles
Functional zone	Design, Arts, Technology, Science Centre
Location	Connected to central collaborative, design studio space in the Design, Art, Technology Science Centre
Primary role and f Studio: design, ma	unction ke and appraise with a range of fibres and textiles
Secondary functionpotentially used	
 design, prepare 	I requirement for the materials technology — textiles materials, make and appraise textile creations pment and materials ing
	for Textiles technology is best located in the Design, Art, Technologies Science centre to maximise erdisciplinary projects (e.g., wearable art).
	s to consider principle of Access and Inclusion, each Textile Studio space must include at least one adjustable work h a set of fully accessible manual and electrical equipment.

Performance criteria for the ma	terials technology — textiles	
 Spatial layout and circulation layout of benches to include ample space for movement to and from the bench to access equipment and manipulate material provide ample area between sewing machines for working with large pieces of material 		Fitout Iarge flat benches for laying out and cutting of fabrics
		 one adjustable work height benchtop extensive display area for visual learning aids, posters, graphics, AV, mannikins, etc. distributed power outlets
Visual connectivity and wayfind	-	□ storage cupboard/s for equipment and materials □ wet area
 line of sight viewing to adjacent design studio well-lit benches 		 Access ☐ direct or adjacent connectivity to the materials store area ☐ direct connection to the Design Studio ☐ functions and equipment are accessible to any user — some benches must be vertically adjustable, with clear
Acoustics consider the acoustic implications of machine noise and multiple activities occurring simultaneously — noise suppression required (see Technical Specifications)		
 reverberation treatment required for noise generated by activities in this area 		space below □ equipment for adjustable bench accessible from the side of bench not at the back
Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort		 ICT □ wireless connectivity □ AV and projection system suitable for the size of the spaces. (see Technical Specifications)
Electrical provide distributed power/data outlets to activate the spaces and support the intended functionality of the settings		Security (refer to Technical Specifications) secure storage of expensive equipment and for safety lockable doors
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		
Standards		

Visual Art

The Learning Spaces and Settings for Visual Art are required to support learning and teaching activities in which students are involved in creating and making and exploring and responding visual art. They must support individuals, small and medium size collaborative groups to engage in design, ideas generation, skill learning and hands on interaction and exploration with art materials in order to create and make explore and respond.

Functional unit	Art Studios — 2D and 3D
Functional zone	Design, Arts, Technology, Science Centre
Location Connected to central collaborative space in the Design, Art, Technology Science Cer	
Primary role and fu	Inction
Studios: To suppor	t creative activities with 2D and 3D art equipment and materials
General functional	requirement for the art studios
 studio spaces — 	- one dry and one wet
 demonstration fa 	acilities
 storage for equip 	oment and materials
 AV display 	
 display of 2D an 	d 3D art pieces and student work
Opportunities	
Connection to an ou	itdoor gallery.
Potential to use the	adjacent open Design Studio for gallery space especially for interactive art that can involves robotics.
Operational factors	s to consider
	principle of Access and Inclusion, each studio space must include at least one adjustable work height justable sink with space under.

Performance criteria for the Art S	Studios	
 Spatial layout and circulation layout of benches to include ar large works and materials to ar disturbing others and without in uncluttered workspaces Visual connectivity and wayfindi line of sight viewing to all areas line of sight viewing to adjacen studio and gallery abundant natural light enable line of sight view to outs 	nple space for movement of nd from the bench without mpeding general circulation ng s of the studio t Design Studio, outdoor side landscape features	Fitout work areas that are appropriate for specific equipment — e.g. pottery wheel, kiln enable adaptable furniture configurations sufficient number and distributed access to troughs, sinks, water supply stations to avoid congestion provide large, adaptable bench/work areas of varying height stools appropriate for bench heights extensive display area distributed power outlets storage cupboards — both lockable and open access
 consider the acoustic implications of multiple activities occurring simultaneously — noise suppression required (see Technical Specifications) reverberation treatment required for noise generated by activities in this area 		A consign for more in progress appropriate stain and water resistant, non-slip flooring Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort
 Access ☐ direct or adjacent connectivity to an outdoor gallery and studio ☐ direct connectivity to the central design studio ☐ functions and equipment are accessible for all users – a bench must be vertically adjustable, with clear space below 		ICT □ wireless connectivity □ AV and projection system suitable for the size of the space (see Technical Specifications)
Electrical provide distributed power/data outlets to activate the spaces and support the intended functionality of the settings within the lab 		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		
Standards		

Functional unit	Hospitality centre – Materials Technology – food
Functional zone	Design, Arts, Technology, Science Centre
Location	Ideally located adjacent or connected to the hall and/or the Performing Arts facilities not in, but adjacent to the Design, Arts, Technologies, Science centre
Dining Area: interr	nake and appraise with a range of foods
•	ns lining area can function as café directly connected to outdoor café setting ment preparation for school functions
 kitchen spaces kitchens spaces demonstration b bulk storage for materials prepa 	food
learning space for F student run café, ca school/vacation car	for Food Technology is best located with the Performing Arts, Hall and Canteen area. In serving as the Food Technology programs this space presents many opportunities for authentic learning projects e.g., itering for events and performances and for shared use (e.g., it can be used to support a before and after e program, including provision for basic food preparation). Its to use dining area as additional café space.
	s to consider principle of Access and Inclusion, each kitchen space must include at least one adjustable work height of fully accessible manual and electrical equipment including stove, sink.

