

MURRAY SPORT AND RECREATION INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN 2024 – 2034

Part 2 Background and Context

Shire of Murray

April 2024

This Sport and Recreation Plan has been developed by the Shire of Murray with support from ABV Consultants.

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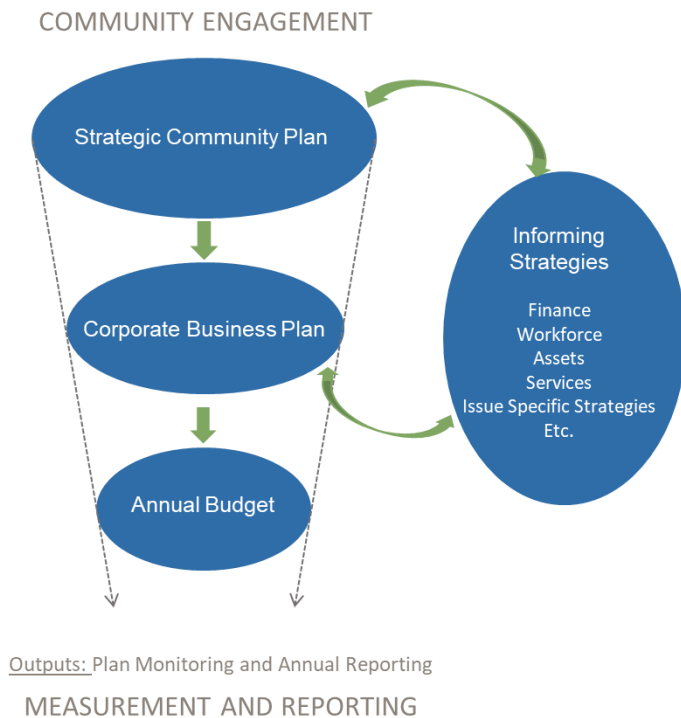
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1 Strategic Planning Context

1.1 Integrated Planning and Reporting

The Integrated Planning Framework, introduced by the State Government in 2010, requires each local government to develop a Strategic Community Plan, Corporate Business Plan, Annual Budget, and Long-Term Financial Plan. These are informed by area specific plans, such as the Sport and Recreation Plan, which ensures that strategies are in place for the future provision of sustainable services and facilities.



(Sourced from Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries)

Shire of Murray Plans	
Plan for the Future – Council Plan	<p>Combines the Strategic Community Plan and Corporate Business Plan into one succinct document.</p> <p>This plan describes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A future vision for the Shire of Murray • How the Shire will achieve and resource its objectives • How success will be measured and reported
Annual Budget	A detailed financial plan for a 1-year period.
Informing Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance • Asset Management • Workforce Plan • Issue Specific Plans 	<p>Long Term Financial Plan</p> <p>Asset Management Plans developed to maintain assets as per the asset management policies.</p> <p>Workforce planning to achieve the vision and organisational direction</p> <p>Any other plans and/ or strategies that provide further detail or inform other strategies.</p>

1.2 Role of Council

The Council Plan confirm Council's commitment to prioritising the health and wellbeing of the community. In addition to providing a range of facilities to encourage sport, recreation and physical activity, Council provides direct delivery of programs and services, build the capacity of clubs and volunteers to run effective clubs, and assist community groups to deliver sport and active recreation programs and events.



1.3 Strategic Planning Framework

1.3.1 *Directions 2031 and beyond: Metropolitan planning beyond the horizon*

Directions 2031 is a high-level spatial framework strategy that establishes a vision for future growth of the metropolitan Perth and Peel region. It provides a framework to guide the detailed planning and delivery of housing, infrastructure, and services necessary to accommodate a range of growth scenarios.

One of the key objectives of Directions 2031 and Beyond is to improve the relationship between where people live and work, to reduce commuting time, cost, and the associated impact on transport systems and the environment.

1.3.2 Perth and Peel @ 3.5m

To realise the vision of Directions 2031 and beyond and the State Planning Strategy 2050, the Western Australian Planning Commission has created a series of detailed planning frameworks.

The Perth and Peel @ 3.5million strategic suite of documents has been developed as a land use planning and infrastructure framework aimed to accommodate 3.5 million people by 2050 in the Perth and Peel region. It is comprised of four planning frameworks which identify land for the future development of Perth to 2050.

The frameworks provide guidance on where sustainable development should occur over the next 35 to 40 years to ensure the impact of urban growth on areas of environmental significance is minimised; to protect heritage; and to maximise the benefits of available land and existing infrastructure. The Peel sub-region has been identified in Perth and Peel @3.5 million as a location that could host a significant amount of key infrastructure.

2 Benefits of Sport and Recreation

Benefits of sport and recreation to communities is well documented and widely recognised. Key benefits are outlined below, with a more detailed summary provided as Appendix 2.

2.1 Physical Benefits

One of the most obvious benefits of engaging in sports and recreation is exercise.

Research shows that participating in physical activity/regular exercise can help reduce health risk. It can help improve cognitive function, support weight management, lower blood pressure and reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease, stroke, some cancers, diabetes, and many other conditions.

Regular exercise has the potential to increase longevity of life and improve quality of life.

2.2 Mental Health Benefits

Physical activity and exercise is a great way to manage stress. The brain chemicals released during physical activity help adults experience a decrease in anxiety, improvements in mood and better sleep. Benefits include improved thinking, improved self-confidence and reduced short term feelings of anxiety.

2.3 Social Benefits

Participating in sports and recreation provides an opportunity to connect with people. It brings people together providing social interaction, thereby fostering friendships and social cohesion.

With opportunities for community to participate in a range of sports and physical pursuits, it enables new friendships to be formed and fosters community pride. Skills developed in the sport and recreation environment such as leadership, commitment and showing up for teammates can transfer to other areas of life.

It can create positive alternatives to youth offending, antisocial behaviour, and crime.

2.4 Economic Benefits

In 2018, Sport Australia released a report that was completed in partnership with KPMG. Titled “The Value of Community Sport Infrastructure, Investigating the value of community sport facilities to Australia”, the report provides the outcome of assessed financial economic benefits to the Australian community. The report identified:

Community sport infrastructure is estimated:

- to generate an annual value of more than \$16.2 billion,
- \$6.3 billion worth of economic benefit,
- \$4.9 billion worth of health benefit and
- \$5.1 billion worth of social benefit.

Positive social and health outcomes occur through participation in recreation-based activities; however, community sport infrastructure is a critical factor that amplifies outcomes across the participation spectrum; from volunteers and officials to team members and social supporters.

Importantly, community members do not need to be active sport participants to derive value and benefit from community sport infrastructure. These facilities draw communities together by providing a gathering place for a broad range of events, celebrations, and meetings. Community sport infrastructure also supports greater

amenity within local communities, enhances connectedness and community pride, and provides safe spaces for responses to disaster and security threats.”

In 2017, the Australian Sports Commission partnered with BCG consulting to undertake an Intergenerational Review of Australian Sport, identifying key trends in sports participation, performance, and consumption.

A key objective of the report was to articulate and quantify to the extent possible, the return on investment in sport in Australia.

Through a number of ways, the return-on-investment benefits were calculated as \$7 total benefits return to Australia for every dollar spent in sport.

3 Sport and Recreation Trends

This section provides an overview of sport and recreation, and facility development trends. Further detail is provided as Appendix 1.

3.1 Sport 2030

Sport 2030 provides a roadmap for future success for sport in Australia. It is widely acknowledged that sport plays an important role in the Australian lifestyle.

The vision for Australian Sport in 2030 is:

Australia is the world's most active, healthy sporting nation, known for its integrity and excellence.

Key insights highlights outlined in the Sport 2030 include:

- Sport is a complex ecosystem with more than 75,000 not for profit organisations at national, state, and local levels at its centre.
- An estimated 14million Australians participate in sport annually, 1.8M volunteer and 220,000 are employed across the sector, generating approximately 3% of the national GDP.
- It provides an estimated \$83 billion in combined economic, health and educational benefits each year, with a return on investment of \$7 for every dollar spent.

Key trends highlighted in the report include:

- The nature of participation in sport and physical is changing, in that where once people planned their weeks around sporting and physical activity, today many Australians look for sporting and physical activity that work around their week.
- Sport is more fragmented. Traditional sports now compete with less organised physical activities such as yoga, bushwalking, cycling, gym, and park runs for the physical activity demands of Australians.
- There has been an exponential growth in the use of digital technology within Australia, while the demography of Australia continues to change.
 - We are becoming older, more ethnically diverse and time poor. By 2036, one third more Australians will be aged over 65 than in 2012. Currently only 25 per cent of Australians over 65 meet the physical activity guidelines.
 - Inactivity is the fourth largest cause of chronic conditions in Australia and the nation is now one of the most obese on earth. Fifty-six percent of Australian adults — or more than 10 million people — are living sedentary or low-activity lifestyles.
 - Only 19 per cent of Australians aged 5 to 17 are meeting the recommended guidelines of 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity each day, with the same age group spending on average two to three hours on screens.
- A two-speed sport economy has emerged where mainstream sports are growing, thanks to burgeoning revenue streams while other sports struggle and sometimes require government funding to stay afloat.

3.2 Megatrends in Australian Sport

Developed by the Australian Sports Commission and published in December 2022, the second instalment of the “Future of Australian Sport –” identifies six megatrends shaping the Australian sports sector over the coming decades. Following the first instalment issued in 2013, the Australian Sports Commission have reviewed the sport sector and identified trends leading to the year 2032.

Image 1: Summary of megatrends in Australian sport to 2032.



3.3 General Trends

Integrated planning

The holistic planning of community infrastructure, including public open space, across a district or sub-region, rather than isolated facility development. This strategic approach reduces duplication of facilities and services, ultimately providing a more sustainable outcome for the community and maximising the LGA’s capital investment.

Increased female participation

An emerging trend is the rapid growth of female participation in cricket and AFL, which have traditionally been male dominated. This increased female participation, including soccer, will have a significant impact on the demand for active reserve space and the need for more female friendly facilities, such as change rooms, designed non gender specific and thereby suitable for use by all genders at multi-field sports complexes.

Game format changes

Many sports, including cricket, AFL, rugby, and soccer, have introduced modified and shorter forms of the game to attract younger and new participants. Rugby, AFL, and soccer formats are often played in summer, effectively increasing the winter season and requirements for infrastructure. In addition, it is becoming more common for sporting competitions to be played mid-week and under lights.

Multi-purpose facilities and co-location

Contemporary facility design allows for several groups to share spaces and for a range of different purposes. This flexibility and adaptability future proofs the facility. Additionally, a number of facilities can be located at the same precinct or reserve to consolidate supporting infrastructure such as car parks, lighting, spectator viewing, floodlighting, playgrounds and driveways.

Sports field capacity

Overuse of sports grounds is a major issue in Perth, arising from a growing population and lack of corresponding growth in active open space. The amount of usage that a field can sustain is dependent upon many variables such as type of activity/sport, quality of soil, climatic conditions, water quality and type of grass. Approximately 20 to 25 hours is generally supported as optimum capacity for a well-drained and reticulated reserve in a moderate climate.

Environmentally sustainable designs (ESD)

Facility designs are to incorporate sustainable materials and ESD initiatives and technologies such as passive solar design, water capture and reuse, sustainable materials to reduce operational costs and the carbon footprint. Flexible and adaptable design also improves long term sustainability.

Accessibility

Community facilities should address the principles of universal design by facilitating access to and use of the facility and its spaces by all individuals and groups regardless of age, ability, cultural background, or level of social or economic advantage/disadvantage. This includes physical access, connection and wayfinding and ensuring services, programs and activities are broadly advertised, and are affordable.

Participation change

Participation in informal sport and recreation pursuits has increased, whilst participation in club-based sports stagnating or decreasing.

Informal recreation such as walking, bushwalking, running, and cycling have some of the highest participation rates in Australia.

The rigidity, time commitment, structure and competitiveness of formal sport is increasingly unappealing and inaccessible. Instead, they are opting to participate in unregulated and flexible opportunities that align with their evolving lifestyles. Participation is thus being negotiated to better match abilities and interest, to have a greater focus on health, restoration, and the body, and to further enhance social connectivity.¹

Consideration to the growth in informal sports and recreation is important in the planning of infrastructure (e.g., ensuring connecting path networks) and in ensuring access to existing infrastructure for unstructured sports participants.

Management/Maintenance of Infrastructure

Costs and variability in maintenance and management of community infrastructure is increasing, and a significant proportion of local government budgets.

¹ Informal Sport. As a health and Social Resource for Diverse Young People, 2021, Monash University.

Specifically, nearly 1 in 10 of all local government assets need significant attention, and 3 in every 100 assets may need to be replaced. It highlights that there is a gap between what local governments can spend on community infrastructure assets, and what needs to be spent to ensure assets are maintained.²

Development of asset management plans that clearly identify service delivery needs should form the basis of all asset management practices and decisions.

Most local governments maintain a variety of management methods for community infrastructure, including internal, external management, community and commercial leases, casual and permanent bookings, and seasonal hire arrangements.

Historically, community lease arrangements were ad hoc regarding clause development and traditionally long-term leases, with the lease management being not managed well. In recent times, local governments are developing more robust standard lease documents and allocating direct resources to lease management.

Water Availability

Water availability in Perth is a diminishing resource. Research undertaken by CSIRO (Charles et al) confirms that Climate change is impacting on the availability of water resources, both surface and groundwater, and revealed in the South West of Perth that:

- a reduction in winter rainfall by 34 per cent during the decade 2006–16
- a shorter rainfall season with a delayed onset of winter rains from early June towards late July, with little noticeable change to the dry season commencement
- a decrease in the intensity, frequency, and persistence of rain events
- a slow but steady rise in evaporation over the past decades.

Local Governments are including water sensitive designs into public open space, are setting water consumption targets to reduce water usage where possible, maintaining both irrigated and non-irrigated public open space, and ensuring that the active open spaces are well designed, appropriately distributed and can co-locate and accommodate various sports.

² Australian Local Government Association, 2021, National State of the Assets.

4 Document Review

Relevant national, state, and local strategies, industry documents, and guidelines were reviewed to provide insight into current sport and recreation planning, trends and priorities. Additionally, the Shire has completed several master plans for significant sporting facilities in the last five years which remain relevant.

4.1 Plan for the Future

The Shire has developed and published the Council Plan 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2033, combining the previous Strategic Community Plan and Corporate Plan.

Following widespread community and stakeholder consultation (more than 1500), the plan describes:

- A future vision for the Shire of Murray
- How the Shire will achieve and resource its objectives
- How success will be measured and reported



Vision: An outstanding place for community, lifestyle and opportunity

Five core performance areas have been established in the plan:

					
ASPIRATION	People Our community enjoys excellent health, wellbeing and quality of life.	Planet Our natural environment is cared for and appreciated.	Place Our rural charm is preserved while we grow by embracing innovative urban design ideas.	Prosperity Our economy is thriving with diverse business, tourism and job opportunities.	Performance Our can-do attitude helps us to achieve desired outcomes and continuously strive for excellence.
OUTCOMES	1. A safe community. 2. A diverse, socially connected and cohesive community. 3. An active and healthy community.	4. The ecosystem is managed sustainably for the benefit of current and future generations. 5. Shared responsibility for combatting climate change. 6. A resilient community equipped to respond to natural disasters and other emergencies.	7. Population growth is being managed responsibly and sustainably. 8. Our towns offer vibrant and attractive spaces, with retained rural charm. 9. Built heritage is respected and celebrated. 10. It is easy to move around the Shire safely and sustainably.	11. Sustainable economic growth with decent work for all. 12. Access to quality education and life-long learning for all. 13. Visitor numbers are growing.	14. Capable and accountable leadership and governance. 15. The Shire actively listens and responds to community needs.

