

# SPORT & RECREATION STRATEGY

*DERBY AND FITZROY CROSSING*





DERBY



TIGERS

# OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY

The Shire of Derby / West Kimberley (Shire) commissioned this report to assist with the long term planning for the provision of sport and recreation infrastructure, investment and programming. This is the first Sport and Recreation Strategy (Strategy) the Shire has commissioned. Its adoption will establish a strategic framework the Shire can build upon into the future. The critical task of the Strategy has been to review the sport and recreation needs within Derby and Fitzroy Crossing.

The Strategy is a guide to ensure that the populations of Derby and Fitzroy Crossing have appropriate sport and recreational activities, programs and facilities into the future, which are reflective of the unique characteristics that define each settlement. The background research undertaken in this strategy provides a foundation to guide decision making about the future use and development of sport and recreation facilities in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing. The research has been evaluated with a number of key recommendations and guiding principles developed for the future management, provision and programming of sport and recreation in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing.

The established objectives of the Strategy are:

1. Identify the various sport and recreation clubs, organisations, agencies and stakeholders operating within Derby and Fitzroy Crossing;

2. Evaluate sport and recreation in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing taking into account viability, usages, capacity and facility condition.
3. Identify barriers to participation in sport and recreation within the specific locations of Derby and Fitzroy Crossing.
4. Determine the interrelationship between settlements within the Shire and the implications for sport and recreational facilities in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing.
5. Identify the future sport and recreation needs within Derby and Fitzroy Crossing and prepare a suitable implementation plan to meet these identified needs.
6. Identify the current and future opportunities for junior sports in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing to determine how to implement junior sports and activities in the future.
7. Review and integrate recommendations within relevant adopted Shire Strategies and adopted local standards.

The methodology to deliver these objectives has been approached through a number of stages:

1. Initial audit of all existing facilities to determine quantities, condition and usage;
2. Extensive review of existing literature relevant to the Shire region to inform the regional context, demographic profile, current trends and strategic framework;
3. Interviews with all sport and recreation clubs and organisations within Derby and Fitzroy Crossing, Shire staff, and local stakeholders;
4. Benchmark and development of future scenarios for both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing; and
5. Evaluate information and formalisation of key recommendations and guiding principles.

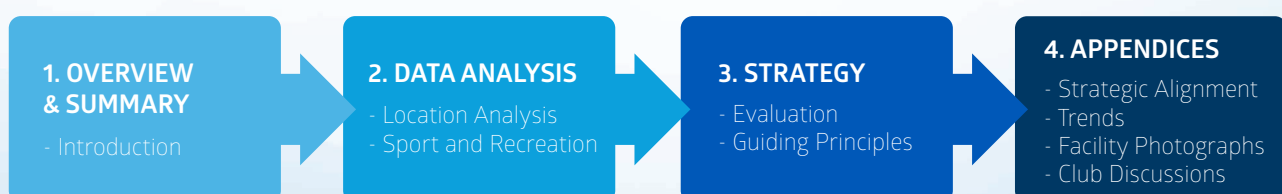


Figure 1 - Report Structure

## KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

### PRIORITY

(I) Immediate = 1 – 2 Years, (M) Medium = 3 – 4 Years (L) Long = 5 – 10 Years (O) Ongoing

MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE	
ACTION	TIMEFRAME
1. Shire to commit to ongoing role of the club development officer and capture within future budgeting.	I
2. Shire and local clubs to review the governance, administration and resources of local sporting clubs. Shire to assist clubs to complete/ update governance and strategic planning including; Constitutions and Strategic and Management Plans.	I
3. Shire to review the context and rationale for clubs that have recently stopped operating and determine the specific factors and revive where possible.	I
4. Shire to work with identified local sporting clubs to support amalgamation where possible so that clubs can share resources, facilities, programming, administration and funding. These clubs include those specifically located at the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Derby Recreation Centre Precinct; and</li><li>· Derby Shooting and Motor Sport Precinct.</li></ul>	I
5. Shire and Garnduwa to review potential for a new agreement/partnership to improve participation and facility management within Fitzroy Crossing.	I
6. Shire to undertake annual community surveys to determine community's satisfaction with facilities and programs, participation levels (organised and non-organised activities) and preferences for future provision.	I
7. Shire to improve technology and processes for recording facility usage and integrate into asset management planning to inform fee structures for use of facilities.	I
8. Shire to develop communication protocols to assist community, clubs and organisations in gaining access to facilities.	I
9. Shire to guide the community, clubs and organisations towards education material on establishing and running competitions.	I
10. Shire, Garnduwa and local stakeholders to continue active participation within the Fitzroy Futures Sub Groups.	O
11. Shire to advocate for whole of government approach to improve facilities within, and access to and from, remote communities across the Shire.	O
12. Shire to provide resources to local sporting clubs to record membership and participation.	O

## FACILITIES AND SPACES

ACTION	TIMEFRAME
1. Shire to complete needs assessment and feasibility planning for Fitzroy Crossing Community Precinct upgrade and lodge funding applications with government agencies (including associated administration needs).	I
2. Shire to finalise all outstanding User and Lease Agreements with local clubs and organisations.	I
3. Shire to review existing facilities to determine potential 'quick win' upgrades which could improve the range and amount of activities capable within existing facilities (e.g. the use of drop down nets on basketball courts).	I
4. Shire to pursue funding to construct new skate parks in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing ideally located in locations to enhance or create precincts.	I
5. Shire to work with relevant sporting clubs and local stakeholders to develop a new Shooting and Motorsport Precinct Master Plan (including resolving land administration complications) with the facility capable of hosting regional and/or state level events.	I
6. Shire to establish the potential shared use of the Derby District High School Ovals for community sport when/if demand arises.	M
7. Shire and Derby Rodeo to discussions for the relocation of the Derby Rodeo ground should demand require the need for additional facilities.	L
8. Shire to undertake timely review of facilities and update Asset Management Plan to prioritise all required maintenance works.	O
9. Shire to continue to implement the recommendations within the Trails Plan and Playground Strategy.	O
10. Shire to continue liaising with local community stakeholders to identify community projects which could improve access to facilities and/or opportunity for increased community activities.	O

## PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

ACTION	TIMEFRAME
1. Shire to provide resources to assist local initiatives that have potential to increase participation, specifically in the junior sport (5 – 14 years old).	I
2. In Fitzroy Crossing, Shire to identify local and passionate community members in order to form a locally based taskforce of volunteers to develop and deliver programs and competitions.	I
3. Shire to actively engage with the community and sport bodies to develop additional indoor sports clubs that increase usage of the Derby Recreation Centre and Fitzroy Crossing Community Hall.	I
4. Shire to commence discussions with both the CKFL and WKFL to understand the organisational structure and needs of each competition to ensure its sustainability into the future, and to adopt suitable principles to develop additional sporting competitions.	M
5. Shire, local stakeholders and remote communities to lobby and support initiatives that improve transportation options across the Fitzroy Valley so remote communities have a regular and effective transportation network.	M
6. Shire, existing clubs and interested community members to develop customised versions of sports that better suit the environment and climate. The objective should be to provide competitions and activities throughout the year and for all ages and sexes of the population.	M
7. Shire, Garnduwa and local stakeholders to jointly lobby State Sporting Bodies to increase sport development participation in various sporting codes within Shire region.	O

# STRATEGIC PROFILE

This Strategy has direct and indirect relationships with the wider local and regional strategic framework. The recommendations made within this Strategy are aligned with the wider strategic context.

Once adopted this Strategy will be used to inform the development and delivery of various sport and recreation projects and programs by the Shire. The figure below highlights the role of this Strategy as a local strategy within the wider strategic context.



*Figure 2 - Planning Framework*

A range of strategic documents were reviewed in the preparation of this Strategy. The review was undertaken for two main purposes, firstly to ensure alignment between sport and recreation planning and higher level aspirations, actions and trends, and secondly to ensure alignment and consistency with other Shire policies and strategies. The key documents reviewed provide an understanding of both general community building and more specifically sport and recreation strategies. The key documents reviewed include:

## COMMUNITY BUILDING

- Kimberley Regional Planning and Infrastructure Framework (Department of Planning);
- 2036 and Beyond: A Regional Blueprint for the Kimberley (Kimberley Development Commission);
- Shire of Derby / West Kimberley Local Planning Strategy 2014;
- Fitzroy Futures Town Plan 2009;
- Shire of Derby / West Kimberley Integrated Planning Framework including:
  - Strategic Plan 2012 – 2022;

- Corporate Business Plan 2013 – 2017; and
- Long Term Financial Plan.

## SPORT AND RECREATION

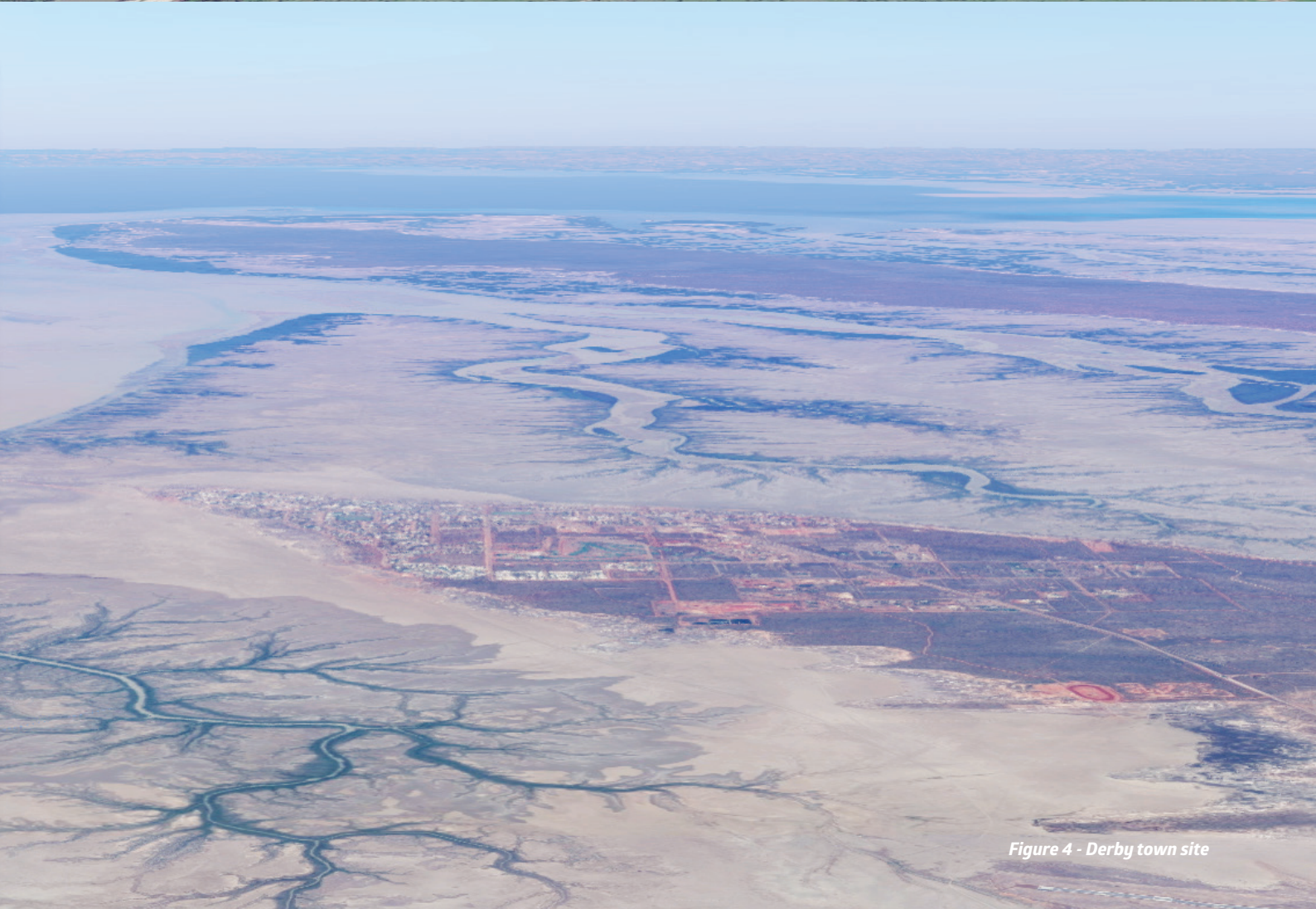
- Active Living for All: A Framework for Physical Activity in Western Australia 2012 – 2016;
- Strategic Directions for the Sport and Recreation Industry 2011 – 2015;
- Liveable Neighbourhoods 2009;
- Shire of Derby / West Kimberley Playground Strategy;
- Shire of Derby / West Kimberley Trails Master Plan; and
- Shire of Derby / West Kimberley Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2012 – 2016.

A summary of the key strategies and actions identified from the strategic document review has been aligned with the three focus areas of the Strategy and provided in the table below. A more detailed review of the strategic documents has been included within Appendix 1.

PROGRAM AND SERVICE	FACILITY AND SPACE	MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Promote and develop sporting, recreation and leisure facilities and programs to support community health and wellbeing.</li> <li>· Engage with youth and children to provide opportunities for the development of programs and participation.</li> <li>· Programs/partnerships to improve participation among Aboriginal population.</li> <li>· Ensure services standards reach Western Australian norms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Facilities need to plan for aspirational growth while meeting current community needs.</li> <li>· Provide, manage, maintain and improve assets and infrastructure over the long term to meet current and future needs.</li> <li>· Expand and diversify recreational infrastructure.</li> <li>· Develop fit-for-purpose infrastructure.</li> <li>· Specific mention for the development of a new recreation centre and skate park in Fitzroy Crossing.</li> <li>· Accessibility of facilities should be equal for all types of users (including people with disabilities) for the widest time possible..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Develop and implement a Sport and Recreation Strategy supported by evidence based research and evaluation.</li> <li>· Develop governance processes to engage regional communities to build regional leadership and sustainable communities.</li> <li>· Develop incentives to increase volunteering rates including the provision of training and education.</li> <li>· Develop a consistent and clear framework for land tenure and hire and management of facilities.</li> <li>· Support clubs and organisations in understanding needs, feasibility and whole-of-life costs.</li> <li>· Improve communication between peak bodies through partnerships.</li> </ul>



*Figure 3 – Fitzroy Crossing town site*



*Figure 4 – Derby town site*

# LOCATION ANALYSIS

## NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Shire of Derby / West Kimberley (Shire) is located in the North West region of Western Australia, approximately 2,240km northeast of Perth. The Shire covers an area of 118,560m<sup>2</sup> and is bound by the Shires of Wyndham-East Kimberley (northeast), Halls Creek (east), Broome (west) and East Pilbara (south).

There are three gazetted town sites within the Shire, namely Derby, Fitzroy Crossing and Camballin. In addition, there are approximately forty-eight remote Aboriginal communities with varying populations scattered across the municipality. Much of the vast region is characterised by isolated and untouched landscapes with a variety of vegetation, landforms, and coastal/ river environments. This environment comprises unique terrestrial and marine ecosystems which hold a high level of biodiversity and cultural importance to local Aboriginal people.

The natural environment of the Shire plays an important role in the recreational lifestyle of both the Aboriginal

and non-Aboriginal population. Fishing, camping, hunting and four-wheel driving are common recreational pursuits. While the availability of jobs is an important driver of population levels, the outdoor lifestyle and/or cultural connection of the Kimberley plays a key part in attracting and retaining people in the region.

Both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing sit on the doorstep of vast and unique natural environments which provide possibilities to increase organised and non-organised recreation activities. In addition, there are opportunities to embrace and tell the stories of the past through the integration of recreation activities.

## WEATHER AND CLIMATE

The Shire's regional climate is characterised by warm dry winters and hot wet summers, generally referred to as the 'wet' and 'dry' seasons. January and February are generally the wettest months, however rain can occur any time between October and April. Wet season rain varies, but is generally heavier closer to the coast and decreases further south around the arc of the Fitzroy River.

The harsh climatic conditions experienced in the wet season significantly reduces the ability for outdoor recreational pursuits, and access across the Shire is frequently restricted following large seasonal rain downpours and tropical cyclones.

Table 1 - Average Monthly Temperatures in the Shire

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
	Wet Season				Dry Season							
MAX (AVE)	33	33	34	34	31	28	28	29	32	33	34	34
MIN (AVE)	26	26	25	22	18	15	14	16	18	22	25	26

## POPULATION

The 2011 ABS Census data indicates a Shire population of 8,435 people. The major population settlements of Derby and Fitzroy Crossing comprise 3,261 and 1,144 people respectively. Both settlements are important sub-regional centres for surrounding Aboriginal communities and pastoral stations. Fitzroy Crossing is an especially important settlement to the scattering of Aboriginal communities in the wider Fitzroy Valley.

The Shire is identified as a very remote area (ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard), with one of the lowest population densities in Western Australia. The Shire has approximately 0.08 people per km<sup>2</sup> which is lower than the Regional Western Australia average of 0.2 people per km<sup>2</sup> and significantly lower than the Western Australian average of 1.0 person per km<sup>2</sup>.

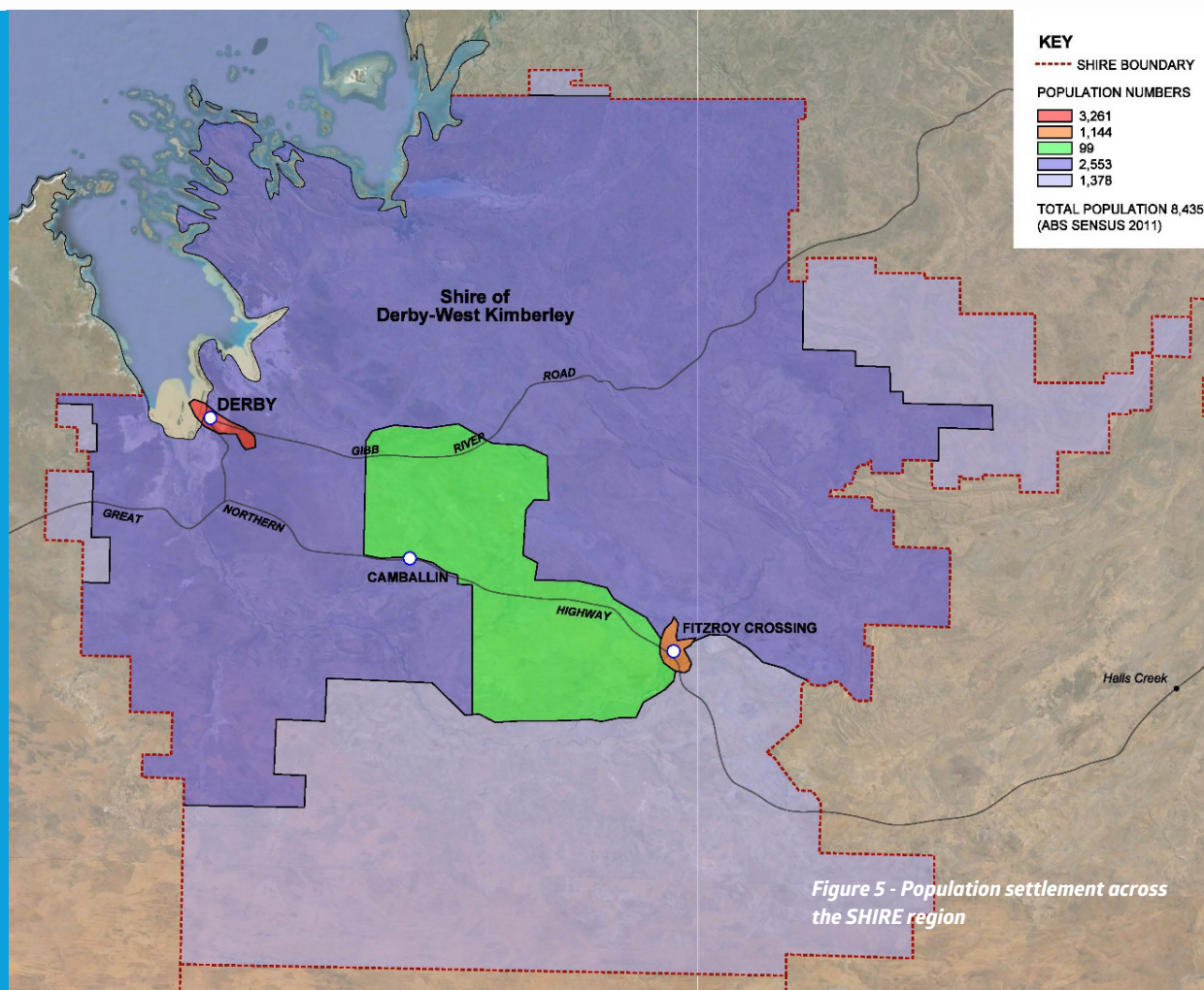
The significant distances between the main population settlements of Derby and Fitzroy Crossing (approximately a 2 ½ hour drive) the low population numbers and transient populations are significant

challenges to developing regular sporting competitions within each settlement and across the region.

## SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

While this strategy focuses on Derby and Fitzroy Crossing for future sport and recreation planning, it is noted from stakeholder consultation there are a number of communities within 100km that on occasion use sport and recreation facilities within each respective town site. In close proximity to Derby there are a range of communities, specifically Pandanus Park, Mowanjum, Jarlmadanga and Looma that have some infrequent use of facilities in Derby. This infrequent use is namely for occasional sport competitions and carnivals. Consistent weekly use of recreation facilities in Derby from these communities is fairly marginal and does not impact on the growth rates adopted in this report.

The Fitzroy Future Forum commissioned a survey and report entitled, Population, People and Place: The Fitzroy Valley Population Project, 2010. The Fitzroy Futures Forum Report provides valuable information to articulate



the population spread and movement of people within the wider Fitzroy Valley region. The report identifies a total Fitzroy Valley population of 3,565 people, with a core total population of 2,773 people. The remaining population is described as being periphery and not a representation of the stable population.

Fitzroy Crossing is identified as the regional hub for the valley, with several sub-regional hubs with their own satellite communities. Fitzroy Crossing itself is identified as a town site with eight 'town site' communities, namely: Junjuwa, DarlIngunaya, Burawa, Guwardi, Mindi Rardi, Kurnangki and Loanbun. Outside of this Fitzroy Crossing 'town site' is the 'outer suburbs' (communities within 30km) and then a range of further spread communities. Sub-regional communities outside of Fitzroy Crossing were identified in the report as, Yungnora (215 core people), Bayulu (271 core people), Wngkatjungka (169 core people) and Yiyili (94 core people).

The movement and settlement of people across the Fitzroy Valley varies from predictable to very unpredictable, with little demonstrable demand from the outer communities for recreational facilities within Fitzroy Crossing. The report highlights that individuals of the various communities prefer to live in their respective communities rather than relocate to the regional hub of Fitzroy Crossing.

For the purposes of this report, the demand on recreational facilities is based on the population within the Fitzroy Crossing area and not the wider Fitzroy Valley. However, this does not diminish the need to ensure there is suitable provision and access to sport and recreational facilities and programs in these communities. Even more important from a sports programming perspective, these outer communities should play a significant part in developing competitive sporting activities across the region.

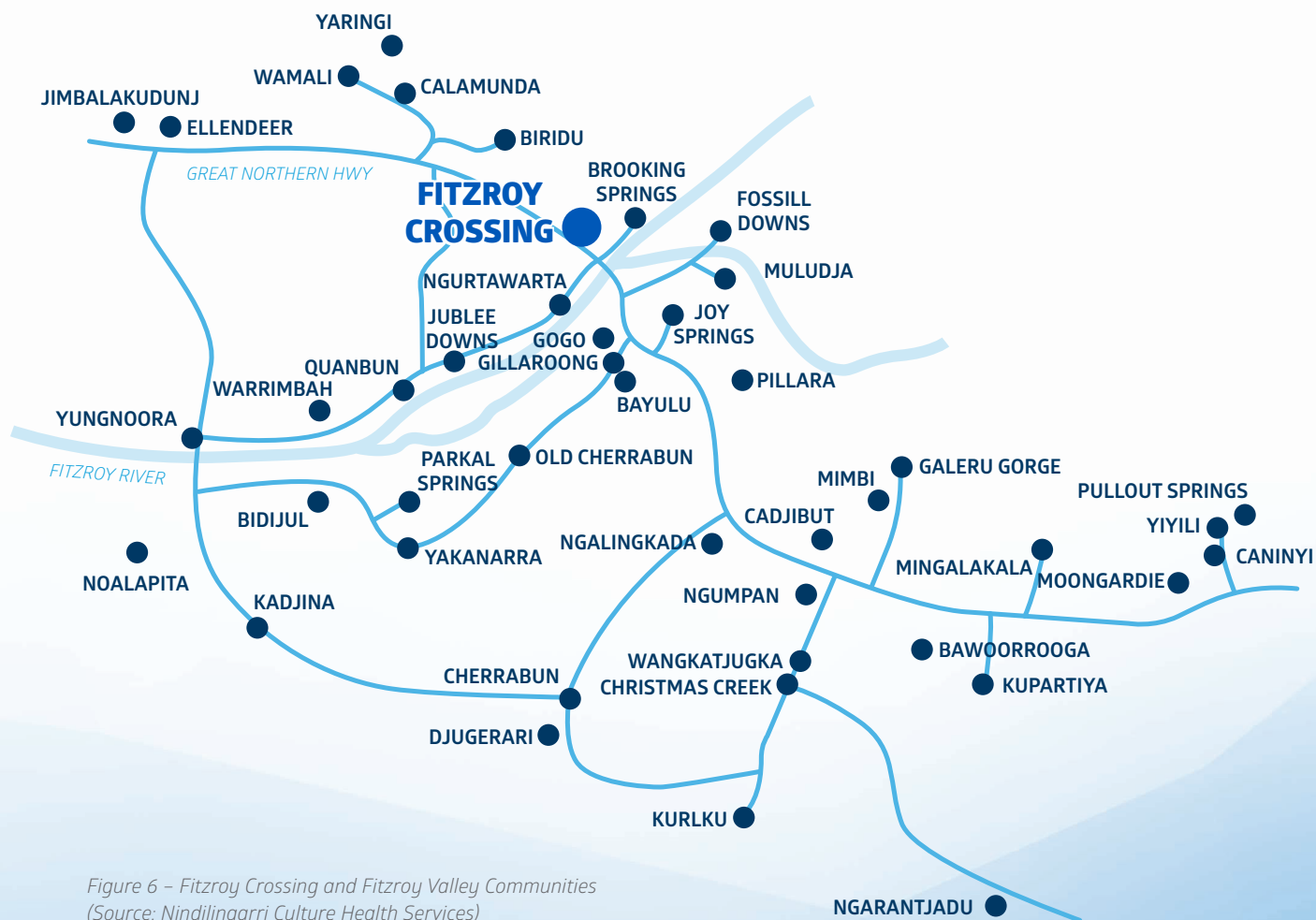


Figure 6 – Fitzroy Crossing and Fitzroy Valley Communities  
(Source: Nindilingarri Culture Health Services)

## HISTORICAL POPULATION

Historically the Shire was the largest population area of any local government in the Kimberley region, with Derby being the historical regional capital. However, from the mid-1990s the Shire of Broome and in particular the Broome town site, driven by tourism, has seen significant population growth.