Performance criteria for the materials	workshops – food and	d hospitality
 Spatial layout and circulation layout of benches to include ample s and from the bench to access equipingredients and equipment while not circulation provide a safe area for handling equipment Visual connectivity and wayfinding line of sight viewing to all areas of the line of sight viewing to adjacent dinir well-lit benches Acoustics consider the acoustic implications of 	space for movement to ment and manipulate impeding general ipment e kitchen ng/theory area	 Fitout General functional requirements domestic kitchens domestic standard kitchen equipment one adjustable work height benchtop with a set of fully accessible manual and electrical equipment including stove, adjustable height sink with space under extensive display area for visual learning aids, posters, graphics, AV etc. distributed power outlets storage cupboard for equipment, cutlery, crockery General functional requirements hospitality centre As above but replace domestic standard kitchen
 multiple activities occurring simultaneously — noise suppression required (see Technical Specifications) reverberation treatment required for noise generated by activities in this area 		equipment with commercially compliant workstations and equipment General functional requirements pantry, scullery, cold room and preparation
 Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort consider emissions from work with different materials and finishes 		 shelving for packaged foods commercial refrigerators and freezers preparation area dishwasher washing machine and dryer
ICT □ wireless connectivity □ AV and projection system suitable for the size of the spaces. (see Technical Specifications) Electrical □ provide distributed power/data outlets to activate the spaces and support the intended functionality of the settings Security (refer to Technical Specifications) □ secure storage of expensive equipment and for safety		 Access direct or adjacent connectivity to the materials preparation and store area direct connection to the Design Studio functions and equipment are accessible to any user — some benches must be vertically adjustable, with clear space below taps, power outlets, equipment for adjustable bench accessible from the side of bench not at the back
□ lockable doors Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural		
and landscape principles Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		
Standards		

7.3.5 Health and Physical Education

Overview

The Health and Physical Education learning area provides students with knowledge, skills and behaviours to enable them to achieve a degree of autonomy in developing and maintaining their physical, mental, social and emotional health. It focuses on the importance of a healthy lifestyle and physical activity in the lives of individuals and groups. In Year 11–12 subjects this learning area broadens to look at ways in which professionals support others in developing and maintaining healthy lifestyles through subjects such as Early Childhood Studies and Sport and Recreation.

Facilities required to support effective Physical Education must provide for participation in physical activity and the development of motor skills and movement competence, health-related physical fitness, learning health and fitness related theory, and sport education. The multi-purpose hall, fitness laboratory, outdoor hard courts and sports field provide functional units for a range of formalised games and sports and promote physical activity, the development of motor skills and movement competence. In addition to facilities to support active participation, learning spaces are required to support the learning of theory.

Functional zone	Sports and performing arts		
Location	Central to the whole school; ideally visually connected to the school entry		
Functional units	Multi-purpose hall		
	Fitness laboratory		
	General learning space for theory — explicit instruction, research, collaborative projects and dialogue		
	Outdoor hard courts		
	Sports fields		
	Sports equipment storage — internal and external		
	First Aid station		
	Performing Arts facilities		
	Amenities: Accessible toilet/shower, toilets, change rooms		

Operational factors to consider

The Sport and Performing Arts complex including the multi-purpose hall and sports fields are often in demand from the community. They present a great opportunity for 'shared use' whereby the community accesses these facilities out of school hours during the week, on weekends and during school holidays. Location of these facilities close to the school entry and car park, with direct access without having to enter the school centre/school heart, will facilitate the possibility of wider use of these facilities by the community.

Functional unit	Multi-purpose hall
Functional zone	Sports and Performing arts
Location	Proximal to school entry, connected to school centre/school 'heart', direct connection from the Canteen, proximal to hard courts and sports fields
	unction rpose space for indoor physical education, team court sports, gymnastics, performances in music, dance school assemblies and presentations, other functions requiring a large, covered assembly area.
Secondary functio	ns
 Out of School H 	ours Use for before and after school care,
 community ever 	its and sports
 community mee 	tings and information sessions
General functional	requirement for the multi-purpose hall
 public entry lobb 	y
 main area suital 	ble for use as the seated audience area for assemblies and presentations
 stage area 	
 overlaid marked 	courts for team games suited to the area allocated
 stackable chairs 	
 storage for stack 	ked chairs
 storage for spor 	ts equipment
Operational factor	s to consider
	ne multi-purpose hall can involve large numbers of people entering or leaving simultaneously. It is important lobby and forecourt provide space to facilitate gathering and dispersal.
Opportunities Consideration shou	ld be given to locating the Performing Arts centre adjacent to the multi-purpose hall.

Performance criteria for the mu	lti-purpose hall	
 Spatial layout and circulation public entry lobby sized to accord people circulating through s provide a safe run-off space f dimensions and ceiling height games and sports 	simultaneously rom courts	 Fitout □ stage (fixed, portable or retractable) □ robust fittings, fixtures and lighting □ court line marking in different colours to delineate different games and sports □ impact padding □ stackable chairs
 Visual connectivity and wayfinding line of sight viewing to the stage from all seated positions capacity to darken the space for viewing films lighting for stage allow for separate control of artificial lighting to complement varying levels of natural lighting within the area internal sports activity visible from outside 		 Indextago of the identified sports Incorection of the identified sports relevant sockets and fittings incorporated into the floor and /or wall to suit requirements for identified sports storage for chairs when not in use storage for sports equipment — internal and external access wall clock Kitchen facilities If due to site layout restraints it is not possible to have a direct connection to the canteen, a lockable kitchenette with servery bench is required with: microwave fridge food warmer bench for food preparation sink and hot and cold running water for clean-up facilities Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort Electrical provide distributed power/data outlets to activate the spaces and support the intended functionality of the settings within the Hall Security (refer to Technical Specifications) provide access for the community while maintaining security to the main areas of the school lockable doors
 consider the acoustic implications of multiple activities occurring simultaneously — noise suppression required (see Technical Specifications) reverberation treatment required for noise generated by activities in this area hearing augmentation for the larger presentation and gathering area required (see Technical Specifications) 		
 Access provide for wheelchair access to stage locate amenities on the side wall for easier access by those with mobility issues capable of being isolated from the rest of the school and accessed directly to facilitate community use outside of normal school hours ICT wireless connectivity throughout data points proximate to stage area AV and projection system suitable for the size of the space. (see Technical Specifications) fixed data projection for projection to very large groups large retractable screen 		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines Standards		

Functional unit	Storage – sports equipment and chairs
Functional zone	Sports and Performing Arts
Location	Direct connection into the hall and to the outside
	unction sily accessible storage for the school's indoor sports equipment, outdoor sports equipment, and storage for that are used in the multi-purpose hall.
Secondary function • community equi	ns pment storage to facilitate community shared use
Fitted joinery bins, i balls, footballs, l free standing go oval line markin Floor space, with du stacked gym ma	urable floor surface for:
waste bins Operational factor	s to consider eas within the Sports Equipment Store will facilitate community shared use.