The Sport and Recreation Infrastructure Plan is an informing strategy for or considers the following focus areas:

Focus Area 1: PEOPLE	
Outcome 2: A diverse, socially connected, and cohesive community.	
Objective 2.1: Meet the needs of families, children, and young people	
2.1.7	Investigate options for new or improved skate parks and basketball courts.
Focus Area 1: PEOPLE	
Outcome 3: An active and healthy community.	
Objective 3.2: Improve access to sport, recreation, facilities, and programs	
3.2.1	Implement recommendations in the Sport and Recreation Infrastructure Plan
3.2.2	Prepare a redevelopment plan with medium to long term upgrades for the Murray Aquatic and Leisure Centre
3.2.5	Complete implementation of the North Dandalup Recreation Masterplan.
3.2.6	Install new turf wickets and synthetic cricket wickets and practice nets serving Oval 2 and 4 at the Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct.
3.2.7	Upgrade the Enzo Menara Pavilion
3.2.8	Demolish and replace the George Beacham Pavilion
3.2.9	Upgrade lighting in the Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct
3.2.10	Prepare design for the George Beacham replacement changerooms
Focus Area 3: PLACE	
Outcome 10: It is easy to move around the Shire safely and sustainably	
Objective 10.2: Provide safe, well-connected paths and cycleways to encourage people to use more active transport	
10.2.3	Review the Footpaths and Cycleways Plan to prioritise path projects.

4.2 Murray Community Infrastructure Plan 2013

The Shire's population in 2012 was 15,398 and the CIP, which included all community infrastructure and services, was developed in response to an expected rapid population growth which predicted the Shire would reach 46,582 by 2033.³

The CIP stated that while there were sport and recreation facilities available, the quality and accessibility was considered inadequate to meet the future population needs, and issues included the cost of ongoing maintenance, and the management of leases which limited community access. It suggested the rationalisation and upgrade of existing facilities as a potential solution. It identified water supply within the area would be an issue and that innovative solutions would need to be employed such as recycled water.

The MCIP proposed a 'Threshold of Provision' of community and sporting infrastructure for the Shire which was based on recognised benchmarks used across WA local governments and in Australian Growth Councils. The table below was developed for the Shire to assist decision making regarding the type of facilities required and the standard of service for a particular catchment.

Table 1: Community Infrastructure Hierarchy and Benchmarks

Level	Catchment Population	Description (Developed for Shire 2013)	PLAWA 2020
Local	Up to 5000	Predominantly local open space with walking radius of 400 - 800m	1:1000, 0.4 – 1ha Within 400m or 5 min walk
Neighbourhood	5,000 to 20,000	Meet the needs of the immediate community up to a 2 – 5km radius	1:5000, 1-5ha Within 800m or 10 min walk
District	20,000 to 100,000	Serve a community within a 10 – 20km radius and service a cluster of neighbourhoods	1:15,000-25,000, 5 – 20ha Up to 2km or 5 min drive
Regional	100,000+	Serve the needs of Peel LGA's	1:250,000
Sport Space**			1:4,000-5,000 (sport dependent) 3.5- 5ha

** Needs will differ depending upon the requirements of the sport as outlined in the Gap Analysis. The PLAWA Guidelines state that the population may vary depending upon the demographic characteristics of current and future populations.

The PLAWA Community Infrastructure Guidelines 2020 provide an updated guide. Both documents reinforced that benchmarks are a useful planning tool but do not consider local circumstances and variables associated with demographic profiles.

In addition to the benchmarks of provision, the CIP also established a threshold of provision to determine when the infrastructure should physically be provided. The premise was that all residents should have access to a certain level of infrastructure for the creation of well-being, social capital, and community pride. The following thresholds were proposed and ultimately adopted by Council as part of the CIP 2013.

³ These forecast figures have since been revised. Whilst there is a forecast population increase, it is at lower rate than forecast at the time the CIP was developed in 2013.

Table 2: Community Infrastructure Threshold Provision

Level	Proposed Threshold (of build out)	Rationale
Local	30%	Local social infrastructure is vital for establishing community development and social cohesion within a new community. All residents should have access to a certain level of infrastructure and local facilities should be provided at the outset of development or if not possible then by 30%.
District	60%	District facilities provide essential services that cater for a wide population and should be triggered when 60% of the catchment is in place. A delay may place overload on local and neighbourhood facilities.
Regional	80%	Regional level requires a large population to sustain its development. They may require lengthy planning periods due to a range of stakeholders and funding requirements. Planning should be commenced long before population thresholds are reached.

4.3 Murray Recreation Plan 2010 (MRP)

The MRP was completed in March 2002 as a strategy to ‘develop and enhance sport and recreation facilities and services in the Shire for the period to 2010’. The report stated that the Shire had an ‘abundance’ of sport and recreation facilities but that many were in poor condition, under-utilised and in some instances defunct or without purpose – an observation repeated over the past twenty years in other plans. The extensive community engagement process revealed that provision of an indoor heated pool was twice as popular as any other facility. However, the community also was not supportive of high-cost facilities that require ongoing Council subsidy. The MRP made the observation that given the lower-than-average income per capita, highly priced user pays facilities may not be well patronised and therefore not viable.

The report makes five key strategic recommendations and 30 specific recommendations. Relevant to current planning is the support for the Ravenswood Regional Sport and Recreation Facility, a policy direction that enables the development of racing and non-racing equestrian activities, and the need to conduct a formal audit and condition assessment on facilities with a view to preparing a structured maintenance, replacement and upgrade program that is reflected in the annual budget. This is a key theme that resonates throughout subsequent plans and while the Shire now has an Asset Management Plan (AMP) in place, the Sport and Recreation Plan 2033 will reinforce the continued requirement to review, plan and adequately fund the AMP.

The Murray Model

During the facility audit stage, the MRP identified a trend in provision for small towns and early residential development. Each community was provided with an oval including a cricket wicket and AFL goals, 1 to 2 hardcourts marked for tennis and sometimes basketball or netball, and a community hall with a small stage, kitchen and a badminton court. The halls ranged in size. Together they provided basic sporting and social infrastructure for the community, some of which have been extended over time.

With regards to the specific recommendations, some have been implemented, a few remain relevant, and many are now redundant due to changes in demographics, trends and new provision.

4.4 Other Relevant Shire Strategies, Plans and Studies

Table 3: Summary Document Review - Key Findings

Document	Insights for the Plan
Shire of Murray	
Community Infrastructure Plan 2022 (CIP) - Draft	The CIP is currently under review and the recommendations of this the Plan will inform the CIP. It is therefore important that the Plan aligns with the CIP by applying the same planning principles, precinct areas, assumptions, and population data.
Public Open Space Strategy 2022 (POS)	<p>Ensure that Sport Space is designed, where possible, to accommodate a mix of functions to enable efficient use of land, minimise duplication and achieve capital and operational savings.</p> <p>Engage with Developers at the structure planning stage and apply a collaborative approach to planning, design, construction and maintenance of POS</p>
Feasibility Study and Needs Assessment - Ravenswood Regional Sport and Recreation Facility, 2018	<p>The site has been acquired by the WA Planning Commission and the concept plan proposes development in 3 zones across 5 phases at an indicative cost of \$163m as of 2018.</p> <p>In order of priority, provision includes netball outdoor hard courts and grass pitches with associated clubhouse infrastructure; synthetic hockey pitch provision and diamond pitch; little athletics (grass) and tennis courts; indoor courts/basketball and; post 2051 synthetic track and aquatic infrastructure.</p> <p>In response to the outcome of the Study, in September 2019 Council resolved that further site planning and needs analysis would be revisited in the next ten years due to downward adjustments in population forecasts.</p> <p>The Shire will need to provide all required sport and recreation infrastructure for the next 10 years within its current planning framework. However, amenities within the Ravenswood catchment should be considered in the context of provision at the Regional Facility, including possible indoor recreation and aquatic facility to supersede the MALC.</p>
Sir Ross McLarty Sport and Recreation Precinct Master Plan 2021	<p>Through a rigorous consultation, research and gap analysis process, the Master Plan made recommendations for infrastructure to 2040.</p> <p>The recommendations remain valid and will be included in this Plan.</p> <p>Prior to implementation, consideration should be given to each element to ensure demand and viability remain relevant over time.</p>
South Yunderup Sports Precinct Master Plan, Nov 2019	<p>The recommendations remain valid and will be included in this Plan.</p> <p>Each element may require a review of need and a feasibility to ensure demand and viability.</p>

Document	Insights for the Plan
Murray Regional Equestrian Centre Master Plan, Feb 2022 (draft)	The Plan will incorporate the remaining elements of the Master Plan (2022) but recommend that a feasibility is conducted to review site services and to determine exact need, viability and sustainability of a clubroom and covered arena, including a sustainable management model.
North Dandalup Reserve Master Plan, Aug 2021	The Plan will incorporate the outstanding infrastructure and identify any gaps in future provision.
Murray Aquatic and Leisure Centre Master Plan, Jun 2016	<p>The basis of the master plan was to make provision for facilities to service the community and service the adjacent high school requirements.</p> <p>While some of the recommended elements remain relevant, prior to any significant investment, the location and viability of the Centre need to be explored, as a new facility has been considered in the Ravenswood Regional Recreation Precinct planning, of which land has been purchased and zoned for that purpose.</p>
Needs Analysis: Shire Administration Building (Council Chambers), Library, Primary Civic Building/s and Murray Leisure and Aquatic Centre. 2023 (Draft Report)	<p>A needs analysis of the Shire's Administration Building (Council Chambers), Library, Civic Centre (including Lesser Hall) and Murray Aquatic and Leisure Centre was undertaken to consider co-location, centralized or decentralised, and/or hybrid facilities.</p> <p>Relative to the Sport and Recreation Infrastructure Plan, the needs analysis recommends the retention of the MALC on its current site and to look at opportunities to upgrade/extend facility in the short to medium term.</p>
Youth Plan 2021 - 2024	<p>Designed to enhance the wellbeing of our community's young people, now and into the future, the 3-year plan was developed following detailed consultation with local youth.</p> <p>Sport and recreation opportunities featured highly in recent youth consultation.</p> <p>Whilst the delivery of sports and physical recreation activities was identified as a short-term priority, no specific sport and recreation infrastructure requirements were identified.</p> <p>The development of a youth centre was identified, however, which is most often accompanied with youth recreation infrastructure.</p>
Dwellingup Sport and Recreation Needs Study 2023 (Draft)	<p>Developed to identify existing and future facility requirements of the clubs, community groups and residents, the needs analysis considered the oval precinct and the community hall.</p> <p>The draft report has identified that infrastructure upgrades to the pavilion and change rooms are required to meet accessibility standards and users' requirements. Minor upgrades to the oval precinct and community hall to improve access and usability were identified through the analysis.</p>

Document	Insights for the Plan
Asset Management Policy A15	<p>With the aim to ensure that services delivered by the Shire continue to be sustainably delivered, the policy intent is to ensure managing assets are done in a way to provide the desired level of service to meet communities needs and expectations in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>The principle of revisiting the need for, and the feasibility of, upgrading or re-purposing existing infrastructure for future use before constructing new buildings will be supported unless a cost benefit analysis justifies otherwise.</p> <p>Asset plans will be developed for all major asset groups that outline the level of service that Council will provide. Consultation with the community will be undertaken to understand customer service expectations and match with the costs for provision in a sustainable manner.</p>

4.5 Relevant State Government and Industry and State Sporting Organisation Plans

State Government and Industry	
<p>Department Local Government Sport and Cultural Industries</p> <p>Sport and Recreation Industry Priorities (2021)</p>	<p>A Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSCI) 2021 publication aim is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> document evidence-based priorities. provide a snapshot of what is important to the industry. guide resource allocation. inform the review and/or development of initiatives that are delivered by the Department to support the industry. inform industry and sector strategic planning process. <p>The report identifies 5 focus areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Value – ability to understand, quantify and articulate the social economic, health and environmental benefits derived from sport and recreation. 2. People – involved with the delivery of sport and recreation have well developed capabilities, aligned to the needs of the community. 3. Structure and systems – that support the sport and recreation industry are fit for purpose and operate efficiently and effectively. 4. Environment – the places and spaces in which sport and recreation occurs are accessible, safe and available into the future. 5. Opportunity – participants are attracted, retained and able to transition from entry level to elite.
<p>SportWest</p> <p>SportWest Social Return on Investment Publication 2022</p>	<p>SportWest worked throughout 2021 and 2022 with State Sporting Associations to help quantify a value of the investment in WA sport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sport in WA delivers a total benefit estimated at \$10.3 billion per year. Each dollar investment in sport, derives more than \$7 of economic and social benefit. Each participation in a WA organised sport realises a return of \$10,178. WA sport provides 5,715 full time equivalent jobs. WA sport participation directly creates \$1.1 billion of economic value. All WA sport volunteers time equates to a total of 41.9 million hours. Being \$852.8 million or 21,511 FTE employees. \$10.3 billion dollar per annum gross benefit breakdown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic and employment \$4.85 billion - Physical and mental health \$3.02 billion - Personal well-being and social benefits \$2.39 billion.

	<p>The SportWest study findings articulate in economic, health, social and community benefits that Sport is a good quality investment for the community.</p> <p>The Social Return on Investment (SROI) methodology was used in the WA SportWest study to assign monetary values created by sport activities. The analysis excluded unstructured play, programs, and general health fitness activities.</p> <p><u>Highlighted Benefits of WA Sports.</u></p> <p>Youth life skills - Mental health benefits - Personal wellbeing - Health-related quality of life - Improved productivity - Suicide prevention - Personal safety - Enhanced social capital.</p>
Guidelines 2020 Parks and Leisure Australia (WA)	<p>Developed by Parks and Leisure Australia (WA), this document provides guidelines to assist industry practitioners assist with the planning of community infrastructure.</p> <p>This document provides indicative provision guidelines and are predominantly for the Perth and Peel Regions.</p> <p>Broad definitions and principles for the development of community and sports infrastructure is included.</p> <p>Key principles outlined in this document in the planning of community infrastructure are:</p> <p>Hierarchy of development - Catering for a defined catchment – Accessibility – Equity – Visible – Location - Co-location - Service Integration - Flexibility of use - Social connectivity – Design – Adaptation - Financial viability - Multiple criteria performance - Safety and security - Diversity of use - Optimise land use - Asset management and lifecycle costing - Incorporate smart technology</p>
State Sporting Associations	
WA Football Commission Strategic Facilities Plan	<p>Developed to provide a framework for the future facility development to 2030, the findings include:</p> <p>The 2019 state average penetration (total population divided by the total number of players) is 3%.</p> <p>Between 2016 and 2019, there was an increase of 235% in female participation.</p> <p>The top 3 participation trends observed by LGAs include female football growth, junior football growth and requests for lighting.</p> <p>Floodlighting – upgrade existing and new.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changerooms suitable for female participants. Oval surface upgrades to improve capacity and playability. <p>Peel Region infrastructure priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of inclusive change rooms and amenities where all female football is played. Ensure basic club and player amenities such as pavilions and change rooms are provided.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve umpire amenities. • Increase size of player change rooms and amenities to meet preferred guidelines.
WA Cricket Association WA Cricket Infrastructure Strategy 2019	Conduct a facility gap analysis and benchmark against the six priorities for the Peel which are additional playing fields, increased provision of players amenities, cost effective turf pitch preparation and maintenance practices, access to an indoor training facility, upgraded practice facilities and additional practice facilities.
Football West State Facility Report July 2022	<p>Following audit of 135 facilities throughout Western Australia, Football West identified that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65% do not have female friendly change rooms. • 63% of shower facilities are not female friendly and lockable. • 15% do not have access to a club room. • 14% of playing surfaces do not have lighting, and 10% of lighting systems do not meet minimum 50 lux training standards. <p>Planning for future growth is essential and improving existing venue capacity through improved lighting, change room quality and match officials.</p> <p><u>Priorities</u></p> <p>Ensuring all change rooms meet all gender requirements.</p> <p>Shared school and club programs</p>
Netball WA Strategic Facilities Plan 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2011 the estimated population in WA was 2.3M persons and this number is forecast to increase to 3.0M. persons by 2026 with the majority of this growth to be accommodated in the Metropolitan, Peel and South West regions. • The court demand assessment for netball facilities to 2016 identified the Peel Region was the only region based on population parameter's assessment that was not meeting demand. • N.b. since that time, the Mandurah Aquatic and Recreation Centre has increased number of courts, and there is a needs assessment being undertaken to develop additional outdoor courts in Mandurah. • Netball in WA is traditionally a winter sport and played outdoors for 20 weeks of the year with most games played on a Saturday. • The competition structure is generally facilitated by the associations of Netball WA. • Many local governments will operate their own casual play for netball. This will not be recognised by Netball WA within their recorded participation figures. Often, casual play facilitated by local governments will attract participation away from