Currently the Shire has the second largest population within the Kimberley with a recorded population of 9,240 people in 2011. This accounts for approximately 25% of the Kimberley region (ABS Census 2011). The 2014 ABS Regional Population Growth statistics indicates an estimated, preliminary regional population for the Shire of 10,047 people in 2013.

Table 3 - Historic Population Growth – Regional Review

LGA	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2013P*
Broome	4,280	5,923	5,887	9,766	13,196	14,175	16,031	17,251
Derby / West Kimberley	6,330	6,501	7,019	6,512	8,467	7,355	9,240	10,047
Halls Creek	2,540	2,748	2,679	2,910	3,751	3,239	4,031	3,940
Wyndham / East Kimberley	4,790	5,952	5,790	5,484	7,211	7,159	8,371	8,652
Kimberley	17,940	21,124	23,375	25,672	32,625	31,928	37,673	39,890

*\*Despite the 2014 ABS preliminary estimation, significant caution must be applied using population estimations for the region as historically population growth and decline has been at the whim of government and industrial decisions. The recent closure of mining operations on Koolan and Cockatoo Islands, and the 2014 closure of the Derby Detention Centre will almost certainly have an impact on preliminary population projections.*

Historically, Derby and Fitzroy Crossing have experienced very different growth rates. The Derby population has experienced higher levels of growth and decline on the back of changing government agendas and industrial development. In contrast Fitzroy Crossing has had a somewhat positive while more modest growth rate over time. This is reflective of a higher percentage and growth rate of Aboriginal people in the Fitzroy Valley who, for a variety of reasons, generally stay and live in the Fitzroy Valley area. The lack of major infrastructure or industry development within the Fitzroy Valley has also limited any rapid population growth.

Table 4 - Historic Population Growth - Derby and Fitzroy Crossing (ABS Census Data)

	HISTORIC			
	1996	2001	2006	2011
Derby	3,236	3,662	3,093	3,261
Fitzroy Crossing*	1,147	1,450	1,331	1,144

*\*The census data for areas such as Fitzroy Crossing is often considered inaccurate for counting the Aboriginal population. The Fitzroy Future Forum Report identifies the Fitzroy Crossing population in 2010 as 1,192 people, providing some credibility to the ABS Census data.*

## POPULATION GROWTH

There are varying predictions and aspirations for population growth across the Shire. The historic 30-year average annual growth rate (AAGR) of 1.3% provides a benchmark for population growth which is more modest than the aspirational predictions, however slightly more positive than the WA Tomorrow predictions. While the AAGR shows slight population growth over the past 30 years, within that time the Shire has experience periods of higher population growth and decline.

The WA Tomorrow growth bands generally indicate a reduction in the population growth rate into the future. In comparison aspirational growth predictions, like those outlined in the Department of Planning Kimberley Regional Planning and Infrastructure Framework (KRPIF) indicate a much more positive future population growth.

To ensure the provision of facilities within Derby and Fitzroy Crossing matches the aspirational growth and strategic investment targets of the State Government, the aspirational growth rates identified within the KRPIF have been adopted within this report.

	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036
<b>WA TOMORROW – BIRTHS AND DEATHS</b>						
WA Tomorrow Band C (-0.3 AAGR)	9,240	9,102	8,967	8,833	8,701	8,571
<b>HISTORICAL GROWTH RATE</b>						
Historic Growth 30 Year Growth (1.3 AAGR)	9,240	9,856	10,514	11,215	11,964	12,762
<b>KRPIF – AVERAGED ASPIRATION GROWTH RATES*</b>						
Aspirational (AAGR 3%)	9,240	10,712	12,418	14,396	16,688	19,347
Aspirational (AAGR 4%)	9,240	11,242	13,677	16,641	20,246	24,632

*\*While the KRPIF does not provide a growth rate for the SDWK region, the aspirational growth rates identified for Derby (4%) and Fitzroy Crossing (3%) have been applied to give a comparison of the regional growth.*

The KRPIF identifies Derby as a Sub Regional Centre with a 4% growth rate and Fitzroy Crossing as a Town with a 3% growth rate. Due to the number of remote communities located in close proximity to Fitzroy Crossing, the 3% growth rate has also been adopted to capture the population of the Fitzroy Valley and presented for illustration purposes only. In the context of the historic growth rates Derby will experience a significant increase whereas Fitzroy Crossing is anticipated to grow much more in line with its historic growth.

Table 6 - Adopted Growth Rates for Derby and Fitzroy Crossing

	2016	2021	2026
DERBY	3,968	4,827	5,873
FITZROY CROSSING	1,276	1,479	1,714
FITZROY VALLEY	3,092	3,584	4,155

In light of recent Government policy around remote Aboriginal communities, there is a potential for additional population growth in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing from possible population migration from these various communities.

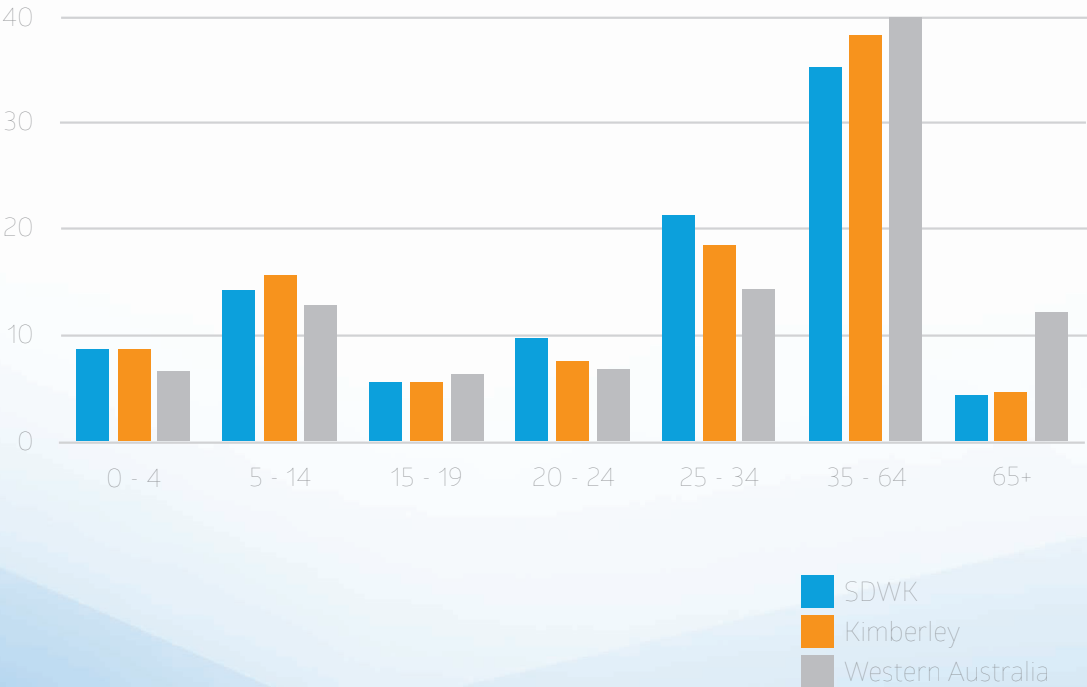
Table 7 - Age Structure Comparison

These aspirational growth projections will see Derby reach a population of 5,873 people, and Fitzroy Valley reach a population of 4,155 people over the next 10 years. This will see Derby nearly doubling in size while the Fitzroy Valley will reach a population comparable to the present day Derby population.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

The Shire has a much younger population than the State average with a higher level of the 0 – 14 year age group and generally a higher level of the population under 35 years old. In addition, the Shire and Kimberley region have a significantly lower portion of elderly and aging population than the State average. Therefore, while the Shire has a majority 25 – 64 year age group, the youth, and youth into middle age brackets, will experience a high level of growth in comparison to the Stage average.

AGE STRUCTURE



The Shire is generally reflective of the average Kimberley demographic profile with higher levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in comparison to the State average. However, the Shire demonstrates a lower socioeconomic profile with lower incomes, higher unemployment, lower homeownership, more house overcrowding and lower levels of vehicle ownership. In addition, there is a higher percentage of families within the Shire with young children (under 15 years) than the State average.

Table 8 - Demographic Snapshot – Regional Aspect

	SHIRE	KIMBERLEY	WESTERN AUSTRALIA
<b>ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION</b>			
	48%*	37%*	3%*
<b>WORK</b>			
Median total personal income (weekly)	\$409	\$667	\$662
Employment to population	40%	55%	61%
<b>HOUSEHOLD</b>			
Average household size	3.2	2.9	2.6
House owned or purchasing	21%	31%	67%
State Housing Authority housing	24%	23%	4%
<b>FAMILY (COUPLES &amp; SINGLE)</b>			
No children	29%	34%	39%
With children under 15	56%	52%	40%
With children, none under 15	11%	12%	20%
Other family	4%	2%	1%
<b>VOLUNTARY WORK</b>			
	11%	17%	17%
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE OWNERSHIP</b>			
	72%	83%	94%

## ABORIGINAL AND NON-ABORIGINAL

In comparison between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population within the Shire, the Aboriginal population comprises a significantly higher proportion of people in the 0 – 24 year age groups. Locations within the Shire with higher percentages of Aboriginal people also experienced higher levels of social disadvantage and lower levels of health and well-being.

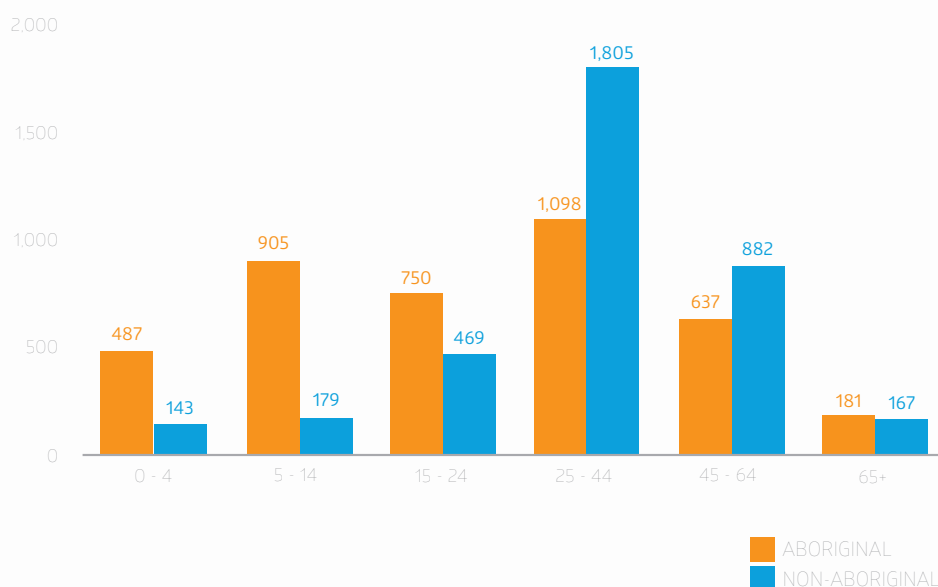


Figure 6 – Aboriginal v Non-Aboriginal Population for the Derby LGA

The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) is a mechanism that enables the assessment of the welfare of Australian communities. The Government of Western Australia Country Health Service identifies there is a connection between the SEIFA and the health and wellbeing status of communities. A SEIFA score above 1,000 indicates an area of socio-economic advantage and a score below 1,000 indicates an area of disadvantage. The Shire is a highly disadvantaged region with a SEIFA score of 746, being the 5th and 32nd most disadvantaged area in Western Australia and Australia, respectively. The adjacent Shire of Halls Creek is the most disadvantaged region in Western Australia.

Table 9 - Demographic Snapshot - Aboriginal v Non Aboriginal – Shire Region

	ABORIGINAL	NON ABORIGINAL
<b>POPULATION</b>		
	3,956	3,646
<b>WORK &amp; EDUCATION</b>		
Median total personal income (weekly)	\$278	\$1,059
Median total family income (weekly)	\$893	\$1,600
Highest Year of School – Year 8 or below	13.1%	2.6%
Highest Year of School – Year 10 (%)	30.5%	21%
Highest Year of School – Year 12 (%)	18.8%	60.8%
<b>HEALTH AND WELLBEING</b>		
Mean Age	23	33
Life Expectancy (male)	67	79
Life Expectancy (female)	73	83
<b>HOUSEHOLD</b>		
Average household size	4.2	2.1
Proportion of dwellings that need 1 or more extra bedrooms	33.1%	2.8%

## DERBY AND FIZROY CROSSING

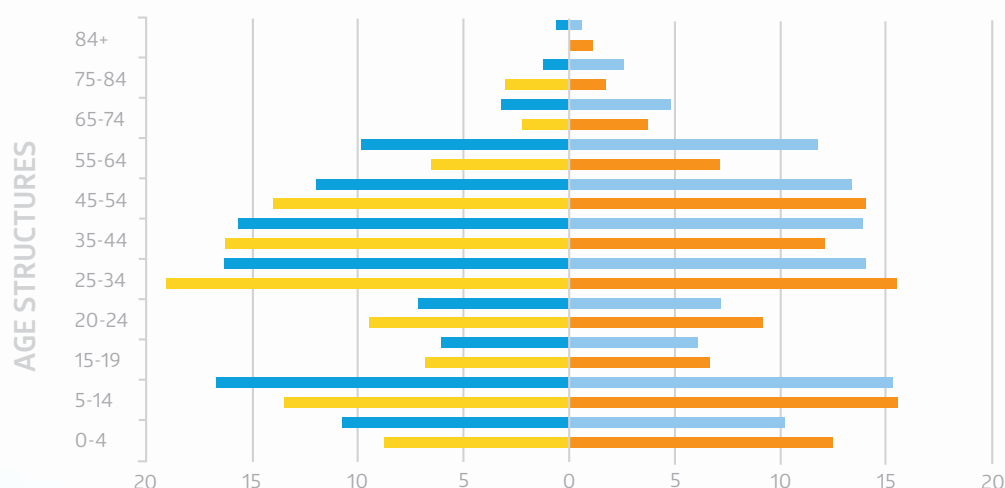
Fitzroy Crossing has almost double the Aboriginal population of Derby with a lower socioeconomic profile. In terms of the mobility of the population it is important to note the further reduction in car ownership within Fitzroy Crossing (67%) in comparison to Derby (88%).

Fitzroy Crossing is representative of one of the lowest socioeconomic and disadvantaged settlements in the Shire if not the Kimberley and the State. The town site and surrounding valley communities have significant health, wellbeing and social issues.

Table 10 - Demographic Snapshot – Derby and Fitzroy Crossing

	DERBY	FITZROY CROSSING
<b>PEOPLE</b>		
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	37%	67%
Median Age	31	29
<b>LIVING AND MOBILITY</b>		
Average Household Size	2.8	3.1
Car Ownership (per dwelling)	88%	67%
<b>FAMILY (INCLUDING SINGLE AND COUPLES)</b>		
No children	36%	28%
With children under 15	50%	54%
With children none under 15	11%	14%
Other family	3%	4%

The spread of the males and females within Derby and Fitzroy Crossing is relatively comparable. The majority of the 0 – 4 age group are a majority male, the 5 – 14 age group are equal, the 25 – 34 and 35 – 44 age groups are a majority female and the over 65 age group is slightly more male dominated.



### AGE SEX DISTRIBUTION

■ DERBY FEMALE 
 ■ DERBY MALE 
 ■ FITZROY CROSSING FEMALE 
 ■ FITZROY CROSSING MALE

Figure 7 – Age & Gender Distribution - Derby and Fitzroy Crossing

## FACILITY & SPACE PROFILE

This section of the report provides an overview of the existing sport and recreation facilities and spaces within both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing. The various facilities and places have been categorised as either a Recreation Facility, Public Open Space or Natural/Historic Feature. This facility and space review is presented to articulate the following:

- Inventory of facilities and spaces and current types of use;
- Location details of facilities and spaces to understand their relationship to each other; and
- Consideration of the level of usage, condition, management responsibility and possibility for multiuse.

Site photos of each facility within Derby and Fitzroy Crossing is contained within Appendix 2 of this report.

The following two tables provide definitions of the condition and use assessment undertaken of the various facilities located in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing.

The review of facility condition has been undertaken to determine if the physical condition of any facilities is limiting use for sport and recreation. This provides a high level review which can be integrated within the Shire's wider asset management.

Table 11 - Definition of Facility Condition

CONDITION	DESCRIPTION
Excellent	No works required.
Above Average	No works required, however minor defects to be monitored and minor budgeted capital input required.
Average	Minor works required, minor elements of the site not suitable for community requirements, minor capital input which may not be budgeted.
Below Average	Works required, areas of the site not suitable for community requirements, reasonable capital requirements, reasonable capital input required which may not be budgeted.
Poor	Significant works required, site not suitable for community requirements, significant capital input required which is not budgeted.

The review of facility use has been undertaken to determine the level and spread of organised use across the wet and dry seasons. To determine the level of use, an indicative availability matrix was established based on availability of the various facilities. This was then validated with social factors including, school and work hours and justification for regular playing hours identified by the various clubs (e.g. climate, alternative commitments and preference for week or weekend activity). The matrix takes into account whether facilities are provided with and without lighting. By comparing the actual time that various clubs are using a facility, with the total available time available for each facility, it is possible to determine an approximate (indicative) weekly use of each facility.

Table 12 - Definition of Organised Facility Use

USAGE	DESCRIPTION
Low	Facility is currently used less than 40% of the available weekly time.
Medium	Facility is currently used at approximately 40% - 80% of the available weekly time.
High	Facility is currently used more than 80% of the available weekly time.



# DERBY

## FACILITY LIST

The following table identifies the various recreation facilities, public open spaces and natural features within the Derby town site. The recreation facilities are located across the town site in seven main recreation areas. In addition, there are eight public open spaces (including the Derby District High School oval) and two natural features. There is a range of organised and informal use across the recreation facilities as identified in the table below.

Table 13 - Facility List within Derby Town Site

SITE	ELEMENTS	QUANTITY	ORGANISED AND INFORMAL USE OF SPACE/FACILITY
RECREATION FACILITIES			
Radio Station Basketball Courts	Basketball Court	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General neighbourhood use; and</li> <li>Limited local use.</li> </ul>
Derby Sporting Precinct	Office, Changing Rooms, Community Space	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organised Club Use:</li> </ul>
	Squash Courts	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Squash*;</li> </ul>
	Multipurpose Courts:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basketball;</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basketball</li> </ul>	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Netball;</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Netball</li> </ul>	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tennis;</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tennis</li> </ul>	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volleyball;</li> </ul>
	Sand Volleyball Courts	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lawn Bowls;</li> </ul>
	Lawn Bowl Green and Club House	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Golf;</li> </ul>
	Golf Course (9 Hole) and Shared Sportsman's Club	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Horse Racing; and</li> <li>Rodeo.</li> </ul>
	Horse Race Track and Shared Sportsman's Club	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Informal local use of courts and golf course (pay for use).</li> </ul>
	Rodeo Ground and Amenities	1	
Derby Memorial Swimming Pool	25m Swimming Pool	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organised Club Use:</li> <li>Swimming.</li> <li>Informal local use (pay for use).</li> </ul>
Motorsport and Shooting Precinct	Motocross Track.	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organised Club Use:</li> </ul>
	Speedway Track and Amenities	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Speedway; and</li> </ul>
	Rifle Range	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Motocross*;</li> </ul>
	Pistol Range	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rifle Shooting; and</li> <li>Pistol Shooting.</li> </ul>
Derby Civic Centre	Stage, function space and Amenities	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organised Badminton; and</li> <li>Various function use (pay for use).</li> </ul>
Nicholson Square Park	Multiuse Field:	1	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Football</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cricket</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change rooms.</li> </ul>		
	Basketball Court	2	
	Playground	1	
Derby Youth Centre	Skate Park	1	
	Basketball (miniature)	1	

#### PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

Lytton Park	Park and Playground	1	· Informal local use.
Apex Park	Park and Playground	1	· Informal neighbourhood use.
Wharf Park	Park, Viewing Area and Seated Shade Structure	1	· Informal local use.
Stanley Square Park	Park and Playground	1	· Informal Local Use.
Neighbourhood Parks (Ashley Grove Area)	Park and Playground	3	· Informal Neighbourhood Use.
Derby District High School Oval	Multiuse Field: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Football</li> <li>· Cricket</li> <li>· Soccer</li> </ul>	1	· Informal Local Use.

#### NATURAL/HISTORIC FEATURE

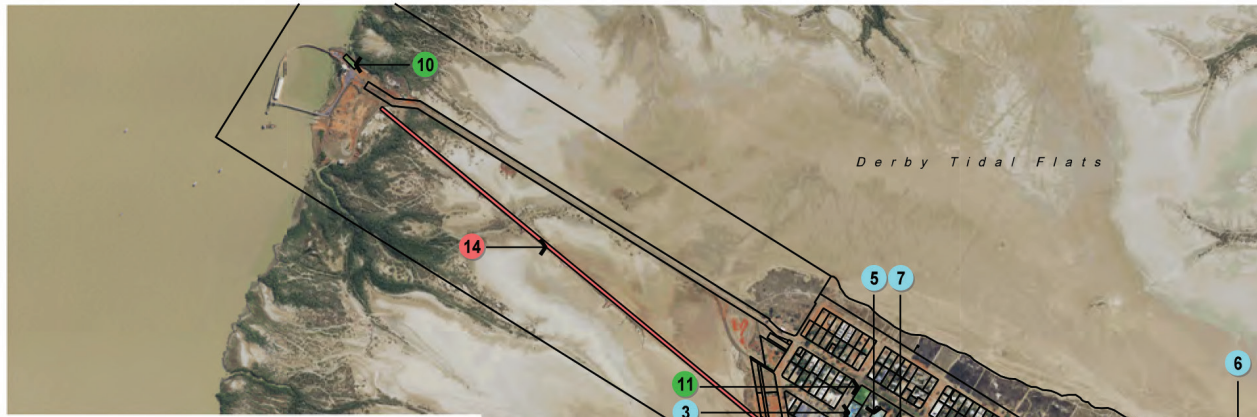
Derby Flats, Wharf and Cattle Race Trail	2km Walking Trail	1	· Informal Local Use.
	Recreational Boat Ramp	2	
Joon Joo Botanical Trail	3km Walking Trail	1	· Informal Local Use.

\* Currently no organised use.

Informal local use is intended to reflect use by the whole of Derby community and visitors to town. Neighbourhood use is intended to reflect use by the immediate neighbourhood community (e.g. within 250m).







RECREATION FACILITIES		
1	Radio Station Basketball Courts	Basketball Court Office, Changing Rooms, Community Space
2	Derby Sporting Precinct	Squash Courts Multipurpose Courts: - Basketball - Netball - Tennis Sand Volleyball Courts Lawn Bowl Green and Club House Golf Course (9 Hole) and Shared Sportsman's Club Horse Race Track and Shared Sportsman's Club Rodeo Ground and Amenities
3	Derby Memorial Swimming Pool	25m Swimming Pool
4	Motorsport and Shooting Precinct	Motocross Track Speedway Track and Amenities Rifle Range Pistol Range
5	Derby Civic Centre	Stage, function space and Amenities
6	Nicholson Square Park	Multiuse Field: - Football - Cricket - Change rooms. Basketball Court Playground
7	Derby Youth Centre	Skate Park Basketball (miniature)

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE		
8	Lytton Park	Playground
9	Apex Park	Playground
10	Wharf Park	Viewing Area and Shade Structure
11	Stanley Square Park	Playground
12	Neighbourhood Park(Ashley Grove Area)	
13	Derby District High School Oval	Multiuse Field: - Football - Cricket

NATURAL & HISTORIC FEATURES		
14	Derby Flats, Wharf and Cattle Race Trail	2km Walking Trail Recreational Boat Ramp
15	Joon Joo Botanical Trail	3km Walking Trail







As highlighted in the table below, the condition of recreation facilities in Derby varies from poor to excellent. The Basketball Courts at Nicholson Square, and the Radio Station are the only facilities identified to be in poor condition, where as the Multi Use Courts (covered) and the Golf Course are in excellent condition.

The Radio Station courts are isolated from other facilities and are located on private property. The co-location of the Nicholson Square courts with other existing facilities, and its location away from the Derby Sporting Precinct courts, could provide additional neighbourhood use in the northeast part of the town site. As the courts are in a poor condition, suitable management arrangements need to be established prior to any commitments.

Facilities in Derby have in the most case, nil to low organised usage. The dry season months are generally more active than the wet. The Multiuse and Beach Volleyball Courts at the Derby Sporting Precinct, and Nicholson Oval reach medium use during the dry season. While there are a number of individual sport specific venues (e.g. lawn bowls, shooting ranges and golf course), over half of the Shire owned facilities have a multiuse capacity.

The Motorsport and Shooting Precinct comprises a range of facilities including two shooting ranges, a speedway track and motocross track. The type and low frequency of use of the various activities appear to be very complimentary, with the potential to consolidate facilities should suitable management agreements be established.

The location of the Derby Rodeo within the urban area of the town is relatively unorthodox due to the nature and frequency of the activity. In combination with the need to transport and stable animals on the site, this land use would be better located in a more rural setting. While there is no immediate demand for additional recreation space, the location of the rodeo ground adjacent to the Derby Sporting Precinct provides a good land bank should additional demand arise in the future. In addition, the location of the Derby Rodeo ground creates a barrier between the Derby Sporting Precinct and vacant land further north which could be utilised for additional integrated recreation facilities should the need be identified. The feasibility for redeveloping the Derby Rodeo ground and vacant land to the north will need specific and timely consideration in accordance with either demand for additional facilities and/or the need to relocate existing recreation facilities.

The Derby Youth Centre has a skate park and basketball court both which are small in scale. There are a number of full sized basketball courts within Derby which complement the junior size courts at the Derby Youth Centre. However, there is only one skate park in Derby being the Derby Youth Centre facility. The scale, design and layout of this skate park has been identified as limiting the use by youth in Derby. Based on the number of youth in the population and the known popularity of such facilities, there is great potential to redevelop a new skate park.