7.3.6 Performing Arts — Music, Dance, Drama

Functional unit	Performing Arts facilities — Music, Dance, Drama	
Functional zone	Sports and Performing Arts	
Location Adjacent to, or directly connected to the multi-purpose hall		

Primary role and function

To support learning and teaching activities for the Performing Arts — enacting, creating, making and exploring and responding using their bodies, voices, musical instruments, improvised equipment and digital technologies.

General functional requirement for the performing arts facilities

- studio spaces for Drama, Dance and Music to support a range of learning activities
- multimedia studio
- indoor and outdoor performance spaces for varying performance group and audience sizes
- instrument practice rooms ensemble and individual
- · resource preparation, AV control and recording
- storage instruments, props, costumes

Operational factors to consider

The performing arts space will be rearranged regularly to suit its varied functions. A large walk-in storage area will facilitate adaptability. A range of outdoor performance spaces are included in the functional requirements for external learning settings. These should be considered as integral components of the performing arts spaces. If an outdoor stage is not provided (see Opportunities below) locating a large outdoor amphitheatre space in close proximity to the performing arts space will make movement of instruments more convenient.

Opportunities

An opportunity exists to connect an outdoor stage to this complex.

Performance criteria for the Pe	rforming Arts facilities — Mu	sic
Spatial layout and circulation Main Music Studio accommodate 25–30 student instruments of varying sizes readily adaptable layout Ensemble rehearsal studio accommodate 15–30 student instruments	ts using a range of musical	Fitout □ stackable tablet arm chairs □ music stools □ keyboards and stands □ music stands □ noticeboard □ whiteboard with music stave section imprinted
Visual connectivity and wayfinding line of sight passive supervision throughout the space controllable lighting well-lit equipment storage area 		 Acoustics □ acoustic treatment to moderate noise level and reverberation in the space (see Technical Specifications) □ effective suppression of noise intrusion to and from the space
Microclimate I refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort		Electrical provide distributed power/data outlets for keyboards, electric guitars etc
 ICT AV projection set up for sound and video recording from adjacent control room (integral to Multimedia Studio) 		Access access for all into the Music Studio access for all to the instrument and props store Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		
Standards		

Performance criteria for the Per	forming Arts facilities – Dra	ma, Dance Studios
Spatial layout and circulation		Fitout
□ accommodate 30 students		□ resource preparation area
readily adaptable layout		□ large storage area for props, costumes
 Visual connectivity and wayfinding line of sight passive supervision throughout the space controllable lighting stage lighting Acoustics acoustic treatment to moderate noise level and reverberation in the space (see Technical Specifications) 		 shared change/dressing/make up area stackable chairs chair store wall mirror black curtains noticeboard Dance: dance rail on mirrored wall
 effective suppression of noise intrusion to and from the space 		 □ Sprung floor Microclimate □ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort
Access		
□ access for all to the props stor	re	Electrical
ЮТ		 provide distributed power/data outlets for keyboards, electric guitars etc
□ AV projection		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		
Standards		

7.3.7 Canteen

Overview

The Canteen area is a central community building aspect of the school; it is part of the 'heart' of the school.

In addition, the Canteen is a place to promote a healthy lifestyle. The Department of Education's *Smart Choices Strategy*⁴⁹ provides guidance to school canteen managers about the supply of healthy food and drink and emphasises the supply of fruit and food prepared from fresh ingredients.

The Canteen is accessed by all students and staff. Connecting an outdoor courtyard/café space adds to the communal feel of the area. In addition to student and staff use the Canteen can be used for breakfast clubs and as a socialising space for parents though this is less prevalent in secondary schools than primary schools. It will also be used as a food and beverage preparation and service/sales area when the multi-purpose hall is used for school or community functions. The canteen is best located adjacent to a wide section of corridor or the lobby serving as the public entrance to the multi-purpose hall and connected to that internal space via a servery hatch with a lockable shutter.

The school Canteen can be managed and serviced by parents and/or an external contractor. Canteen staff will generally work in the Canteen from morning through to early afternoon. It is essential that the canteen complies with relevant quality standards and laws for premises where food is prepared for sale from core ingredients.

Functional zone	Canteen		
Location	Central to the whole school; accessed directly from the school heart, school centre; adjacent to the multi-purpose hall and directly adjacent to Hospitality and Food Technology for simultaneous address to café area		
Functional units	Canteen preparation		
	Service counter/servery		
	Canteen office work area		
	Bulk store		
	Delivery cupboard		
	Uniform store		
	Queuing areas		
	Outdoor courtyard/café		
	Amenities: Staff amenities: toilet, change, lockers		
	Janitorial: Cleaner's store		

Operational factors to consider

The school Canteen is accessed at recess and lunchtimes. It is generally accessed by large numbers of students simultaneously and ample space is required for students queuing to be served and those milling around after being served. Placing seating in the outdoor courtyard café at a distance from the service counter can facilitate dispersal of students. Placing the Canteen café adjacent to the Hospitality Food Technology café area enables the space to be served by both the Canteen and student run hospitality and café services.