	<p>associations by those people who wish to participate outside of a formal league structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report identified the Ravenswood Regional Sport and Recreation Precinct as a possible project to incorporate indoor and outdoor court facilities to support population growth in the Peel Region.
<p>Basketball WA</p> <p>Strategic Facilities Plan (Not publicly published – information provided by BWA)</p>	<p>Basketball is the second highest participation sport in the world, played in 237 countries, played by 450 million people across the world, more than 1.25 million people in Australia, 75,000 West Australians - the second largest team sport by participation in Australia in Western Australia.</p> <p>Ausplay statistics indicate that approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 175,000 people regularly play competitive basketball in Western Australia. Over 55,000 people participated in BWA affiliated organised basketball competitions in 2021. Another 7,000 young people participated in junior entry programs with BWA affiliated associations. 33% of this participation are females and 67% male. <p><u>General Principles of BWA Strategic Facilities Plan</u></p> <p>The general context of the principles of our strategic facilities plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To drive efficiency and growth it is critical that a metropolitan or large regional association has access to a 6-8 court facility. This allows the concentration of activity within one venue that reduces the need for volunteers to cover more than one venue. It also generally allows for growth of up to 2,000-3,000 members (and more) at which point it becomes viable to have staff support the operation of events, competitions and growth strategies to ensure that the basketball pathway remains accessible and sustainable. Research indicates a need for 1 indoor court for every 6250 residents in Western Australia. - This figure is based on previous research that an indoor court can cater for between 300-350 players before being over-programmed and the AusPlay research that indicates that on average across Australia 5.5% of the population regularly play basketball. As such, for every 25,000 people there is a conservative estimate that 1375 will participate in basketball and 4 courts will be needed. Essentially this comes down to research estimating that 1 court provides 48 hours per week for mid-peak utilisation (Mon-Fri 4pm-10pm & Weekends 9am-6pm). There can be greater usage (up to 11pm midweek and evenings on weekends), but when we balance metro v country venues the 48 hours would be considered good utilisation for community

	<p>basketball use. With this amount of usage, a maximum of 350 players could be programmed to play and train during a week.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of indoor facility studies previously completed for councils outline the total number of courts available in the area, then divide this by the population. A true calculation should consider if the courts are accessible (some schools don't hire courts, others are not suitable for hire), and what availability there is at each court given that they are often hired to other user groups as well, such as netball, futsal, etc. • In a number of cases where BWA assessed utilisation, the actual accessibility of the schools or courts outside the Associations core venue is about 25%-40%. As such, if a Council notes that they have a population of 150,000 people and 16 courts in the area, they may note that there is 1 court for every 9375 people. They may see this as sufficient. • Based on the utilization assessments undertaken by BWA, the figure of 1:6,250 is more accurate.
<p>Tennis West</p> <p>Strategic Facilities Plan (a roadmap for the future of tennis facilities – 2018 and beyond).</p>	<p>This comprehensive plan commenced with an audit of all affiliated tennis club facilities in the state. At the time, there were no affiliated clubs in the Shire of Murray. The focus of recommendations in the Peel Region were in the City of Mandurah and the Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale.</p> <p><u>Key observations for Peel Region:</u></p> <p>Penetration rate (member to population) – 0.14%</p> <p>Member to court ratio – 13:1.</p> <p>Member to lit court ratio – 15:1.</p> <p>Current resident to court ratio – 8,585:1</p> <p>Forecast (2026) resident to court ratio – 10,983:1.</p> <p>Tennis requires a higher profile in this zone – currently more female than male members.</p> <p>Local public access courts underutilized.</p>
Equestrian	N/A

4.6 Local clubs Strategic Planning

Club	
Pinjarra Football and Netball Club Strategic Plan	The club identified that a development plan for future direction of club facilities was a priority in the strategic plan period (plan period not identified in the documentation).
Pinjarra Cricket Club Strategic Plan 2021 - 2026	<p>Mission: "Lead and inspire the Pinjarra community through cricket".</p> <p>The plan includes key success measures to achieve the vision. Regarding infrastructure, the club considers the short-term relocation and movement to the Sir Ross McLarty pavilion whilst maintaining strong relationships with the Shire and other key users of the facilities as a priority.</p>
Murray District Rangers Soccer Club Strategic Plan	The implementation of a clubhouse and lighting at South Yunderup oval was the key infrastructure requirement identified in the plan.
Murray Equestrian Association Strategic Plan 2019	<p>The Murray Equestrian Association (MEA) has management responsibility for the Murray Regional Equestrian Centre (MREC) and currently accommodates eleven equestrian clubs with a combined membership of over 600.</p> <p>Several goals are identified in the plan, however specifically relating to facility development, the plan recognises the master plan and identifies key improvements and maintenance required during this strategic planning period, being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the water supply on the site. • install three phase power on the site. • multipurpose club room planning. • Identifying and prioritising maintenance. • develop fully costed maintenance plan.
Pinjarra Golf Club Strategic Plan	<p>2021 – 2026.</p> <p>With the vision "To develop the Pinjarra Golf Club as a vibrant successful family sporting and social club for members, the local community and visitors of the Murray district", the plan outlines a series of facility improvement developments for the course, the club rooms and grounds staff facilities.</p> <p>In general, the course upgrades listed are relatively minor and ongoing maintenance. The club room and ground staff facilities are larger projects suggesting upgraded and improved facilities.</p>
Pinjarra Golf Club Building Evaluation Report	<p>Completed in 2022, the club engaged a building specialist to undertake a building evaluation. The following was highlighted in the report.</p> <p><u>Clubhouse</u></p> <p>The clubhouse areas are dated and in need of a refresh however the leaking roof needs to be immediately addressed to prevent further internal damage.</p>

	<p>Large format suspended ceiling system within the main clubhouse and bar area requires attention with numerous tiles appearing to slip from the suspended grid system.</p> <p>The amenities / changerooms and bar / kitchen were noted as approaching or already at an end-of-life stage and ready for a full refresh. The clubhouse facility also appears to have some operational and functionality issues most likely due to modifications that have been carried out over the years.</p> <p><u>Grounds Workshop Facilities</u></p> <p>Currently comprises several smaller/rural style storage sheds, of various ages but are generally in poor condition. In particular, the staff amenities area within the main storage shed is past its useable life and in very poor condition. Recommended that the Grounds Workshop Facilities could be improved via a new larger shed structure rather than the multiple smaller facilities currently on the site.</p>
Yunderup Sport and Recreation Club Strategic Plan	<p>Building memberships and development of new activities is a key strategy of the club. Encouraging participation and embracing wider community use of the facilities. Adaptation to new people moving to the area and adjusting to accommodating needs of new participants.</p> <p>Infrastructure development was not identified in the plan.</p>
Pinjarra Bowling and Recreation Club Strategic Plan 2019 - 2024	<p>Conduct a facility gap analysis and benchmark against the Clubs future infrastructure goals which are carpark improvements, a roof cover over Green A or C, and the repurposing of green B.</p>
Pinjarra Hockey Club	<p>Key infrastructure measures included in the clubs' strategic plan is to move into the Lovegrove Pavilion once completed and develop relationships with co-inhabitants and the Shire to ensure a high standard is maintained.</p>

4.7 2021 National State of the Assets

The Local Government Association of Australia has for the past four years produced a National State of the Assets Report for Local Governments. Key findings in the recently released 2021 report are:

Local Governments own and manage around a third of Australia's community infrastructure.

The key finding in this year's report is that two thirds of all local government assets are in good condition while around one-third are not. Specifically, nearly 1 in 10 of all local government assets need significant attention, and 3 in every 100 assets may need to be replaced. It highlights that there is a gap between what local governments can spend on community infrastructure assets, and what needs to be spent to ensure assets are maintained.

Buildings and facilities make up 16% of total local government infrastructure and have a replacement cost \$91bn.






The 2021 Report shows that \$9.2bn are in poor condition, with \$8.5bn having poor function and \$9.6bn having poor capacity.

5 Our Community

The Plan is developed to identify sport and recreation infrastructure requirements to the year 2033. The following provides information highlighting forecast population within the plan period of 2023 to 2033. Forecasts for the Shire of Murray beyond 2033 show a rapid projected increase in population after 2033, therefore the period of 2033 to 2041 is also provided and considered in the analysis for infrastructure provision. [.id Forecast, ABS Census 2021, Shire of Murray modelling for revised Local Planning Scheme.](#)

5.1 Key information from the 2021 census

The following represents some key population statistics for the Shire from the 2021 census.

	Shire of Murray	Western Australia	Difference
Total Population	18,068	2,660,026	
	ABS, 2021 Census	ABS, 2021 Census	
Males	49.7%	49.7%	0%
	ABS, 2021 Census	ABS, 2021 Census	
Females	50.3%	50.3%	0%
	ABS, 2021 Census	ABS, 2021 Census	
Median Age	45 years	38 years	+7 years
	ABS, 2021 Census	ABS, 2021 Census	
2033 Forecast	26,588	3,037,135	
	(+47%)	(+14%)	
	Forecast.id	Forecast.id	
Median household Income (\$ weekly)	\$1,368	\$1,815	-\$477
% of population (0 – 17 years)	21.9%	22.8%	-0.9%
% of population (18 - 34 years)	16.45%	24.2%	-7.75%
% of population (35 - 59 years)	30.74%	33.5%	-2.76%
% of population (60 - 69 years)	13.85%	10.1%	+3.75%
% of population (70 years +)	17.06%	9.3%	+7.76%

In 2021 (ABS Census), 2.7% of the Shire's population was of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. While this is lower than the Western Australian percentage of 3.3%, 6.7% of the population did not state their Indigenous status.

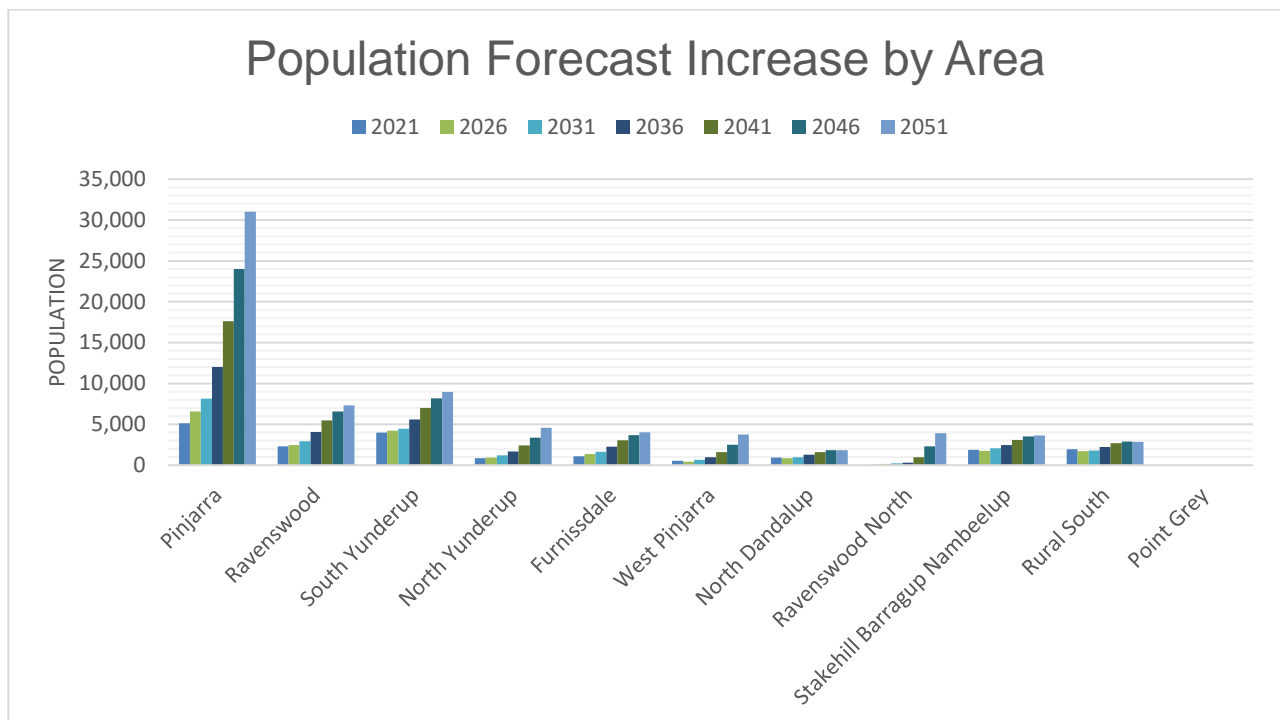
5.2 Key forecast community profile changes

In 2022, Murray's forecast population was 18,621, with a population density of 10.89 persons per square km. It is forecast to grow to;

- **24,085** in 2031
- **45,469** in 2041, and
- **71,821** in 2051

Pinjarra, South Yunderup and Ravenswood have the highest population in 2021. This is forecast to remain the same up to 2051, with Pinjarra having the largest growth over that time through consolidation of existing urban areas.

Graph 1: Population Increase by locality area.



In the 2021 Census, Murray has a greater median age of 45 years than the Western Australian average of 38 years, with all age groupings under 59 years a lower percentage of the population than the WA average, and age groupings 60 + years percentage of the total population above that of the WA average.

As the population increases, the age structure is forecast to change towards a younger demographic.

5.3 Population Forecast from 2023 - 2033

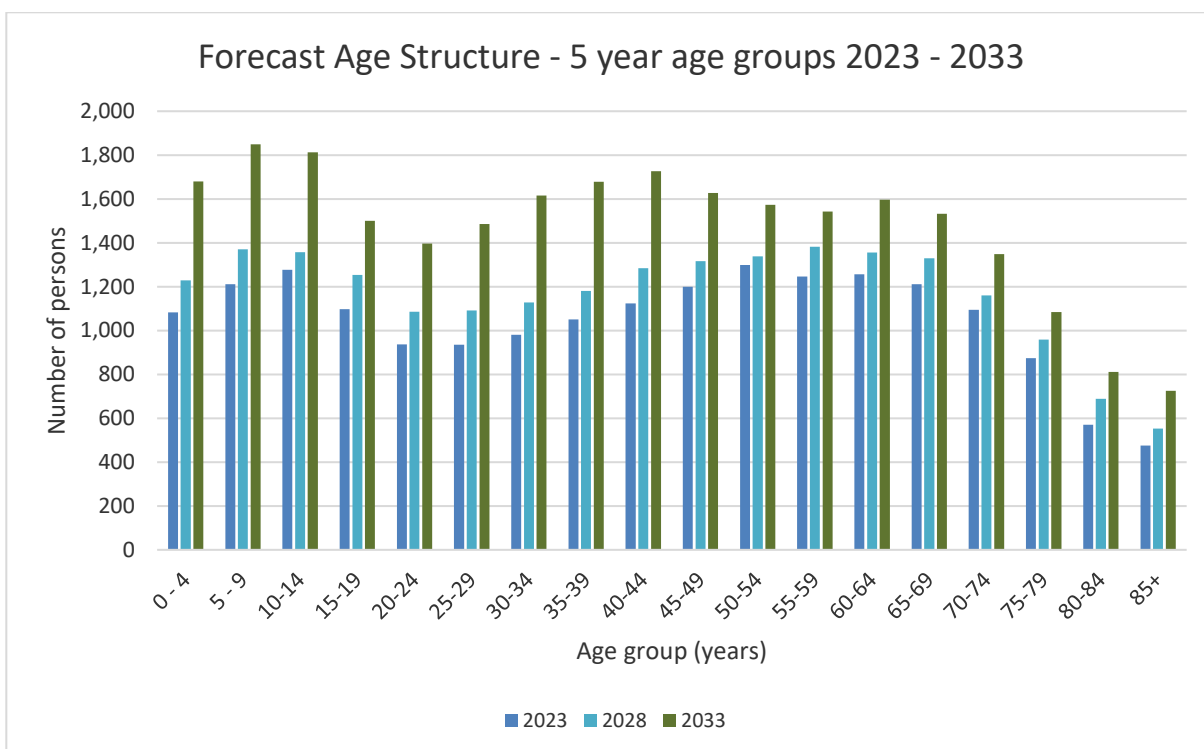
In 2023, the total population of the Shire is forecast to be 18,923, and the dominant age structure for persons in the Shire is expected to be ages 50 to 54, at 6.9% of the total persons.

Population across the Shire is expected to increase by 7,664 people to 26,588 by 2033.

Between 2023 and 2033, the age structure forecasts for the Shire indicate a 51.7% increase in population under working age, a 32.7% increase in population of retirement age, and a 43.8% increase in population of working age.