SITE	MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY	CONDITION SUMMARY	ORGANISED USAGE	MULTIUSE CAPACITY	
			WET	DRY	
RADIO STATION BASKETBALL COURTS					
Basketball Court	Private	Poor	Nil	Nil	Yes
DERBY SPORTING PRECINCT					
Squash Courts	Shire	Average	Nil	Nil	Nil
Recreation Centre	Shire	Above Average	Low	Low	Yes
Multiuse Courts – Covered	Shire	Excellent	Low	Med	Yes
Multiuse Courts – Uncovered	Shire	Above Average	Low	Low	Yes
Lawn Bowls	Club	Average	Low	Low	Nil
Beach Volleyball	Club	Above Average	Low	Med	Nil
Golf Course	Club	Excellent	Low	Low	Nil
Sportsman's Club	Club	Below Average	Low	Low	Nil
Race Track and Amenities	Club	Above Average	Low	Low	Nil
Rodeo Grounds and Amenities	Club	Average	Low	Low	Nil
DERBY MEMORIAL SWIMMING POOL					
Swimming Pool and Playground	Shire	Above Average	Med	Low	Yes
MOTORSPORT AND SHOOTING PRECINCT					
Speedway Track and Amenities	Club	Average*	Low	Low	Yes
Motocross	Club	Average	Low	Low	Yes
Rifle Range	Club	Average	Low	Low	Yes
Pistol Range	Club	Average	Low	Low	Yes
NICHOLSON SQUARE					
Cricket/Football Oval (inc. Cricket Nets)	Shire	Average	Nil	Med	Yes
Basketball Court	Shire	Poor	Nil	Nil	Yes
Playground	Shire	Average	Nil	Nil	Nil
DERBY CIVIC CENTRE					
Civic Centre Hall	Shire	Average	Nil	Nil	Yes
DERBY YOUTH CENTRE					
Skate Park (junior)	Shire	Average	Nil	Nil	Yes
Basketball Court (junior)	Shire	Average	Low	Low	Yes

\*Ongoing issues meeting industry standards in terms of Public Building Legislation and WA Speedway Commission Requirements.

## PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

Apart from various school playgrounds and ovals, the Shire is responsible for the maintenance and upgrade of all public open spaces. As highlighted in the table below, public open space across the town site are generally in an average condition. Due to the size and design of public open spaces within the town site, there is very limited, if any potential for traditional organised sports (this does not include Nicholson Park which has been identified as a recreational facility). However, these public open spaces provide passive recreation activities for the local community (including playground equipment for children).

The Derby District High School (DDHS) oval has been identified below because of the size of the oval and its

multiuse potential. The DDHS oval is an appropriate size to facilitate recreational activities such as soccer and cricket. However, it should be noted there is currently no cricket pitch or lighting installed at the oval. The harsh climatic conditions in Derby and the population preference for evening and/or night activities will restrict the use of the DDHS oval until lighting is installed.

Requirements for public open space triggered by future development should generally be in accordance with the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) Operational Policy – Liveable Neighbourhoods. The Shire has an adopted Playground Strategy which outlines the design requirements and provision for playgrounds within the local government area.

SITE	MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY	CONDITION SUMMARY	ORGANISED USAGE		MULTIUSE CAPACITY
			WET	DRY	
Lytton Park	Shire	Above Average	Nil	Nil	No
Apex Park		Average	Nil	Nil	No
Wharf Park		Average	Nil	Nil	No
Stanley Square Park		Average	Nil	Nil	No
Neighbourhood Park (Ashley Grove Area)		Average	Nil	Nil	No
Neighbourhood Park (Ashley Grove Area)		Average	Nil	Nil	No
Neighbourhood Park (Ashley Grove Area)		Average	Nil	Nil	No
Derby District High School	Department of Education	Good	School Use	School Use	Yes

*The multi use capacity of parks within the town site are limited for a variety of reasons being; the size, existing infrastructure or natural factors (e.g. slope and vegetation). In addition, these areas provide passive open space for the community and they should be preserved for the community to enjoy in a more informal manner. Therefore all the parks have been identify as having no capacity for organised sports and recreation. However, there is some capacity for lower impact organised activities that do not require any specialised infrastructure, for example Frisbee or Yoga.*

## NATURAL/UNIQUE FEATURES

The Derby Flats and Recreational Boat Ramps provide invaluable community access to fishing and boating pursuits. There is also evidence of informal off-road vehicle use on the Derby Flats. In addition, there are two dedicated trails within the immediate surrounds of the Derby town site which provide walking and cycling opportunities for locals and tourists. Both these trails are maintained and sign marked.

The Shire has an adopted Trails Plan which provides recommendations for improvements to existing trails and the creation of new trails. The Shire has noted it will continue to implement the recommendations with the Trails Plan subject to suitable consultation with the community.

SITE	MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY	CONDITION SUMMARY	ORGANISED USAGE		MULTIUSE CAPACITY
			WET	DRY	
Derby Flats	N/A	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wharf*	Shire	Poor	N/A	N/A	N/A
Recreational Boat Ramps*	Shire	Below Average	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cattle Race Trail (dual use)	Shire	Average	N/A	N/A	N/A
Joon Joo Botanical Trail (walk)	Shire	Average	N/A	N/A	N/A

*While the wharf and recreational boat ramp are not natural features, they provide critical access to the natural marine environment..*





# FITZROY CROSSING

## FACILITY LIST

The following table identifies the various recreation facilities, public open spaces and natural features within the Fitzroy Crossing town site. The recreation facilities are located across the town site in two main recreation areas. In addition, there is one formal public open space being the Fitzroy Gardens and two natural features being the Fitzroy River (and foreshore) and the surrounding bush land with informal trails. There is limited organised and informal use of recreation facilities within Fitzroy Crossing.

Unlike Derby, there are significantly less recreational facilities, public open spaces and natural/historic features within Fitzroy Crossing. While the lower provision of facilities in Fitzroy Crossing is attributed mainly to the lower population, the spread and composition of the population within and surrounding the town site are also critical factors. A significant percentage of the town site population in Fitzroy Crossing reside in the various town site communities located around the formal town site. It is estimated that less than 250 of the 1,144 people living in Fitzroy Crossing (ANU Report) actually live within the formal 'town site' area. The remainder of the population live within one of the various 'town site' communities.

Each of these 'town site' communities have various recreation facilities (e.g. football ovals and basketball courts), however, the majority of these facilities are in poor condition and in most cases are unusable. While the responsibility for development and management of these facilities does not rest with the Shire, this does not diminish the need for the responsible authorities to ensure the standard and quality of these facilities is improved. In addition, Fitzroy Crossing also has significant constraints to the development of any new areas for sport and recreation. The extent of flood prone areas and the significant percentage of land under Native Title claims reduces the availability of new Shire land development.

Table 14- Facility located in Fitzroy Crossing

SITE	ELEMENTS	QUANTITY	USE OF SPACE/FACILITY
<b>RECREATION FACILITIES</b>			
Fitzroy Crossing Town Oval	Multiuse Courts – Covered	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central Kimberley Football League;</li> <li>Garnduwa Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basketball;</li> <li>Touch Football;</li> <li>Netball; and</li> <li>Youth Drop in Centre.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Organised Festivals and Carnivals.</li> <li>Informal local use.</li> <li>Aqua Aerobics;</li> <li>Lap Swimming;</li> <li>Aqua Fitness (Clontarf); and</li> <li>Informal local use.</li> </ul>
	Multiuse Oval	1	
	Recreation Hall (including kitchen, storage, change rooms, multiuse court and gym)*	1	
	Playground - Uncovered	1	
	Office	1	
	Change Room, Canteen and Storeroom	1	
	Multiuse 25m Swimming Pool and Activity Pool	1	
Fitzroy Crossing Rodeo	Rodeo ground and amenities	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rodeo use; and</li> <li>Very limited local use (organised).</li> </ul>
Golf Course	9 Hole Golf Course	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has not been in use for a number of year and currently non-existent.</li> </ul>
<b>PUBLIC OPEN SPACE</b>			
Fitzroy Gardens	Grassed and shaded area at the entrance to town.	1	Informal local use.
Various small informal parks	Informal and generally unmaintained areas (some with benches and tables).	Various	Informal local use.
<b>NATURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES</b>			
Fitzroy River and Foreshore	Fitzroy River and sandy foreshore	N/A	Informal local use.
Surrounding Bushland and Informal Trails	Fitzroy Crossing is surrounded by a variety of natural landscapes	N/A	Informal local use.

\* The indoor space has previously been used for basketball and other active uses. The Shire approved and developed the new undercover courts to provide a suitable alternative to the indoor space.





RECREATION FACILITIES	
1	Fitzroy Crossing Town Oval Multiuse Courts Multiuse Oval Recreation Hall (including amenities and gym) Playground - Uncovered
2	Swimming Pool Multiuse 25m Swimming Pool and Activity Pool
3	Fitzroy Crossing Rodeo Rodeo ground and amenities
4	Golf Course 9 Hole Golf Course

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE	
5	Fitzroy Gardens Grassed and shaded area at the entrance to town.



## AUDIT OF FACILITIES

The following table outlines the condition, usage and multiuse capacity of the various facilities and spaces within the Fitzroy Crossing town site.

### RECREATION FACILITIES

As highlighted in the table below, the condition of facilities within Fitzroy Crossing ranges from excellent to poor. The Community Hall located at the Town Oval is in a very poor condition and as a result is significantly limited in its use. Previously basketball and other activities were undertaken within the Community Hall. Discussions with Garnduwa staff revealed the poor surface quality within the Community Hall has become too dangerous for any physical activities. While the covered outdoor courts were provided as an alternative mixed court space, there is still a gap in useable indoor recreation space. In addition to the indoor courts, the Community Hall has no air-conditioning and the kitchen and amenity areas are unsuitable for use. The Community Hall also has a gym with its own lockable entrance currently under management responsibility of Garnduwa. While the gym is frequently used, the overall quality of the room and equipment is poor.

The only facilities with an average level of use are the Fitzroy Crossing Swimming Pool during the wet season months and the Town Oval during the dry season months. The medium to high level of usage of these facilities is linked to the support and programming of the Royal Lifesaving Australia and the Central Kimberley Football League. Outside of these activities, Garnduwa provides a level of weekly programming which achieves low and inconsistent participation levels. The low level of facility usage is attributed to the lack of programming and the below average condition of indoor facilities. As a result, there are significant constraints to the delivery of a range of sport and recreation activities in Fitzroy Crossing.

There are a number of organisations within Fitzroy Crossing trying to address the gap in service provision specifically for the youth population (the youth population comprises high levels of disengagement and low levels of social wellbeing). These organisations include the Shire, Garnduwa, Fitzroy Futures Working Group, Youth Hub Group and the Children at Risk Working Group. In addition, there are a number of other informal activities and organisations occurring in Fitzroy Crossing that are providing informal activities including, the Fitzroy Valley Stockman's Association and Radio Station Media Activities.

There has been significant consultation and discussion to date on constructing a purpose-built youth hub at the Fitzroy Crossing Town Oval. Since at least 2011, various organisations and individuals, including the Shire, have been working on concepts to either develop a new facility and/or redevelop the existing Community Hall into a more multiuse facility and youth hub. Extensive consultation has been undertaken with a wide range of stakeholders and a high level of confidence has been established in the need and importance of such a facility. Following consultation and workshops, the Shire in late 2013 developed a high level concept design for the redevelopment of the Fitzroy Crossing Community Hall. The plans propose redeveloping the Community Hall into a multiuse facility including, youth hub, gym, office spaces, meeting rooms, amenities and an expanded Community Hall adapted for a range of uses (e.g. sport, concerts and community meetings). Preliminary consultation with the community was positive and the Shire is looking to proceed with feasibility planning of this facility as a matter of importance.

Table 15 - Audit of Recreation Facilities in Fitzroy Crossing

SITE	MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY	CONDITION SUMMARY	ORGANISED USAGE		MULTIUSE CAPACITY
			WET	DRY	
FITZROY CROSSING TOWN OVAL					
Multiuse Courts – Covered	Shire	Above Average	Low	Low	Yes
Multiuse Oval	Shire	Excellent	Low	Med	Yes
Community Hall (including kitchen, storage, change rooms, multiuse court and gym)	Shire	Poor	Low	Low	Yes
Playground - Uncovered	Shire	Average	Low	Low	Nil
Change Rooms and Canteen	Shire	Excellent	Low	Med	Yes
Recreation Offices (Garnduwa)	Shire	Poor	N/A	N/A	Yes
FITZROY CROSSING SWIMMING POOL					
25m Swimming Pool and Activity Area	Royal Lifesaving Australia	Excellent	Med – High	Closed	Yes
RODEO GROUND					
Rodeo Ground and Amenities	Fitzroy Crossing Rodeo	Average	Low	Low	Yes
GOLF COURSE					
No infrastructure or Course	Shire	Unmaintained	N/A	N/A	Nil

## PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

Apart from the Fitzroy Crossing Town Oval, the only other formal public open space is the Fitzroy Gardens located opposite the Shire Offices. The Fitzroy Gardens is a large grassed area lined with mature trees which provide some degree of shade throughout the day. Fitzroy Gardens provides passive recreation space for the community, however, does not include playground equipment or other amenities. Apart from the Town Oval and Fitzroy Gardens, there are a variety of informal green spaces in the town site, located mainly along the river. Some of these spaces are provided with benches and tables. The surrounding 'town site' communities are provided with various recreation/open space areas which are generally in a poor to unmaintained condition.

While there is limited formal public open space within Fitzroy Crossing, there is reasonable access available to the Fitzroy River and surrounds which provide informal public spaces. More formalised and maintained access to the Fitzroy River and surrounds would improve passive recreation opportunities.

Requirements for public open space triggered by future development should generally be in accordance with the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) Operational Policy – Liveable Neighbourhoods. The Shire has an adopted Playground Strategy which outlines the design requirements and provision for playgrounds within the local government area.

Table 16 - Audit of Public Open Spaces within Fitzroy Crossing town site

SITE	MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY	CONDITION SUMMARY	ORGANISED USAGE		MULTIUSE CAPACITY
			WET	DRY	
Fitzroy Gardens	Shire	Good	Nil	Nil	No
Various Small Informal Parks		All Below Average	Nil	Nil	No

## NATURAL/UNIQUE FEATURES

The Fitzroy River plays a very important part in the culture of Aboriginal people from the area and is a very popular source of informal recreational activities for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population. Informal use of the Fitzroy River for fishing, swimming and canoeing are common activities throughout the year depending of water volumes.

The Shire has an adopted Trails Plan which provides recommendations for improvements to existing trails and the creation of new trails. The Shire has noted it will continue to implement the recommendations with the Trails Plan subject to suitable consultation with the community.

Table 17 - Natural/Unique Features within Fitzroy Crossing town site

SITE	MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY	CONDITION SUMMARY	ORGANISED USAGE		MULTIUSE CAPACITY
			WET	DRY	
Fitzroy River and Foreshore	N/A	River and Natural Foreshore.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Surrounding Bushland and Informal Trails	N/A	Bushland and Informal Trails.	N/A	N/A	Yes

## ASSET MANAGEMENT

As a general rule the Shire has overarching responsibility to ensure maintenance is undertaken on all Shire owned facilities and spaces. However, the Shire sub-delegates the management and maintenance of certain facilities and spaces to various clubs and organisations through suitable lease agreements. The Shire needs to ensure these agreements provide certainty and confidence so the various clubs and organisations are accountable for required maintenance works.

The sustainable provision of facilities and services will continue to be a challenge for the Shire. Facilities and services will require ongoing maintenance costs. The community, as identified from stakeholder discussions, will continue to expect free and/or discounted use. As such the Shire needs to monitor the ongoing maintenance cost of facilities and the breakeven cost for the local community to lease and/or use the facilities.



# PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PROFILE

This section of the report reviews the sport and recreation profile of both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing to outline the following key aspects in each community:

- Clubs and Organisations;
- Management and Agreements; and
- Club and Organisation Considerations.

The various sporting clubs and organisations within Derby and Fitzroy Crossing have been classified into two broad groups; Active Participation Clubs/Organisations and Social and Event Clubs/Organisations.

- **Active Participation Clubs/Organisations:** clubs/organisations that provide some level of physical activities on a weekly basis.
- **Social and Event Clubs/Organisations:** clubs/organisations that either only provide social activities without physical activity for members and/or clubs that hold events no more than twice per year.

The one exception to these two broad groups is the role Garnduwa plays within Derby and Fitzroy Crossing, and to surrounding Aboriginal communities. Within the town sites Garnduwa plays an informal facilitator role supporting the development, programing and delivery of specific events. However, the majority of Garnduwa's work is to provide assistance and support to surrounding Aboriginal communities. Garnduwa assists the surrounding communities with fixtures and programming, delivery of carnivals and assisting in training and game-day preparations. The Garnduwa staff highlighted that while people from the surrounding communities will come into the Derby and Fitzroy Crossing town sites for various competitions, surrounding community members don't really use sport and recreation facilities within the town sites. In Fitzroy Crossing, Garnduwa is currently increasing its role within the town site through the co-ordination of youth programs, however this commitment has fluctuated over time dependent of resources.



# DERBY

## CLUBS AND ORGANISATIONS

### CLUBS AND ORGANISATIONS

#### SOCIAL AND EVENT CLUBS /ORGANISATIONS

In Derby there are several clubs which provide opportunities for social interactions and annual events, these clubs include:

- West Kimberley Turf Club (Est. 1920's):
  - Holds two racing events per year and doesn't provide any physical participation for members.
- Derby Rodeo (Est. 1940's):
  - Holds two events per year, a three-day rodeo and a one-day bull ride meet. In addition, the club provides social horse riding days for members generally once a fortnight..
- Mary Island Fishing Club (Est. 1999):
  - Does not provide weekly activities but rather holds various social events and fishing competitions throughout the year.
- Sportsman's Club (Est. 1963):
  - The Sportsman's Club provides the social arm to the amalgamated Derby Golf and Sportsman's Club.

These clubs are invaluable to the social fabric of the Derby community and in most cases have been in operation for over 50 years. These clubs also provide social events for those people whom are not able to actively engage in physical activities (e.g. due to age and/or ability).

#### ACTIVE PARTICIPATION CLUBS /ORGANISATIONS

The table below outlines the various organised sporting clubs within Derby that provide activities and competition as they relate to juniors (5 – 14 years old) and adult (15+ years old). The table also highlights the recent trend of participation since 2013. Due to the lack of historic data it has not been possible to collate membership and participation details with any accuracy prior to 2013.

It is important to note that in Derby the level of participation in organised sport is heavily affected by the fluctuating growth and decline of the local population. While there are a number of active participation clubs in Derby with steady membership, there are a number currently struggling to attract and secure an active participation and volunteer base. As a result, a number of well established clubs have recently stopped operating due to either a lack of community interest (resulting from population decline), departure of key leadership personnel and/or the lack of financial support. Some of the clubs that have recently folded were providing regular activities with good junior participation (e.g. Derby 4 Kids Motocross Club).

Basketball, Beach Volleyball and Netball have the strongest adult participation, whereas Basketball, Netball and Football (AFL) are the most popular sports for junior participation. In addition, the Life and Soul Gym currently has 150 members and provides a range of weekly gym and group fitness classes. In total there are 271 occurrences of participation in juniors and 641 occurrences in the adult participation over the year. It is expected that there is an overlap in people participating in various sports across the year.

Table 18 - Organised Clubs with active weekly participation

	CLUB	JUNIOR (5 – 14)	ADULT (15+)	TOTAL	MEMBERSHIP TREND (2013/15)
1	Derby Sharks Swimming Club	40	0	40	Growth
2	Derby Tigers Football Club	160*	42*	202*	Growth
3	Life and Soul Gym	0**	150**	150**	Growth
4	Derby Dance Group	25	5	30	Growth
5	Derby Basketball Association	90	100	190	Steady
6	Derby Golf & Sportsman's Club	0	70	70	Steady
7	Derby Netball Associations	65	80	145	Steady
8	Derby Speedway	12	10	22	Steady
9	Derby Beach Volleyball	0	96	96	Steady
10	Hash Harriers	0	40	40	Steady
11	Derby Badminton	0	4	4	Steady
12	Derby Bowls Club	0	60	60	Decline
13	Derby Sporting Shooters Club	4	15	19	Decline***
14	Derby Pistol Club	0	12	12	Decline
15	Derby Cricket Association	0	12	12	Decline
	<b>TOTAL ACTIVE</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>1092</b>	
16	Derby Squash Club Inc.	Not operating			Decline
17	Derby Archery Club	Not operating			Decline
18	Derby Junior Sporting Association	Not operating			Decline
19	Derby 4 Kids Motocross Club	Not operating (key organiser recently left town)			Decline
20	Positive Steps Boot Camp	Not operating (key organiser recently left town)			Decline

\* Derby Tigers Football Club established a new Reserve Football competition and increased Auskick and Junior Football in 2015. This is in addition to the regular West Kimberly Football League. However, governance, administrative and scheduling for the new competition needs to be monitored to ensure the competition is sustainable into the future.

\*\* Not an organised sport however there is weekly participation (this has generally replaced the loss of the Positive Steps Boot Camp).

\*\*\* Additional information provided within through public advertising of the Strategy in March 2016 outlines the club now has 65 members including 56 Adults and 9 Juniors. This is a dramatic increase to membership numbers recorded in 2015. In addition, over the 5 months to January 2016, a total of 224 members and 54 guests shoots had been completed.

## MANAGEMENT AND AGREEMENTS

The various clubs, whether Active Participation Clubs/Organisations or Social and Event Clubs/Organisations, deliver activities and events using Shire facilities through either User or Lease Agreements. In most cases clubs and organisations have good working relationships with the Shire in regards to their usage and operation agreements. However, historically there has been some discontent with certain clubs about the difficulty in dealing with the Shire to formalise lease agreements. This could be explained by the significant change of Shire staff over time, which has created difficulties in continuity and efficiency. The Shire is currently in a good position in regards to positions being filled with long-term commitments. The anticipated future continuity of Shire staff should improve relationships and understanding with the community.

The majority of clubs and organisations within Derby are incorporated with endorsed constitutions. However, a significant number of these constitutions are outdated and do not reflect the current operations and needs of the clubs. In addition, it is important for all clubs to review their constitutions and operations to ensure consistency with the new Associations Act 2014.

It is understood that the Shire is currently working with clubs and organisations to assist them in updating their constitutions and governance. In regards to future planning, very few, if any of the clubs and organisations hold a Strategic Plan. While a number have aspirational growth targets and strategic goals, these have not been planned and documented. As the majority of funding bodies require evidence of a Strategic Plan, the lack of such a documentation proposes a significant constraint for those clubs seeking funding.

The formalisation of User Agreements has been much easier for the Shire and clubs to formalise. However, due to the limited months of tolerable weather in the year, conflicts occur when clubs require certain facilities on the same day and at the same time. This has already been witnessed between the Derby Basketball Association and Derby Netball Association requiring use of the Multiuse Courts on Mondays during the dry season. There is also likely to be a potential conflict between the planned Derby Tigers Reserves Competition and the Derby Cricket Club, both potentially requiring use of Nicholson Oval on various Friday nights during the dry season.

The main difference between User and Lease agreement is the responsibility for maintenance of facilities. The Shire currently provides a number of Lease Agreements to clubs organisations.

Table 19 – Club Agreements in Derby

LEASE AGREEMENTS	LOCATION	INCORPORATED
Derby Bowls Club	Recreation Centre	Yes
Derby Golf & Sportsman's Club	Recreation Centre	Yes
Derby Sporting Shooters Club	Shooting and Motorsport Precinct	Yes
Derby Speedway	Shooting and Motorsport Precinct	Yes
Derby Pistol Club	Shooting and Motorsport Precinct	Yes
West Kimberley Turf Club	Recreation Centre	Yes
Rodeo	Recreation Centre	Yes
Mary Island Fishing club	Elder Street	Yes
USER AGREEMENTS	LOCATION	INCORPORATED
Derby Basketball Association	Recreation Centre	Yes
Derby Cricket Association	Nicholson Park	Yes
Derby Netball Associations	Recreation Centre	Yes
Derby Sharks Swimming Club	Swimming Pool	Yes
Derby Tigers Football Club	Nicholson Park	Yes
Derby Badminton	Civic Centre Hall	No
Derby Beach Volleyball	Recreation Centre	No
Life and Soul Gym	Recreation Centre and Clarendon Street	No

## CLUB AND ORGANISATION DISCUSSIONS

The qualitative information presented in this section of the report regarding participation, governance and administration was obtained from discussions with the various clubs, organisations and Shire staff. Each club and organisation in Derby was asked a range of questions to determine the following overarching topics:

- Types of membership and youth engagement;
- Challenges and barriers; and
- Aspirations and visions.

A summary of the discussion is included within Appendix 3 of this report, however the key findings from the consultation have been identified below as either common findings or sport/facility specific:

- There has been a general decline in participation

numbers over the last 1 – 2 years, considered to be in part due to the closure of the Detention Centre and loss of local jobs;

- There is a significant gap in youth participation for a number of reasons including: no interest from community (including youth), no interest from the club and/or the lack of parental volunteering. Lack of interest in junior sport by clubs was mainly attributed to low parent involvement;
- The lack of volunteers, participation and finances (for facility upgrades and/or purchase of equipment) is limiting the availability of some activities. There are a number of clubs with similar and/or complimentary activities that could benefit from amalgamation.
- Clubs that utilise outdoor facilities to hold competitions/programs limit activities to the dry season months;

- Clubs that utilise outdoor facilities without shade face further access restrictions during the dry season months and generally limit activity to the evenings and in some cases, early mornings;
- Clubs that utilise outdoor facilities without lighting are limited to activities in daylight hours. Some clubs (e.g. shooting clubs) highlighted that lighting provision could increase participation;
- No clubs currently use indoor facilities or spaces and the majority have facility specific needs (e.g. bowling greens, sand courts, golf course, football (AFL) ovals and swimming pool). However, there are a number of existing sports which could use indoor facilities if available (e.g. Basketball, Netball and Volleyball); and
- None of the clubs currently hold a Strategic Plan outlining their future aspirational growth and objectives, leaving a high level of uncertainty about future sustainability.

In addition to the common points, there were a range of additional more specific comments of significance:

- There are competing interests between certain clubs which are limiting their ability to share facilities or amalgamate. This is seriously undermining the future sustainability of these clubs;
- There is a range of financial stability between clubs and organisations from those that are very secure to those which may struggle to operate into the near future.
- Beach Volleyball, Basketball and Netball are the most popular weekly sporting activities in Derby. All these sports provide midweek competition with a relatively short period of game time;
- Participation and sport delivery is much more preferred in the dry season months, with certain

competitions completely undesirable in the wet season;

- Badminton and Squash are the only two sports which have provided some form of competition using indoor facilities over time.
- The provision of shade and lighting and/or indoor facilities would extend the ability for competitions to operate into the wet season months (not practical for all sports);
- Improved shade and seating for spectators at various venues, especially Nicholson Oval, would improve the enjoyment of spectators and potentially increase spectatorship; and
- Certain clubs are having difficulty in finalising lease agreements with the Shire.