If the school chooses to promote parents having access to coffee at the Canteen it is important that the Canteen be located near to the main entry to the school and in clear view of the Administration centre.

⁴⁹ Department of Education QLD, 2020 Smart Choice: Healthy Food and Drink Supply Strategy for QLD Schools, https://education.gld.gov.au/student/Documents/smart-choices-strategy.pdf

Functional unit	Canteen food preparation area		
Functional zone	Canteen		
Location	Within the canteen area directly connected to the servery area		
Primary role and f	unction		
Food and drink pre	paration.		
General functiona	I requirement for the canteen food preparation area		
workbenches			
 below bench and overhead storage 			
washing up area			
cooking area			
refrigeration and freezing facilities			
hand wash facilities			
waste disposal.			
 waste disposal. 			

Food preparation facilities can be used by people other than the regular canteen staff. Consideration should be given to how separate storage can be provided for multiple users.

Performance criteria for the canteen food preparation area	
Spatial layout and circulation	Fitout
efficient layout to support sequential preparation and	□ safe work environment — slip resistant floors
assembly of food items □ space for canteen staff to work and circulate	selection of resilient and hard wearing materials suited to regular and thorough wet wash
□ ready transfer of food between preparation area and servery	□ noticeboard
Visual connectivity and wayfinding I line of sight view to servery counter good lighting	 large workbench that can be accessed from both sides oven, cooktop and exhaust hood microwave oven commercial dishwasher
	□ two bowl stainless steel sink
Acoustics workplace health and safety suppression of noise at where the add	soap and hand sanitiser dispensers paper towel dispensers
exhaust hood	□ fitted joinery/commercial grade benchtops
Hydraulics (refer to Technical and FF&E Specifications)	□ storage under and over
□ H&C potable water	□ storage for chemicals, cleaners
chilled and boiling water unit sinks	waste bins to suit sorting of waste
□ dishwasher (plumbed to waste) floor waste	sized for volume of waste generated regularly
☐ hands free hand basin service to all work benches	□ refrigerators, freezers
Access	
direct access to the Canteen without entering school interior	 whiteboards and display pinboards fire extinguisher and fire blanket
access for all through the main entry	
external security door, with flyscreen, for receiving deliveries	
ICT	Electrical
□ wireless access	□ provide distributed power/data outlets around external
□ telephone/data point	walls and to benchtops for kitchen fixed and loose equipment including to island bench
Microclimate	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
□ refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related	Iockable doors and shutter
to thermal comfort	□ security for stock
□ provide ventilation	□ intruder protection
Related information	
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles	
Technical specifications and standards	
Other guidelines	
Other guidelines	

Functional unit	Canteen servery	
Functional zone	Canteen	
Location	Within the canteen area directly connect	cted to the food preparation area and the external courtyard
Primary role and for Food service to stud		
 display and pres display a list of f external counter Operational factor		
	en servery can be intense for short periods ovement and prevent overcrowding.	of the day. Wide servery benches and a spacious forecourt
Performance crite	ria for the canteen servery	
unencumbered canteen prepar	circulation and circulation space to permit movement between servery counter, ation area, food storage areas counter to accommodate three abreast	 Fitout selection of resilient and hard wearing materials suited to regular and thorough wet wash wall mounted menu and prices board — AV screen or whiteboard
Visual connectivit	y and wayfinding w to preparation area	 servery bench, open shelf storage under lockable cash drawer or space for cash register appliances to keep prepared food hot or cold
Acoustics ⊠ not applicable		 display cabinets for prepared food — hot, room temperature and cool
Access direct access to interior	the Canteen without entering school	□ insect control □ waste bins
	rough the main entry y door, with flyscreen, for receiving	Microclimate refer to Technical Specifications for requirements related to thermal comfort
ICT	3	□ provide ventilation
□ telephone/data	point for cash register/point of sale device	Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
walls and to be	ted power/data outlets around external nchtops for kitchen fixed and loose uding to island bench	 isotable dolla and onation security for stock intruder protection
Related information	n	
Masterplanning, a and landscape pri		
Technical specific standards	ations and	
Other guidelines		
Standards		

Functional unit	Canteen bu	Ilk store		
Functional zone	Canteen			
Location	Directly co	Directly connected to the Canteen Food Preparation Area		
Primary role and for Storage of ingredier		ials, dry goods and pre-prepar	ed frozen items.	
	le range of fre		dry goods, bottles, cans, frozen foods and the like.	
Performance crite	ria for the ca	nteen bulk store		
Spatial layout and		deliveries from external door	Fitout adjustable stainless steel racking and shelving along walls	
Visual connectivit ⊠ not applicable	y and wayfin	ding	walls wall surfaces easily cleaned large refrigerator	
Acoustics			□ freezer	
 ☑ not applicable Access ☑ direct access to interior 	the Canteen	without entering school	 Microclimate optimum conditions for storage of fresh foods provide ventilation to exhaust heat load from refrigerators and freezers 	
□ access for all th	nrough the ma	in entry	Electrical	
<pre>external securit deliveries</pre>	y door, with fl	yscreen, for receiving	provide distributed power/data outlets around external walls to service refrigerators and freezers	
ICT ⊠ not applicable			Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
Related information	n			
Masterplanning, and landscape pri				
Technical specific standards	ations and			
Other guidelines				
Standards				

Functional unit	Uniform store		
Functional zone			
	Canteen		
Location	Directly connected to the canteen serv	/ery	
Primary role and fu			
The uniform storage	is for storage of school uniforms for sale.		
	requirement for the uniform store		
 Storage of all iter 	ns of uniform organised by item and size.		
Performance criteri	a for the uniform store		
Spatial layout and o	circulation	Fitout	
□ ease of access to all shelves		full height adjustable shelving with hanging racks for clothes	
Visual connectivity	and wayfinding	Microclimate	
•	when storage cupboard doors open	□ humidity controlled	
□ uniform items cle	early visible on open shelves	Electrical	
		⊠ not applicable	
Acoustics		ICT	
⊠ not applicable		⊠ not applicable	
Access		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
□ Direct access fro	om the canteen servery	□ lockable door	
Related information			
Masterplanning, are and landscape prin			
Technical specifica standards	tions and		
Other guidelines			
Standards			

7.3.8 Outdoor environments — general information

Note: In the past, outdoor environments have tended to be considered as dispensable. As soon as budgets got tight the 'landscaping' was cut. **This Functional Brief takes the opposite stance.** The purposeful design of outdoor environments is essential to achieve the requirements of the Functional Brief.