The largest increase in persons between 2023 and 2033 is forecast to be in ages 5 to 9, forecast to increase by 637 and account for 7.0% of the total persons. 5 – 9 year age group will also be the dominant age structure, with 10 – 14 years the second dominant age structure, as depicted in Graph 2.

Graph 2: Forecast Age Structure in 5 year age groups from 2023 - 2033



5.4 Population Forecasts from 2033 - 2041

By 2041, the Shire of Murray population is forecast to be 45,469 people. The greatest population change is forecast for the period from 2037 to 2041, which is expected to have a net increase of 12,288 people.

Between 2033 and 2041, the age structure forecasts indicate an 85.8% increase in population under working age, a 44.1% increase in population of retirement age, and a 70.1% increase in population of working age.

The largest increase in persons between 2033 and 2041 is forecast to be in ages 40 to 44, which is expected to increase by 1,734 and account for 7.8% of the total persons.

The largest 5-year age group in 2041 is 10 to 14 years, with a total of 3,482 persons.

5.5 Components of population change

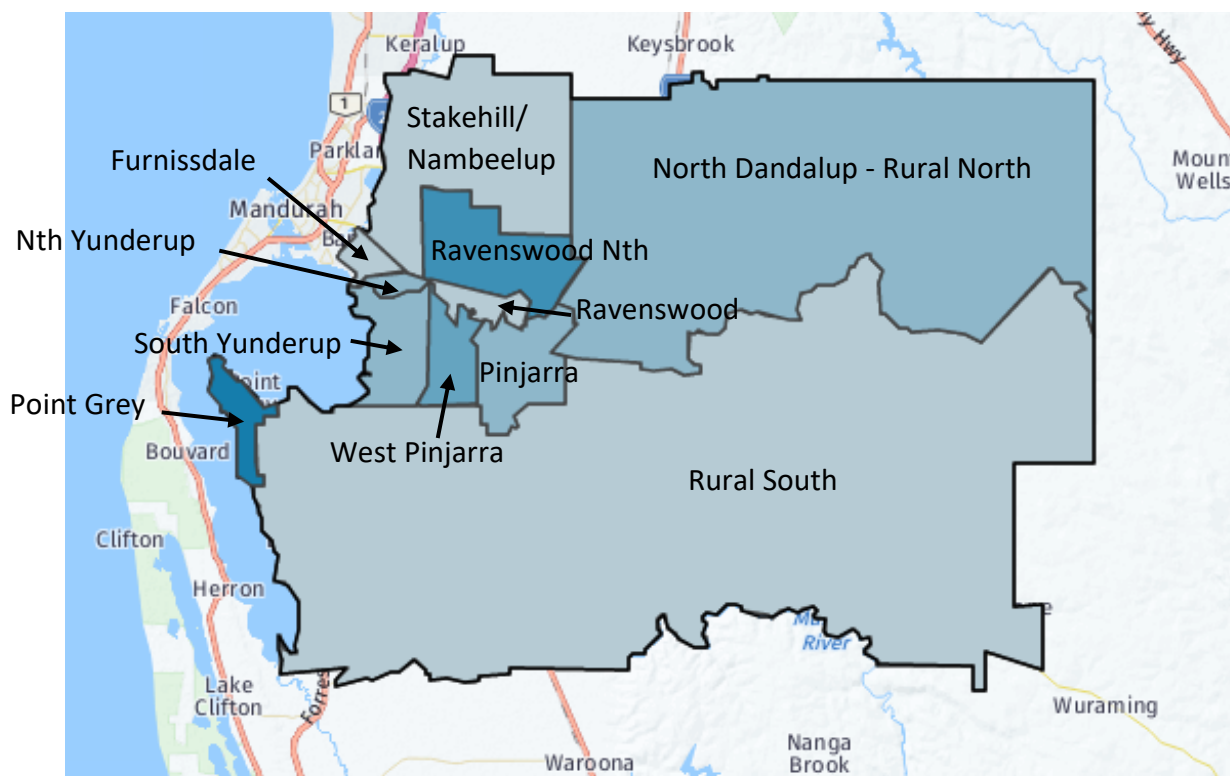
The projected change is based on an increase of over 2,081 households during the period, with the average number of persons per household remaining stable at 2.49.

In 2041 to go through a significant increase in population in the following ten years at an average growth rate of 6.5% to reach 45,469 by 2041. It is this growth that the Shire needs to prepare for.

Table 4: Forecast population

	Forecast year						
	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046	2051
Population	18,696	20,373	24,085	32,829	45,469	58,820	71,821
Change in population		1,677	3,712	8,744	12,640	13,351	13,001

Image 2: Shire of Murray Area Breakdown Map



Source: .id (informed decisions), December 2021

Table 5: Projected population change by Locality areas in the Shire.

Forecast 5 Yearly Population Growth by Area 2021 - 2051							
Area	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046	2051
Pinjarra	5,110	6,563	8,149	12,014	17,607	23,999	31,011
Ravenswood	2,309	2,444	2,930	4,070	5,458	6,556	7,298
South Yunderup	3,975	4,205	4,441	5,592	7,016	8,163	8,965
North Yunderup	867	922	1,199	1,672	2,410	3,370	4,561
Furnissdale	1,098	1,371	1,625	2,251	3,036	3,686	4,016
West Pinjarra	542	419	651	986	1,583	2,489	3,747
North Dandalup	934	836	961	1,270	1,610	1,816	1,829
Ravenswood North	63	155	240	290	978	2,310	3,904
Stakehill Barragup Nambeelup	1,856	1,739	2,079	2,450	3,087	3,525	3,649
Rural South	1,942	1,719	1,810	2,234	2,684	2,906	2,841
Point Grey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shire of Murray Total	18,696	20,373	24,085	32,829	45,469	58,820	71,821

5.6 Surrounding LGA's

The following observations have been made of neighbouring LGA's population growth over the 2023 – 2033 period:

- City of Mandurah
 - Estimated population in 2023: 93,414
 - Forecast increase of 22,311 persons, to 115,725 total population by 2033. ⁴
- Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale
 - Forecast increase of 21,592 persons, from 37,226 to 58,818 total population.
 - The pattern of growth across the age groupings for Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale indicate a 28.6% increase in population under working age, a 38.8% increase in population of retirement age, and a 36.4% increase in population of working age.⁵
- Shire of Waroona
 - 2021 census: population of 4,234
 - Waroona's current annual growth rate from 2014 is approximately 0.7%. If this growth rate is maintained, by 2031 Waroona's population will have only grown by 8.4%, reaching a resident population of 4519. ⁶
- Shire of Boddington
 - 2021 census: population of 1,705
 - Boddington's population has grown at an average of 2.9% per year from 2006-2016. However, in 2011- 2016 the average growth rate was -3.7%, reflecting the declining population (ABS, 2016a). This growth and subsequent decline are likely attributed to the re-opening of the Newmont Boddington Gold mine and the expansion of the Worsley Alumina bauxite mine before 2012. Mine expansion completion is the most likely explanation for recent population decline.
 - Boddington's current annual growth rate from 2006 is approximately 2.1%. If the same level of growth is achieved in the 12-year period between 2019 and 2031 as was achieved between 2006 and 2018, by 2031 Boddington's population will have grown by 25%, reaching a resident population of 2291.⁷

5.7 Demographic Analysis – Insights for the Plan

Population projections highlight that Pinjarra will have the highest population growth in the Shire for the period of this plan and will continue to have the highest population growth through to 2051 with an increase of 610% from the 2021 census figure. Pinjarra is and will continue to be the largest town in the Shire and will continue to be the focus of essential service provision.

Suburbs on the western end of the Shire are also forecast for high growth, with Ravenswood, Ravenswood North, South Yunderup, North Yunderup, Furnissdale, Stakehill/Nambeelup and West Pinjarra.

55 and over will continue to make up a key portion of the population, however over the next 20 years the proportion of young families in the Shire will significantly increase and become the main demographic within

⁴ <https://forecast.id.com.au/mandurah>

⁵ <https://forecast.id.com.au/serpentine-jarrahdale>

⁶ 2020, Peel Development Commission, Shire of Waroona, Sub-Regional Economic Opportunity Analysis

⁷ 2020, Peel Development Commission, Shire of Boddington, Sub-Regional Economic Opportunity Analysis

the Shire. The percentage of people over age of 55 years will remain high and access to low-cost recreational activities will be required.

Given that 5-14 year olds are the highest participants in club-based sports, the Shire needs to ensure adequate planning for relevant facilities such as ovals and supporting infrastructure in the identified growth areas. Youth space development will also be important, particularly in the high growth areas.

6 Participation Trends

6.1 National Participation

Australian sports and physical recreation participation trends are captured in the AusPlay survey conducted by the Australian Sports Commission (ASC).

The latest survey results are from data collected in the 2021 – 2022 financial year.

Key trends identified in the latest survey results:

- AusPlay data shows there have been significant changes in sport and physical activity participation, motivations and barriers from 2020-21 to 2021-22.

Children are getting back to regular (1+ per week) participation.⁸

- Participation in organised out-of-school hours sport and physical activity for children aged 0-14 years was heavily impacted by COVID-19. In July 2022 Ausplay reported there were indications that children were returning, and this is confirmed in the latest data.
- From 2020-21 to 2021-22 there has been a significant increase in children's regular participation, driven by boys.
- From 2020-21 to 2021-22 there has been a significant increase in mental health as a participation motive.
- 21% of the adult population participate in an activity through a sports club or association.
- 15% of the adult population take on a non-playing role.
- 81% of the adult population participate in sport or physical activity at least once per week.
- According to the 2021 Census there are 10.2 million males in Australia aged 15+, making up 49% of the 15+ population. There are 3.3 million males aged 15-34, 3.3 million aged 35-54 and 3.5 million aged 55+.
- In terms of participation in sport and physical activity, a typical male in the 35-54 age bracket typically participates in fitness or gym activities and/or running, with running/athletics the most popular sport for his age group.
- The 2021 Census tells us there are 10.6 million females in Australia aged 15+, making up 51% of the 15+ population. There are 3.3 million females aged 15-34, 3.4 million aged 35-54 and 3.9 million aged 55+.
- In terms of participation in sport and physical activity, a typical female in the 15-34 age bracket might be likely to stay active by going to the gym and might frequently go for a run, occasionally plays netball with a club. The most popular sports for this age group are running/ athletics and swimming. Some females in this age group are still active in team sports such as netball, football/soccer and basketball.
- The 2021 Census says there are 1.5 million young adults aged 15-19 in Australia, making up 6% of the overall population. The most popular sports and physical activities for this age group are fitness/gym, basketball, football/soccer, and Australian football. A recent increase in the past two years has included exergaming. This was a necessary addition to stay mentally healthy during COVID-19 lockdowns and physical distancing.

⁸ 1+ is 1 – 2 times per week which has increased from 42 – 47% in the past 12 months. 3+ times per week has risen 2% in the past 12 months.

- According to the 2021 Census there are 7.4 million people in Australia aged 55+, making up 29% of the overall population. There are 3 million people aged 55-64 and 4.4 million aged 65+. More people at this age are active through physical activity versus sports, with swimming the most popular sport for the age group, and many still take part in cycling and running, golf or tennis.

6.1.1 Top 10 Physical Activities (Adults – 15+)

Table 6 shows the top 10 physical activities for adults (male and female),

Table 6: Top 10 Physical Activities (Adults) in Australia in 2021/2022 financial year.

Males aged 15 + (2021/2022)	Percentage of Population	Females aged 15+ (2021/2022)	Percentage of Population
Walking (Recreational)	36.2	Walking (Recreational)	56.7
Fitness/Gym	33.9	Fitness/Gym	40.3
Running/Athletics	20.3	Swimming	18.3
Cycling	17.2	Running/Athletics	16.3
Swimming	14.5	Yoga	11.8
Golf	9.3	Cycling	10.2
Football/Soccer	8.9	Bushwalking	9.4
Bushwalking	8.2	Pilates	8.3
Basketball	6.7	Virtual based physical activity	5
Tennis	6.7	Netball	5

Source: Ausplay Survey 2021/2022, Australian Sports Commission.

In recent years, the impact of COVID has resulted in the emergence of activities that can be done individually or with a small group and not in proximity of large groups of people. The return to pre-covid activity has commenced.

6.1.2 Top 10 Sport Related Activities (Adults – 15+)

Table 7: Top 10 Sport Related Activities (Adults in the 2021/2022 financial year)

Males aged 15 + (2021/2022)	Estimated Participation #	Females aged 15+ (2021/2022)	Estimated Participation #
Running/Athletics	2,150,000	Swimming	2,003,000
Cycling	1,827,000	Running/Athletics	1,792,000
Swimming	1,539,000	Cycling	1,114,000
Golf	991,000	Netball	553,000
Football/Soccer	946,000	Tennis	519,000
Basketball	715,000	Football/Soccer	313,000
Tennis	709,000	Basketball	281,000
Cricket	500,000	Golf	235,000
Surfing	484,000	Equestrian	222,000
Australian football	481,000	Surfing	217,000

6.1.3 Local Participation/Utilisation

Information on local clubs' membership base and utilisation data was not readily available therefore trends in membership and utilisation could not be ascertained.

Based on the assumption that the participation rate of Australians in nominated sports is as described in the AusPlay survey, an estimate of potential additional population that are likely to play sport is made in Tables 8 and 9 by multiplying the current participation percentage from the AusPlay survey to the projected future population. This method is to be used purely as a guide as accurate figures of participation in the Shire of Murray was not attainable.

Table 8: Potential increase in child sport participants based on population projections in the Shire.

Children	5 - 14 years			
Sport	Participation Rate Australia	Estimated participants based on current population (2023)	Estimated based on Future Population to 2041	Anticipated additional players
AFL	7.90%	197	549	352
Athletics	3.8%	95	264	169
Basketball	8.00%	199	556	356
Lawn Bowls	0	0	0	0
Cricket	4.70%	117	326	209
Diamond Sports	1%	25	69	45
Equestrian	1%	25	69	45
Hockey	1.60%	40	111	71
Netball	6.10%	152	424	272
Rugby (Union and League)	3.90%	97	271	174
Soccer	9.80%	244	681	437
Tennis	4.60%	115	319	205

Table 9: Potential increase in adult sport participants based on population projections in the Shire.

Adult	15 +			
Sport	Participation Rate Australia	Estimated participants based on current population (2023)	Estimated based on Future Population to 2041	Anticipated additional players
AFL	2.90%	445.1	1006.7	561.6
Basketball	4.60%	706.1	1596.8	890.7
Lawn Bowls	1.30%	199.5	451.3	251.7
Cricket	2.70%	414.4	937.3	522.8
Diamond Sports	0.40%	61.4	138.9	77.5
Equestrian	1.20%	184.2	416.6	232.4
Hockey	0.90%	138.1	312.4	174.3
Netball	3.10%	475.8	1076.1	600.3
Rugby (Union and League)	1.60%	245.6	555.4	309.8
Soccer	5.80%	890.2	2013.4	1123.1
Tennis	5.70%	874.9	1978.6	1103.7

7 Current Provision

An inventory of existing sport and recreation facilities and users was compiled via a desktop scan, aerial photography and site visits. The full inventory is provided as Appendix 5.

7.1 Current Facilities

The sports of AFL, cricket, equine, tennis, shooting and lawn bowls have a long history within the Shire, some dating back to the early 1900's. Over time additional sports have become established such as hockey, basketball, netball and soccer. Mandurah, as the regional centre, caters for a more diverse sport offering due to its population size, and Shire residents travel to participate given the journey can be as little as 15 minutes. Additionally, many students attend private high schools in Mandurah and choose to play in teams with friends who are mostly Mandurah based.