As illustrated later in this report, the implications from the above points present threats and opportunities for future sport and recreation programming. The major constraint and opportunity moving forward is that most, if not all, weekly activity occurs within the dry season during weekday evenings. Therefore, while faced with significant constraints, there is a significant underutilisation of existing facilities and spaces for organised sport and recreation activities.



# FITZROY CROSSING

## CLUBS AND ORGANISATIONS

### SOCIAL AND EVENT CLUBS /ORGANISATIONS

Apart from the Central Kimberley Football League (CKFL) which manages a senior football (AFL) competition during the dry season months, there is no other organised weekly sport within Fitzroy Crossing. Historically there has been very limited sport and recreation organisations providing sport and recreation within Fitzroy Crossing. Apart from the organised curriculums of the education institutions, the main established organisations providing opportunities for sport and recreation within the Fitzroy Valley are; Garnduwa, CKFL and Royal Lifesaving Australia.

The level of volunteering within Fitzroy Crossing has been described by a number of local stakeholders to be very poor. While there are definitely some people giving significant time and energy to community projects and activities, generally volunteering among the community is low. This is reflective of the high Aboriginal population which, as highlighted within ABS data, is a demographic with lower rates of volunteering.

The higher Aboriginal population is also reflective of other culturally based interests outside of 'traditional' competitive sports. It is understood that there is a significant amount of non-organised activity that occurs in the Fitzroy Valley including fishing, hunting, camping, music, dance, art and back-to-country activities. Nevertheless, without the desire and volunteering from the community, whether Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal, it will be extremely difficult to establish sporting

competitions within Fitzroy Crossing. More community leaders and passionate community members need to take the initiative and set an example for others to follow. These individuals should be supported and encouraged by the Shire and other State Government agencies to ensure alignment, efficiency and equity for all initiatives.

### ACTIVE PARTICIPATION CLUBS/ ORGANISATIONS

The table below outlines the various organisations providing some level of organised sport within Fitzroy Crossing as they relate to juniors (5 – 14 years old) and adults (15+).

As highlighted previously, the CKFL has the highest overall participation of all activities in Fitzroy Crossing. However, the CKFL competition does not include opportunities for junior or female participation. Garnduwa currently provides a range of non-competitive junior and adult activities during the week. These activities include Auskick (with assistance from other organisations and volunteers), Touch Football, Basketball and a Drop in Centre. There is an average attendance of approximately 30 people for the activities Garnduwa provides, with the Drop in Centre activities being the most popular. In total there are 140 occurrences of participation in juniors and 222 occurrences in adult participation (the majority being the CKFL competition). It is expected that there is an overlap in people participating in various sports.

Table 20 - Organised Clubs with active weekly participation

	CLUB	JUNIOR (5 – 14)	ADULT (15+)	TOTAL	MEMBERSHIP TREND (13/15)
CENTRAL KIMBERLEY FOOTBALL LEAGUE					
1	5 – 6 teams annually		150	150	Steady
GARNDUWA					
2	Junior Football – Auskick	40		40	Growth
3	Touch Football	0	15	15	Growth
4	Drop in Centre	70		70	Steady
5	Junior Basketball	30		30	Steady
6	Senior Basketball		15	15	Steady
7	Senior Netball		15	15	Steady
POOL ACTIVITIES					
8	Aqua Aerobic		10	10	Steady
9	Lap Swimming		10	10	Steady
10	Aqua Fitness		7	7	Steady
TOTAL		140	222	362	
8	Fitzroy Valley Stockman's Association	Not operating in 2015			Not operating
9	Fitzroy Crossing Golf Club	Facility has been closed for a significant number of years.			Not operating

## SOCIAL AND EVENT CLUBS/ORGANISATIONS

In addition to the clubs providing active participation for members, there are a range of clubs providing opportunities for recreation and annual events. The Fitzroy Valley Rodeo holds two events per year, a three-day rodeo and a one-day bull ride meet. Royal Australia Lifesaving and Garnduwa, with the support of volunteers, provide a range of social youth nights.

These types of activities are invaluable to the social fabric of the community and provide social events for those people whom are not able to, or prefer not to, actively engage in physical activities.

## MANAGEMENT AND AGREEMENTS

The need for insurances, administration and governance are significant barriers to the organisation of new clubs and organisations within Fitzroy Crossing. The Shire currently assist clubs and organisations to navigate the statutory and legislative frameworks in order to establish and continue activities. Historically there has been some uncertainty in the community as whether the Shire, or other organisations like Garnduwa, are responsible for management of sport and recreation facilities. Staff changeover and restructure of governance frameworks within both organisations has had impacts on their collaboration over time. The current relationship between the Shire and Garnduwa is reasonably unstable due to recent staff resourcing issues within Garnduwa.

The Shire currently provides a number of Lease Agreements to clubs/organisations as outlined in the table below

Table 21 - Club Agreements in Fitzroy Crossing

LEASE AGREEMENTS	LOCATION/FACILITIES	INCORPORATED
Fitzroy Valley Rodeo	Rodeo Grounds	Yes
Royal Lifesaving Australia	Fitzroy Crossing Oval	Yes
Fitzroy Valley Stockman's Association (not signed)	Yet to be determined	Yes
USER AGREEMENTS		
Central Kimberley Football League	Fitzroy Crossing Oval	Yes

## CLUB AND ORGANISATION DISCUSSIONS

The qualitative information presented in this section of the report regarding participation, governance and administration was obtained in discussions with the various clubs, community stakeholders and recreation staff at the Shire. Each club and organisation in Fitzroy Crossing was asked a range of questions to determine the following overarching topics:

- Types of membership and youth engagement;
- Challenges and barriers; and
- Aspirations and visions.

In addition to the club and organisation interviews, consultation was also undertaken with a wide range of community stakeholders as outlined within the table below. This additional consultation was important in Fitzroy Crossing due to the low level of organised sport, high level of informal activities, and community and government interest in the low wellbeing standards in the town and across the Fitzroy Valley.

The information obtained from these interviews has been included within the understanding of the regional profile and of recommendations.

Table 22 - Stakeholder consultation in Fitzroy Crossing

Fitzroy Crossing Police	<i>Garnduwa</i>
Leedal Pty Ltd	<i>Clontarf Academy</i>
Nindilingarri Cultural Health Services	<i>KALACC</i>
WA Police – Operation RESET	<i>KALACC – Yiriman Project</i>
Bayulu School	<i>Shire Derby / West Kimberley</i>
WANGKI Radio Station	<i>West Kimberley Youth Justice Service</i>
Women's Resource Centre	<i>Fitzroy Valley Stockman's Association</i>
Fitzroy Valley Rodeo	<i>Central Kimberley Football League</i>
Royal Lifesaving Australia	<i>Department of Child Protection</i>
Karrayilli Adult Education Centre	<i>Mangkaja Arts Centre</i>
Morra Worra Worra	<i>Baya Gawyi Day Care Centre</i>

A summary of the various discussions is included within Appendix 2 of this report, however the key findings from the consultation have been identified below as either common findings or sport/facility specific:

- There are very high levels of disengaged youth and children in Fitzroy Crossing and the Fitzroy Valley, including high levels of Foetal Alcohol Syndrome Disorder (FASD);
- The focus for sport and recreation in Fitzroy Crossing should focus primarily on increasing junior sport participation with attention given to the times of day for activities due to the social context. This includes potentially providing activities during school hours or after 5pm;
- There is a high level of support and need for a community youth hub facility which provides a range of social services ideally for 24 hours a day. The youth hub facility would provide a range of services in addition to traditional sport and recreation;
- There is a high level of support from community and local children to prioritise the development of a skate park in a central location within the town site;
- There is generally a low rate of volunteering within the community with a limited range of activities provided and a limited number of passionate community members. More needs to be done to ensure alignment and collaboration between the various initiatives being delivered;
- The community has concerns about the equity of alternative organisations and/or individuals to gain support (e.g. financial and governance) to establish new sport and recreation activities;
- There needs to be more done to engage and support parents to ensure they take an active part in the sport and recreation activities of their children;
- There is a range of formal and informal organisations providing support and activities to try and ensure children are being engaged. The various initiatives include sport and recreation, music and art, media and radio and back-to-country and culture activities. The various initiatives are being delivered in some cases outside the core operation of organisations and therefore lack future sustainability; and

- Other barriers to participation in sport and recreation activities were identified as poorly planned infrastructure, predominant football (AFL) focus, miscommunication about how to access facilities and general misunderstanding about the role, responsibility and partnerships of various organisations providing sport and recreation activities in the town (e.g. Shire and Garnduwa).

In addition to the common points above, there were a range of more specific sport and recreation opinions raised in interviews with Garnduwa, the CKFL, Fitzroy Valley Stockman's Association, Clontarf and the Fitzroy Valley Rodeo Club. A summary of the key points is identified below:

- Garnduwa staff explained there has been some misunderstanding of their role in delivering sport and recreation. Garnduwa identified, that while they are focused on increasing participation, this should be understood as additional to an active community developing and promoting a variety of sporting activities.
- Garnduwa staff identified barriers to delivering services are due to the recent internal changeover of management and governance;
- CKFL staff explained the importance of competition for the Fitzroy Valley and the importance of Football (AFL) Fitzroy Crossing as a regional centre during the season. The impact of the CKFL competition generates social interaction and economic activity within Fitzroy Crossing;
- The composition of the CKFL is a number of teams managed under the CKFL rather than independent clubs with their own governance. The teams rely on the CKFL for administration and governance and are basically reinvented each year dependant on interest and population within communities;
- The Clontarf Academy children identified an interest in a range of sport activities with Cricket, Football (soccer), Football (AFL), basketball and rugby being the most popular. There was a very high level of interest in developing a Skate Park and holding more rodeo events; and
- Fitzroy Valley Stockman's Association highlighted the difficulty in gaining local government and private support to formalise the current activities. The association is having difficulties in securing insurances and liabilities, finalising lease agreements and financial support.

**As illustrated later in this report, the implications from the above points provide threats and opportunities for future sport and recreation programing. The major constraint and opportunity moving forward is that apart from the CKFL, there are very limited organised sport and recreation activities occurring in Fitzroy Crossing. Therefore, while there are significant challenges in developing sustainable sport and recreation programs, program or strategy moving forward is better than the current alternative.**



## BENCHMARKING

This section of the report brings together the locally acquired data to understand how facility provision, participation and usage within Derby and Fitzroy Crossing is likely to extrapolate over time.

The following benchmarking and review will inform future planning considerations and key recommendations in relation to:

- Management and Governance;
- Facilities and Spaces; and
- Programs and Services.

While inevitably assumptions are used to determine future facility utilisation, participation and usage, best efforts have been made to ensure the analysis and recommendations are grounded in the local profile of the both settlements. Benchmarking has been used as an initial guide to frame the local contexts in relation to the State averages. As described in previous sections of this report, the unique environmental, social, economic and governance context of the Kimberley is drastically different to other regions across Western Australia, especially when compared to metropolitan areas.

In light of the above, locally collated data will be used as the base to understand anticipated participation rates and facility demands for both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing into the future.

## FACILITY BENCHMARKING

The following table outlines the various sport and recreation facilities in both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing as they relate to industry standards..

Table 23 - Comparison of Facility Provision to Industry Standards

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	DERBY (POP 3,261) (FUTURE 4% AAGR)	FITZROY CROSSING (POP 1,144) (FUTURE 2.2% AAGR)	STANDARDS (POPULATION TRIGGER POINT)
Multiuse Courts - Basketball and Netball	2*	2*	1:3,000
Multiuse Courts – Basketball, Netball & Tennis	4*	0	1:3,000 (tennis specific 8:15,000)
Basketball Courts (additional to multiuse courts)	3	0	1:3,000
Tennis Courts	4*	0	8:15,000
Recreation Centre – Indoor Sports	1***	1**	1:50,000
Sand Volleyball Courts	2	0	To be integrated with Basketball/Netball centres
AFL Ovals	1*	1	3:15,000
Cricket Ovals	1*	0	1:8,000 – 10,000
Lawn Bowls Green	1	0	1:25,000
Golf Course	1	1**	1:30,000
Horse Race Track	1	0	N/A
Rodeo Ground	1	1	N/A
Swimming Pool	1	1	1:30,000
Motocross/Speedway Track	2	0	Area Specific
Shooting Range	2	0	N/A
Community Hall / Civic Centre	1	1	1:5,000
Skate Park	1	0	1:5,000

\* Shared Use

\*\* Not currently in use or in poor condition

\*\*\* Squash courts only.

The standards suggest that both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing are overprovided with facilities in a number of areas (e.g. basketball, netball and tennis courts) while there are a number of other facilities which are lacking (e.g. Skate Park). The trigger points for facility provision are relatively vague with no finer detail when facilities might be needed (e.g. neither population is anticipated to reach some population trigger points). Therefore, it is inappropriate to solely apply standard provisions to remote regional areas like Derby and Fitzroy Crossing. This is because the standard provision does not factor in the socioeconomic and environmental context in combination with local preference for specific types of infrastructure (e.g. Shooting, Motorsport and Skate Parks). The following is a list of the various attributes which demonstrate a local understanding of facility needs is much more suited for Derby and Fitzroy Crossing:

- Derby and Fitzroy Crossing have unique socioeconomic and demographic characteristics significantly different to national and state averages (e.g. significantly disadvantaged population with low employment, high house overcrowding, significant health and well-being issues and high Aboriginal population);
- There are additional cultural interests that may take precedence over traditional recreational pursuits and may limit the use of certain facilities;
- Derby has experienced significant volatility in population growth and decline dependent on economic investment. This trend is likely to occur into the future unless all levels of government take a proactive approach to support sustainable industries with the region;
- The extreme climatic conditions within the Kimberley generally restrict the use of outdoor facilities during the wet season months. Therefore, there is a higher demand for facilities within the dry seasons months as witnessed with the basketball and netball courts;
- The natural environment surrounding Derby and Fitzroy Crossing attracts a large percentage of the population to outdoor recreation pursuits including fishing, camping and four-wheel driving;
- There are significantly lower than average volunteering rates within Derby and Fitzroy Crossing to the state average; and
- The growth and development of various sports within Derby and Fitzroy Crossing is the direct result of the passions of particular people in the community rather than from the sport industries. Furthermore, the growth and decline of clubs and usage of facilities is dependent on the available time and resources of key members.

In addition to the above, the vast distances between Derby and Fitzroy Crossing, and collectively to other regional centres, means that each settlement will need to cater for district scale facilities appropriate to the population size and demographics of the immediate surroundings. During festivals, carnivals and in the case of Fitzroy Crossing, the CKFL season, each settlement transforms into a more regional centre.

While the above methodology moves away from using industry standards for facility provision for both settlements, this report explores alternative mechanisms which can be used to guide future planning and ensure future facility and program provision is supported. Apart from the identified needs for a youth hub and skate park in Fitzroy Crossing, and a larger skate park in Derby, the current usage levels of facilities in both settlements does not demand any new major sport and recreation infrastructure in either settlement. This does not include ongoing maintenance and customisation of existing facilities. By closely monitoring population growth and community expectation into the future, the Shire will be able to adopt location specific standards for facility provision.

## PARTICIPATION BENCHMARKING

The local participation rates have been benchmarked against the state average participation rates using either the Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS) (15+ years old) or ABS data (5 – 14 year olds).

This will determine activity levels of the local population in regards to specific sport and recreation activities. The review of participation has focused on sports and recreation activities currently occurring in each settlement.

As identified previously in this report, the level of participation rates, vary dramatically between the wet and dry season months. The tables below demonstrates the level of activity for both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing between the two seasons (recorded in 2015). The tables demonstrate both competitive (in black) and non-competitive (in green) sport and recreation activities. The figures illustrate the significant gap in activities between the two seasons and contextualises actual participation rates in both settlements across the calendar year. During the wet season participation rates significantly reduce to less than a third, if not more, than in the dry season.

Therefore, the participation rates identified in this Strategy are highly conservative as they demonstrate the participation rates as an average across the year. This is a unique characteristic of the local climatic conditions.





# DERBY

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
MONDAY	Hash House Harrier	Hash House Harrier Derby Sharks (T)	Hash House Harrier Derby Sharks (T)	Hash House Harrier Derby Sharks (T) Netball (T) Basketball	Hash House Harrier Netball (T) Basketball	Hash House Harrier Netball (T) Basketball
TUESDAY	Derby Playgroup Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Sharks (T) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Sharks (T) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Tigers (T) Derby Sharks Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Tigers (T) Junior Tennis (T) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Tigers (T) Junior Tennis (T) Derby Dance Group
WEDNESDAY	Social Bowls	Social Bowls Derby Sharks (T)	Social Bowls Derby Sharks (T)	Corporate Bowls Netball Junior MotorX Derby Sharks (T) Golf (men)	Corporate Bowls Netball Junior MotorX Golf (men)	Corporate Bowls Netball Junior MotorX Golf (men)
THURSDAY	Derby Playgroup Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Tigers (T) Reserves Volleyball (mixed) Golf (women) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Tigers (T) Reserves Volleyball (mixed) Golf (women) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Tigers (T) Reserves Volleyball (mixed) Golf (women) Derby Dance Group
FRIDAY					Cricket 20/20 Junior MotorX Derby Tigers – Auskick and Juniors	Cricket 20/20 Junior MotorX Derby Tigers – Auskick and Juniors
SATURDAY	Derby Dance Group	Derby Dance Group	Derby Dance Group	Golf (18 hole) Derby Dance Group	Junior MotorX Speedway Derby Tigers Golf (18 hole) Derby Dance Group	Junior MotorX Speedway Derby Tigers Golf (18 hole) Derby Dance Group
SUNDAY	Social Bowls Pistol Club Shooters Club	Social Bowls Pistol Club Shooters Club	Social Bowls Pistol Club Shooters Club	Corporate Bowls Pistol Club Shooters Club Golf (9 hole)	Corporate Bowls Cricket 20/20 Junior MotorX Pistol Club Shooters Club Golf (9 hole)	Corporate Bowls Cricket 20/20 Junior MotorX Pistol Club Shooters Club Golf (9 hole)

The above schedule of activities was obtained from consultation undertaken towards the end of 2015. The Shire will need to undertake continual consultation to ensure the currency of this table.

JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Hash House Harrier Netball (T) Basketball(Junior)	Hash House Harrier Netball (T) Basketball(Junior)	Hash House Harrier Basketball(Junior)	Hash House Harrier Derby Sharks (T) Basketball	Hash House Harrier Derby Sharks (T) Basketball	Hash House Harrier Derby Sharks (T) Basketball
Derby Playgroup Derby Tigers (T) Junior Tennis (T) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Tigers (T) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Tigers (T) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Sharks (T) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Sharks (T) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Sharks (T) Derby Dance Group
Corporate Bowls Netball Junior MotorX Golf (men)	Corporate Bowls Netball Golf (men)	Corporate Bowls Golf (men)	Social Bowls Derby Sharks (T)	Social Bowls Derby Sharks (T)	Social Bowls Derby Sharks (T)
Derby Playgroup Derby Tigers (T) Reserves Volleyball Golf (women) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Tigers (T) Reserves Volleyball Golf (women) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Derby Tigers (T) Reserves Volleyball Golf (women) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Volleyball (mixed) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Volleyball (mixed) Derby Dance Group	Derby Playgroup Volleyball (mixed) Derby Dance Group
Cricket 20/20 Junior MotorX Derby Tigers – Auskick and Juniors	Cricket 20/20 Junior MotorX Derby Tigers – Auskick and Juniors	Derby Tigers – Auskick and Juniors	Speedway		
Junior MotorX Speedway Derby Tigers Golf (18 hole) Derby Dance Group	Junior MotorX Speedway Derby Tigers Golf (18 hole) Derby Dance Group	Speedway Derby Tigers Golf (18 hole) Derby Dance Group	Corporate Bowls Pistol Club Shooters Club Derby Dance Group	Derby Dance Group	Derby Dance Group
Corporate Bowls Cricket 20/20 Junior MotorX Pistol Club Shooters Club Golf (9 hole)	Corporate Bowls Cricket 20/20 Junior MotorX Pistol Club Shooters Club Golf (9 hole)	Corporate Bowls Pistol Club Shooters Club Golf (9 hole)		Social Bowls Pistol Club Shooters Club	Social Bowls Pistol Club Shooters Club

# FITZROY CROSSING

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
MONDAY	Mobile Playgroup Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Mobile Playgroup Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Mobile PlaygroupYouth Drop in Centre (G)	Football (T) Mobile Playgroup Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Football (T) Mobile Playgroup Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Football (T) Mobile Playgroup Youth Drop in Centre (G)
TUESDAY	Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Aqua Aerobics Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Aqua Aerobics Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Youth Drop in Centre (G)
WEDNESDAY	Lap Swimming Senior Social Basketball (G)	Lap Swimming Senior Social Basketball (G)	Lap Swimming Senior Social Basketball (G)	Football (T) Lap Swimming Senior Social Basketball (G)	Football (T)	Football (T)
THURSDAY	Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G) Social Touch Rugby (G)	Aqua Aerobics Aqua Fitness Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G) Social Touch Rugby (G)	Aqua Aerobics Aqua Fitness Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G) Social Touch Rugby (G)	Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G) Social Touch Rugby (G)	Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G) Social Touch Rugby (G)	Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G) Social Touch Rugby (G)
FRIDAY	Lap Swimming Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G)	Lap Swimming Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G)	Lap Swimming Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G)	Lap Swimming Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G)	Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Auskick (G)	Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Auskick (G)
SATURDAY					Football	Football
SUNDAY	Social Bowls Pistol Club* Shooters Club*	Social Bowls Pistol Club* Shooters Club*	Social Bowls Pistol Club* Shooters Club*	Corporate Bowls Pistol Club* Shooters Club* Golf (9 hole)	Corporate Bowls Cricket 20/20* Junior MotorX** Pistol Club* Shooters Club* Golf (9 hole)	Corporate Bowls Cricket 20/20* Junior MotorX** Pistol Club* Shooters Club* Golf (9 hole)

The above schedule of activities was obtain from consultation undertaken towards the end of 2015. The Shire will need to undertake continual consultation to ensure the currency of this table.

JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Football (T) Mobile Playgroup Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Football (T) Mobile Playgroup Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Football (T) Mobile Playgroup Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Mobile Playgroup Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Mobile Playgroup Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Mobile Playgroup Youth Drop in Centre (G)
Aqua Aerobics Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Aqua Aerobics Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Aqua Aerobics Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Aqua Aerobics Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Aqua Aerobics Youth Drop in Centre (G)	Aqua Aerobics Youth Drop in Centre (G)
Football (T)	Football (T)	Football (T) Lap Swimming	Lap Swimming Senior Social Basketball (G)	Lap Swimming Senior Social Basketball (G)	Lap Swimming Senior Social Basketball (G)
Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G) Social Touch Rugby (G)	Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G) Social Touch Rugby (G)	Aqua Aerobics Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G) Social Touch Rugby (G)	Aqua Aerobics Aqua Fitness Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G) Social Touch Rugby (G)	Aqua Aerobics Aqua Fitness Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G) Social Touch Rugby (G)	Aqua Aerobics Aqua Fitness Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G) Social Touch Rugby (G)
Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Auskick (G)	Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Auskick (G)	Lap Swimming Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Auskick (G)	Lap Swimming Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G)	Lap Swimming Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G)	Lap Swimming Youth Drop in Centre (G) & Junior Basketball (G)
Football	Football	Football			
Corporate Bowls Cricket 20/20* Junior MotorX** Pistol Club* Shooters Club* Golf (9 hole)	Corporate Bowls Cricket 20/20* Junior MotorX** Pistol Club* Shooters Club* Golf (9 hole)	Corporate Bowls Pistol Club* Shooters Club* Golf (9 hole)		Social Bowls Pistol Club* Shooters Club*	Social Bowls Pistol Club* Shooters Club*

## DERBY

As identified in the table below, participation in junior organised sport in Derby is lower than the state average by approximately 20%. Participation within the adult population is slightly higher than the State average. However, it is important to note that participation in Derby occurs predominately during the dry season months with very low participation in the wet season months.

Table 24 - Participation of Junior and Adult Organised and Non-Organised Sport in Derby

	JUNIORS (5 – 14)	ADULTS (15+)	TOTAL
<b>Population (2011)</b>	866	2,395	3,261
<b>Total Organised Participation</b>	396	696	1092
<b>Population involved in organised sports (%)</b>	45.7%	29.06%	33.49%
<b>Standards ABS and ERASS (%)</b>	66.4 (ABS)	27.3 (ERASS)	

As outlined above, there is a significant gap in the participation in junior sport in Derby. The main identified contributors to this are the lack of interest and resources from clubs and the community and/or the lack of volunteering and parental support. While there are limited facilities suitable for sport and recreation all year round, there is adequate provision of a range of existing infrastructure to support increased participation in junior sport.

Tables 25 and 26 below demonstrate the individual participation rates for the range of organised sport and recreation activities in Derby. The tables demonstrate adult participation in organised sport using ERASS standards and junior activity compared to the top 10 state junior activities using ABS data. The tables demonstrate that adult participation rates are generally

consistent with the State average, with Football (AFL), Lawn Bowls, Basketball, Shooting and Motor Sports being slightly higher than average. Volleyball however is significantly higher than the average. Volleyball is a privately-run competition that occurs under lights on a Tuesday and Thursday night. The sport requires teams of four and is delivered in a quick social competition.

Table 25 - Adult Participation in Organised Sports in Derby

ACTIVITY	CURRENT ADULT PARTICIPATION	ERASS STANDARD	DIFFERENCE (%)
<b>Aerobics/fitness - TBC</b>	No data available		
<b>Lawn Bowls</b>	60 (2.5)	50 (2.1)	
<b>Basketball</b>	100 (4.2)	77 (3.2)	
<b>Cricket</b>	12 (0.5)	24 (1.0)	
<b>Netball</b>	80 (3.3)	84 (3.5)	
<b>Shooting</b>	27 (1.4)	14 (0.6)	
<b>Motor Sports</b>	10 (0.4)	7 (0.3)	
<b>Football (AFL)</b>	45 (1.9)	84 (3.5)	
<b>Volleyball</b>	96 (4.0)	24 (1)	

Does not include non-competition activities (e.g. running, swimming and gym) or general gym membership..