Overview

In addition to serving basic functional requirements such as entrance ways, circulation and parking, external environments are an integrated, enriching component of the total learning environment. They must be designed to:

- · provide spaces that support community building
- provide spaces that extend the learning settings beyond the building walls
- provide spaces for active and passive recreation and socialising
- · provide spaces for imaginative and free form play
- enrich the sensory environment
- provide exposure to natural materials and natural processes
- enable discovery in nature with natural materials
- support gross motor development
- provide opportunities for students to exercise choice and test boundaries
- present physical challenges and encourage learners to stretch themselves
- support environmental sustainability and science, technology and maths education
- inspire creativity art and writing
- provide spaces for small scale and large scale gatherings and performances impromptu and planned.

Functional zone	Outdoor environment		
Location	All external areas of the school site		
Functional units	School arrival		
	School centre/school heart.		
	Gathering spaces — school assembly, smaller gatherings, social gathering for staff, parents and community		
	External learning settings — extension of indoor learning settings		
	Outdoor performance spaces — stage, amphitheatre, tiered seating		
	Outdoor courtyards — Resource Centre, Staff Centre, Canteen		
	Passive recreation — socialising spaces and retreat spaces		
	Active play spaces to support imaginative/nature play, games and engagement with play equipment		
	Hard courts		
	Sports fields		
	Productive garden		
	Parking — bikes, mobility devices, cars, buses, emergency vehicles		
	Circulation		

Key Education Facilities Design Principles that apply to outdoor environments

The design of the outdoor functional zones and units must be determined in accord with the Education Facilities Design Principles.

- Learners and Learning: Create contemporary indoor and outdoor learning environments that facilitate a learning and learner-centred approach through designing integrated purposeful and multipurpose learning settings and spaces that support and enhance a full range of learning and teaching activities including structured and unstructured play.
- Access and inclusion: Design and fit out indoor and outdoor spaces that enable all users school staff, students and visitors to the school to participate in all school experiences.
- **Diversity:** Design and fit out indoor and outdoor facilities that reflect and celebrate the cultural make-up of the school community.
- **Wellbeing:** Design facilities that are aesthetically pleasing, welcoming and support the physical, emotional and social wellbeing of the students and staff.
- **Community:** Support a sense of community and belonging both within the school and the school within the wider community by designing outdoor environments that are welcoming and promote inclusion of the community.

The role of 'play' in the secondary years

Although the concept of 'play' changes for secondary school aged children it remains a critical medium for learning. Through active play, young people develop understandings of their world, develop competence and learn to be part of a team. Through physical young people practice and rehearse a range of skills-physical and social; they learn consequences of their actions. Facing physical challenges develops resilience and the capacity to take informed risks.

Opportunities for active play in secondary schools mainly occur outside with the external environment providing a rich range of possibilities for structured (e.g., games) and unstructured play

Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles

While the Education Facilities Design Principles detailed in this document articulate the education rationale for the specific functional requirements of outdoor environments, the companion document, Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles, articulates broader principles related to masterplanning, urban, architectural and landscape features which must be addressed simultaneously with the education principles.

Guidelines for designing external Learning Settings

The process of design of the external learning settings must be integrated with the design of the internal learning settings. External learning settings are not an 'add on'. The external learning settings are required to address the functionalities described for each type of setting while ensuring they:

- support students of different ages
- support student socialising opportunities
- give equal attention to passive and active recreation zones
- consider what opportunities architectural features such as steps, stairs and ramps provide for gross motor activities
- use natural, free form elements when possible
- be inclusive and support and enhance the experience of learners of all abilities
- include settings that are designed to support students self-regulate, and
- provide adequate seating and shaded /covered areas.

7.3.9 Outdoor functional zones and functional units

School entry — school arrival

The school arrival area plays a critical in conveying what the school values in terms of a sense of community, inclusiveness, diversity and learning.

Functional unit School arrival area			
Functional zone	Outdoor environments		
	Inction one is the interface for all who arrive at the school. It provides direct access to the Leadership, Staff Centre for staff, students, parents and other visitors to the school.		
u u	ool's presence in a welcoming manner, celebrating cultural diversity, civic presentation, wayfinding: ene for a good learning environment nvironment		
	I requirements for the school arrival area y to the school reception area — entry forecourt		

- carparking
- pathways to the school heart/centre, learning communities and multi-purpose hall.
- wayfinding
- emergency access and egress

Operational factors to consider

School arrival provides a dedicated transition space that filters the school community from the general public. High visibility with adjacent spaces is required. It is an advantage if at least one staff member at Reception can sight people arriving.

Operationally the space needs to be highly legible for all language groups in the school community – consider visual and aural communication.

Times of drop-off and pick-up can involve large numbers of people (e.g., adults with younger children, children entering or exiting the school, other visitors). Congestion should be avoided.

Opportunities

The arrival area provides opportunities to communicate the uniqueness of the school (the values, cultural diversity, biodiversity of the geographic area) and to communicate the inclusive nature of the school. There is opportunity to promote social interaction between parents and caregivers – seating, space for a coffee cart etc.

This area should be designed in consultation with all stakeholders and particularly the local community so that the 'brand' that the school wishes to promote is captured in the design.