Facilities	Number	Location	Detail
Indoor Aquatic Centres	1	Pinjarra	Murray Aquatic and Leisure Centre (MALC): 8 lane 25 metre + leisure water space. Hydrotherapy pool.
Indoor Recreation Centre	1	Pinjarra	MALC – 3 indoor courts, fitness, gymnasium, creche and associated amenities.
Indoor Gymnasiums	4	Pinjarra	MALC. 24/7 availability – owned and operated by the Shire 3 privately run.
Group Fitness	4	Pinjarra	MALC.– owned and operated by the Shire 3 privately run.
Active Sporting Reserves (6 reserves containing 9 ovals/playing surfaces)	6	District: Pinjarra x 1 Local: Pinjarra x 2 Dwellingup x 1 South Yunderup x 1 North Dandalup x 1	Sir Ross McLarty Sporting Precinct (contains 4 ovals/playing surfaces) North Pinjarra Oval (not reticulated) Murray River Estate (Murray River Oval) Dwellingup Oval SouthYunderup Oval North Dandalup Oval
Indoor Courts	3	Pinjarra	MALC. Marked for basketball, netball, volleyball, badminton and pickle ball
Outdoor Courts			
<i>Netball (dedicated)</i>	0		
<i>Basketball (Dedicated)</i>	1	Dwellingup	Dwellingup Oval Precinct
<i>Tennis (Dedicated)</i>	9	Furnissdale x 3 South Yunderup x 4	Operated under management agreement Operated under lease arrangement

Facilities	Number	Location	Detail
		Coolup x 2	Operated under management agreement
<i>Multi-use</i>	6	Pinjarra x 3 South Yunderup x 1 Furnissdale x 1 North Dandalup x 1	MALC x 2 (netball/basketball, tennis) North Pinjarra (netball, basketball) Netball/Basketball markings Not full sized. Basketball end and soccer North Dandalup to be constructed in last quarter of 2023.
Outdoor Greens			
<i>Croquet</i>	0		No formal croquet pitches. Croquet is played in the Shire at Sir Ross McLarty precinct, near the bowling club.
<i>Lawn Bowling</i>	5	Pinjarra x 3 South Yunderup x 2	Synthetic: 2 at Sir Ross McLarty Reserve, 2 at South Yunderup Reserve Carpet: 1 at Sir Ross McLarty Reserve.
Hockey	2		No synthetic surfaces. Played on existing active reserves at Sir Ross McLarty.
Diamond Sport pitches	0		Nil permanent facilities. Can be played on active reserves.
Football (Soccer)	2		Nil synthetic. Played on grass at existing active reserve at South Yunderup.
Cricket Nets	6	Pinjarra x 3 Dwellingup x 1 North Dandalup x 1 Coolup x 1	Located at active sporting reserves.
Cricket Pitches	5	Pinjarra x 5 Dwellingup x 1	Sir Ross McLarty – 2 synthetic, 1 turf Murray River Country Estate x 1 North Pinjarra Oval – Poor Condition Dwellingup Oval
Equestrian	1	Coolup	Regional Centre – accommodates 9 clubs.

Facilities	Number	Location	Detail
Horse Racing	2		Harness Racing (Pacing) and Thoroughbred Racing. Considered regional facilities.
Skate Parks	2	Pinjarra x 1	Sir Ross McLarty Sporting Precinct
		Dwellingup x 1	Dwellingup Oval Precinct
Play Spaces	28		
BMX Tracks	3	North Pinjarra x 1	North Pinjarra Oval Precinct – Small scale BMX elements
		Furnissdale x 1	Furnissdale Recreation Precinct – Small scale BMX elements.
		Dwellingup x 1	Dwellingup Oval Precinct
Golf Course	1	Pinjarra	Pinjarra:18 holes. Members and Public. Operated under lease agreement.
Badminton	15	Pinjarra x 12 North Dandalup x 2 Dwellingup x 1	Within indoor sports courts at MALC. Within North Dandalup Community Hall Within Dwellingup Hall
Volleyball	3	Pinjarra	Within indoor sports courts at MALC.

7.2 Current Sport and Recreation Organisations

The Shires facilities are booked by thirty-nine (39) sports and recreation clubs and/or associations. In addition, there are a number of individual groups that utilise facilities to operate sports programs that are not associated with a formal competition, such as badminton groups and fitness programs.

It is also likely that several informal sports are being undertaken within the Shire boundaries, such as, walking/running and casual fitness programs.

Trails are not included within this plan; however, it is acknowledged that Dwellingup trails precinct and associated river and land trails are well recognized and well utilized.

7.3 Key Projects Delivered

Several key sport and recreation projects have been delivered in the last ten years, many centred at the Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct, the Shires district sporting facility. The Precinct reflects the planning principles of co-location and shared infrastructure.

New sport and community pavilion (Lovegrove Pavilion)

Located at Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct this is a new shared cricket, hockey, and community pavilion currently in construction phase and due for completion in early 2024.

South Yunderup Pavilion

The Pavilion was opened in 2022 and provides a home for the Murray District Rangers Soccer Club and a basic amenity to service the users of South Yunderup Oval.

Sir Ross McLarty Oval 3 Cricket Infrastructure

Installation of a new cricket wicket and 3 bay practice nets on Oval 3 in 2021.

Pinjarra Multi-Purpose Community Facility

Completed in 2016 and located at the Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct, the Facility provides the Pinjarra Bowling and Recreation Club with new clubrooms, and premises for Peel Community Care.

Sir Ross McLarty Oval 3

A new oval constructed in partnership with the Department of Education in 2015 and the subject of a Shared Use Agreement.

Murray Regional Equestrian Centre Stage 1 and 2

The equestrian clubs located at the Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct were relocated to Coolup at the upgraded and extended Murray Regional Equestrian Centre in 2015.

Murray Aquatic and Leisure Centre 25m Pool

Addition of a 25m x 8 lane lap pool and leisure pool in 2011. Facility upgrades including change room facilities.

Enzo Menara Changeroom

Construction of a home changeroom in 2010 to service Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct Main Oval for AFL.

Minor upgrades completed by Pinjarra Football and Netball Club in 2023 to provide one gender neutral home changeroom. Design and costings for 2 gender neutral changerooms within in Enzo Menara completed in 2023.

Sir Ross McLarty Oval 1 Sports Field Lighting

In 2010 new sports field lighting was installed on Oval 1 of 150 Lux. This was project managed by the Pinjarra Football and Netball Club. A lighting audit is being undertaken in 2023 and will provide indicative upgrade costings for funding purposes. Funding has been applied for to install 150 lux LED lighting in 2024.

Dwellingup Skate and BMX Park

Opened in 2020, the Dwellingup Pump Track and Skate Park have been developed to provide youth facilities within Dwellingup. The facilities service the local community and visitors to Dwellingup, which is well known for its trail's network and infrastructure.

Pinjarra Skate Park

A new concrete skate park that features an open bowl with spine and extension was constructed in 2012, designed with local youth involvement.

Club Development Initiatives

In 2019 the Shire made a commitment to improve the health, viability and sustainability of sporting clubs to ensure continued delivery of quality structured sporting programs to the community and to maximise the Shire's investment in facilities. A Club Development Plan was designed that focused on effective organisational structures, good governance and forward planning to build the capacity and confidence of volunteers. The over-arching philosophy was to take a targeted approach by firstly understanding each club's 'health' then tailoring education and upskilling to meet club needs. The result has been the development of strategic plans for many of the key sporting organisations in the Shire which outlines their future needs and aspirations. These plans have been considered in the development of Shire master plans.

7.4 Tenure of Shire Buildings

Lease

There are historical leases with clubs for the management of Shire facilities. The sport and recreation leases are listed in the table below.

Facility	Lessee
Pinjarra Multi-purpose Community Facility	Pinjarra Bowling and Recreation Club Peel Community Care
McLarty Pavilion and Enzo Menara Pavilion	Pinjarra Football and Netball Club
Yunderup Sport and Recreation Club	Yunderup Sport and Recreation Club
Pinjarra Golf Club	Pinjarra Golf Club
Batavia Quays Hall	Scouts WA
Peel Gun Club	Peel Gun Club

Murray Districts Pistol Club	Murray Districts Pistol Club
Murray Regional Equestrian Centre	Murray Equestrian Association
Coolup Tennis Courts	Coolup Community Association
Furnissdale Tennis Courts	Furnissdale Tennis Courts (agreed in Principle, awaiting Council endorsement)

Seasonal Hire

The following facilities are available for public and club or community-based organisations use through a seasonal hire arrangement:

- Dwellingup Changerooms and Pavilion
- South Yunderup Pavilion
- Lovegrove Pavilion – currently under construction

8 Sports Precinct Standard Provision

The Shire of Murray is expecting significant growth in the community population with current forecasts suggesting a population of just of 70,000 by the year 2051. Whilst this plan is for the period from 2024 – 2034, population forecasts beyond the period of this plan will influence decisions made during this planning period.

Growth areas have been revised from initial planning. Pinjarra, South Yunderup and Ravenswood have the highest population in 2021. This is forecast to remain the same up to 2051, with Pinjarra having the largest growth over that time through consolidation of existing urban areas. The Shire needs to consider the distribution of its current facilities and where possible aim to develop new facilities where there are obvious gaps in the provision of active open space and where new urban developments are planned.

New sites will be required for active open sports spaces to accommodate the growth, with the relevant provision suitable to accommodate a range of sports, users and uses, including competitive match play. This includes relevant supporting infrastructure on the site to meet the range of sport and recreation options.

Community Infrastructure Plan 2013 (CIP), set a vision standard of infrastructure development for community infrastructure which includes sports and recreation precinct developments. The layouts depicted remain relevant with adjustments and updates on facility details, as outlined in this section.

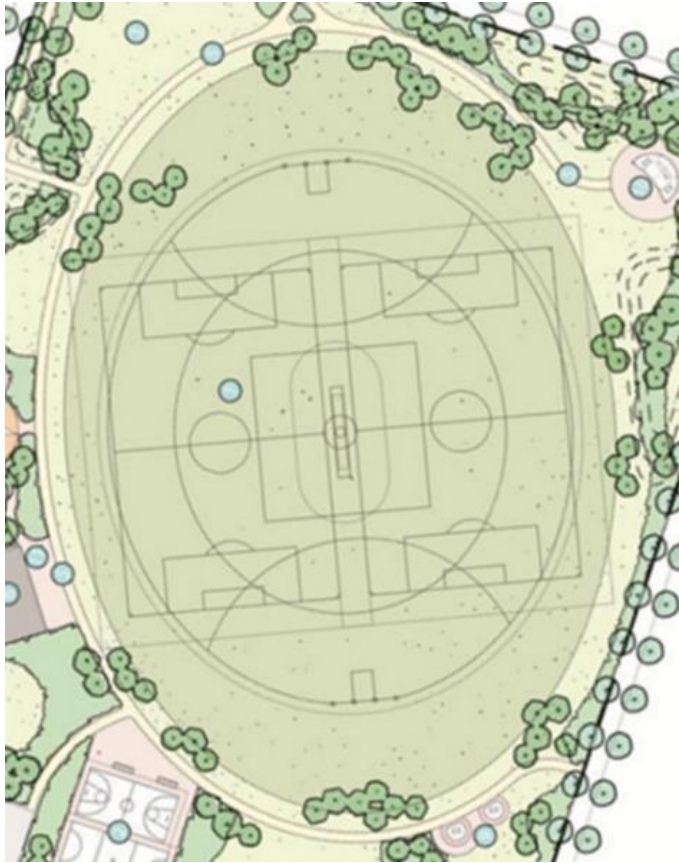
All precinct models provide opportunities for co-location. Co-located and multipurpose facilities are considered successful if:

- Meets needs of user groups
- Meets community needs and expectations
- Meets LGA expectations in terms of providing accessible, quality management / sustainable practices

The information following provides an outline of the core facilities and discretionary infrastructure items that can be included for each level of facility. The space allocation per precinct is indicative only and are recommended to support allocation of space, however the final layout will be determined by a number of factors, including;

- Site availability
- Site suitability
- Orientation of playing spaces and supporting infrastructure, car parking.
- Inclusion of components of specific need not catered for elsewhere in the Shire (e.g., inclusion of a regional level skate park in a neighbourhood precinct), which would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

8.1 Sports Space Playing Field Model

Base Model	Indicative Layout
Sports Space - Oval <p>An active sports space (playing field) that will accommodate a range of sports, both senior and junior level competition play of minimum size - 185m x 150m = 2.775 hectares</p> <p>Inclusive of playing surface and a minimum run off of 5m² around the edge of the maximum required playing surface.</p> <p>This spatial requirement is for the play surface and run off only.</p> <p>This layout can accommodate an</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• AFL playing field (senior sized of 165m x 130m)• Rectangular soccer (120m x 90m)• Rectangular Hockey (92 x 55m)• Rectangular Rugby (100m x 68m)• Cricket playing field (130m x 120m)	

8.2 Pavilion Model

Pavilions located adjacent sports ovals are critical to the success of sports and community use of a precinct. Minimum infrastructure should be supplied within all pavilions. Change room designs should be gender neutral and the facility should meet accessibility design requirements to ensure the most flexible use and support participation by the whole community.

A local sporting precinct where one sports space (playing field) is provided requires a smaller amenity that is within good proximity to the playing field and overlooks the field.

A neighbourhood level facility where two sports spaces (playing fields) are provided requires a larger amenity that is central to both playing fields and can be supporting both fields being utilised at the same time.

The accommodation schedule below provides an indicative area for a small pavilion and a larger district level facility. The areas are either of equal value or higher than the areas recommended within the AFL Preferred Facility Guidelines.⁹

Social rooms developed in the pavilions can also be utilised for community groups space.

⁹ AFL Preferred Facility Guidelines. State, Regional, Local, School and Remote Facilities (2019)

Sports Pavilion/ Change Room	District		Local	
	Number	Area (m2)	Number	Area (m2)
Player amenities				
Toilets/Showers (25m2 each)	4	100	2	50
Change rooms (60m2 each)	4	240	2	100
External covered spectator viewing	2	150	1	50
Kitchen and Kiosk**	1	50	1	20
First Aid	1	15	1	15
Office/ Administration	1	20	1	15
Public Toilets		45		35
Storage (20m2 each)	4	80	2	40
Social/Community Room		150		100
Meeting room	1	20	0	0
Umpires Room (including toilet and showers)	2	70		30
Cleaners	1	5	1	5
Mechanical Plan		12		10
Circulation		141.75		69
Total		1099		539

8.3 Local Sport and Recreation Precinct

A local sporting precinct should only be considered in the outlying towns within the Shire, where accessibility to the urban and densely populated areas are difficult to access.

Trees for shade throughout the precinct and car parking areas are included to provide natural shade opportunities, reduced heat load, and consider the natural beauty that the Shire of Murray is renowned for.

Function

To provide a local community with access to recreation space for formal sport and informal recreation. A meeting space for community.

Size

Minimum Area 5 hectares. Minimum dimensions 250m by 200m

Indicative Layout

An indicative layout of a local sporting precinct has been developed. The key elements should be included. The final layout will be site specific.

Image 3: Indicative layout for a local Sporting Precinct



Recommended inclusions (Core and optional)

Core Facilities	Number	Area (ha)	Optional Facilities	Number	Area (ha)
Sports Space – Playing field	1	2.775	Floodlighting (Training level)		NA
Sport specific equipment (e.g. cricket practice nets)		0.03	Nature play space		0.05
Outdoor multipurpose court	1	0.08	Additional informal recreation space such as information youth recreation space.		0.10
Pavilion (Small)	1	0.054	Skate Park		0.50
Carking Parking **	20 Bays	0.035	BMX track		
Play Space (local level)		0.05	Outdoor exercise equipment		
Informal recreation space		0.2			
Water fountain		0.0002			
BBQ		0.002			
Rubbish bins					
Bike Rack		0.002			
Utilities site infrastructure		0.002			
Shaded seating area		0.005			
Path network		Site specific			
Security Lighting	✓	NA			
Subtotal		3.3			0.65
Contingency		1			0.05
Total		4.3			0.70

Car Park

** Car park size is dependent on design criteria and consideration to the following. Allocation within:

- Proximity to clubhouse/pavilion/playing surface
- Visual impact and site lines through car park
- Traffic noise on residents/ local businesses
- Siting access and entry from road networks
- Overflow car parking
- DDA and accessible parking considerations
- Pathways
- Large vehicle access (e.g. emergency vehicles, waste trucks)
- Stormwater and water run-off and retention/recycling
- Lighting
- Surfacing (e.g. gravel vs sealed roads)
- Shade options

8.4 Neighbourhood Sport and Recreation Precinct

Function

Principally designed to provide formal and informal sport and recreation spaces that can accommodate clubs, and multiple activities at the same time. They are generally located in good proximity to neighbourhoods, and support general community use.

These will service as facility for local catchments but may attract a wider catchment for specific activities.

Size

10 - 12 hectares

Minimum Area 10Ha. Minimum dimensions 350m by 300m

Indicative Layout

An indicative layout of a neighbourhood sporting precinct has been developed. The key elements should be included. The final layout will be site specific.