In regards to junior sport, Netball and Basketball are achieving near average or higher than average participation rates. Football (AFL) is currently exceeding the average participation rate by over 10%. It is important to note that participation in junior Football (AFL) increased significantly from 2014 (6.9%) to 2015 (18.5%) and the sustainable level needs to be reviewed over time. In addition to the top 10 sporting activities, there is some additional junior participation in Speedway and Shooting activities. However, there is still a significant gap in participation in organised and/or competitive sport and recreation in Derby.

Table 26 - Junior Participation in Specific Sports in Derby

ACTIVITY	CURRENT JUNIOR (5 – 14) PARTICIPATION*	ABS STANDARD	DIFFERENCE (%)
Football (AFL)	160 (18.5)	70 (8.1)	
Basketball	90 (10.4)	68 (7.9)	
Cricket (outdoor)	-	41 (4.7)	
Dancing	-	130 (15)	
Gymnastics	-	42 (4.8)	
Martial Arts	-	50 (5.8)	
Netball	65 (7.5)	69 (8)	
Football (outdoor)	-	124 (14.3)	
Swimming**	40 (4.6)	153 (17.7)	
Tennis	-	64 (7.4)	

*Does not include non-competition activities (e.g. running, swimming and gym) or general gym membership.*

*\*\* Swimming participation indicated is for the Derby Sharks club and doesn't account for passive recreation.*

## FITZROY CROSSING

As identified in Table 27 below, participation in organised sport in Fitzroy Crossing is lower than the State average by approximately 18% for juniors and 2% for adults. While adult participation is consistent with the State average, there is a significantly lower percentage of participation for organised junior sport. Much like for Derby, participation rates must be treated with a high level of caution as participation largely occurs only during the dry season months, and in the case of adult participation in Fitzroy Crossing, is heavily influenced by participation in the CKFL. The CKFL is the only organised competitive sport occurring in Fitzroy Crossing on a consistent basis. The competition involves approximately 150 people (can vary drastically from year to year) from the Fitzroy Valley population of 2,773. This represents a participation rate of approximately 5.4% which is slightly above the State average of 3.5%.

There is a significant drop in adult participation rates during the wet season months down from approximately 26 percent to approximately 8 percent. In addition, there is a significant gap in adult activities for women.

The participation rates identified in Table 27 accounts for participation in the CKFL and the programs Garnduwa delivers. It is therefore important to note, especially in the case of junior participation, that the activities Garnduwa delivers are not competitive and are only loosely organised (e.g. there are no formal teams or consistent levels of participation). Therefore, the identified shortfall of 18% is more than likely conservative with the actual shortfall likely closer to 30 to 40%. From year to year there may be a range of other informal social competitions organised within Fitzroy Crossing, however the frequency of these activities and participation rates are not consistent and difficult to obtain with any accuracy.

Table 27 - Participation of Junior and Adult in Fitzroy Crossing

	JUNIORS (5 – 14)	ADULTS (15+)	TOTAL
Population (2011)	288	856	1,144
Total Organised Participation	140	222	362
Population involved in organised sports (%)	48.61	25.93	31.64
Standards ABS or ERASS (%)	66.4	27.3	22

## USAGE

In light of the above review of facility provision and participation rates, it is more effective for sport and recreation in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing to focus on local programing and usage of facilities to determine future priorities. The decision to focus on usage as opposed to a standards approach is that, in remote regional areas:

- It is more likely that existing sport and recreation activities will grow as opposed to the development of new activities (unless governments and peak sporting bodies actively push for the growth of new sports);
- Historically the development, management and programing of sport and recreation activities has largely been driven by the passions and interests of local people as opposed to peak sporting bodies; and
- In light of the above, and the lack of involvement from peak sporting bodies, the participation growth rate of sport and recreation will more likely follow the average population growth rather than sport-specific growth rates

**The above assumptions should encourage the Shire and community to lobby peak sporting bodies to assist in sports programing to increase the range of sport and recreation activities. In addition, it is expected with population growth, new community members will have their own specific sport and recreation interests. Assisting motivated members of the community and encouraging other members to become more active is the bottom line for the growth of sport and recreation activity in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing. There are a range of social, cultural and environmental issues that need to be considered so that all members of the community are equitably engaged in activities.**

## DERBY ORGANISED USAGE OF FACILITIES

Nearly all facilities in Derby have a low organised weekly usage with certain facilities having the capacity to integrate a number of activities. For example, the two shooting clubs have potential to amalgamate. They require similar facilities and have similar operating barriers. Across all facilities, the common barriers to increased participation relate to lack of community interest and climatic conditions limiting activity to the cooler dry season months.

Should demand and/or interest arise for sport and recreation activities not currently occurring within the town, the Shire should review current facilities, and as a first step, look to adapt facilities to create multiuse spaces where possible. There are certain facilities and spaces which are currently under separate management agreements and in average or below average condition that would benefit from amalgamation, however consultation with clubs should be undertaken to resolve any conflicts (e.g. the two shooting clubs).



FACILITY	ORGANISED WEEKLY USAGE		BARRIERS TO INCREASE USAGE
	WET	DRY	
<b>Basketball Courts (Radio Station)</b>	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Court condition.</li> <li>· Isolation form other facilities.</li> <li>· Private ownership.</li> </ul>
<b>Squash Courts</b>	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Community interest.</li> </ul>
<b>Multiuse Courts</b>	Low	Med	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Preference for competition in the cooler months and during the week.</li> <li>· Currently usage conflict on Monday nights between Basketball and Netball.</li> </ul>
<b>Lawn Bowl Green</b>	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Community interest.</li> </ul>
<b>Beach Volleyball Courts</b>	Low	Med	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Preference for competition in the cooler months and during the week.</li> <li>· Organisers have no interest in expanding the competition further.</li> </ul>
<b>Golf Course</b>	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Community interest.</li> </ul>
<b>Race Track</b>	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Only hold have resources to hold 2 events per the North West racing calendar.</li> </ul>
<b>Rodeo Ground</b>	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Only hold have resources to hold 2 events per year.</li> <li>· Ties in with the North West rodeo calendar.</li> </ul>
<b>Swimming Pool</b>	Med	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Community interest.</li> </ul>
<b>Speedway Track and Amenities</b>	Low*	Low*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Only hold have resources to hold limited events per year. * While the annual usage is low, race days draw significant local and regional interest.</li> </ul>
<b>Motocross</b>	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Closed due to lack of community interest and key personal leaving town.</li> </ul>
<b>Rifle Range</b>	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Community interest.</li> <li>· Limited Resources.</li> <li>· Requires trained personal.</li> <li>· Difficulties in amalgamating the two shooting clubs due to membership structures..</li> </ul>
<b>Pistol Range</b>	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Community interest.</li> <li>· Limited Resources.</li> <li>· Requires trained personal.</li> <li>· Difficulties in amalgamating the two shooting clubs due to membership structures..</li> </ul>
<b>Nicholson Oval</b>	Nil	Med	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Preference for competition in the cooler months.</li> <li>· Football (AFL) needs to tie in with the West Kimberley Football League competition.</li> <li>· Current shared use of the oval between Cricket and Football (AFL).</li> </ul>
<b>Basketball Court (Nicholson Oval)</b>	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Court condition.</li> <li>· Isolation form other facilities (some potential in location to football/cricket oval).</li> </ul>

## FITZROY CROSSING ORGANISED USAGE OF FACILITIES

All recreation facilities within Fitzroy Crossing have a low usage apart from the Town Oval during the CKFL season. This is representative of the lack of organised competitive sport and recreation and low volunteer participation.

The common barriers to increased usage relate to lack of community interest (which includes volunteering), court condition in the case of the Community Hall and the climatic conditions limiting activity to the cooler dry season months. While there is a general lack of interest in the community, there are a number of passionate and motivated individuals working tirelessly to create opportunities. However, the lack of coordination and support is constraining the potential of these initiatives.

Many of the existing facilities have the capacity for multiuse and could cater for a range of sport and recreation activities. While these facilities may not be custom designed for all sport and recreation activities, minor improvements could expand their usage. Existing facilities should be used as incubators to develop the demand and sequential need for custom-designed facilities. In addition, anecdotal information obtained from the community consultation raised questions about the appropriateness of previous design considerations for recreation facilities and the negative impact this has on the usage of facilities.

## FUTURE PARTICIPATION GROWTH

The tables below identify the anticipated growth in participation for current organised sport and recreation activities multiplied by the adopted aspirational growth rates for each settlement. The table provides a benchmark to review participation rates over time to review and question the success and failure of different sporting codes. In comparison to current facility utilisation, the table shows that aspirational population growth will not demand addition facilities over the next 10 years with suitable programming of activities and/or leasing out of facilities. These tables should be used as a guide and developed over time. As mentioned previously in this Strategy, the participation variation of individual sports in comparison to the State averages, especially in regards to junior sport, is in part due to the unique social, economic and environmental characteristics of the region. Therefore, rather than focus on individual industry sport participation as a benchmark, the Shire should instead focus on participation generally and undertake annual reviews of facility utilisation (e.g. level of participation against peak weekly facility use) in comparison to population growth.

FACILITY	ORGANISED USAGE		BARRIERS TO INCREASE USAGE
	WET	DRY	
<b>Fitzroy Crossing Oval</b>	Low	Med	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preference for competition in the cooler months.</li> <li>Football (AFL) needs to tie in with the Central Kimberley Football League competition.</li> </ul>
<b>Multiuse Courts</b>	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community interest.</li> <li>Limited resources and coordination of activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Community Hall</b>	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facility condition limits the extent of activities that can occur.</li> <li>Size of indoor court not full size.</li> <li>Community interest.</li> </ul>
<b>Swimming Pool</b>	Med	Closed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed during the dry season due to temperature.</li> </ul>

Table 28 - Growth in Participation in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing

DERBY (4% AAGR)			
	2015	2021	2026
Basketball	190	240	292
Beach Volleyball	96	121	148
Netball	145	183	223
Cricket	12	15	18
Football - Senior	45	57	69
Football - Junior	60	76	92
Bowls	60	76	92
Golf	70	89	108
Shooting	31	39	48
Sharks Swimming	40	51	62
Speedway	22	28	34
Hash Harriers	40	51	62

FITZROY CROSSING (3% AAGR)			
	2015	2021	2026
Football League*	150	171	191
Drop in Centre	70	80	89
Junior Basketball	30	34	38
Junior Football	40	46	51
Senior Basketball	15	17	19
Senior Netball	15	17	19
Touch Football	15	17	19
Aqua Aerobics	10	11	13
Lap Swimming	10	11	13
Aqua Fitness	7	8	9

\* Includes Fitzroy Valley Evaluation

## TRENDS

The key focus of this Strategy has been on researching and collating locally specific data. However, there are a number of challenges and opportunities facing the development, provision and management of sport and recreation in Australia, including specific trends in Regional Western Australia. Therefore, prior to evaluating the research and developing recommendations, an extensive literature review was undertaken to identify relevant trends.

The unique environment, socioeconomic and demographic elements of Derby and Fitzroy Crossing have guided the identification of relevant trends. This includes guiding the review of participation trends. As such the preliminary investigation focused on understanding the trends influencing Regional Australia and the wider community benefits delivered from sport and recreation. Subsequently, more traditional influences were investigated to understand trends in infrastructure planning and provision, governance and organisation management and community involvement and volunteering.

This section of the Strategy provides a summary of the key trends that have informed the evaluation and development of recommendations. A more detailed trends analysis is contained within Appendix 4



Figure 8 - Trends Influencing Strategy Development

### REGIONAL SPORT RECREATION

Sport and recreation plays a huge part in the health, wellbeing and notion of community in regional areas. Any review and provision of facilities and/or programs needs to go further than applying a simple benchmark analysis, and needs to consider the unique natural environment, population composition and level of local support. Common barriers to the effectiveness and delivery of sport and recreation in regional areas includes the lack of community consultation, leadership in the community, support networks to start and/or join local clubs, family inclusive programs, accessibility to facilities, financial assistance to allow all individual to access programs and flexibility in policy, programing and resourcing.

### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Organised sport and recreation provides a sustainable base for community interaction and the delivery of off-field outcomes. For example, proper engagement in sport and recreation can help children perform better in the classroom and helps to divert young people from crime, anti-social behaviour and drug use.

Physical activity can improve social and emotional wellbeing which can lead to a reduction in individual mental health conditions including depression. Anecdotal evidence suggests that suicide rates within Aboriginal males is closely linked to the local AFL seasons, with suicide rates increasing at the end of the season. In remote areas with culturally rich and diverse backgrounds, sport and recreation activities provides the basis for community gatherings and opportunities to break down racial barriers, especially where sport and culture can be combined.

### PARTICIPATION IN SPORT

An understanding of participation rate trends helps to establish the wider context and benchmark to what the research is indicating on a local level. In general, research shows that while participation rates in the Kimberley were previously higher than the State average, over the past few years it has been decreasing in respect to both the State and the Regional Australian average.

The most popular adult recreation pursuits include walking, aerobics/fitness/gym, swimming, cycling and running/jogging. However, when focusing outside the metropolitan area, the list of most popular sports are more focused around team sports including, AFL, basketball, fishing, lawn bowls, touch football and equestrian pursuits. In general, approximately 60 percent of Western Australian adults achieve a sufficient level of physical activity. However, men are generally more likely to achieve recommended physical activity rates than women across all age groups. The majority of children do not achieve the minimum recommended daily amounts of physical activity. Adult participation rates are likely to be lower where the local population reflects the following socioeconomic factors:

- Earn a lower than average income.
- Children leave school at an earlier age.
- Higher than average percent of the population not attending an education institution.
- Higher rates of unemployment.
- Larger percentage of 'Blue Collar' workers.

In relation to participation in organised sport, it is more common for people in regional areas to participate than in metropolitan areas. Participation in organised sport and recreation is substantially higher for children than adults and participation in organised sport and recreation is higher for men in comparison to women, for both children and adults.

The highest rates of adult participation in organised sports includes golf, soccer, cricket, AFL, lawn bowls, aerobics/fitness, netball, dancing and yoga. The highest rates of children participation in organised sports includes swimming, soccer and AFL.

In relation to the participation of Aboriginal Australians, approximately 75% of Aboriginal people are inactive (very low or no physical activity) or showed low levels of physical activity which is 1.5 times higher than the non-Aboriginal population. Only approximately one third of Aboriginal adults reported participating in sport and recreation activities compared to 60% of the entire population, and only approximately 47% of Aboriginal children aged 4 – 14 years old had played organised sport in 2008.

The participation rate for Aboriginal women is significantly lower than Aboriginal men for both children and adults. The most popular sports for Aboriginal male children include AFL, rugby league and soccer, and with girls the most popular sports included netball, swimming and basketball.

## GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATION

Sustainability, operational management and consideration of whole-of-life costs are becoming increasingly important in local government policy and criteria for funding organisations. In regional communities, the longevity and sustainability of clubs from a membership, financial and organisational perspective is a universal challenge. Reducing compliance and accountability requirements, simplifying grants processes and provision of administration grants for clubs are methods to increase club sustainability. The creation of community-based multi-sport club models through amalgamation/mergers of clubs reduces the financial pressures and resourcing issues for clubs in regional areas.

Part of increasing sustainability is encouraging clubs to pursue partnerships with the private sector which can assist financially or accommodate the workloads associated with club management/training. Improved partnerships between primary and secondary agencies is required in order to ensure an active community and sustainable sport and recreation activities. Currently the lack of local governments to properly understand and embrace their role in promoting physical activity is limiting the consistent and continual delivery of services and programs. Local government is identified as a critical element in the ability to deliver sport and recreation opportunities to the community, and it should take a central role in developing community networks and partnerships with other organisations.

Partnerships in regional areas should particularly aim to provide ongoing training, education and support towards the recruitment and retention of club volunteers. New partnerships with peak bodies or interstate clubs/organisations which assist in improved service delivery or increasing accessibility are crucial. Developing programs that have longevity can be achieved through an effective governance framework for managing funding, logistics, transport and maintenance issues.

## WORKFORCE AND VOLUNTEERS

Regional areas suffer from the significant challenges of attracting and retaining people to live and work on a permanent basis. This includes high local government turnover rates which will continue to affect sport and recreation in regional areas until improvements are made in regards to housing availability and affordability, remuneration packages and/or workload requirements. Improving volunteering within a community is important to club stability and alleviating pressure on local government employment.

In the Kimberley region, volunteering rates have continued to fall as a result of volunteer fatigue. The foremost issues affecting volunteer participation have been linked to increased workloads, lack of time and a general lack of community connectedness. In addition, volunteer rates in communities with higher unemployment and more single-person households generally have lower volunteer rates. Solutions to address these issues include targeting young people to take increased roles in volunteering, generating ways to ensure volunteer time is more productive and establishing reward and training programs. The lack of appropriately trained and skilled people including coaches, managers and administrators is a significant constraint.

## PLANNING, DESIGN AND INFRASTRUCTURE

In relation to the provision and/or upgrade of facilities, the overarching considerations include facility design, management and provision. The most significant trend is the preference for the collocation of facilities and shared use of infrastructure. Sharing facilities can improve financial sustainability of sporting clubs and reduce the cost to maintain assets by local governments. However, in designing mixed use facilities it is fundamental to recognise the multicultural nature of an area. This will ensure the widest possible level of participation from the local community. Additional key factors which can affect design of facilities includes geographical spread/access, safety and designing out crime through environmental design, culture, cost/asset management and workplace integration.

There are established guidelines and benchmarks for infrastructure provision which are commonly used in metropolitan areas. However, regional areas have pockets of community provision that cannot be aligned to population guidelines. Therefore, the full extent of provision is unlikely to be financially viable. Within these areas, it is essential to establish the need of the community on a case by case basis and ensure that where infrastructure is provided it meets minimum design, technical and spatial standards and provides suitable opportunities to provide outreach services.





# EVALUATION

This section of the Strategy evaluates the key findings identified through the on the ground investigation, literature review and stakeholder consultation. In addition to reviewing the hierarchy of strategic documents and key trends, significant attention was given to comprehend the unique social, environmental and economic contexts that define the Shire and more specifically, Derby and Fitzroy Crossing. It is evident that the socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of Derby and Fitzroy Crossing have a significant impact on the variety and frequency of sport and recreation activities and their respective demand for facilities.

A number of site visits, consultation and facility audits were undertaken to understand the current, and as much as possible the historic level of programs, participation and usage of facilities. Using available sport and recreation data on participation rates, this Strategy developed a benchmark for sport and recreation activity within Derby and Fitzroy Crossing. This benchmarking revealed the importance of using local participation data and aspirational population growth rates to guide future sport and recreation decision making. This strategy provides the basis for the Shire to develop a mechanism to review and understand participation and facility usage into the future.

The various findings have been developed into a set of guiding principles which have then guided the recommendations for sport and recreation in the future. This evaluation has been separated into four key areas namely, Regional Analysis, Programs and Services, Facilities and Spaces and Management and Governance. While there are specific recommendations made in regards to facility provision and/or upgrades, the priority moving forward is to establish a consistent, co-ordinated and transparent relationship with the local communities and local stakeholders.

## REGIONAL ANALYSIS

### CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT

The region is characterised by hot wet summers (wet season) and warm dry winters (dry season). These two seasons have specific constraints to facility utilisation and participation rates in organised sport and recreation. The wet season experiences high temperatures and significant rainfall associated with cyclonic and storm activity. The high temperatures significantly reduce the local population's desire to participate in outdoor sport and recreation activities, especially those not provided

with any shade. As such, the majority of activities played within the wet season are played late in the day and under lights. In addition, the high rainfalls can frequently cut access across the region. This provides a significant constraint to establishing regional sport and recreation competitions.

The dry season provides an ideal climate for a range of sport and recreation activities, however, as there is only a limited period of 'good' weather in the year, many people take the opportunity to pursue a range of additional activities out of the town sites including camping, fishing, four-wheel driving and touring. The natural environment and associated lifestyle, apart from job availability, are important factors for attracting and retaining people in the region. Therefore, organised sport and recreation activities within the dry season have significant competition from more passive pursuits out of the town sites.

The natural environment in both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing provides opportunities for a range of alternative adventure pursuits not currently being taken advantage of including a range of 'Mud Run' type activities.

### LOW SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND HIGH ABORIGINAL POPULATION

The Shire largely has a very low socioeconomic profile and the research shows that the more remote a community or settlement, the lower the socioeconomic status. There is a very strong correlation between the socioeconomic status and percentage of Aboriginal people, with the higher the Aboriginal population the lower the socioeconomic status. Derby comprises 37% and Fitzroy Crossing 67% Aboriginal people. A lower economic status generally associates with higher unemployment, lower incomes, less vehicle ownership, greater house overcrowding and to some extent, higher levels of families with children under 15 years old. Therefore, a significant percentage of the population in Derby, and the vast majority in Fitzroy Crossing, have less access to dispensable income to contribute to club fees and facility hire, and less access to transportation to access facilities and attend programed activities. In addition any proposed facility provision or programing needs be culturally sensitive.

## POPULATION REMOTENESS AND DISPERSION

The Shire is a very remote area of Western Australia with a small and dispersed population. Outside of Derby, Fitzroy Crossing and Camballin (including Looma population) the population is thinly scattered across a very vast area.

The small population and vast distances between settlements, in combination with the low socioeconomic demographics, significantly limits the ability for consistent sport and recreation competition both within each settlement and across the region. The one exception to regional competition is the Looma Eagles Football (AFL) team which competes within the West Kimberley Football League.

## YOUTH POPULATION

Across the Shire, Aboriginal people comprises the majority of the population between the ages of 0 – 24 years old. The majority of the Aboriginal population across the Shire only achieved a Year 10 education, with just over 20% only achieving a Year 9 education. Therefore, there is a very high percentage of the population which comprises Aboriginal youth not attending school. The programming of sport and recreation activities aimed at youth in Derby, and more so in Fitzroy Crossing, needs to consider the high level of disengage youth during school hours in addition to the lack of access to transportation.

## ADULT POPULATION

The majority of the Shire population is comprised of people between 35 – 64 years old, with the next closest age group being 25 – 34 year olds. Therefore, the highest demand for sport and recreation facilities and programming over the next 10 years is expected to be the adult population. The positive for sport and recreational planning is that this group comprises the highest levels of volunteering which is critical for the delivery of sport and recreation activities in regional areas.

Within the 25 - 64 age range the majority of the population across the Shire is non-Aboriginal. However, due to the specific demographic profiles of each settlement, in Derby it is expected the majority is non-Aboriginal and in Fitzroy Crossing the majority being Aboriginal. The research undertaken demonstrates a

correlation between higher percentages of Aboriginal people in the population and lower rates of volunteering. This is already witness in the different level of both social and active clubs within Derby as compared to Fitzroy Crossing. In the case of Fitzroy Crossing, this presents a significant challenge for sport and recreation planning. It is vital the Shire actively supports and champions key members of the community in order to set examples for others. In the case of Derby, there is already a fair level of volunteering in the community, however, with the ebbs and flows of economic activity, strong community members can come and go from year to year. As key members of the community leave town, the Shire should help clubs to ensure they are sustainable into the future. A number of clubs ceased operating in late 2015 as key club members left the town.

## SENIOR POPULATION

The over 65 year old population represents approximately 4.5% of the Shire population and is the smallest population group. This group is equally represented by both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. The ERASS report demonstrates that approximately 11% of people over 65 years of age in the State are involved in organised sport and recreation activities. The ABS Involvement in Organised Sport and Recreation Activity Australia 2013 – 2014, highlights that approximately 17% of Australians over 65 years of age are involved in some sort of playing role in sport and recreation activities. In the context of Derby and Fitzroy Crossing the standard involvement would be approximately 23 and 7 people (ERASS), and 37 and 11 people (ABS).

In Derby there is a range of facilities which provide the opportunity for people over 65 in organised sport and recreation including the golf course, swimming pool, lawn bowls green and tennis courts. In addition, there are a range of social sporting clubs within Derby which provide inclusion for people over 65 years old. In Fitzroy Crossing there is a significant lack of facilities and/or programs available for people over 65, with the swimming pool considered the most appropriate facility. There is also significant opportunity for the Shire to work with the local community to identify opportunities for elderly people in the community which are capable to provide a level of volunteering.

## EQUALITY BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE

The population of both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing

comprises an almost equal amount of males and females. The spread of sexes across the various age groups is relatively even for both settlements with the following exceptions; majority of 0 – 4 year olds in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing are male; majority of 35 – 44 year olds in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing are female; slightly more of 55 – 64 years olds in Derby are male and Fitzroy Crossing are female; and the over 65 year olds comprise mainly males.

Within Derby there is currently a fairly even spread of organised sport and recreation activities for both males and females of all ages. In Fitzroy Crossing there is a significant gap in organised sport and recreation activities between the two sexes with the only organised competition being the Central Kimberley Football League which has no female membership. This gap should form a large part of sport and recreation planning in Fitzroy Crossing especially considering the majority of the population is between 35 – 44 years old. As mentioned previously, as the large majority of the population in Fitzroy Crossing is Aboriginal, specific effort needs to be made to ensure facilities and programing are culturally appropriate.

## PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

There is limited availability for the local population in either Derby or Fitzroy Crossing to participate in organised sport throughout the calendar year. Derby has a wider range of established clubs and competitions, however, annual participation can vary drastically depending on economic activity occurring in the town from year to year. Fitzroy Crossing has very limited opportunities for sport and recreation activity with the CKFL being the only organised competition (although there are currently initiatives underway to establish a Mixed Netball Competition).

In both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing, adult participation rates in sport and recreation activities tend to reflect the State average. However, there are two important factors that highlight a significant shortfall in participation; participation is highly seasonal with little to no organised sport during the wet season months and participation is highly centralised in a limited number of sports. Therefore, there is a significant gap for participation which includes the entire population (e.g. male and female) that is available throughout the year.

Youth participation in sport and recreation activities in both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing is considerably lower

than the State average. In addition, there is a significant gap in the range of sport and recreation activities currently available. The lack of club resources and lack of parent and community volunteering are significant barriers to increasing youth participation rates. In Fitzroy Crossing, the poor condition of the Town Hall and lack of youth specific infrastructure (e.g. Skate Park) are additional barriers to increasing youth participation.

The harsh local environment, passive recreation activities and fluctuating population all play a part in limiting participation rates in traditional organised sport and recreation activities. There is a range of best practise models which can be adopted to customise sport and recreation activities to suit the local conditions, including::

- Customisation of different versions of sports to shorten game time to allow activity during hotter months and/or indoor (e.g. 9-A-side-AFL or Glow in the Dark Lawn Bowls);
- Provision of shade structures and/or indoor facilities to allow sports to be played during hotter months (e.g. indoor volleyball, soccer, netball, basketball and/or cricket);
- Provision of shade structures, seating and amenities to improve spectator experiences; and
- Installation of lighting to increase:
  - Facility usage for night time activity to provide the opportunity for sport and recreation activities all year round; and
  - Availability to utilise other facilities and ovals (e.g. Derby High School Oval) to reduce facility use conflicts.