Spatial layout and circulation Fitout direct route from drop off to entry provide pathways to define preferred pedestrian travel to entry provide pathways to define preferred pedestrian travel to entry provide adequate circulation and mingling space for drop off and pick-up times provide hard surfaces suitable for fixed and moveable furniture ensure weather protected entry to leadership, administration and staff centre miture use level changes and planting to define areas and provide fixed seating and performance opportunities Visual connectivity and wayfinding provide shade and planting as welcoming feature to school plus reduction in heat island effect consider colours, plantings and materials to establish a sense of place, communicate values and culture and establish the school's sense of identity provide shade and planting as welcoming feature to school plus reduction in heat island effect if rame views to key facilities provide pockets of different climatic zones provide planting pockets for climate improvements and separation clear signage for reception, multi-purpose hall, learning communities provide single direct routes (DDA compliant) to core facilities (i.e., those requiring assistance with physical mobility must not be segregated) Service connection — electrical, hydraulic, communications provide fine thierarchy of access points differentiated public and secure private access, securing the site security and security (refer to Technical Specifications) security and security (refer to Technical Specifi	Performance criteria for the school arrival area	
 line of sight vison from reception consider colours, plantings and materials to establish a sense of place, communicate values and culture and establish the school's sense of identity visual design elements delineate points if interest frame views to key facilities clear signage for reception, multi-purpose hall, learning communities Accustics not applicable Service connection — electrical, hydraulic, communications provide single direct routes (DDA compliant) to core facilities (i.e., those requiring assistance with physical mobility must not be segregated) emergency access defined hierarchy of access points differentiated public and secure private access, securing the site bike/mobility device storage close proximity 	 direct route from drop off to entry provide pathways to define preferred pedestrian travel to entry provide adequate circulation and mingling space for drop off and pick-up times ensure weather protected entry to leadership, 	 provide fixed seating for parents waiting for children ensure age-appropriate scale provide hard surfaces suitable for fixed and moveable furniture use level changes and planting to define areas and
Access Service connection — electrical, hydraulic, communications provide single direct routes (DDA compliant) to core facilities (i.e., those requiring assistance with physical mobility must not be segregated) provide for lighting requirements before and after school emergency access defined hierarchy of access points water — drinking and maintenance differentiated public and secure private access, securing the site ICT bike/mobility device storage close proximity Security and security (refer to Technical Specifications)	 line of sight vison from reception consider colours, plantings and materials to establish a sense of place, communicate values and culture and establish the school's sense of identity visual design elements delineate points if interest frame views to key facilities clear signage for reception, multi-purpose hall, learning communities 	 provide shade and planting as welcoming feature to school plus reduction in heat island effect provide shade during warmer months allow for areas of sun during cooler months provide pockets of different climatic zones provide planting pockets for climate improvements and separation planting to counteract hard surface of road and pathways
	 provide single direct routes (DDA compliant) to core facilities (i.e., those requiring assistance with physical mobility must not be segregated) emergency access defined hierarchy of access points differentiated public and secure private access, securing the site 	communications provide for lighting requirements before and after school water — drinking and maintenance ICT wireless coverage Security and security (refer to Technical Specifications) ensure gathering areas have Hostile Vehicle Mitigation

and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards	□ Pavements	□ Planting, Turf
	□ Walls	Advance Trees
	□ Irrigation	Furniture
Other guidelines	□ HVM Guidelines	CPTED Guidelines
Standards	 Local Authority requirements QFES requirements 	□ AS1428.1

Outdoor learning environments for learning community buildings

As can be seen from the Functional Relationships diagram <u>Figure 2</u> for Secondary Schools, each Learning Community Building has direct connection to outdoor learning environments which are an extension of and integrated with the adjacent indoor environment.

Functional unit	Learning community external learning settings	
Functional zone	Primary school learning communities	
Indicative area	Total 1.5 m ² /student × number of students in the learning community to be distributed around the learning community to a variety of outdoor settings	

Primary role and function

At a minimum, each Learning Community building is required to have directly accessible external learning settings that serve as annexes to the internal settings and integrate internal and external spaces.

Secondary functions

Passive recreation within the school centre/school heart.

General functional requirement for the learning community external learning settings

External learning settings are required for:

- · wet, messy activities adjoining indoor creative, investigative workshop areas
- construction and creative projects
- small garden projects
- small to large group discussions/performances/storytelling
- · quiet reflection and/or reading areas, adjoining similar areas internally
- the location, layout and fit out of external settings are required to be inclusive of all learners, deliver a unified design aesthetic consistent with the whole school environment, and be flexible in scale and layout.

Operational factors to consider

At times, students working in external settings can be working independently. Line of sight supervision from adjoining internal settings is essential.

To ensure External Learning Settings support all learners careful consideration needs to be given to the design of these settings. Relevant specialist staff and therapists must be consulted in the design phase.

Opportunities

All external areas provide an opportunity for enriching learning. Consideration should be given to how the learning outcomes of each curriculum learning area can be incorporated into external environments. For example, how can concepts such as scale and measurement be incorporated? How can external spaces and settings: serve as galleries; inspire creative works in art and writing; illustrate patterns and shapes; celebrate the cultural makeup of the school and its community; promote imaginative play?