Recommended inclusions (Core and optional)

Core Facilities	Number	Area (ha)	Optional Facilities	Number	Area (ha)
Sports Space – Playing field	2	5.55	Additional informal recreation space such as informal youth recreation space.		0.10
Surrounding circulation space		0.6	Skate Park		0.90
Sport specific equipment (e.g. cricket practice nets)		0.06	BMX track		
Floodlighting (training)			Outdoor exercise equipment		
Outdoor multipurpose court	2	0.16			
Pavilion (Large)	1	0.12			
Carking Parking **	50 Bays	0.10			
Play Space (district level)		0.08			
Informal recreation space		0.2			
Water fountain		0.0002			
BBQ		0.0002			
Rubbish bins					
Bike Rack		0.0002			
Utilities site infrastructure		0.0002			
Shaded seating area	3	0.01			
Path network		Site specific			
Security Lighting	✓	NA			
Subtotal		6.7			1.0
Contingency		1			
Total		9.0			1.0

8.5 District Sport and Recreation Precinct

Function

Principally designed to provide formal and informal sport and recreation spaces that can accommodate clubs, and multiple activities at the same time. They are generally located in good proximity to neighbourhoods, and support general community use.

These will provide service as facility for local catchments but will attract a wider catchment for specific activities.

The facilities will

Size

15 - 30 hectares

Indicative Layout

An indicative layout of a neighbourhood sporting precinct has been developed. The key elements should be included. The final layout will be site specific.



Recommended inclusions (Core and optional)

Core Facilities	Number	Area (ha)	Optional Facilities	Number	Area (ha)
Sports Space – Playing field	4	11.10	Additional informal recreation space such as information youth recreation space.		0.10
Surrounding circulation space		0.8	Skate Park		
Sport specific equipment (e.g. cricket practice nets)		0.08	BMX track		
Floodlighting (training and competition)			Outdoor exercise equipment		
Outdoor multipurpose court	8	0.64	Bike tracks (Criterion Track)		
Pavilion (Large)	2	0.25			
Carking Parking **	150 Bays	0.25			
Play Space (regional level)		0.15			
Informal recreation space		0.3			
Water fountains		0.0002			
BBQ	4	0.0003			
Rubbish bins					
Bike Rack		0.0002			
Utilities site infrastructure		0.0002			
Shaded seating area	6	0.02			
Path network		Site specific			
Security Lighting	✓	NA			
Subtotal		13.6			0.10
Contingency		2			
Total		15.6			0.10

9 Gap and Needs Analysis

Population in the Shire of Murray is estimated in 2021 as 18,696 and is forecast to grow to 24,085 by the year 2033, 45,469 by 2041 71,821 by 2051.

Provision benchmarks have been established by Parks and Leisure Australia Western Australia (PLAWA) to provide an indication as to the minimum infrastructure required based on population. Several Local Governments have used these as a guide and modified to suit the specific requirements of their locality. The Shire of Murray established provisions standards in the Community Infrastructure Plan 2013 which were based on the 2012 guidelines published by PLAWA, which were updated in 2020.

Provision standards utilised in the demand analysis are those developed in the Shire's Community Infrastructure Plan 2013 and adopted by Council where they are still relevant. For any outstanding sports and recreation activities not adopted or where there is evidence to support an adjustment to the adopted provision, the provision standard in the Parks and Leisure Australia (WA): WA Guidelines for Community Infrastructure 2020 have been considered.

The relevant guidelines adopted by the Shire of Murray Community Infrastructure Plan 2013 are within this report, and PLAWA 2020 provision guidelines are provided as Appendix 3.

Benchmarks should be used as a guide only and a number of factors should be taken into consideration when planning for community facilities. Various state sporting organisations have also established standards to support sport infrastructure development.

In regard to the Shire of Murray, a number of factors should be considered in identifying the provision standards, including:

- Strategic direction of the Shire.
- Semi-rural localities within the Shire.
- Recognition that various settlements within the Shire may have diverse characteristics and specific needs.
- Limited access to public transport to and within the Shire.
- Geographical boundaries such as the river and major roads.
- Layout, location, and condition of existing facilities.

Following is a detailed needs and gap analysis across the Shire of Murray for sport and recreation activities. This is followed by a high-level summary breakdown of need by locality.

9.1 Indoor Recreation/Aquatic Centre

Facility Type	Description (PLAWA WA Guidelines for Community Infrastructure 2020)	Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	SOM Hierarchy	Location	Current Need 2021	Future Need 2028	Future Need 2031	Future Need 2036	Future Need 2041	Future Need 2051
						18,696	20,373	24,085	32,829	45,469	71,821
Regional Sports Facility (including aquatics)	Large multi-functional sports facility (6/7 court facility, gym, aerobics, community meeting rooms, could be combined with aquatic infrastructure). Should be co-located with regional playing fields to minimise management and operational costs.	1:250,000	N/A			0	0	0	0	0	0
Indoor Recreation Centre	A minimum 3 court facility with ancillary changing room space including ancillary storage, café, offices, reception, changing, gymnasium/fitness component, etc.	1:50,000-100,000 (Regional) 1:30,000 to 50,000 (District)	Murray Aquatic and Recreation Centre (MALC)	District	Pinjarra	0	0	0	1	1	2
Aquatic Facilities – Indoor/Outdoor	Indoor and/or outdoor facility of various constructions but generally include rectangular 25m or 50m pool including 6 – 8 lanes.	1:150,000 (Regional) 1:75,000 (District) 1:30,000 (Local)	MALC	District	Pinjarra	0	0	0	1 (Local)	0	0

There is one indoor recreation centre within the Shire of Murray. Located in Camp Road Pinjarra, the MALC originally opened in as a 1 court facility in 1983. An additional 2 courts, gymnasium and administration/kiosk area opened in 1996. The facility now consists of:

- 3 x multi-purpose indoor sports courts
- 2 x multi-purpose outdoor courts
- Modern group fitness studio
- Small/Medium sized fully equipped and modern 24/7 gymnasium
- Indoor cycling studio
- Performing Arts workshop room, which is scheduled to be transitioned into a group fitness room.
- Crèche
- Kiosk
- Associated change rooms
- Reception and administration

In 2011, aquatic facilities were officially opened at the MALC, comprising:

- Indoor heated 8 lane 25 metre indoor lap pool
- Indoor 'beach style' leisure pool
- Hydrotherapy pool

MALC is a district level facility and services a large portion of the Shire of Murray population. It is owned and managed by the Shire of Murray and is available for community to access programs offered by the management, casual use, and components are hireable by groups and individuals. The Shire runs swimming lessons and hosts Education Department lessons.

The Pinjarra Basketball Association and Pinjarra Netball Association play competitions at the venue, as well as at venues in Mandurah.

Within neighbouring local governments, the City of Mandurah has a regional level indoor recreation centre including aquatics and 6 indoor courts. The City of Mandurah population forecast for 2023 is 99,294 and is forecast to grow to 119,877 by 2036.

The Shire of Waroona has a small indoor recreation centre with aquatics and 3 indoor courts. The City of Rockingham has numerous sport and recreation facilities, however, is not likely to be considered in proximity enough to service the Shire of Murray population.

Site and Facility Review (MALC):

- The facility is on a land parcel of 2.56 hectares, with some development opportunity externally of the existing footprint. The rear of the land parcel abuts the Murray River, resulting in an area of the land parcel unable to be developed as it located within the floodway.
- Sealed parking available.
- Located off good road network access and easily accessible via vehicular transport.
- The facility has been added to over time.
- Development of land that is available on the site would need careful consideration to ensure the facility remains functional and not disjointed. Additional car parking may also be required if additional infrastructure was added to the existing site.

Image: MALC Site



Future Planning

MALC Master Plan

In 2016, a master plan for the MALC was developed that provided two staged concept development options to increase capacity and functionality of the facility. The basis of this plan was to address the needs of the Pinjarra Senior High School (PSHS) and the growth of the MALC fitness service. The PSHS have since commenced the development of their own facility and will negate the use of the courts by the school once complete.

The plan was endorsed by Council to advertise for public comment but did not progress.

Ravenswood Regional Sport and Recreation Facility Needs and Feasibility Study

In 2018, the Shire completed a feasibility study and needs assessment for the Ravenswood Regional Sport and Recreation Facility.

The site has been acquired by the WA Planning Commission and the concept plan proposes development in 3 zones across 5 phases at an indicative cost of \$163m as of 2018.

In order of priority, the needs study identified the following works: netball outdoor hard courts and grass pitches with associated clubhouse infrastructure; synthetic hockey pitch provision and diamond pitch; little athletics (grass) and tennis courts; indoor courts/basketball and post 2051 synthetic track and aquatic infrastructure.

In response to the outcome of the Study, in September 2019 Council resolved that further site planning and needs analysis would be revisited in the next ten years due to downward adjustments in population forecasts.

Gap and Needs Analysis

Population base

There is no current requirement for a regional level facility within the Shire of Murray to service the Shire of Murray population alone. The feasibility and needs study completed for the Ravenswood Regional Level facility was considered to support the projected population growth in both the Shire of Murray and the City of Mandurah.

Between 2041 and 2046, the population is forecast to increase across the Shire to over 50,000.

Whilst the majority of population growth is projected in Pinjarra (by 2051 the projected population of Pinjarra and West Pinjarra is forecast to reach 34,758), there is projected high growth in the western towns within the

Shire (Ravenswood, Ravenswood North, South and North Yunderup, Furnissdale, and in Stakehill/Nambeelup), and by 2051 these areas combined are forecast to reach a population of 32,393.

A secondary district level indoor recreation facility will be required by 2038 and should be located within the western side of the Shire. The population in this area is projected to reach around 30,000 people by 2046, however considering the Shire's endorsed community infrastructure threshold provision¹⁰ of district level facilities at 60% build out, the development should be in place by 2038.

The site identified for the Ravenswood Regional Sport and Recreation Facility would be a suitable location to service the indoor recreation facility requirements of the western towns within the Shire, and that land should be retained for the longer-term future should a regional level facility be required.

Based on the development plan for additional dwellings in Pinjarra, there will likely be a lack of land availability within Pinjarra to develop a regional level facility. There is the potential to develop additional courts at the MALC adjacent to existing courts.

Benchmark and Analysis

Aquatic

Based on the benchmark, the existing aquatic provision is a district level aquatic facility, ideal for a population of up to 75,000 people which should service the Shire's population up to the forecast year of 2051. The aquatic facility within the MALC was opened in 2011 and has a relatively long structural and economic life remaining.

The existing hydrotherapy pool is heavily utilised for rehabilitation clients, seniors seeking warmer water, and swimming lessons. The changing areas in the MALC are limited, in particular family and accessible changing spaces. The popularity of the hydrotherapy pool puts pressure on the existing change areas with many patrons having a long wait to use the facilities.

As the population increases and the projected demographic changes eventuate i.e., increased families with children, there will likely be an increased pressure on the existing facilities for swimming lessons and junior programs. As there is existing capacity, revised programming should accommodate until the gap population is reached for lessons and formal programs, however consideration to improved attractions for children e.g., water spray areas separate from the formal program space, and additional warmer water areas such as a spa will enable the existing formal spaces to accommodate future growth.

By 2038, there will be an under provision of indoor courts based on population projections alone, with the projected population growth exacerbating the under provision.

The development of indoor courts is recommended by State Government agencies and PLAWA to be developed as a minimum of 3 courts, with 4 – 6 courts recommended if a club (basketball/netball) is requiring access to conduct competitions.

Basketball

Basketball WA recommend 1 court per 6,250 people. There is however currently limited use of the existing courts by basketball.

Basketball has a varied history in Pinjarra. The Pinjarra Junior Basketball Club (PJBA) hosts games for children up to year 6 and is a member club of the Mandurah Basketball Association (MBA) competitions for years 7 and up. As such, MBA hosts games at the MALC during the Summer season. The MALC runs a senior social competition. There has previously been a strong senior competition however currently there are 6 teams. Many residents, both junior and senior, play in Mandurah.

¹⁰ District facilities provide essential services that cater for a wide population and should be triggered when 60% of the catchment is in place. A delay may place overload on local and neighbourhood facilities.

Competition basketball is predominantly played in Winter months (BWA Associated competitions) and on indoor courts. The closest large basketball association that offers BWA associated competition is in Mandurah.

The MALC courts can cater for an increase in players and teams.

Netball

Netball is played at the indoor courts at the MALC.

The Pinjarra Junior Netball Association offer junior participation options, the MALC run a women's competition one night a week and the Pinjarra Football and Netball Club currently field 3 teams in the Pinjarra Football and Netball League.

The Mandurah Netball Association has a regional catchment, and many Shire residents play with clubs within this competition. The City of Mandurah has identified a need for more outdoor netball courts and is currently progressing a site assessment and feasibility to increase outdoor courts.

Competitive club/association netball is played during Winter months and remains a predominantly outdoor sport. Where there is a larger facility with both indoor and outdoor courts, higher grades are generally those played indoors. There is little room to add further outdoor courts at the MALC, particularly if indoor courts are increased. The Ravenswood Recreation site could accommodate outdoor courts adjacent to an indoor recreation centre if the need arises.

Volleyball

There are volleyball court markings on the indoor courts at the MALC. The facility has in recent years did not have a volleyball competition due to minimal interest, however is advertising a volleyball competition in the current season.

There are no current volleyball clubs in the Shire.

Any additional indoor courts developed in the Shire should have the capability of hosting volleyball for future population growth.

Overview

Two Aquatic Centres are not required within the Shire of Murray. The MALC Aquatic Centre is relatively new and should be retained for the foreseeable future. The addition of improved functionality in the MALC through upgraded changing facilities, additional warm water activities and children's water play activities will service the population as it increases over time.

Additional indoor courts will likely be required within the Shire in the future. The existing number of courts at the MALC (3 indoor courts) are the minimum suggested number required in any district level facility. There is land directly available adjacent to existing 2 courts that could accommodate additional indoor courts.

If population increases as per the forecasts, an additional district level indoor recreation facility will be required in the Shire. The total population is expected to reach over 50,000 between 2041 and 2046. Considering the Shire's endorsed community infrastructure threshold provision of district level facilities at 60% build out, the development should be in place by 2038.

Based on the population growth areas, the western towns combined will reach a population suitable for a district level facility. The site identified for the Ravenswood Regional Recreation Precinct would be a suitable location to service the indoor recreation facility requirements of the western towns within the Shire, and that land should be retained for the longer-term future should a regional level facility be required.

9.2 Sport Spaces

Description (PLAWA WA Guidelines for Community Infrastructure 2020)

Generic open space for the provision of grass sporting infrastructure that can be flexible used to incorporate seasonal variations in sporting use.

Sports spaces can host a number of sports, and the mix at each precinct will be based on local demand. Some sports are incompatible to be utilising shared facilities due to the safety and technical requirements of individual sports.

Existing Provision:

Facility Type		Existing Facilities	SOM Hierarchy	Location
Sport Space				
	<i>Sir Ross McLarty Precinct</i>	3 senior ovals, 1 junior oval SRMO 1 (AFL only) SRMO 2 (turf cricket pitch, hockey jnrs) SRMO 3 (SUA, cricket, AFL) SRMO 4 - junior (cricket, AFL, croquet)	District	Pinjarra
	<i>**Redcliffe Oval</i>	Senior Oval Synthetic cricket pitch	Neighbourhood	Pinjarra
	<i>**Carcoola/North Pinjarra</i>	Senior Oval (Not irrigated)	Neighbourhood	Pinjarra
	<i>South Yunderup</i>	Senior Oval	Neighbourhood	South Yunderup
	<i>Dwellingup Oval</i>	Senior Oval	Neighbourhood	Dwellingup
	<i>**North Dandalup</i>	Senior Oval (partially irrigated)	Neighbourhood	North Dandalup

** Facilities are not currently suitable to host competition:

- Redcliffe Oval: Oval in good condition., however does not have supporting infrastructure (Pavilion, lighting).
- Carcoola/North Pinjarra: Not irrigated and playing surface not suitable for competition play.
- North Dandalup: Partially irrigated and playing surface not suitable for competition play.