Increased programs and services, especially in regards to junior sport, is the key to increase participation levels within both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing. The Shire needs to identify and coordinate passionate members in the communities and provide a framework to support and collaborate initiatives.

The Shire needs to work with the local community to lobby peak sporting bodies and government agencies to improve program delivery in the region. Due to the high level of social issues within the Shire and the number of social and wellbeing benefits that can be provided by increased sport and recreation, a whole of government

approach is needed to improve program and service delivery.

## FACILITIES AND SPACES

Facilities provided in both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing are underutilised and have the capacity to cater for population in each settlement respectively. Both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing have lower (nil – low) facility usage in the wet season and higher (low – medium) facility usage in the dry season. In the case of Fitzroy Crossing, the significant increase in dry season usage is attribute to the commencement of the CKFL.

Generally, the low use of facilities is constrained by the lack of community and/or club interest to establish, or continue activities due to minimal resources, or preference for activities during the dry season and generally during the week (due to other passive recreational pursuits on the weekend). This places some competitive pressure on existing facility use during the dry season, which is expected to exacerbate with population growth. However, due to the amount of unused facility usage across the week, the competitive use of facilities can be addressed better through appropriate programing.

The Shire needs to prioritise the ongoing audit and asset management of existing facilities to ensure use is consistent with current and future population demand. The State Government strategic framework, has identified the need to redevelop the Fitzroy Crossing Community Hall into a multiuse recreation centre, administration and youth hub, and to construct a skate park in Fitzroy Crossing. The facility audit and community consultation confirmed the need for both of these facilities. While the common barriers relate to the lack of interest from clubs and community, in Fitzroy Crossing the lack of a functional and age-specific infrastructure is limiting youth participation.

In addition, there are a number of minor upgrades and additions suggested to existing facilities which could expand passive recreation, increase multiuse and/or improve activity. High level recommendations include the provision of dropdown nets on courts to provide opportunities for additional sports (e.g. 5-a-side soccer) and cricket nets at the Fitzroy Crossing Town Oval. However, the Shire needs to consider the full extent and suitability of additions in relation to whole-of-life costs and community preference.

In summary of facility provision in both settlements, it is recommended that provision should be considered in actual facility usage rather than applying the standards approach. This is due to unique context and profile of both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing. The Shire needs to monitor facility usage into the future in order to customise specific standards to ensure funding and development contributions can be in an equitable and efficient manner.

From the consultation and review of facility utilisation, should a facility and/or upgrade be identified into the future, it is important that a facility-specific needs assessment is undertaken to ensure a more qualitative and timely review of usage and population. Prior to determining if a facility has reached its peak usage, the following factors should be considered:

- Ability to utilise other days in consideration of direct and indirect conflicts of moving activities to other days;
- The need for and provision of shade and/or indoor facilities for the extension of activities;
- Club and organisation preferences for competition days (e.g. weekday or weekend); and
- The type of agreements currently in place with clubs and organisations.

## MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

There is a lack of coordinated sport and recreation program delivery and a lack of established partnerships within Derby and even more so in Fitzroy Crossing. The difficulty for governance and management in regional areas is the high level of population transience and volatility. While there are long term locals in both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing, there is still a high turnover of staff within local agencies, clubs and organisations. The turnover of staff and lack of filled positions reduces the ability for the Shire and other agencies to establish reliable and steady partnerships with the community. The Shire is currently in a good position in regards to staff and resources. The Shire should now look to establish partnerships and agreements with external agencies to increase participation in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing.

Nearly all of the established clubs and organisations within Derby and Fitzroy Crossing are lacking strategic plans and/or contemporary constitutions which reflect their current situations. The lack of currency in governance and strategic planning reduces the sustainability of each club and therefore limits their ability to access financial support. The Shire needs to work with the various clubs and organisations to improve their sustainability.


In addition, the historic lack of operational management and asset management for Shire facilities means there is limited historic documentation of membership numbers, participation rates and bookings. As a result it is difficult to determine the historic growth and decline of facility usage and participation. It is important moving into the future that the Shire improves its booking and asset management systems, and works with the local clubs

to establish best practise operational planning and management.

Generally speaking, more needs to be done to improve communication with the community about accessing facilities, funding and organisational support. The Shire has already started down this path and is actively working with the community and local clubs to develop stronger partnerships. This is in part due to the recent consistency in sport and recreation staff at the Shire. The Shire needs to ensure that going into the future it is appropriately resourced to continue communication and support for the local community.

In terms of asset management, there is very little recorded information within the Shire's strategies and policies which highlights the condition and maintenance programs for sport and recreation facilities. In addition, there is a lack of suitable and integrated computer based software to adequately record facility usage. The Shire should use the high level facility review presented in this Strategy as a base assessment of existing sport and recreation facilities to develop holistic asset management programing and long term financial planning. Individual community members and local clubs will continue to push for free or discounted use of community facilities. The Shire needs to develop a transparent and sustainable schedule of fees and charges which takes into account capital costs, ongoing asset maintenance and management and socioeconomic status of the community. Decision making for facility provision, management and access should be guided by the Guiding Principles as outlined in the following section.



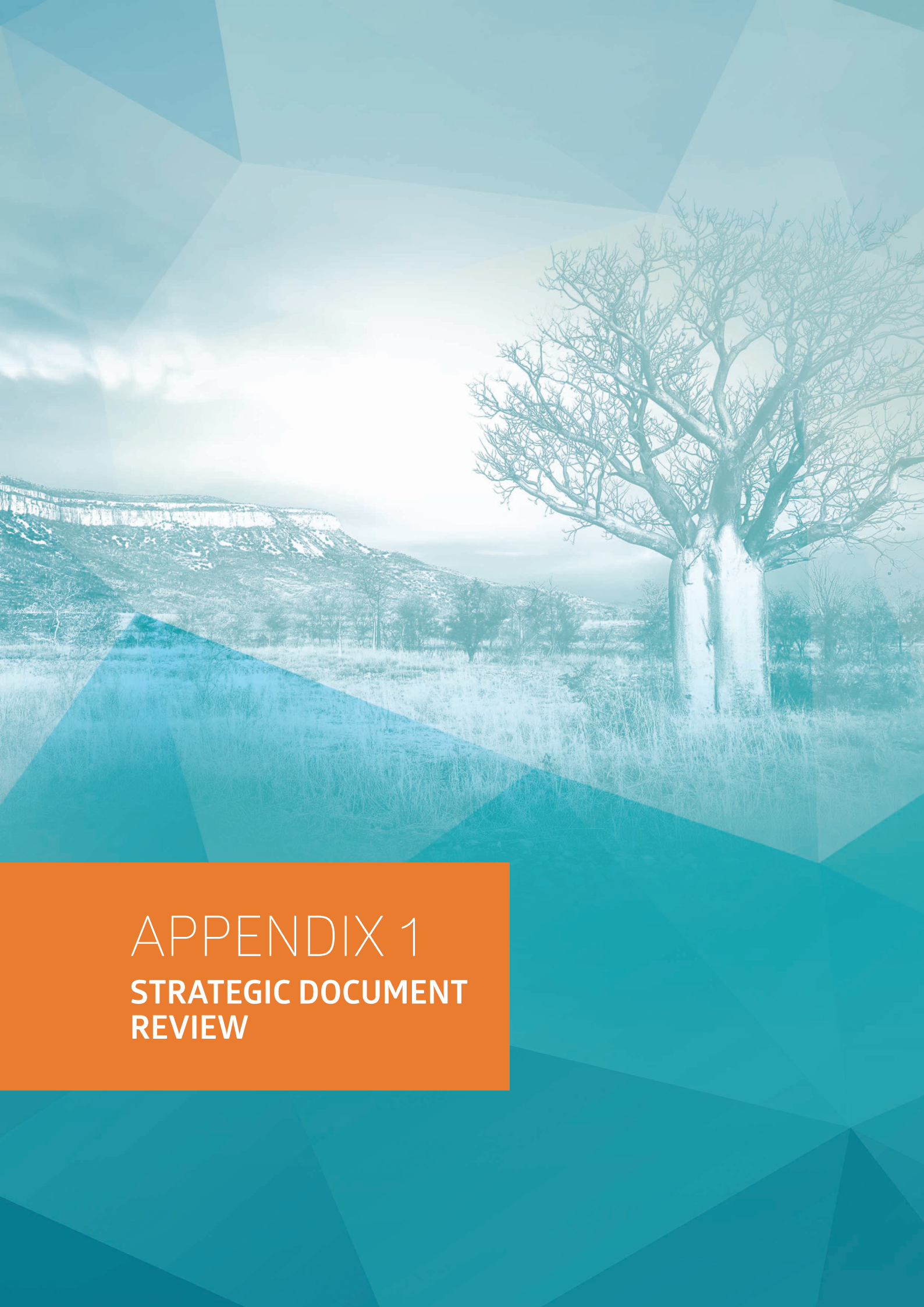
The background of the page is a photograph of an indoor basketball court. The court has a polished wooden floor with yellow and blue lines. In the background, there is a basketball hoop with a white backboard and a red rim. The walls are a light teal color. A blue semi-transparent box is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing white text.

As this Strategy is the first of its kind undertaken by the Shire, it has been very important to establish a base understanding of the unique locational factors, including the growth and decline of each settlement, and their impacts on planning for future sport and recreation.

The research and consultation undertaken to support this Strategy has outlined a number of guiding principles in the development of recommendations. These principles should be adopted by the Shire to guide decision making for the management, provision and programing of sport and recreation. The principles have been developed in review of current trends in sport and recreation and should guide the future decision making in accordance with the key recommendations of this Strategy.

Table 29 - Guiding Principles

PRINCIPLE	DESCRIPTION
<b>Social Cohesion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How can social cohesion be improved through proposed management, facilities or programs?</li> </ul>	<p>There are opportunities from sport and recreation activities and programs to provide significant off field benefits. It is important recreational opportunities are inclusive of the whole community. The Shire needs to promote sport and recreation as an avenue to coordinate and strengthen community aspiration, health and wellbeing.</p> <p>To ensure ongoing community engagement is informing decision making and providing a strong connection between facilities and programs, and the broader community.</p>
<b>Participation and Volunteering</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the current level of participation and local support for proposed management, facilities or programs?</li> </ul>	<p>The level of community participation and volunteering in activities is vital to their success. As a first step, prior to the consideration of new facilities, the Shire needs to actively engage and support local champions in the community to ensure there is a local capacity to ensure activation.</p> <p>To ensure a needs based planning approach is adopted which identifies community priorities, interests and capacity to ensure the efficient use of facilities and participation in activities and programs..</p>
<b>Partnerships</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who are the relevant organisations and/or individuals to establish and/or improve partnerships for joint planning of facilities or programs?</li> </ul>	<p>The isolated location and small population base of the Shire are factors to actively pursue and maintain partnerships. The Shire needs to coordinate community, government and commercial providers to come together and determine joint opportunities for management, facility and service provision.</p> <p>To ensure identification, collaboration and cooperation between a range of partners is established as a first, and ongoing, course of action.</p>
<b>Sustainability</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the current provision of facilities maximised and/or does a similar facility already exist?</li> <li>If a new facility is needed, have the local considerations been considered in the designing, planning and managing the facility?</li> </ul>	<p>The low rate paying base and climatic conditions in the Shire in combination with an ever reducing pot of available funding are factors to ensure that the Shire's capacity, resources and whole of life costs are considered in any decision making. In the decision making for any new facility, it is vital the Shire consider the wider organisational and financial capacity, current community needs and climatic conditions to ensure sustainable and realistic decision are made.</p> <p>To ensure sustainable delivery of facilities which consider local environmental and cultural factors. At all costs the duplication of facilities must be avoided and new facilities provided based on demonstrated need..</p>
<b>Multiuse and Flexible</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the facility consider the range of local factors and provide a multiuse solution that will be flexible in its usage over time?</li> </ul>	<p>The Shire experiences high construction costs due to the unique and remote location and fluctuating sport and recreation participation rates from year to year. Therefore, any new facility should be designed to provide for the widest possible use and adapt over time.</p> <p>To ensure the most efficient provision and use of facilities, programs or services deliver benefits to the widest cross section of the community.</p>
<b>Access</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are facilities providing the safe, convenient and culturally appropriate access to the widest portion of the community possible?</li> </ul>	<p>Low vehicle ownership, lower incomes, antisocial behaviour and the harsh local climate need to guide the development and management of facilities, and delivery of activities and competitions. Considerations need to consider location, opening hours, fees, special requirements and management. The Shire needs to ensure the whole of the community benefits from safe and convenient access to facilities, programs and services.</p> <p>To ensure equitable access to sport and recreation opportunities are provided with consideration of age, gender, mobility, ethnicity or economic capacity..</p>
<b>Safety and Conflicts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the local use of the facility understood including type of use, time of day, demographics?</li> <li>Has the community been involved in the design and development of a facility and/or space?</li> </ul>	<p>Consideration needs to be given to ensure facilities are safe for the community during both the day and night. New infrastructure and proposed upgrades need to be designed in accordance with Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. In addition, safety and security can be enhanced by establishing a sense of ownership between the community and facilities and spaces. As a minimum facilities need to meet contemporary health, risk and public safety standards and practises including unique cultural considerations.</p> <p>To ensure a high degree of safety for people entering and leaving facilities and to ensure the design considers how facilities will be used by the community (e.g. sporting competitions).</p>



# APPENDIX 1

## STRATEGIC DOCUMENT REVIEW

## **KIMBERLEY REGIONAL PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE FRAMEWORK (KRPIF) – DRAFT 2014**

The KRPIF does not recognise the need for any immediate major community recreation infrastructure upgrades in Derby however indicates in Fitzroy Crossing there is a priority to construct a new recreation centre and skate park. In general, the KRPIF indicates that older facilities will need to be upgraded or replaced in the medium to long term.

The KRPIF explains the provision of community infrastructure needs to be reflective of actual population growth in towns and communities, and benchmarks should only be used to provide guidance. Therefore recreation infrastructure must:

- Meet demands from anticipated population growth;
- Provide additional public open space and parks;
- Expand and diversify the region's recreation infrastructure to improve amenity and attractiveness of urban places; and
- Provide and maintain facilities that will encourage families to stay in the region.

In light of the above, the KRPIF identifies the need for local governments to identify upgrades required for recreation infrastructure and reflect these investigations in local planning strategies and schemes. This report investigates the above matters and provides clear direction for Derby on the provision of infrastructure and governance to ensure sport and recreation in the Shire.

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT INTEGRATED PLANNING FRAMEWORK**

The Shire's integrated planning framework comprises the following documents which together form a plan for the future of the district:

- Strategic Plan 2012 – 2022 (Strategic Plan);
- Corporate Business Plan 2013 – 2017 (CBP); and
- Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP).

Under the strategic framework the Shire has a number of additional operating policies and strategies to guide development and land use, including those relevant to recreation facilities such as the Playground Strategy and Property Asset Management Plan.

The Strategic Plan provides a clear direction for the Shire as it continues to provide leadership in a changing environment. The CBP assists the Strategic Plan by providing operational planning and the prioritisation of identified actions into the immediate and long term. Together these plans identify key outcomes and linked strategies to be implemented over the ten-year period as outlined below.

Table 1 – Strategic Plan: Sport and Recreation Opportunities that Support Community Health and Well-being

<b>Strategy 1.5.1</b>	Maintain and Improve Sporting and Recreation Facilities.
<b>Strategy 1.5.2</b>	Promote Sporting, Recreation and Leisure Facilities and Programs.
<b>Strategy 1.5.3</b>	Development and Implement a Sport and Recreation Strategy.
<b>Strategy 1.5.4</b>	Development and Implement a health and well-being strategy.

Table 2 - CBP: Anticipated Outcomes and Key Indicators

	Outcome	Key Indicator
<b>Social Objective</b>	Sport, recreation and leisure opportunities that support community health and well-being.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Usage of facility and programs; and</li> <li>- Community satisfaction levels.</li> </ul>
	Opportunities for development and participation of our youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation at youth centre;</li> <li>- Youth programs; and</li> <li>- Unemployment levels.</li> </ul>
<b>Environment Objective</b>	Shire buildings and facilities that meet community needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of documented complaints.</li> </ul>
	Assets and infrastructure managed over the long term to meet current and future needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The assessed condition of assets and infrastructure;</li> <li>- Progress to implementation of relevant plans; and</li> <li>- Community satisfaction levels.</li> </ul>

This report will review the current and future sport and recreation picture in both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing in order to make recommendations and give direction on development in the following areas:

- Management and Governance;
- Facilities and Spaces; and
- Programs and Services.

## LOCAL PLANNING STRATEGY – 2014

The Shire Local Planning Strategy (LPS) is an outcomes-based document that sets out the long-term planning direction for the local government area that applies State and Regional Planning Policies; and a rationale for rezoning and other provisions of the statutory Local Planning Scheme.

The LPS identifies important areas for recreation and protects them from alternative development through appropriate designation. Notably the LPS also identifies areas presently identified for recreation which appear underutilised and may be suitable for an alternative use including:

- Lot 654 Rowan Street;
- Lot 1188 Loch Street; and
- Portion of UCL bound by Richardson Terrace, Mimosa Street and Ashley Street in the Derby town-site.

## FITZROY FUTURES TOWN PLAN – 2009

The Fitzroy Futures Town Plan (FFTP) is a non-statutory document that sits beneath the LPS and provides a closer review of the current and future development needs for the Fitzroy Crossing community. The FFTP provides details on the significant physical constraints for development in Fitzroy Crossing and identifies areas suitable for recreation purposes.

As the FFTP was prepared back in 2005 and reviewed in 2009, a number of the recommendations have already been implemented including the development of a swimming pool at the town oval. The FFTP is an important document in determining future development and land use within Fitzroy Crossing.

## ACTIVE LIVING FOR ALL: A FRAMEWORK FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA 2012 - 2016

The Active Living for All framework was developed to provide a clear approach to ensuring active living opportunities for all Western Australians. The framework is established around several core values which are outlined below. These values have been integrated into the development of the strategy.

Table 3 - Active Living for All - Core Values

<b>Access</b>	Neighbourhoods, facilities, services and programs should be provided for active living opportunities that optimise accessibility for all users and provide convenient access for people with disabilities.
<b>Engagement</b>	Fair, open and participatory processes should be used to consult and collaborate on the planning and design of neighbourhoods, facilities, services and programs that support active living.
<b>Equity</b>	The diverse needs of children, families, workers and seniors should be considered in the planning and design of neighbourhoods, facilities, services and programs.
<b>Evidence Based</b>	Priority needs to be given to the implementation of strategies that are effective and supported by research, continuous quality improvement and evaluation.
<b>Sustainability</b>	The provision of neighbourhoods, facilities, services and programs for active living should support reduced environmental impacts as well as contribute to community wellbeing.

## **SD5 – STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS FOR THE SPORT AND RECREATION INDUSTRY 2011 – 2015**

Strategic Directions 5 (SD5) sets out a five-year framework for planning in Western Australia. The document sets out key strategic issues facing Western Australia and their subsequent challenges for the sport and recreation industry. The key challenges in SD5 which align to the Shire include:

1. Developing programs and partnerships with peak bodies and non-government organisations that improve accessibility for participation in sport and recreation amongst the Aboriginal population;
2. Engaging youth and children in programs that increase accessibility to participate in sport and recreation with off-field outcomes including education;
3. Developing incentives for employers to allow staff to take on volunteer roles within organisations and improve opportunities for the training and education of volunteers by embracing new communication technology;
4. Ensure land tenure arrangements and hire and management requirements for facilities have a clear and consistent framework which is easy to follow and implement;
5. Provide assistance to clubs and organisations in developing feasibilities for new infrastructure considering whole-of-life costs; and
6. Improve connections between peak bodies through improved partnerships and use of communications technology to increase opportunities for young people to develop a career in elite sport.

## **LIVEABLE NEIGHBOURHOODS – 2009**

Liveable Neighbourhoods is an operational policy for the design and assessment of structure plans and subdivision for new urban areas. Element 4 (Public Parkland) provides the policy basis for the location and design of public parkland. Liveable Neighbourhoods prescribes that 10% of gross subdivisible area should be retained for public open space. It advocates a balanced provision of open space across urban areas by providing for local parks, neighbourhood parks and district/regional playing fields. These different types of parks are outlined as follows:

Table 4 - Hierarchy of Public Open Space within Liveable Neighbourhoods

Parkland Type	Characteristics
Local Park	Up to 3,000m <sup>2</sup> and should be provided for local children's play and small resting places. Provided within 150 – 300m (of safe walking distance) to all dwellings.
Neighbourhood Park	Around 3,000 – 5,000m <sup>2</sup> , servicing 600 – 800 dwellings located on the edge of neighbourhoods and generally entirely bound by the road network. A maximum of 400m walk from most dwellings.
District Park	Around 2.7 – 7 hectares and serving three neighbourhoods. A maximum of 600m to 1km from most dwellings. They should be designed to accommodate grassed areas for informal games and for organised sport including netball and basketball.

A spatial assessment of public open space in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing is provided within this strategy. Through consultation and visits to Derby and Fitzroy Crossing, it is noted:

- There are many popular recreational pursuits (i.e. fishing, motorcycling) which do not require conventional open space and therefore likely impacts on usage of such spaces;
- Some facilities are not accessible at all times of the day;
- Accessibility to public open space is restricted due to low car ownership and/or severe climatic conditions which impact on walkability; and
- Maintenance of public parkland in regional areas and harsher climates is very costly.

In applying the basic principles of liveable neighbourhoods in the Shire it is considered:

- The reduced provision of conventional public parkland is warranted and investment in alternative recreation infrastructure catering for alternative sport/recreation is recommended;
- The increased provision of smaller local public parkland which is well shaded and affordable to maintain is appropriate to improve accessibility for residents; and
- The Shire should reconsider its policies around accessibility to recreational infrastructure within the community to offset a reduced provision of public parkland.

## DISABILITY ACCESS AND INCLUSION PLAN (DAIP) 2012 – 2016

The Shire's Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) outlines strategies to increase access and inclusion to the Shire's services and facilities for people with disability and medical conditions. The DAIP outlines six desired outcomes to be achieved, namely:

1. People with disabilities have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of, and any events organised by Shire of Derby/West Kimberley.
2. People with disabilities have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of the Shire of Derby/West Kimberley.
3. People with disabilities receive information from the Shire of Derby/West Kimberley in a format that will enable them to access the information as readily as other people are able to access it.
4. People with disabilities receive the same level and quality of service from the staff of the Shire of Derby/West Kimberley.
5. People with disabilities have the same opportunities as other people to make complaints to the Shire of Derby/West Kimberley.
6. People with disabilities have the same opportunities as other people to participate in any public consultation by the Shire of Derby/West Kimberley.

## PLAYGROUND STRATEGY FOR THE SHIRE OF DERBY WEST KIMBERLEY

The Shire's Playground Strategy provides a plan for the provision of well located, well designed, fun and accessible playgrounds for the next 10 – 15 years and beyond. The strategy is primarily aimed at play facilities designed for children between the ages of 2 and 12. In using the Playground Strategy, the Shire aims to:

*Provide a diverse range of quality, fun, accessible, well designed and maintained playgrounds and play spaces that assist children's physical, cognitive, social and emotional development as well as providing a community meeting point that encourages interaction, understanding and community well-being.*

The Playground Strategy identifies playgrounds as being developed into either a district, neighbourhood or local scale and provides a number of comments and recommendations for the development or improvement of each space.

Table 5 - Hierarchy of Playgrounds within the Shire

<b>District Playground</b>
Fitzroy Crossing Sportsground and Nicholson Park
<b>Neighbourhood Playground</b>
Apex Park, Lytton Park and Ashley Grove (potential to develop)
<b>Local Playground</b>
Derby Pool Playground, Bloodwood Park, Derby Community Playground, Boat Ramp (potential to develop), Rec Centre (potential to develop) and Kunnamulla (potential to develop)

## TRAILS PLAN

In 2011 the National Trust of Australia, commissioned by the Shire, completed a Trails Plan for the local government area. The Trails Plan is divided into two sections:

- Part A is a master plan which provides guidance to the Shire and the community to develop, manage, interpret and enjoy heritage assets and recreational opportunities of the region into the future; and
- Part B is a development plan which provides the Shire with the fully-costed options for a Derby Heritage Trail and a Fitzroy River Nature Trail.

Table 6 - Trails Plan Major Themes

Theme	Description
Changing Environment	The story of water and how it shapes the environment, flora and fauna of the region and the impact of human activity.
Continuing Cultures	Ancient and contemporary Aboriginal perspectives including language, art and colonial settlement.
Growing Communities	The challenges of changing industries and livelihoods, and social histories.

The Trails Plan includes an audit of heritage values in both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing and highlights that through the development of a series of trails, the Shire will bring benefits to the whole community and facilitate an increase in the number of visitors to the region. The plan provides details and recommendations for the development of new trails and redevelopment of old trails including infrastructure, interpretive panels and directional signage.

Some of the recommendations of the Trails Plan have already been undertaken over the past few years. The Shire should look to continue undertaking recommendations in accordance with the plan subject to suitable community and traditional owner consultation and the availability of funding.