Performance criteria for the learning community external learning settings			
 Spatial layout and circulation provide adequate circulation space around fixtures include an area that can support students in self-regulating ensure weather protected external circulation can occur without disrupting learning activities Visual connectivity and wayfinding line of sight passive supervision from within the adjacent internal learning setting consider colours, plantings and materials to establish a 		 Fitout include infrastructure and equipment to activate the space and support the intended functionality (e.g., wet, messy activities require a sink), running water and bench space; small to large group discussions/performances require seating in the round; small garden projects require small planting areas and water access incorporate natural materials provide hard surfaces suitable for fixed and moveable furniture use level changes and planting to define area and 	
 sense of place Acoustics ensure external learning environment can be acoustically separated from adjacent internal learning settings when required provide a clear listening environment that does not amplify background chatter Access seamless access for all from adjoining internal spaces Electrical 		 are and participation provide fixed seating and performance opportunities provide sensory rich plantings and materials Microclimate provide natural shade and shelter form prevailing winds provide cross ventilation reduce glare ICT wireless coverage 	
provide power outlets to activate the space and support the intended functionality		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
Related information	Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles			
Technical specifications and standards	 Advanced Trees Artificial lawn Furniture 	PavementsPlanting and mulchPlay Equipment	
Other guidelines	□ 7 Senses Guidelines		
Standards	□ AS1428.1		

School heart/school centre

As can be seen from the functional relationships diagram <u>Figure 2</u> for a P–6 school, key facilities are arranged around a central area to create a school heart/school centre.

Functional zone	School heart/school centre		
Indicative area	Total area 1 m ² /student × school enrolment for assembly space plus raised area for stage/presentations		
Primary role and fu		gatherings and casual interactions.	
Secondary functio			
Learning	115		
Recreation (pase)	sive and active)		
	gh and around the site		
	requirement for the school he	eart/school centre	
 school assembli 			
 community gath 	-		
 outdoor perform 			
 active recreation 	- handball, hopscotch, tag, cli	mbing	
 passive recreation 	on, retreat, imaginative play		
 recess and lunch 	n food and drink breaks		
 outdoor learning 	(see Section 7.3.8)		
changes. While the support passive rec	o the presentation/stage area is school centre is required to suppreation and relaxation are includ	required for all individuals gathered. This can be maximised through level port active recreation such as handball, it is also essential that zones which led but separated from the active zones. The external learning settings for preation spaces during recess and lunch breaks.	
for assemblies and be used by smaller	presentations. There is an oppo groups and individuals for learni	d foremost, it is a gathering place and must accommodate the whole school rtunity to design various dual or multi-purpose settings and spaces that can ng and recreation within the large gathering space. Relevant specialist staff se to ensure access for all learners to all experiences.	
Functional relation	ships		
Direct access	•	Close proximity	
Library/resource	e centre, student services	\rightarrow Leadership, administration, staff	
Canteen		\rightarrow Multipurpose Hall	

- □ Amenities
- □ Learning communities

 \rightarrow Arrival

Performance criteria for the scl	hool heart/school centre	
Spatial layout and circulation		Fitout
□ consider age and stage of learners when determining the		□ provide raised stage/platform presentation space
scale of the school heart/centre provide adequate circulation space around fixtures		provide hard surfaces suitable for fixed and moveable furniture
□ allow for peak flows for the to		□ balance hard and soft finishes
 ensure primary routes are dir compliant) 	rect and are 'all access' (DDA	use level changes and planting to define area and provide fixed seating and performance opportunities
□ allow for primary and second	ary movement pathways	□ provide equipment and sensory rich materials
□ include areas that can suppo	rt students in self-regulating	□ water for drinking
Visual connectivity and wayfing	dina	access to shared loose furniture
□ clear sightlines from every va	-	□ prioritise fixed furniture to auxiliary spaces
presentation area		□ design overlay to enable the space to be used for active
consider colours, plantings and materials to establish a sense of place		recreation — activate spaces through interventions that inspire free or more structured play, e.g., include lines, targets, grips or routes installed on the sides of buildings
□ signage to other areas of the	school	□ integrate interpretive and educational opportunities to
Acoustics		facilitate active and passive learning
□ ensure the school heart can be acoustically separated		
from surrounding internal spa	aces when required	Microclimate
D provide a clear listening envir	ronment that does not create	□ provide natural shade and shelter form prevailing winds
echoes		□ allow for areas of sun during cooler months
Access		□ provide cross ventilation
□ seamless access for all from		
access routes from school er	ntry.	pockets of uniform/stable climatic zone for key activity areas
Electrical		□ planting pockets for climatic improvements and
power, AV and data outlets for performances		separation
ICT		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
□ wireless coverage		
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and	□ Advanced Trees	Pavements
standards	Artificial lawn	Planting and mulch
	□ Furniture	Play Equipment
Other guidelines	□ 7 Senses Guidelines	QFES requirements
Standards	□ AS1428.1	

Outdoor performance spaces

As can be seen from the Functional Relationships diagram <u>Figure 2</u> for a P–6 school, key facilities are arranged around a central area to create a school heart/school centre. Within this large area it is desirable to have more intimate performance spaces such as amphitheatre style tiered seating.

Functional unit	Outdoor performance spaces	
Functional zone	School heart/school centre	
Primary role and f	unction	
Performance space	es for a variety of group sizes (e.g., 75, 50, 25, 12).	
Secondary function	ns	
Passive recreation.		
General functiona	I requirement for the outdoor performance spaces	
Dance, Drama and	nance spaces are used particularly for the performing arts aspects of the Australian curriculum – Music, performance and role play in Languages. Additionally, outdoor performance spaces also support other curriculum learning areas.	
 music recitals a 	nd singing	
 drama and poet 	ry recitation	
 presentations 		
explicit teaching and demonstrations		
meetings		
passive recreation and retreat		
recess and lunch food and drink breaks		
Operational factor	s to consider	
All access must be space must be prov	provided, for example, if a performance space is sunken into the ground, ramp access to the base of the vided.	
Opportunities		

Opportunities

Relevant specialist staff and therapists must be consulted in the design phase to ensure access for all learners to all experiences.

Functional relationships

- Larger performance spaces are best located centrally for ready access from all Learning Community buildings and/or adjacent to the Music/Performing Arts zone.
- Smaller performance spaces are best located close to the Learning Community buildings.