AFL Oval	Senior grassed pitch provision						
Provision Standards	1:6,000-8,000 Senior 1:4,050-4,860 Junior						
Facility	Provision	Current Need 2021	Future Need 2028	Future Need 2031	Future Need 2036	Future Need 2041	Future Need 2051
		18,696	20,373	24,085	32,829	45,469	71,821
AFL ovals Senior	5 (suitable size and condition for AFL)	0	0	0	1	1-2	4-7 ¹¹
AFL Ovals (Junior) Includes senior ovals	6 (suitable condition for AFL)	0	0	0	2	4-6	9 -12

Demand Analysis:

Trends

Active reserves require supporting amenities, such as public toilets, change rooms, kiosks, and social rooms. Most of the governing bodies of sporting organisations, either at a National or State level provide guidelines for the minimum requirement of such facilities to meet basic standards.

Participation has changed with the increase in female participation in traditionally male participation sports such as AFL, soccer, and cricket, with the existing amenity buildings not suitable for the increase in participation. The trend is to ensure facilities are gender neutral allowing increased participation.

Lighting is an important factor in enabling the use of sport spaces, to enable training and games.

Pinjarra Locality

Sir Ross McLarty Sporting Precinct

The Pinjarra Football and Netball Club is located at Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct (SRMSP) and offers participation for male and females at senior, junior and entry level. The SRMSP caters for training and matches and has a good number of amenities, however the condition of the amenities varies. Continued growth in juniors and females may require training to be located at other venues such as South Yunderup Oval, Redcliffe Oval or Pinjarra Senior High School Oval.

The SRMSP has a completed master plan that recommends a staged approach to redevelopment of the existing ovals and amenities within the precinct. It is noted that the amenity buildings within the precinct either need replacement or refurbishment to meet the needs of the existing and future users.

The masterplan recommends:

- A new change room/pavilion to service SRMO3 – Lovegrove Pavilion (currently in construction)
- Improved lighting to SRMO3
- Improved lighting SMRO1

¹¹ Calculation range is based on the projected population divided by the lowest and highest provision standard range.

- Improved lighting to event space
- Refurbishment of the wet area of the Enzo Menara Pavilion to provide gender neutral player and umpire changerooms and to meet accessibility requirements. This was earmarked in the master plan for 2032. In 2023, the Pinjarra Football and Netball Club undertook some upgrade works to provide one gender neutral change area within the Enzo Menara Pavilion. Additional works is required to bring the remaining change areas to standard.
- Replacement of the George Beacham Pavilion as it is at the end of its structural life and non-compliant, noting the replacement to be located on the southern end of the existing social space of the McLarty Pavilion at SRMO1. It was noted that the McLarty Pavilion was in reasonable condition and the building can continue to be used subject to routine maintenance.
- Refurbishment of the old equestrian club room should be undertaken to return the facility into usable condition.
- Extension of SRMO4 to a senior sized oval.
- Additional change rooms to SRMO4
- A new electronic scoreboard to SRMO1
- Supporting amenities such as relocating turf wicket clock, new cricket practice wickets to SRM04 and a new synthetic cricket wicket to SRMO2.
- At the time of the master plan development, the Pinjarra Bowling Club building had been upgraded and a new synthetic bowling green was in construction. A permanent cover over at least one of the bowling greens was also recommended.

Redcliffe Oval

There is a senior sized active space at Redcliffe Oval. The playing field is in good condition although does not have supporting infrastructure (e.g., Pavilion, toilet and change room, oval lighting). The cricket club has relocated from Redcliffe Oval to the Sir Ross McLarty precinct. This oval can be overflow for training or potentially be available for new sports development that is currently not played within the Shire. To be suitable for competition play, supporting infrastructure would be required. It is unlikely a community AFL club would be based at this oval without the opportunity to add another oval and supporting infrastructure.

Pinjarra locality summary

The population forecasts for the Pinjarra locality suggests that sport space need is currently met for the span of this sport and recreation infrastructure plan.

Additional active oval sports space will likely be required to be fully functional by 2041, where an additional 2 ovals are projected to be required.

A further 1 – 2 ovals are projected to be required by 2051.

Dwellingup

Dwellingup Football Club has one male and one female senior team though no juniors. Home games are played at Dwellingup Oval which has capacity to meet increased growth and could accommodate juniors if the existing or a future junior club were to be developed.

A needs analysis has been completed for the Dwellingup Oval precinct which recommends.

- Lighting audit and investigation into the feasibility of large ball sports training lighting be undertaken.
- Refurbishment of the Hancock pavilion to provide gender neutral use, improve accessibility and add a suitable first aid and storage area.
- Oval improvements to improve drainage and oval surface.

From a population point of view, the current provision of sports space is suitable for the existing and future population, however upgrades to the existing infrastructure will be required to meet contemporary and accessibility standards.

Ravenswood

There is currently no sport space within Ravenswood for active sport participation.

With the projected high growth in the western towns within the Shire, additional oval space will be required by 2031, 2 ovals by 2036 and a third oval by 2051.

Based on the earlier recommendation for a district level indoor recreation facility to be established at the site identified for the Ravenswood Regional Sport and Recreation Facility, it is recommended that a district level active oval sport space also be planned for this location, with a minimum of 2 ovals developed in the first instance (with supporting infrastructure), and the ability to add a third oval as required.

Furnissdale – North Yunderup

There is currently no oval sport space within Furnissdale or North Yunderup suitable for active sport participation.

The population forecasts do not suggest that during the timeline of this plan or further to the year 2041 that a sports space specific to that location will be required, however the needs of these communities can be accommodated in the Ravenswood district level facility for active sport spaces.

North Dandalup

Senior Size oval that could accommodate AFL and Cricket, however, is only likely to service local participants. The oval is only partially irrigated and there is no pavilion and would therefore require upgrades to become usable space for competition play.

Cricket	Oval space and associated infrastructure, including grass or synthetic surfaced match and practice wickets.						
Provision Standards	1:5,000-8,000						
Facility	Provision	Current Need 2021	Future Need 2028	Future Need 2031	Future Need 2036	Future Need 2041	Future Need 2051
		18,696	20,373	24,085	32,829	45,469	71,821
Cricket Ovals	5 (suitable size and condition for cricket)	0	0	0	2	1-4	4-9
Cricket Ovals (Junior) Includes senior ovals	6 (suitable condition for cricket)	0	0	0	1	3	7

Demand Analysis:

Pinjarra Locality

Sir Ross McLarty Sporting Precinct

The Pinjarra Cricket Club was one of the first clubs established in the Shire and is located at the SRMSP. The club offers participation for male and females at senior, junior and entry level.

The amenities meet the needs of the club who use 3 of the 4 ovals for training and matches. There are 6 training nets, and a new clubroom is currently being built which the club will share with hockey and the community. The facilities will cater for significant club growth. Improved lighting to SRMO3 as recommended in the Sir Ross McLarty Sporting Precinct Master plan will assist with training and game accommodation.

The extension of SRMO4 will convert the existing junior oval to another senior sized oval which will support future growth of the cricket club in the precinct.

Redcliffe Oval

There is a senior sized active space at Redcliffe Oval. The playing field is in good condition with a synthetic cricket pitch although does not have supporting infrastructure (e.g., Pavilion, toilet and change room, oval lighting). The cricket club has relocated from that location to the Sir Ross McLarty precinct.

The Redcliffe Oval is relatively land locked and cannot be expanded to add further active sport space. It is therefore recommended that unless an overwhelming short-term need arises that is currently not apparent, that significant supporting infrastructure not be provided at this location, as this oval will not meet the developments standards recommended in this report (Section 8). Redcliffe oval would be considered a local oval, and as such, development of a toilet block and subsidiary infrastructure be the extent of future development.

Carcoola/North Pinjarra

The sport space in Carcoola is not irrigated and has no supporting infrastructure. Future population growth in the locality of Pinjarra would require double oval developments with supporting infrastructure to support sporting clubs. It is therefore not recommended that this oval is commissioned as a fully maintained oval with supporting infrastructure added.

There is projected population growth in North Pinjarra through land development that will effectively link Pinjarra and Carcoola. Additional oval space will likely be required in this development.

Considering the planned development will likely trigger the development of an additional school. It would be prudent to secure a joint development with the Department of Education and plan a neighbourhood sport activity space development in that location, providing daytime access for the school, and out of school hours access for community.

The existing oval could be identified as a land swap opportunity to secure land within the new development area.

Pinjarra locality summary

The population forecasts for the Pinjarra locality suggests that sport space need is currently met for the span of this sport and recreation infrastructure plan.

Additional active oval sports space will likely be required to be fully functional by 2041, where an additional 2 ovals are projected to be required. An opportunity exists to consider a joint use development with the Department of Education in North Pinjarra as land becomes available in that location for development, and the requirement for a new school is triggered. The existing oval in North Pinjarra that is currently underutilized and would be superfluous to need, and could be considered part of a land swap deal to secure enough space for a new double oval development closer the population areas.

A further 2 ovals are projected to be required by 2051.

Development of multi-purpose sporting precincts that accommodate a variety of sports as per the recommendation development standards in this report will ensure future sports spaces meet the needs of multiple sports as they develop. The inclusion of the cricket wickets as per the development standards recommendations will accommodate the training needs of cricket clubs.

Dwellingup

There are 2 cricket practice nets at the Dwellingup Oval that are in poor condition, and a synthetic turf on the oval, also in poor condition. There is currently no cricket activity on the oval. Upgrades are not required to support current use and may be considered to provide amenity to the Dwellingup community, although are not a high priority in the short term.

Ravenswood

There is currently no sport space within Ravenswood for active sport participation.

With the projected high growth in the western towns within the Shire, additional oval space will be required by 2031, 2 ovals by 2036 and a third oval by 2051.

Based on the earlier recommendation for a district level indoor recreation facility to be established at the site identified for the Ravenswood Regional Sport and Recreation Facility, it is recommended that a district level active oval sport space also be planned for this location, with a minimum of 2 ovals developed in the first instance (with supporting infrastructure), and the ability to add a third oval as required.

South Yunderup

Senior Size oval that accommodates soccer. It does not have a cricket pitch.

Rugby Union/League	Rectangular grass pitch provision preferred dimensions of 100m x 70m (rugby league) and 156m x 70m (rugby union)						
Provision Standards	1:20,000-50,000 Area/location specific.						
Facility	Provision	Current Need 2021	Future Need 2028	Future Need 2031	Future Need 2036	Future Need 2041	Future Need 2051
		18,696	20,373	24,085	32,829	45,469	71,821
Rugby	There are no specific rugby pitches, however, could be played on existing senior ovals.	0	0	0	1	1	2

Demand Analysis:

There are no rugby union or rugby league clubs noted within the Shire. The development of a specific rugby facility is not an identified need.

Rugby league and Rugby Union is played in Mandurah. A Shire club could be accommodated at Redcliffe Oval if supporting infrastructure were developed.

Summer touch rugby could be accommodated at South Yunderup Oval or Redcliffe Oval, if supporting infrastructure were provided.

Shire standards for future provision of active oval space could accommodate rugby if a need arises.

Diamond Pitch Sports	Diamond shaped grass pitch – full sized and including outfield	
Provision Standards	1:10,000-14,000	Nil specific however could be played on existing ovals

Needs Analysis:

Mandurah caters for diamond pitch sports. There have been attempts to start a tee ball club in South Yunderup in 2020 however it was not well supported.

A club / competition could be accommodated at South Yunderup Oval or Redcliffe Oval (if supporting infrastructure was provided).

Ongoing review of the need should be undertaken through the Shires club development work. As the demographic profile of the community changes and the projected increased in younger families, there is potential for changes in sport participation within the Shire, and a requirement for sports currently based in Mandurah to have fixtures within the Shire of Murray.

Hockey	Rectangular grass or synthetic surface (Adult 91.4m by 55m plus run off)	
Provision Standards	<p>1 x synthetic and 2 – 3 grass pitches to service a club where a business case.</p> <p>1-3 pitches within a 2km catchment population</p> <p>4+ pitches within a 10km population for district facilities</p>	No dedicated hockey facility. Currently played at SRMSP on ovals 3 and 4.

Needs Analysis:

Pinjarra Hockey Club has been established for around 50 years and has recently relocated to the Sir Ross McLarty Oval 2 and will share the new Lovegrove Pavilion with the Pinjarra Cricket Club.

The facilities will cater for significant club growth for grass pitch hockey.

A synthetic hockey pitch was identified as a potential inclusion at the Ravenswood Regional Recreation Facility, however unless future need for a regional level facility is determined, a synthetic hockey pitch is not identified as a need for local participation.

Soccer	Rectangular grass pitch – full sized and including provision (adult 90-120m by 45-90m).						
Provision Standards	1:4,800-6,600						
Facility	Provision	Current Need 2021	Future Need 2028	Future Need 2031	Future Need 2036	Future Need 2041	Future Need 2051
		18,696	20,373	24,085	32,829	45,469	71,821
Soccer	No specific rectangular fields but play on a senior sized playing field at South Yunderup Oval.	1	1	2	4	6	11

Demand Analysis:

South Yunderup

The Murray Districts Rangers Soccer Club are based at South Yunderup Oval and have a seasonal hire arrangement with the Shire for use of the South Yunderup Pavilion. The club offers participation options for senior men, and male and female juniors, with a goal to field a senior womens team.

From a provision perspective, the Shire is under provided for soccer pitches. However, there is not an expressed need by the existing soccer club for additional playing surfaces at this stage. The addition of sports field lighting at South Yunderup will improve functionality and use for the shorter term for both training and development of a summer competition.

The soccer club has approached the Shire with a desire to enclose the undercover area of the sports pavilion.

Overview

Future sports space provision identified within the demand analysis in Pinjarra and in Ravenswood could accommodate future soccer need.

Athletics	<p>Formal synthetic provision or marked grassed oval with ancillary jumping pits and throwing areas.</p> <p>Population driven requirement to justify development based on need and a viable business case.</p>	
Provision Standards	<p>1:250,000 + (Regional - synthetic)</p> <p>1:40,000-50,000 (District)</p> <p>2km catchment</p>	No specific athletics facility

Needs Analysis:

There are no dedicated athletics facilities within the Shire of Murray.

The sport uses a hub model which is located in Mandurah. Currently no local club located in the Shire.

It would not be likely that an athletics facility be required within the Shire within the next 20 years, as any additional demand can be accommodated at other ovals.

Athletics is a potential opportunity for joint use with a school as many schools operate an athletics program and mark ovals accordingly, or a facility could be accommodated at South Yunderup Oval or Redcliffe Oval.

Summary Overview

Pinjarra

The population forecasts for the Pinjarra locality suggests that sport space need is currently met for the span of this sport and recreation infrastructure plan.

Additional active oval sports space will likely be required to be fully functional by 2041, where an additional 2 ovals are projected to be required.

With high projected growth in North Pinjarra and Murray River Estate, development of active sports ovals north of Pinjarra Road in these high growth areas is recommended and should include supporting infrastructure as outlined in the Sports Space Standard Provisions outlined in this report.

An opportunity exists to consider a joint use development with the Department of Education in North Pinjarra as land becomes available in that location for development, and the requirement for a new school is triggered. The existing oval in North Pinjarra that is currently underutilized and would be superfluous to need and could be considered part of a land swap deal to secure enough space for a new double oval development closer the population areas.

A further 2 ovals are projected to be required by 2051. Based on the projected population development areas, these would ideally be located within the urban growth investigation area east of the Murray River and west of Paterson Road.

Redcliffe Oval

There is a senior sized active space at Redcliffe Oval. The playing field is in good condition with a synthetic cricket pitch although does not have supporting infrastructure (e.g., Pavilion, toilet and change room, oval lighting). The cricket club has relocated from that location to the Sir Ross McLarty precinct.

The Redcliffe Oval is relatively land locked and cannot be expanded to add further active sport space. It is therefore recommended that unless an overwhelming short-term need arises that is currently not apparent, that significant supporting infrastructure not be provided at this location, as this oval will not meet the developments standards recommended in this report (Section 8). Redcliffe oval would be considered a local oval, and as such, development of a toilet block and subsidiary infrastructure be the extent of future development.

Ravenswood

Whilst the majority of population growth is projected in Pinjarra (by 2051 the projected population of Pinjarra and West Pinjarra is forecast to reach 34,758), there is projected high growth in the western towns within the Shire (Ravenswood, Ravenswood North, South and North Yunderup, Furnissdale, and in Stakehill/Nambeelup), and by 2051 these areas combined are forecast to reach a population of 32,393.