## APPENDIX 2

### **FACILITY INVENTORY**

## **DERBY**

### **DERBY SPORTING PRECINCT - RECREATION CENTRE**



### **DERBY SPORTING PRECINCT - MULTIPURPOSE COURTS (COVERED)**



DERBY SPORTING PRECINCT - MULTIPURPOSE COURTS (UNCOVERED)



DERBY SPORTING PRECINCT - SAND VOLLEYBALL COURTS



DERBY SPORTING PRECINCT - LAWN BOWLS GREEN AND CLUB HOUSE



DERBY SPORTING PRECINCT - SPORTSMAN'S CLUB



RODEO GROUND



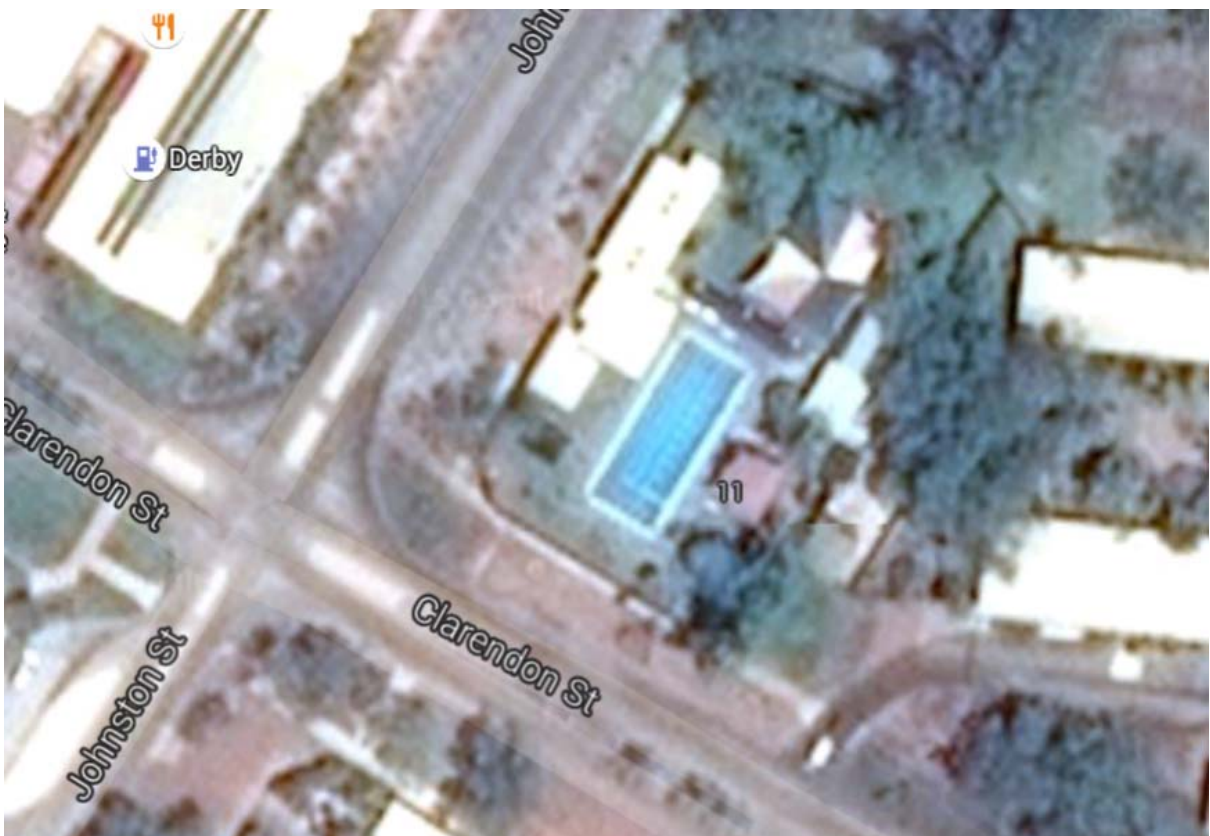
RADIO STATION BASKETBALL COURTS



FISHING CLUB



DERBY SWIMMING POOL



MOTORSPORT AND SHOOTING PRECINCT - MOTORCROSS TRACK



MOTORSPORT AND SHOOTING PRECINCT - SPEEDWAY TRACK



MOTORSPORT AND SHOOTING PRECINCT - RIFLE RANGE & PISTOL RANGE



MOTORSPORT AND SHOOTING PRECINCT - RIFLE RANGE & PISTOL RANGE



NICHOLSON SQUARE PARK - MULTIUSE OVAL AND CHANGEROOMS



NICHOLSON SQUARE PARK - CRICKET NETS



NICHOLSON SQUARE PARK - PLAYGROUND



NICHOLSON SQUARE PARK - OLD BASKETBALL COURTS



DERBY YOUTH CENTRE - SKATE PARK/ BASKETBALL COURT



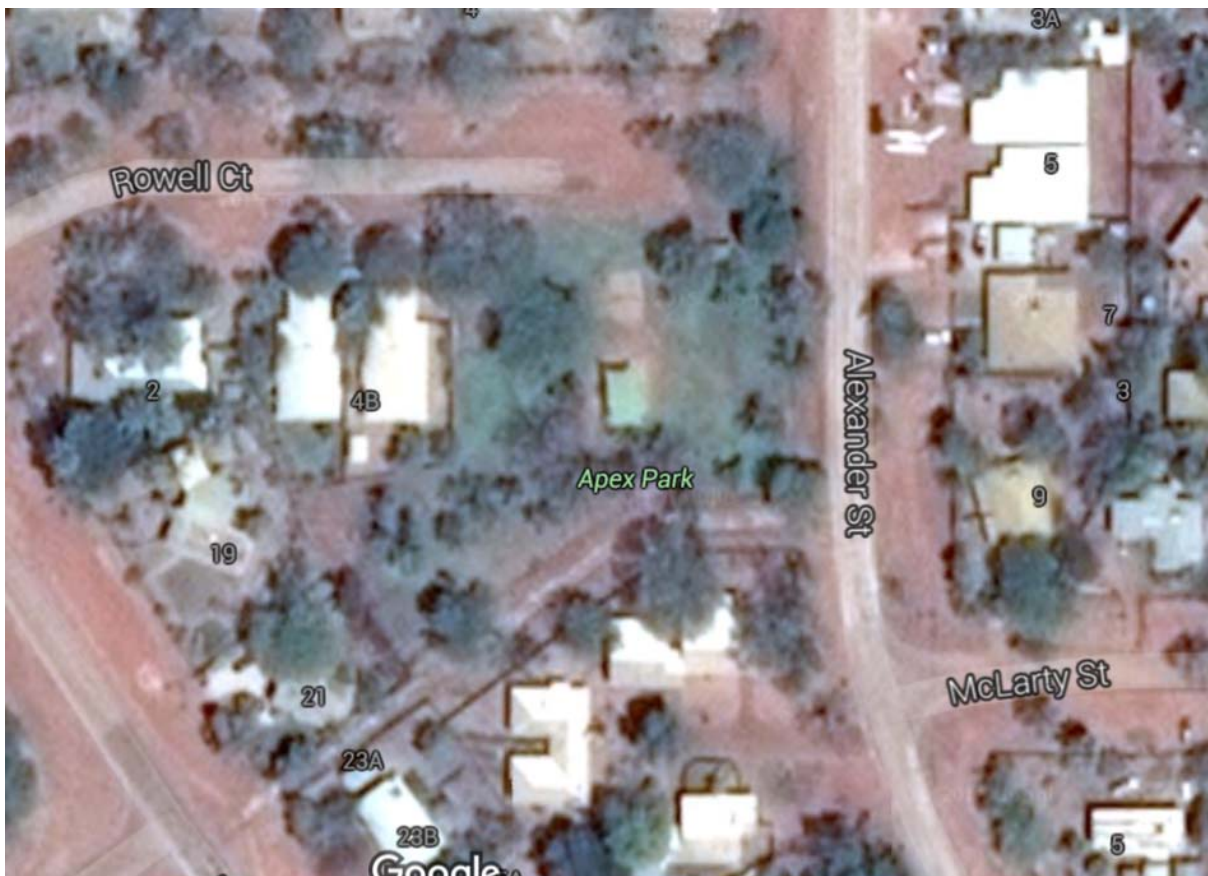
DERBY YOUTH CENTRE - SKATE PARK/ BASKETBALL COURT



LYTTON PARK



APEX PARK



## WHARF PARK



## STANLEY SQUARE PARK



NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS (ASHLEY GROVE AREA)



NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS (ASHLEY GROVE AREA)



DERBY DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL OVAL



CATTLE RACE TRAIL



DERBY FLATS



BOAT RAMP (FRONT)



BOAT RAMP (REAR)



## **FITZROY CROSSING**

### **FITZROY CROSSING TOWN OVAL - RECREATION HALL**



### **FITZROY CROSSING TOWN OVAL – RECREATIONAL HALL INDOOR ACTIVITY SPACE**



FITZROY CROSSING TOWN OVAL - RECREATION HALL GYM



FITZROY CROSSING TOWN OVAL - MULTIUSE COURTS



FITZROY CROSSING TOWN OVAL - MULTIUSE OVAL



FITZROY CROSSING TOWN OVAL - NEW CLUBHOUSE AND CHANGE ROOMS



FITZROY CROSSING TOWN OVAL - OFFICE



FITZROY CROSSING TOWN OVAL - PLAYGROUND



FITZROY CROSSING TOWN OVAL - SWIMMING POOL



RODEO GROUND



## FITZROY GARDENS





# APPENDIX 3

## **STAKEHOLDER DISCUSSION SUMMARIES**

CLUB	ESTABLISHED
<b>Derby Bowls Club (DBC)</b>	<b>1984</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Due to the low numbers of membership and participation there is currently no competitive bowls other than corporate bowls, which alternates the social bowl over the dry season.</li> <li>- The club is financially stable with low outgoing expenses, due to volunteer work provided to keep up cleaning and small maintenance.</li> <li>- The club currently has no strategic plan, but has aspirations to develop the facility with improved club facilities and a shaded green.</li> <li>- Any future improvement of club facilities to collocate with the Sportsman's Club, needs to consider potential challenges to ensure financial autonomy and social identity of both clubs.</li> <li>- The club has been trying to establish a junior competition including working with the local schools, however there has been limited interest in a formal activity.</li> </ul>	
<b>Derby Basketball Association (DBA)</b>	<b>Early 1980s</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- After varying levels of competition, the DBA was incorporated in 2012 and a consistent and strong competition has been created.</li> <li>- The association is currently well established with a good governance, committee commitment and is financially stable.</li> <li>- Current competition runs from around the mid of April through to the end of June. However, if there is community interest the association is committed to continuing a junior basketball competition from July to September.</li> <li>- The association is also interested in expanding the regular competition to include October through to December.</li> <li>- The competition has been organised for a Monday night to avoid competing interests with Football (AFL) on Tuesday and Thursday and avoid court space conflicts with Netball on a Wednesday. However there is still some conflict between Netball training which also occurs on a Monday night.</li> <li>- In addition to the regular competition, the DBA also works in partnership to hold annual carnivals, namely the hugely successful, Derby Boab Festival (normally held in July).</li> <li>- The DBA currently provides three different junior competitions of varying ages up to under 13's. There is currently good commitment from youth in Derby to participate in the competition. It is one of the highest junior participation organised sports within Derby.</li> </ul>	
<b>Derby Cricket Association (DCA)</b>	<b>1993</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At its peak the DCA had approximately 60 – 80 members with 4 – 5 teams in town which facilitating competition on Friday nights, Saturdays and Sundays. However due to recent population decline, membership numbers over the past couple years has meant there are not enough players to facilitate a local competition.</li> <li>- Recently participation has resulted in one local team which competes within the Broome 20/20 competition with games played Sunday.</li> <li>- Attracting new players to the sport is also difficult due the season the sport is played (dry season) which often conflicts when other informal recreational activities such as camping and fishing at that time of the year.</li> <li>- The club has limited funding with membership just even to cover match expenses.</li> <li>- There has been conflicts between the DCA and the Derby Tigers Football club in regards to sharing the Nicholson Oval and the need to ensure the cricket pitch is suitably covered with either sand or matting. However, the SDWK has recently invested in a matt tolling machine, which is anticipated to significantly reduce the time and effort to cover the cricket pitch. This should remove the existing pitch usage conflict.</li> <li>- While the DCA does not currently have the membership to warrant a Friday night competition, this will need to be monitored closely as the Derby Tigers Football Club is looking to establish a Friday night juniors and reserves competition.</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Other issues are the lack of after game facilities such as a club house to allow players and/or spectators to involve in social setting before and after games or training. This reduces the ability of the DCA to establish a strong club ethos.</li> <li>- The DCA has never committed to establishing a juniors team and/or competition simply due to the lack of community juniors to participate or from the community to volunteer and support delivery.</li> </ul>	
<b>Derby Netball Association (DNA)</b>	<b>1976</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The DNA generally runs a women's competition during the dry season months. From year to year the DNA has also provided a mixed format game which runs outside of the women's season. The length of the mixed competition depends on the community interest, and may not be delivered if the community support is not there.</li> <li>- In addition to the regular season, the DNA will also hold a netball festival over the NAIDOC week.</li> <li>- There is currently a usage conflict with the DBA competition and Netball training on Monday nights. While there is sufficient space across the 5 multiuse courts, the preference to use the newer undercover courts does create conflict.</li> <li>- The DNA faces additional challenges in attracting volunteers to the club and finding skills and free time among committee to prepare funding applications and sponsorship. The association has minimal cash reserves with the income from memberships generally enough to pay match expenses including court hire and umpires.</li> <li>- Moving forward the associate is looking to increase the number of accredited umpires and coaches and secure more interest from the community to support and manage junior teams.</li> <li>- There is a health level of junior participation in the DNA competition. There are two junior competitions which cater for the 5 – 10 and 11 – 12 age groups. At 13 years old, children participate within the senior competition.</li> </ul>	
<b>Positive Steps Boot Camp (PSBC)</b>	<b>2010</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The PSBC usually has between 4 and 12 people attend on a regular weekly basis. Participation increases up to 10 to 20 people during lifestyle challenges of which there are approximately 2 per year.</li> <li>- Historically the lowest attendance has been a single person, with a peak participation of approximately 20 people. Considering the recent national trends in fitness participation, it would be expected to see an increase in number overtime (subject to a consistent population growth).</li> <li>- Activities are encourage for all ages however to date there has been limited interest form the junior age groups.</li> </ul>	
<b>Mary Island Fishing Club (MIFC)</b>	<b>1999</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The MIFC does not conduct regular weekly activities and/or competition. The MIFC generally organises a range of various fishing tournaments and social days for members throughout the year (excluding wet season and Christmas as people are generally away).</li> <li>- The club does not have many, if any conflicts with other organisations in town, apart from coincidental organising of events when other activities maybe on in Derby.</li> <li>- The MIFC is very financially secure, with a range of profitable events organised throughout the year. The club is working towards upgrading their club house. Recently a new bar was established at the club house. Ideally the club would like to extend the club facilities to include the clearing of bush and scrub to make way for a grassed area and installation of a new playground and lighting.</li> <li>- The MIFC has a number of junior and family members. The club ensures that there are a number of events and social occasions that are focused around involving the younger generations.</li> </ul>	
<b>Hash House Harriers</b>	<b>2000</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Hash Harriers are a highly social group that meet on Mondays for a casual run around the block with a few breaks for a break and opportunity to share a drink. The run usually finishes with a meal of some sort and a social get together.</li> <li>- Member's pay as they go with fees generally covering drinks and food with some money going towards some larger social event. The group runs for most of the year however climate and weather to play a part of when runs are held.</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Hash Harriers have no major challenges and actively try's to recruit both men and women.</li> <li>- As alcohol is involved during the activity member is restricted over 18 year olds. However, drinking in moderation is observed and it is appropriate for children to join in the social meeting after runs.</li> </ul>	
<b>Derby Sportsman's Club (DSC)</b>	<b>1963</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- After forming in 1964, the DSC formally amalgamated with the Derby Golf Club in 2008 and therefore the DSC has had a range of both social and golf playing members.</li> <li>- The club holds a Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon men's and women's scorchers, respectfully, and also holds Saturday and Sunday competitions. Competitions are held all year round.</li> <li>- General public use is available every day, and while the clubhouse is closed on a Monday and Tuesday, self service facilities still allow the public to pay social golf.</li> <li>- The DSC also forms a significant part of the social activity in Derby, with Friday afternoon drawing between 50 – 150 people for a meal and drinks.</li> <li>- The club has no major conflicts with other organisations in Derby, however shrinking grant assistance is having impacts on the organisation's profitability.</li> <li>- It is likely that a series of major maintenance projects for fixed assets and retirement of plant and machinery will need to take place in the next 2-3 years, and it is very unlikely that cash reserves will meet this requirement. In short, the club is not likely to be able to meet imminent asset maintenance and renewal requirements with current trading activities or cash reserves.</li> <li>- Reliance on (often) unsuitably qualified volunteers to run the club means it is hard to establish long term continuity and adherence to strategic plans, as volunteers lose touch/interest and/or move on from town. Additional complications include difficulties in collecting revenues as well as attracting more members and/or sponsorship.</li> <li>- Currently there has been little genuine interest from the public towards junior golf other than a 'babysitting' service. However, the club is open to establishing a junior competition and working with local schools. There needs to be a sustainable level of volunteering from the community to make a junior competition work.</li> </ul>	
<b>West Kimberley Turf Club</b>	<b>1923</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The West Kimberley Turf Club has a long established history in Derby and with the physical integration of the golf course presents as a unique icon of the region. The Turf Club holds various social events during the year, however only 2 horse race meeting are held a year (between April and October).</li> <li>- The Turf Club is financially struggling, with small amounts of money collected from venue hire in order to support the money need to bring together the horse meetings. Sales of food and drinks during racing events is the single most important contributor to the ability to deliver the events.</li> </ul>	
<b>Derby Sporting Shooters Inc</b>	<b>2008</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The club originally established as the Derby Gun Club in 1998. When the club was reopened in 2008 with 3 members. When the club reopened, most of the equipment was in poor condition.</li> <li>- The club holds shoots every Sunday morning all year round (except 3 weekend over Christmas), subject to weather and climate permitting. The club currently utilises the rifle and shot gun ranges. While shooting occurs all year round, events are limited to the availability of qualified personal which are limited in Derby.</li> <li>- The club holds an annual competition which is open to all shooters across the Kimberley and usually takes place in June. The competition can attract up to 30 – 50 people. In addition, the club is finding that shooters from Broome (approximately 7 people) come up to use the facility approximately once a fortnight. This is a result of Broome losing their ground for specific shooting (shotgun).</li> <li>- There is no conflict between the club and other organisations, however there is another gun club within Derby. The Derby Pistol club have their own range and are more focused on pistol shooting. However, there is aspiration from the Derby Sporting Shooters Inc. to expand its shooting to including archery, pistols and a few other disciplines. The club will be able to use current facilities for the new activities.</li> <li>- While there is no conflict with the pistol club, the Pistol Club refused to jointly operate a pistol club on the basis that our members would have to join their club as members and thereby doubling the membership fees. The</li> </ul>	

<p>clubs have therefore installed and had inspected their own 50 metre pistol range which has been inspected and approved for safety but can't be approved by Firearms without a lease agreement (the club is currently working with the Shire to finalise the lease agreement).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The club is non-for-profit and is generally in a good financial position. The club has been successful with a number of grants, bank loans and sponsorships.</li> <li>- The club has spent significant amounts of money repairing and upgrading facilities including over \$15,000 rebuilding the rifle range and upgrading the shotgun range, \$22,000 to purchase clay target throwers and \$5,000 of shotguns and rifles.</li> <li>- While the club has received some funding from the Shire, they have worked largely under their own resources to build and improve their membership and facilities. The club has had difficulty in dealing with the Shire over the years in regards to securing funding and agreements.</li> <li>- The club has no specific juniors program, however on some occasions parents do bring their children down. The rifle range is also open to the public, and is understood to be used on a regular basis.</li> <li>- In 2016, the club started a program to assist the Shire by taking members of the local youth club and putting them through an induction to firearms course (\$20 per person) where they were allowed to shoot several club firearms under supervision, take instruction and undertake verbal examination on firearm safety. The club produced certificates and photos for participants. This lasted for two sessions before the Shire ran out of funds.</li> </ul>	
<b>Derby Sharks Swimming Club</b>	<b>1988</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Derby Sharks have a long history in derby with programing and participation waning over time. However, there has recently been significant energy put back into the club resulting in a growth in membership numbers and competition training.</li> <li>- The club has 2 registered swimmers with the SSA as competitive swimmers. The club is actively trying to increase the number of competitive swimmers.</li> <li>- The club faces a number of issues including, the lack of parental volunteering (e.g. coaching or supervision), has no senior members as mentors, difficulties in attracting Aboriginal children and other competing sports.</li> <li>- Other potential conflicts relate to ensuring space at the swimming pool for the club. While this is currently not an issue it may become an issue if the pool management faces staff shortages or financial cuts.</li> <li>- There is currently no competition either within Derby other than school swimming carnivals. The club is working to establish a more competitive environment, and working to establish intra and inter club competitions, competitions with other Kimberley clubs and ideally attending the WA Country Championships.</li> <li>- The club is currently self-sufficient, financially stable and has a range of previously purchased equipment.</li> </ul>	
<b>Derby Speedway Club</b>	<b>1984</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The club has no conflicts with other organisations in town and try to ensure their events do not clash with other major events in town (e.g. Boab Festival or Rodeo).</li> <li>- The club is generally financially stable, with recent safety upgrades being undertaken in 2013/14. The club has an enthusiastic membership base and committee. This support allows the annual maintenance and upgrades to generally be undertaken without too much financial burden on the clubs resources.</li> <li>- The major challenges for the club are the high track insurance and liability fees, annual maintenance and upgrade to achieve safety standards and having the required supporting services available (e.g. Fire Brigade and Ambulance).</li> <li>- The club is current working on a strategic plan and has high aspirations for future growth. Ideally the club would like to hold more regional events and try to secure a state level event. However this aspiration does require several upgrades (e.g. power, spectator provision and canteen/bar).</li> </ul>	
<b>Derby Tigers Football Club</b>	<b>2009</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Derby Tigers formed in 2009 as part of the West Kimberley Football League (WKFL). The participation varies from year to year, however current membership sits at around 45 people.</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Retaining consistent membership to hold a team together for an entire season is a significant challenge for the club.</li> <li>- There has been conflicts between the DCA and the Derby Tigers Football club in regards to sharing the Nicholson Oval and the need to ensure the cricket pitch is suitably covered with either sand or matting. However, the SDWK has recently invested in a matt tolling machine, which is anticipated to significantly reduce the time and effort to cover the cricket pitch. This should remove the existing pitch usage conflict.</li> <li>- The club is driven to establishing a reserve competition within town which will bring together teams from within Derby and surrounding communities (e.g. Pandanus Park, Mowanjum and Jarlmadaga). This competition will increase participation in the sport and also provide a feeder into the larger WKFL competition which will enable more club sustainability. There is still a significant amount of administration to resolve prior to the competition, including; insurances and service agreements and scheduling and logistics.</li> <li>- The new competition is being play for a Friday night to compliment Auskick and junior football. As the Cricket Club has historically used Nicholson Oval for Friday night games, it is essential that early consultation is undertaken with the Cricket Club.</li> </ul>	
<b>Derby Pistol Club</b>	<b>1982</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Pistol Club does not currently have any conflicts with other organisations in town. However, there is a significant amount of vandalism that occurs to the shooting range.</li> <li>- Club membership has recently been struggling as members have other conflicting commitments. This has an impact on the delivery of the sport as there is a requirement for suitably trained personal at all times. The provision of lighting for the shooting range could help attract more membership and increase participation.</li> <li>- Financially the club is stable, however they lack reserves to undertake larger projects or upgrades.</li> <li>- The club lacks the resources to undertake strategic planning and further sports development (e.g. Juniors competition).</li> </ul>	
<b>Beach Volleyball</b>	<b>1999 (new owners 2011)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beach Volleyball is run as a private enterprise in Derby and has been highly successful over the past few years with the court utilisation almost at the desired level.</li> <li>- The club currently has no conflicts with other organisations in town and is generally satisfied with the condition and provision of the facility.</li> <li>- The club has no formal strategic planning in place, however has an interested and dedicated committee who guide the development and management of the sport.</li> <li>- The club does not have any junior specific competitions, however junior teams are encouraged to join the social competition.</li> <li>- If the courts were provided with shade it is likely that the local schools would utilise as part of in school recreation.</li> </ul>	
<b>Derby Rodeo and Horse Rider's Association</b>	<b>1940s – 50s</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Derby Rodeo and Horse Rider's Association was originally set up out of town and moved to its current location in approximately the 1980s.</li> <li>- The association has a strong and passionate committee and membership that met once a fortnight for social and riding activities at the facility.</li> <li>- There have been various adhoc upgrades undertaken to the site over time, as and when required.</li> <li>- The main issues with association faces is the formalisation of leasing terms with the Shire, and the lack of volunteering among members.</li> <li>- The club operates as a non-for-profit and is generally financially secure. The association does have aspirations to upgrade the facilities to include a new kiosk and toilet block. New upgrades at the facility will likely require upgrades to power provision.</li> </ul>	



# APPENDIX 4

## TREND DOCUMENT REVIEW

In understanding the local profiles of both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing, the following review of industry trends has focused on a number of priority areas:

- Regional Sport and Recreation;
- Social Development and Community Participation;
- Participation in Sport;
- Governance and Organisation;
- Workforce and Volunteering; and
- Planning, Design and Infrastructure.

## REGIONAL SPORT AND RECREATION

In defining sport and recreational needs within regional or country areas, the Review of Sport and Recreation in Regional Australia (RSRRS, 2008) outlines that by no means is regional Australia homogenous in its activities or settings. Specifically, the RSRRS outlines that:

*What is on offer and what appeals varies for people in a remote Indigenous Kimberley community, for people in a Pilbara mining town, for people in a Wheatbelt rural community and for people in a burgeoning coastal urban centre like Mandurah.*

While there is a high level of diversity across regional Western Australia, it has been shown that sport and recreation plays a huge part in health and well-being as well as the notion of a 'community'. Therefore in determining the sport and recreational needs within specific regional areas, attention needs to be paid to the unique natural environment, population composition and level of local support (e.g. volunteering). The review and provision of facilities and programs needs to go further than applying a simple benchmark analysis.

The RSRRS discusses a range of potential barriers which can reduce the effectiveness and delivery of sport and recreation in regional areas. The following is a summary of the identified barriers within the RSRRS, being the lack of:

- Community consultation and engagement;
- Multi-purpose facilities, or access to existing facilities;
- Leadership within a community;
- Confidence and/or support networks to start and/or join local clubs (rather than setting up specific Indigenous clubs);
- Family-inclusive programs and fixtures that are 'family friendly';
- Financial situations that allow individuals to access clubs (e.g. funded programs aimed to introduce Aboriginal children but fail to consider the individuals capacity to pay club and/or usage fees);
- Accessibility and transportation of community to activities and/or facilities; and
- Flexibility in policy, program and resourcing by government.

The planning of sport and recreation provision in regional areas needs to be inclusive, environmentally and socially reflective and focus on a 'hand up' approach rather than a 'hand out'. Fundamental to the successful ongoing continuous delivery of sport and recreation in regional areas rests on the commitment of the community to support and foster development.

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Participation in sports and recreational activity benefits overall community well-being and individual health (DSR N.D). It has been recognised that often it is organised sports activities such as football, basketball, netball, golf or tennis that provide a sustainable base for community interaction in regional and remote communities (Kemp 2006).

There are many other benefits resulting from participation in sport and recreation that may have been historically overlooked (DSR N.D). For example, sport has been shown to be a powerful tool in delivering non-sport outcomes such as education, employment, health and wellbeing (Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs 2011). It is important to consider the 'off-field' benefits as part of sport and recreation planning.