Performance criteria for the outdoor performance spaces		
Spatial layout and circulation ensure adequate circulation to all areas of tiered seating fixtures semicircular arrangement of seating around performance space Visual connectivity and wayfinding clear sightlines from every vantage point to the presentation area consider colours, plantings and materials to establish a		Fitout seating ensure age appropriate fitout provide hard surfaces suitable for fixed and moveable furniture balance hard and soft finishes use level changes to provide fixed seating access to shared loose furniture
 □ signage to other areas of the school 		Microclimate □ provide natural shade and shelter form prevailing winds □ allow for areas of sun during cooler months
 Acoustics ensure external learning environment can be acoustically separated from adjacent internal learning settings when required provide a clear listening environment that does not amplify background 'chatter' 		 provide cross ventilation reduce glare pockets of uniform/stable climatic zone for key activity areas planting pockets for climatic improvements and separation
Access		Electrical power, AV and data outlets for performances
ICT in wireless coverage		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)
Related information		
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles		
Technical specifications and standards		
Other guidelines		
Standards		

General landscape/school perimeter

Functional unit	School perimeter		
Functional zone	School site		
Primary role and fu Community and urb	inction an interface and learning opportunities.		
Secondary functio	ns		
 Conveying value 	s		
 Delineating school 	ol grounds		
 Providing a gree 	n belt for the neighbourhood		
	requirement for the school perimeter		
 clear delineation 	of where the school grounds start		
 permeable space 	es with transition zone		
 enhance interfac 	e with environmental assets		
 opportunities for 	outdoor learning and nature play		
Operational factors	s to consider		
	t as a friendly filter between the school community and the general public with design cues to alert users of points and timeframes.		
This zone should progrounds.	provide a friendly interface with the wider community and encourage passive surveillance to and from school		
	ansport connections to and through this area. Key locations along this zone will likely experience peak flows at of the school day. Consider trunk infrastructure location points.		
Opportunities The whole school site provides a 'landscape for learning' and Learning opportunities for all areas of landscape should be considered. Learning opportunities include nature walks to learn about the biodiversity of the area, fitness trails, incorporation of cultural activities as well as structured and unstructured play. It should also provide opportunity to engage with surrounding assets be they natural or human made.			
Functional relation	ships		
Close proximity	Nearby		
 arrival zones 	 structure sporting zone 		
 unstructured spo 	• learning facilities		

Performance criteria for the sc	hool perimeter		
Spatial layout and circulation		Fitout	
provide a buffer zone between the school boundary and school buildings to assist in noise reduction		design plantings that promote learning about local biodiversity (flora and fauna)	
□ consider appropriate transition	on zone	incorporate elements that promote nature play	
Visual connectivity and wayfinding □ where the perimeter is accessible it must be clearly visible from key school facilities		integrate interpretive and educational opportunities to facilitate active and passive recreation and learning – fitness trails; nature walks; cultural walks. These can be incorporated into masterplanning for completion by	
consider colours, materials and finishes to clearly identify the school precinct and preferred access points		school community overtime	
where adjacent to streetscape or parklands consider 'borrowing' landscape elements to provide a strong visual link between the school and its surroundings		 Microclimate this area should not feel exposed but an enhancement of adjacent microclimatic zones such as the streetscape. provide shade during warmer months 	
□ distinctive wayfinding elemer		provide shade during warmer months provide planting pockets for climatic improvements	
Acoustics is not applicable		□ strive for the reduction of heat island effect	
Access		Electrical	
formalise preferred access p including design cues.	oints along the perimeter	⊠ not applicable	
ensure access points are DDA compliant and also suitable for users arriving by active transport modes		ICT ⊠ not applicable	
□ maintenance and emergency access locations		Security (refer to Technical Specifications)	
Related information			
Masterplanning, architectural and landscape principles			
Technical specifications and	□ Advanced Trees	□ Planting	
standards	□ Lawn	Play Equipment	
	□ Furniture	□ Irrigation	
	□ Pavements		
Other guidelines	☐ 7 Senses Guidelines	Local Authority Requirements	
	QFES requirements	concerning streetscape and bounda	
		interfaces	
Standards	□ AS1428.1		

Active play spaces

The functional requirements for structured and unstructured play settings are integrated into the functional requirements for settings, the perimeter and school heart/centre.

Outdoor equipment

Adventure and or outdoor fitness equipment, appropriate to user age, must be selected to promote accessibility and inclusiveness by providing multiple options for all students, regardless of their individual circumstances.

For detail related to play equipment and indicative areas for play spaces refer to: *Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles* and *Technical Specifications*.

Productive garden

Space must be allocated in the masterplan for the development of a productive garden.

Wetlands

Where wetlands are intended to be used by a school as an education resource, the following principles are to inform the design:

- integrate educational expertise in master-planning, to ensure the provision of vegetation suitable for learning, such as seed-bearing trees that attract birdlife
- be part of the school facility landscape, pathways and development master plan
- have a water level not more than 1 m below adjacent ground level
- provide all staff and students with dry, safe and convenient access to the water's edge in accordance with the general principles for inclusion
- provide space for 10–15 students and a staff member to gather on a dry-level landing or decked platform
- permit staff supervision of all areas
- be landscaped and planted with suitable long-lasting ground and water plant species
- · be provided with life safety measures commensurate with a water hazard

For further information regarding masterplanning and engineering requirements for wetlands s refer to: *Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles* and *Technical Specifications.*

Bike and mobility device parking – students, staff and community

Providing bike racks, bike and mobility device storage and bike path access supports and encourages sustainable and healthy commuting by students, staff and the community. Secure fenced and roofed bicycle storage is required for students and separately for staff. The detailed design, siting and security requirements for bicycle storage are described in the companion documents *Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles* and *Technical Specifications*.

Hard courts, sports fields and multi-purpose courts

For information on hard courts and sports fields refer to the companion documents *Masterplanning, Architectural and Landscape Design Principles* and *Technical Specifications*.