Broader community engagement in Western Australia has suggested that often sport in Western Australia has focused too much on competitive success limiting the potential 'off-field' benefits (WA Physical Activity Taskforce 2011). These off-field social issues are important considerations in developing regional sport and recreation plans and are outlined below.

## SOCIAL COHESION

Sport and recreation often provides an on-going basis for community gatherings ranging from small functions to major regional events. This is particularly important in areas where communities are remote from each other and in places where people have culturally rich and diverse backgrounds. Participation in sport and recreation provides a basis to engage with the wider community or with elements of the community who may be a minority (DSR ND). Regional communities are particularly aware of the importance of Sport and Recreation in achieving community cohesion and wellbeing (DSR 2008).

Due to the remoteness and geographical spread of the SDWK, carnivals and festivals have continued to form a strong basis for community gatherings. The annual Garnduwa Festival and Boab Festival are significant events on the sport and recreation calendar within the Kimberley Region. Its broader benefits to community development and integration should form the basis for its long term continuation and diversification of funding sources to support the festival.

The importance of breaking down racial barriers to bring communities together is particularly relevant with the SDWK region given the high proportion of Aboriginal Australians (Savage et. al 2003). The Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs "Sport- more than Just a Game" published in 2013 highlighted:

*Sport breaks down barriers, bringing people together for a shared passion and common cause. Everyone is seen as an equal when they're cheering for the same team and wearing the same team colours. As a result, sporting matches and events present an opportunity to access sports fans and supporters to promote better relationships between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and non-Indigenous Australians outside of the sporting arena.*

Achieving greater participation and engagement in communities that are culturally diverse can be achieved through combining sport with culture. Linking culture with sport also has positive impacts on reconciliation. The opportunity to establish more formalised links between culture and sport in regional communities with higher aboriginal populations should form a key element in the provision of sport and recreation through events management, programming and club organisations (Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs 2013). Achieving linkages between culture and physical activity should be developed in consultation with aboriginal communities to ensure successful integration (Quantum Consulting 2008).

By linking significant sporting events or carnivals to important Aboriginal and European calendar days (i.e. Australia Day, Reconciliation Day) greater engagement amongst the community could be achieved. Improved understanding of culture and the breaking down of racial barriers may also assist to encourage participation from those who have previously felt ostracised in the community. In time this may increase participation in sport and recreational activity in the SDWK settlements.

Community development and social capital is also increased through investment in sports facilities. In regional areas this has been shown to increase a community's perception of their local area, restoring pride in their region and improving future social and economic possibilities (DSR N.D).

## MENTAL HEALTH

Regional communities in Western Australia have reiterated the importance of participation through organised sport in addressing core mental health issues (DSR 2008). In 'Review of physical activity among Indigenous people' published in August 2013, Gary, McIver and Thompson reaffirm this message outlining:

*"Physical activity can improve social and emotional wellbeing which can lead to reductions in depression, stress and anxiety. Involvement in physical activity can also reduce social isolation and increase feelings of wellbeing"*

Anecdotal evidence also suggests that active engagement through sport and recreation can delay or even prevent suicide. This has been noted in numerous submissions by Professor Colin Tatz of the Australian National University. In a submission to the Select Committee on Suicide in the Northern Territory, Tatz (2011) outlines that:

*"There is enough evidence to show that even if sport does not actually prevent suicide, it clearly defers that action, often allowing a time-out period to reconsider life's chances. It also offers a chance for a period of wellness. In one sense, sport is ephemeral, here today, gone after the game. In another sense, it is an institutionalised behaviour, providing another game a week later and practice sessions in between. The off-season is a problem. Sport for non-players could be another difficulty, but only if one views sport narrowly as actual playing."*

Garnduwa staff have also confirmed their anecdotal experience regarding suicide and the closure of sporting seasons. It was clearly cited that the completion of the local football season coincided with increased suicide rates amongst young men in the community (pers. comm. Emily Slaughter). Developing a long-term sporting events calendar which links sporting seasons with smaller competitions in the off-season may be a way to continue the sense of anticipation amongst youth which could assist in reducing the rates of suicide amongst communities in the SDWK.

## EDUCATION

There is strong research demonstrating that children engaged in sport and recreation or who have higher levels of physical activity perform better in the classroom (Atherley 2006). The links to improved academic outcomes with sport are being used in communities that have a high aboriginal population. As an example programs and policies such as 'no school, no pool' have been successfully trialled in some regional and remote schools which have been shown to improving education and school attendance rates (Quantum Consulting 2008).

The Department of Sport and Recreation (DSR) has release a range of information supporting the 'active kids learn better' approach. The research justifies a number of education benefits that arise from physical activity including improved memory, behaviour, concentration and academic achievement.

In the SDWK region successful education programs have been developed through the Clontarf Foundation around football and outdoor recreation/activity. The success of the program links recreational activity to positive education outcomes.

## ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND DRUG USE

Sport and recreation can help to divert young people from crime and anti-social behaviour (DSR ND). Through targeted engagement with at-risk youth it has been used as a preventative measure to engagement in crime and drug abuse and also as a measure to assist in rehabilitation and reconnection with communities (Quantum Consulting 2008, Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs 2011). Studies completed

have shown proper engagement through sport and recreation can achieve a reduction in crime of up to 60% amongst those engaged (DSR ND).

Sport and recreation can often assist in preventing alcohol consumption or drug use. This is particularly important in more dysfunctional communities where these issues are significant or in communities where there are a high proportion of Aboriginal people. Research has shown that engagement through regional sports carnivals or organised local activities (i.e. KickStart Program) are effective in reducing alcohol and cannabis use and petrol sniffing, at least in the short-term (Cameron and MacDougall 2001, Walker and Oxenham 2001 – cited in Quantum Consulting 2008).

## **PARTICIPATION IN SPORT**

The Kimberley region was identified to have the highest rate of participation in physical activity across the State in 2006 (WA Physical Activity Taskforce 2007). The WA Adult Survey shows that Kimberley/Pilbara (61.6%) had higher participation rate for adults 18+ compared to the Perth metro area (60.2%) in 2006. However participation in the Kimberley region between the 2006 and 2009 since reduced by 4.8% to 56.8%. In 2011, adults in the Kimberley were also identified as 35% more likely to be inactive compared to the rest of the State. Participation rates in the Kimberley now appear to be significantly less compared to regional Australia (63%) (ABS 2012). This suggests an overall trend where participation in sport and physical activity in the Kimberley is decreasing.

## **PARTICIPATION IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY**

Almost two thirds of the adult population in Australia aged 15 years or older participated in some form of sporting activity across Australia. These participation rates are consistent with information produced at a State level which suggests that 60% of adults completed a sufficient level of physical activity (Physical Activity Taskforce 2009).

Men are more likely to achieve recommended physical activity rates compared to women across all age groups. Physical activity is the lowest among adolescent youth (12 – 18) where only 10% of females achieved recommended physical activity rates followed by primary school students (Physical Activity Taskforce 2009). Children and adolescents with a disability are also less likely to participate in physical activity (DSR 2011). Importantly, survey data shows that the majority of children do not achieve the minimum recommended daily amount of physical activity (Physical Activity Taskforce 2010). Given Derby's high percentage of youth, developing programs that better engage youth in sport and recreation, particularly informal activity that may increase daily activity (i.e. ride/ walk to school initiative) is important in developing a more active community.

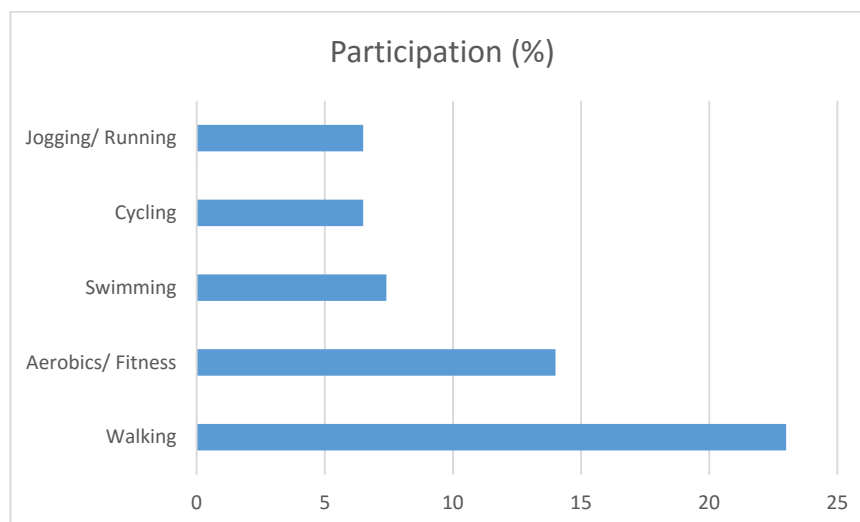
In relation to adults, participation levels are likely to be less where people have one or more of the following characteristics:

- a lower than average income;
- a lower level of final education;
- are not attending an education institution;
- in a relationship with dependents (particularly lone parents with dependents);
- in blue collar employment; or
- unemployed (Physical Activity taskforce 2009, ABS 2012).

Derby and Fitzroy Crossing have a particularly high percentage of single parents with dependents and with lower levels of final completed education compared to the State. As such participation in organised sport and physical activity in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing may be lower as a result.

Walking for recreation is the most common form of recreation for adults (ABS 2012, Physical Activity Workforce 2009). The participation rate was much higher for women (30%) than for men (17%) (ABS 2012). Since 2006, there has been an overall 9% decline in walking for recreation and 10% decline in those walking to work within Western Australia (Physical Activity Workforce 2011). Other popular sports amongst the broader Australian

population include Aerobics, fitness or gym (14%), Swimming (7.4%), cycling (6.5%) and jogging or running (6.5%). These are the only activities where rate of participation exceeds 1 in every 20 Australians.



*Sports with highest rates of participation in Australia*

The Derby and Fitzroy Crossing population is more likely to partake in walking to go to places rather than for recreation given the low rate of car ownership. This is reflected in the high rate of walking to work compared to the State. Good quality walking trails that link major employment centres and community infrastructure are therefore an important element in ensuring physical activity is maintained and improved. The hot climate in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing is however likely to reduce the likelihood of people jogging or cycling for recreation. Investing in physical fitness/aerobic facilities will provide an alternative which allows greater participation in these forms of physical activity.

Some activities were identified to be more popular outside of metropolitan areas. Fishing, lawn bowls, touch football and equestrian activity were all shown to have levels of participation in regional areas which are more than double, and in some case three-times, that of metropolitan areas. AFL was also more popular in regional Australia. Indoor Soccer, jogging/ running, basketball and aerobics/gym had 1.5 times the rate of participation in metropolitan areas compared to regional areas (ABS 2011).

Derby and Fitzroy Crossing share many of the environmental characteristics which are common to the Northern Territory where the rate of people who participate in fishing is 4.5 times higher than the rest of Australia at 6% (ABS 2011). It is likely the rate of participation in fishing in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing would be similar. Appropriate infrastructure to accommodate higher fishing use (i.e. boat ramps and pedestrian/vehicle access) along with improved access to fishing locations (i.e. pastoral access) and organised events are therefore important outcomes which will improve accessibility to a popular local recreational pursuit.

Other outdoor pursuits in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing also have higher than average participation rates due to the environment. These activities include shooting, motocross, speedway, camping and four-wheel driving. Whilst the use of the Derby tidal flats is currently utilised for informal 'off-road' purposes, the conflict between guns/vehicles and pedestrians may start to arise in the longer term, requiring greater management.

## **PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISED SPORT**

In 2009–10, 26% of Australians aged 15 years and over had participated in some form of organised sport or physical recreation. In regional areas it is more common for people to participate in organised sport compared to metropolitan areas (ABS 2011). Participation in organised sport is substantially higher for children where

approximately 63% took part in at least one organised sport and 30% took part in two or more. In both instances participation in organised sport was higher amongst males compared to females (ABS 2011).

There is a wide variety of organised sport undertaken in Australia. The sports with the highest organised sports participation rates include golf, outdoor soccer, outdoor cricket, AFL, lawn bowls, aerobics/fitness, netball, dancing and yoga. All these sports had participation of male or females of 2% or higher (ABS 2011) than other sports. For children however, the most popular organised sports included swimming, outdoor soccer and AFL.

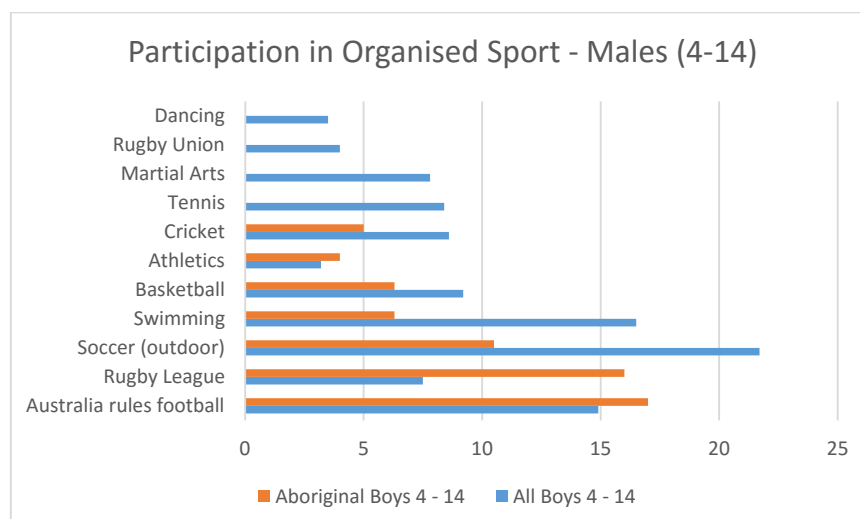
The DSR Kidsport initiative enables children to participate in community sport and recreation, no matter their financial circumstances. Eligible youth can apply for financial assistance to contribute towards club fees. The secondary objective of the initiative is to engage children and families in the community.

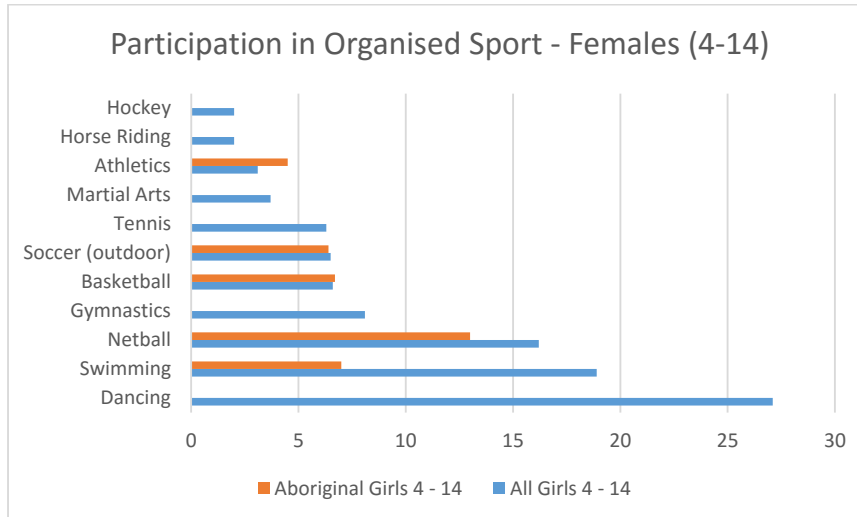
## PARTICIPATION BY ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIANS

Only one third of Aboriginal adults reported participating in sport or physical activities as compared to 60% across the entire demographic. Similar to the broader population, the rate of participation was also less for women and those who were older (Physical Activity Taskforce 2009, ABS 2008). Interestingly, participation amongst Aboriginal people who are 15 or older is more common where there is a family household with dependents. This trend is opposite to the broader population where participation decreases amongst families that have dependents (ABS 2010).

Information from the 2004-2005 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) revealed that three quarters (75%) of Indigenous people are inactive (very low or no physical activity) or showed low levels of physical activity. This level was 1.5 times higher than that found among non-Aboriginal people (cited in Gary, McIver and Thompson 2013). Given Derby and Fitzroy Crossing's high Aboriginal population, targeted programs which aim to engage Aboriginal people in physical activity will be important to improving their health and well-being.

Almost half (47%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4–14 years in 2008 had played organised sport. There was a noticeable difference between boys and girls, with over half of boys (51%) and less than half of girls (43%) participating in organised sport. In relation to Aboriginal children, 74% were physically active for at least 60 minutes every day and almost half played organised sport (ABS 2008). The most popular sports for indigenous male children include AFL, rugby League and outdoor soccer while the most popular sports for girls included netball, swimming and basketball. The graphs below show the difference in sports participation between Aboriginal children and the entire population aged 4 – 14.





The information suggests:

- The limited data available on sports participation amongst Aboriginal children suggests accessibility to a wide range of sports is comparatively limited;
- Field sports and contact sports are more popular amongst Aboriginal children;
- Swimming amongst Aboriginal boys and girls is limited due to limited accessibility to pools;
- Participation in sports requiring specific equipment/facilities and training is limited as a result of accessibility to infrastructure and/or skilled training;
- High-cost sports (due to training or equipment) have lower participation amongst Aboriginal children; and
- Aboriginal girls overall tend to have comparatively low rates of participation in organised sport.

## GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATION

### PARTNERSHIPS

The on-going governance and organisational management at a government and club level is under increasing pressure. Improved partnerships between agencies that are responsible for physical activity and sport (primary agencies), and agencies that may benefit from improved sports participation or have programs (secondary agencies) is required in order to ensure an active community in sport and recreation:

*Everyone has a role to play in tackling physical inactivity. Significant individual, family, community, organisational and environmental changes are required to increase levels of physical activity and improve overall health and wellbeing (WA Physical Activity Workforce 2011).*

The Diagnosis of Physical Activity in Western Australia (WA Physical Activity Taskforce 2011) identified that while there were some well-developed partnerships among key organisations it was considered that this could be more widespread to incorporate a broader network. Part of this relates to local governments properly understanding and embracing a role in promoting physical activity. This has been historically missing and was highlighted through the lack of active engagement by many local governments with the WA Physical Activity Taskforce.

Local Governments were identified as a critical element in the ability to deliver sport and recreational opportunities to the community and should form a central role in the development of community networks and partnerships with other organisations (WA Physical Activity Taskforce 2011). Partnerships in regional communities should not just

focus on engagement with government agencies related to funding. New partnerships with peak bodies or interstate clubs/organisations which assist in improved service delivery or increasing accessibility are critical.

Partnerships in regional areas should particularly aim to provide ongoing training, education and support towards the recruitment and retention of club volunteers which could be achieved through shared use/reliance on new communications technology which will be more accessible through the National Broadband Network (DSR 2008).

Developing programs that have longevity can be achieved through an effective governance framework for managing funding, logistical, transport and maintenance issues. This is particularly important in remote and regional communities where on-going functional programs had direct positive impacts on participation amongst indigenous communities achieving positive off-field results (DSR 2008). By establishing strong partnerships with Garnduwa and the Department of Sport and Recreation, the Shire could look to establish a funding and program framework focused over a 5-year period to ensure consistency in program delivery in the community.

## **CLUB SUSTAINABILITY**

The longevity and sustainability of clubs from a membership, financial and organisational perspective is a universal challenge in regional communities (DSR 2008). Initiatives to improve club sustainability through out of the box thinking is needed. Numerous existing options have been discussed within the sport and recreation industry including:

- Reducing compliance and accountability requirements, simplifying grants processes and provision of administration grants for clubs;
- The creation of community-based multi-sport club models through amalgamation/mergers of clubs, encouraged by incentives; and
- Encouraging clubs to pursue partnerships with the private sector or workplaces which assist financially or provide for flexible arrangement which accommodate the workloads associated with club management/training etc. (DSR 2008).

## **WORKFORCE AND VOLUNTEERS**

Labour Markets are competitive and attracting and retaining people to work in regional areas within the sport and recreation industry is challenging. Regional local governments have reported staff turnover of 30% per annum. The Department of Sport and Recreation has identified that on-going labour market challenges will affect sport and recreation in regional areas without a new approach. Challenges linked to employment include availability/affordability of housing, remuneration and workloads (DSR 2011, DSR 2008). Local Governments will need to be proactive in developing more adaptive approaches to employment of sport and recreation staff (DSR 2011).

Linked to workforce planning, improving volunteering within a community is important to club stability. It can alleviate pressure on direct employment by local governments. Currently, the ratio stands at one paid employee for every 100 volunteers where the annual turnover of volunteers is 30%, consistent with staff levels. Although participation in sport through non-playing roles is around 4% higher in regional areas compared to Metropolitan Perth and 10% higher in relation to volunteers, maintaining a strong volunteering base is increasingly challenging (DSR 2008). In the Kimberley region, rates of volunteering have continued to fall as a result of volunteer fatigue (DSR ND).

Issues affecting volunteer participation have been linked to increased workloads:

*Working parents, a lack of time and a general lack of community connectedness were attributed to this effect (Physical Activity Taskforce 2011).*

A further barrier was in the workforce, in terms of volunteers and the lack of appropriately trained people including physios, doctors and coaches, managers, administrators. The knowledge of government structures and understanding of what it takes to actually put a team on the court is an issue.

The pool where volunteers come from may also impact on the number of volunteers within a community. Almost half of all volunteers come from families that include dependents followed by couples with no children aged under 15 years. In relation to employment status, the volunteer rate was more than four times the rate for the unemployed (4%) and more than double those not in the labour force. A greater proportion of those aged 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years (both 20%) volunteered for sport compared to other age groups. In addition to their personal involvement in sport and physical recreation, people in these age ranges often have dependent children of sport-playing age and consequently may volunteer to support their children's activities (ABS 2012).

The SDWK population includes a slightly higher than average unemployment and more single-person households. This is likely to indicate a lower volunteer rate based on these demographic indicators. The number of volunteers for sport and recreation activity in Derby is unclear. Overall however just over 17% of Derby's population volunteer which is substantially less when the entire volunteer rate across Australia is approximately 36% (ABS 2012).

Opportunities to diversify the pool of volunteers from the 'working family' need to be explored. Targeting young people to take on an increased role in volunteering has been identified as a potential opportunity which has been historically low (*WA Physical Activity Taskforce 2011*). Generating ways to ensure volunteer time is more productive through use of new technology and improve volunteer recognition, reward and training programs to increase rates of volunteering and improve efficiency (DSR 2011). In Derby and Fitzroy Crossing, where employment is centralised around public services, incentives with major departments (i.e. Department of Health, Education, Corrective Services, Shire of Derby- West Kimberley) to encourage employees to volunteer may be a good way to encourage increased volunteering rates.

## **PLANNING, DESIGN AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **FACILITY DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT**

A number of external factors affect how to improve and enable sport and recreation amongst communities. Key factors which can affect design of facilities includes geographical spread/access, safety and designing-out crime through environmental design, culture, cost/asset management and workplace integration (*WA Physical Activity Workforce 2011*).

While climate is generally considered a positive enabler to sport and recreation in Western Australia, the hot and humid climate of the Kimberley can often hinder participation and also appropriate periods where sports can be played safely. The impact of the wet season on organised sport and events over a 3 – 6 month period is a significant factor that affects how facilities should be designed and how they can be used.

The overall geographical spread of many communities within the SDWK impacts on people's ability to participate in sport and recreation. The low level of car ownership in Derby and Fitzroy Crossing and reliance on pedestrian and cycle movement to get places means that a well-established trail network to major sport and recreation facilities must be provided. Similarly, the capacity to provide new forms of recreation which cater for smaller population bases or for pocket recreation spaces are important in regional areas (DSR 2008).

People who consider their community as unsafe generally have a lower rate of participation in sport and recreation (ABS 2011, *Physical Activity Workforce 2011*). Improving safety by integrating crime prevention through environmental design principles, both in the facilities themselves and the trails that lead to them, is important to increase participation within the community (*Physical Activity Workforce 2011*).

Ensuring end-of-trip facilities are included into workplaces helps encourage greater levels of non-organised sports participation. In Derby, where walking and cycling to work is substantially higher than the balance of Western Australia, the integration of end-of-trip facilities will ensure on-going participation.

Recognising the multicultural nature of an area and building this into recreational facility design can help achieve greater participation and cultural recognition for minority groups within a community (Coffey 2011). In Derby, where Aboriginal people make up a high percentage of the population, research has highlighted the importance of sport and cultural integration. Recognition of culture, heritage and the natural environment could lead to greater participation in sport and also deliver off-field outcomes.

There is an increasing trend to encourage co-location of facilities and shared use of infrastructure to improve financial sustainability of clubs and also the cost to maintain assets by local governments. Shared use facilities can improve efficiencies in relation to planning, procurement, management and maintenance (DSR 2008). Wherever possible opportunities to co-locate facilities or provide for shared use of infrastructure should be explored which are flexible, sustainable and viable. Facilities which have a single purpose or have restricted access must be limited (Parks and Leisure WA 2011, DSR 2011).

Responding to climate change through environmental design is also important when considering facility life-cycle planning and asset management (DSR 2008).

## PROVISION OF FACILITIES

Parks and Leisure Western Australia recently published a working document 'Guidelines for Community Infrastructure' (2012). The draft document sets out general guidelines for the provision of community infrastructure, including sport and recreation facilities, within metropolitan Western Australia. It outlines the guidelines are applicable to an extent in regional and remote areas however qualifies their application with the following:

*Regional rural areas and towns will have pockets of community provision that cannot be aligned to population Guidelines; therefore, the full extent of provision is unlikely to be financially viable. Within these areas, it is essential to establish the need of the community on a case by case basis and ensure that where infrastructure is provided it meets minimum design, technical and spatial standards and provides suitable opportunities to provide outreach services.*

Considering regional variations identified through previous demographic/participation analysis the following parameters can be developed around sport and recreation facility planning:

1. Indoor sports are less likely to be played in regional communities due to historical lack of infrastructure such as indoor sport or fitness facilities (ABS 2011). Whilst there are limited facilities in Derby already, opportunities to provide access to multi-use space which can be shared within the community may improve access and choice, leading to participation rates more consistent with metropolitan areas.
2. Regional communities and areas that have a high Aboriginal population are likely to have higher participation rates in Rugby League and Touch Rugby, Australian Rules football, fishing and lawn bowls. To provide adequate infrastructure for Derby, these factors must be considered in determining appropriate provision of infrastructure.
3. Accessibility to larger neighbourhood and regional playing fields and parks may be limited by the modes of transport available to people in Derby such as car and public transport usage. Higher rates of provision to small open space areas in lieu of larger spaces may be a way to increase accessibility to physical activity.
4. Sports unique and popular to the region including shooting and dirt motorcycle riding will require appropriate infrastructure to address long-term requirements.