Considering this projected high growth in the western towns, additional oval space will be required by 2031, 2 ovals by 2036 and a third oval by 2051. Based on the earlier recommendation for a district level indoor recreation facility to be established at the site identified for the Ravenswood Regional Recreation Precinct, it is recommended that a district level active oval sport space also be planned for this location to meet the oval needs, with a minimum of 2 ovals developed in the first instance (with supporting infrastructure), and the ability to add a third oval as required.

Dwellingup

From a population point of view, the current provision of sports space is suitable for the existing and future population, however upgrades to the existing infrastructure will be required to meet contemporary and accessibility standards.

Overview

A number of sports are currently not played in the Shire as they are based on a hub model and the infrastructure is in Mandurah (e.g., Rugby, athletics).

Additional sport spaces will likely be required within the Shire by 2031, with planning of a district level active sports space required to meet the development timeline of 2031.

Further sports spaces in the Pinjarra locality by 2041, with a further development of 2051. These developments should be a double oval with supporting centralised infrastructure as a minimum and as per the recommended development provisions outlined in section 8.

Additional need for junior sports space, particularly for training could be accommodated at local school ovals if an agreement of use and maintenance can be arranged. This is not likely to be required during the time of this plan, however, could be pursued if need arises.

Lighting at Ovals

Individual master plans prepared for sporting precincts have identified lighting as an issue and have recommended potential audits and upgrades. A full lighting audit of all lighting at sporting precinct should be undertaken to provide a clearer understanding of any existing issues and provide a clear direction as to the scope, preferred lighting type (efficiency) and implementation across the precincts, rather than on an individual precinct level. It would also aid future planning to ensure a consistent approach to sporting precinct lighting as new facilities are developed.

The provision standards for the Shire in this plan recommend oval lighting only be provided on a local oval if there is an identified need, training level lights be provided on neighbourhood facilities, and competition level lighting on the district level facilities.

9.3 Equestrian and Horse Racing Facilities

Existing Provision:

Facility Type	Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	SOM Hierarchy	Location
Equestrian Centre	N/A – Specialist Facility	Murray Regional Equestrian Centre	Regional	Coolup

All recreational equine activities are located at the Murray Regional Equestrian Centre in Coolup, developed in 2015. It accommodates 9 different clubs of varying equestrian disciplines.

Additional equestrian facilities are not required in the Shire, and are suitably catered for, however the infrastructure within the MREC does not meet the needs of the existing groups or support the regional nature of the facility. The master plan was developed to address the lack of purpose-built shared clubhouse and a multi-disciplinary arena to cater for the number of clubs, activities and events based at and held at the MREC, both local and regional.

Being a regional facility, the ability to hold regional events will be impacted by a lack of supporting infrastructure.

The master plan stage considered within this plan period is stage 2, being the development of an undercover arena and a new club room facility.

A new clubroom is required and the MREC Master Plan is to be implemented in stages as funding is secured.

Recommendation

Commence review of proposed requirements with associated costings and business case including management model, to prepare for future funding opportunities.

9.4 Bowls

Gap and Needs Analysis

Bowls	Square flat grassed or synthetic surface of 40m x 40m. Often function as community hubs for a target demographic, with diverse range of sport and recreation participation based on community need and viability of facility. 1 – 2 greens for neighbourhood facility 3+ greens for a district facility						
Provision Standards	1:35,000 – 50,000 (District)						
Facility	Existing Provision	Current Need	Future Need	Future Need	Future Need	Future Need	Future Need
		2021	2028	2031	2036	2041	2051
		18,696	20,373	24,085	32,829	45,469	71,821
Pinjarra Bowling and Recreation Club	3 greens	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Located at Sir Ross McLarty Precinct).	(2 x synthetic + 1 x carpet)						
South Yunderup Sport and Recreation Club	2 synthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0

Demand Analysis:

Lawn bowls is well patronised in the Shire with two very successful clubs operating – Pinjarra Bowling and Recreation Club (3 greens) and the Yunderup Sport and Recreation Club (2 greens).

Both clubs have excellent facilities that will meet future needs and there are no plans for additional greens.

Club Consultation / Strategic Planning

The Pinjarra Bowling and Recreation Club have requested consideration to a permanent shade canopy/structure over at least 1 of the greens, and potentially 2 greens, to enable increased participation. The shade structure over the green was also identified in the Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct Master Plan.

Existing provision is located in 2 of the Shire's population centres.

Canopies over bowling greens are becoming more common. This is due to the advantages of protecting against inclement weather, solar heat and sun burn of participants and UV protection for the green surface (extending lifespan and hence lowering life cycle costs for greens lifespan). It allows all year-round utilisation and all weather playability.

Pennant season runs between the months of November to March each year. Throughout winter months, the greens are used less however social bowls and carnivals are played all year round.

Recommendations

Further discuss the requirement for a shade canopy over the bowling green infrastructure at the Pinjarra Sporting and Recreation Club (Bowling Club) as identified in the SRMSP Master Plan.

9.5 Tennis Courts

Description

Preferred club facilities rather than stand-alone single, double, or triple court facilities

Club floodlit courts to be available for public booking use.

Tennis Australia use 1 court per 5,000 residents.

Existing Provision

Facility Type	Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	SOM Hierarchy	Location
Tennis Courts	1:30,000-60,000 (Regional) (16 courts) 1:15,000-30,000 (8 court minimum for district or club facility.)	South Yunderup Sport and Recreation Club (Located at South Yunderup Sports Precinct) 4 courts (1 lit)	Local	South Yunderup
		Furnissdale Tennis Club 3 courts (no lighting)	Local	Furnissdale
		2 Bitumen courts (No lighting)	Local	Coolup
		1 Bitumen. No lighting or equipment Poor condition	Local	North Pinjarra
		1 Bitumen. No lighting or equipment Poor condition	Local	Dwellingup

Tennis court provision is scattered within outlying towns that have 1 to 2 bitumen courts open to the public but have no formal club.

The Furnissdale Tennis Club has recently affiliated with Tennis West making it the only affiliated club in the Shire. There are 3 synthetic courts in good condition. The club currently has approximately 30 members and has requested Shire support with promotion and membership growth. There is room for expansion if the club grows.

The Yunderup Sport and Recreation Club have four synthetic tennis courts and a tennis committee who organise club social and competition days. There is no room for expansion nor have the club indicated a desire.

Coolup Community Progress Association maintain two bitumen courts in fair condition and is available to the community to hire.

Carcoola/North Pinjarra – 1 court. In poor condition and has no available equipment for use. Are not hireable.

Dwellingup – 2 courts in poor condition, has no equipment. Are not hireable.

There are 3 tennis court markings on multi use outdoor courts located at the MALC.

Total = 9 dedicated tennis courts (usable) and 3 tennis courts on multi-sport marked courts.

Gap and Needs Analysis

Tennis Courts	Preferred club facilities rather than stand-alone single, double, or triple court facilities Club floodlit courts to be available for public booking use. Tennis Australia use 1 court per 5,000 residents						
Provision Standards	1:30,000-60,000 (Regional) - (16 courts) 1:15,000-30,000 (8 court minimum for district or club facility.)						
Facility	Provision	Current Need 2021	Future Need 2028	Future Need 2031	Future Need 2036	Future Need 2041	Future Need 2051
		18,696	20,373	24,085	32,829	45,469	71,821
Tennis Courts	9 dedicated, + 3 multi-sports marked	0	0	0	1 district	1 district	1 regional

Demand Analysis:

In terms of provision identified by Tennis Australia, there are no gaps until the population reaches 50,000, however the Shire does not have any tennis court facility that meets a regional or a district/club level facility within its boundary, nor does it have any dedicated tennis courts in the Pinjarra locality.

The document review undertaken did not indicate that TennisWest have identified any required courts in the Shire of Murray.

There has previously been a tennis club in Pinjarra, although has not been in operation since in 2015. The courts (not included in the count above) at the Sir Ross McLarty Sporting Precinct that accommodated the tennis club have been demolished to enable the development of the Lovegrove Pavilion.

There are also multi-purpose outdoor courts (included in the provision count above) that are available in Pinjarra at the MALC.

There is available land at SRMSP to develop up to 12 courts on the existing Events Ground if future need is identified.

Development of a district level tennis facility can be accommodated at the site identified for the Ravenswood Regional Recreation Facility where at a minimum, a district level sports precinct should be developed

9.6 Croquet

Croquet	A sport played by two to eight players using mallets to hit wooden balls through small metal hoops fixed into the grass. 1 court requires 1,0666m2 (25.6m x 32m court, plus 4m buffer zone)	
Provision Standards	Not referenced	PLAWA do not recommend further croquet facility developments given the low level of participation and limited growth in the sport. Shared use multiple use pitches and opportunity for consolidation with tennis, lawn bowls and similar facilities should be facilitated.
<i>Needs Analysis:</i> The Pinjarra Croquet Club was formed in 2022 and plays at SRMSP Oval 4. The club has a partnership with the Pinjarra Bowling and Recreation Club for use of clubrooms.		

9.7 Shooting Clubs

Existing Provision

Facility Type	Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	SOM Hierarchy	Location
Pistol Club	Specialist Facility	Pistol Indoor Range	Regional/ District	Coolup
Gun Club	Specialist Facility	Shotgun Clubrooms	Regional/District	Coolup

There are two shooting clubs based in Coolup that hold leases with the Shire for club premises. These are the Murray Districts Pistol Club and the Peel Gun Club. Facilities are ageing and may require significant maintenance in the future. A facility condition analysis indicates the club house and the indoor range facility at the Murray District Pistol Club site has very low condition rating.

9.8 Golf Courses

Description

An area of land laid out for golf with a series of 9 or 18 holes each including tee, fairway, and putting green and often one or more natural or artificial hazards.

Existing Provision

Golf Course	An area of land laid out for golf with a series of 9 or 18 holes each including tee, fairway, and putting green and often one or more natural or artificial hazards.						
Provision Standards	PLAWA do not advocate for further provision of golf by Local Governments in the Perth and Peel Region.						
Facility	Provision	Current Need 2021	Future Need 2028	Future Need 2031	Future Need 2036	Future Need 2041	Future Need 2051
Pinjarra Golf Club	18 Hole Golf Course + driving range.	18,696	20,373	24,085	32,829	45,469	71,821
	Regional/ District	0	0	0	0	0	0

Demand Analysis:

The facility is owned by the Shire of Murray and leased to the Pinjarra Golf Club. The course consists of 18 holes and a driving range.

The Pinjarra Golf Club has over 600 members and is also accessible for public use and hosts successful annual tournaments. It is one of the oldest clubs in the Shire, with a strong governing committee.

Club Consultation / Strategic Planning

The Pinjarra Golf Club has requested support to redevelop the club house.

A Building Evaluation Report has recently been undertaken, identifying the following key points:

Grounds Workshop Facilities

This area comprises a number of smaller industrial / rural style storage sheds. The sheds are of various ages but are generally in poor condition. In particular, the staff amenities area within the main storage shed is past its useable life and in very poor condition. The report recommends that the Grounds Workshop Facilities could be improved via a new larger shed structure rather than the multiple smaller facilities currently on the site. In addition, a transportable building could be provided as an immediate solution to replace the office and staff amenities area.

Clubhouse

Most areas of the clubhouse are dated and in need of a refresh however prior to doing this, the leaking roof needs to be immediately addressed in order to prevent further internal damage. In addition, the large format suspended ceiling system within the main clubhouse and bar area requires some attention with numerous tiles appearing to slip from the suspended grid system. Other areas of the clubhouse also requiring attention include the amenities / changerooms and bar / kitchen all of which are approaching or already at an end-of-life stage and ready for a full refresh. The clubhouse facility also appears to have some operational and functionality issues most likely due to modifications that have been carried out over the years.

9.9 Skate Parks/BMX

Description

Formal skate park facility generally within established public open space.

Existing Provision

Facility Type	Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	SOM Hierarchy	Location
Skate Parks	1:25,000 – 50,000 (Regional) 1:10,000 – 25,000 (District) 1:5,000 – 10,000 (Neighbourhood)	Pinjarra Skate Park	District	Pinjarra
		Dwellingup Skate Park	Neighbourhood	Dwellingup
		North Yunderup (Kingfisher Park) Ad hoc informal	Local	Nth Yunderup
BMX (Dirt Track)	1:50,000 – 200,000 (Regional)	No provision		
	1:5,000 – 10,000 (Neighbourhood)	Dwellingup Pump Track	Neighbourhood	Dwellingup
		North Pinjarra Playground & Recreation Precinct (Informal jumps and tracks)	Local	Pinjarra
BMX (Formal Bitumen Track)	1:50,000 – 200,000 (Regional)	No regional level facility in the Shire		NA

Dwellingup

Dwellingup is well renowned as a trail's destination, and boasts trails for horse riding, paddling, hiking and mountain biking, and attracts a significant number of visitors per annum.

Whilst only having a small residential population, due to the number of visitors Dwellingup attracts, the skate park and pump track are large scale facilities and service a much wider population than the local community. Constructed in 2020, the facilities are located adjacent to the Dwellingup Visitor Centre and well utilised.

Pinjarra

Pinjarra Skate Park was constructed in 2012. Whilst located adjacent to the Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct, the facility is classed as a local level skate park. It has lighting.

A small-scale BMX dirt track is located in the North Pinjarra (Carcoola) recreation precinct

Furnissdale

A small-scale BMX dirt track is located in the Furnissdale Recreation Reserve.

Gap and Needs Analysis

Skate Parks/BMX	An area of land laid out for golf with a series of 9 or 18 holes each including tee, fairway, and putting green and often one or more natural or artificial hazards.						
Facility	Provision	Current Need 2021	Future Need 2028	Future Need 2031	Future Need 2036	Future Need 2041	Future Need 2051
		18,696	20,373	24,085	32,829	45,469	71,821
Skate Parks	1:25,000 – 50,000 (Regional)	0	0	0	1	1	1
	1:10,000 – 25,000 (District)	0	0	1	1	2	3
	1:5,000 – 10,000 (Neighbourhood)	0		1	2	3	5
BMX (Dirt Track)	1:5,000 – 10,000 (Neighbourhood)	1	1	2	3	4	6
BMX (Formal Bitumen Track)	1:50,000 – 200,000 (Regional)	0	0	0	0	0	1

Demand Analysis:

The population projections suggest there will be an increase in youth coming into the Shire of Murray and by 2033, the two dominant age structures will be 5 – 9 year olds and 10 – 14 year olds. Provision of suitable youth facilities will be crucial to meeting the needs of the growing and changing population base.

Skate Parks

A good quality neighbourhood facility is located in Pinjarra, and a further small skate facility is located in Furnissdale.

A good quality neighbourhood skate park is located in Dwellingup.

There are currently no skate parks within the Shire that are considered a district level facility. By 2028 there will be an undersupply of a neighbourhood skate parks in the Shire, and by 2031, a district level facility should be established.

By 2036, based on population forecasts, a regional level skate park will be required.

As the population continues to increase, it is expected that a further district level skate park will be required by 2041 and an additional 2 neighbourhood facility.

Pinjarra and Ravenswood are the most appropriate locations for a regional level facility pending land availability.

BMX tracks

A BMX track is identified a need in the Shire within the Pinjarra locality where the highest population base is. Based on the population, a neighbourhood level facility is required, however a district level facility may be required by 2031. Further need will be required in the Shire from 2036, when a regional level facility may require, along with a secondary district facility and an additional neighbourhood facility.

Facilities within 5kms of border

Serpentine Jarrahdale – The closest skate park in Serpentine Jarrahdale is 16km from North Dandalup. It is not likely to either compete or be considered to service any Shire of Murray population.

Mandurah – has 5 skate park and/or BMX facilities. There is a regional level skatepark developed in Halls Head. Coondanup skate park is closest to Shire of Murray being 2.5kms to Furnissdale. It may service some of the population on the western end of the Shire, however, would likely require vehicular transport to the location.

The regional facility would attract users from Pinjarra for competitions and events.

Warroona – the Shire is in the process of developing a district level skate park and pump track in the main street. A tender has been issued for the works, with funding approved. It is likely that the completed project may attract residents of Coolup in particular.

In general, the Shire will need to further develop youth facilities within the Shire boundaries, particular in high growth areas such as Ravenswood, Pinjarra/West Pinjarra.

Strategic Planning

An outcome in the Shire's Plan for the Future is to investigate options for new or improved skate parks and basketball courts.

9.10 Play Space

Description

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

Existing Provision

Facility Type	Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	SOM Hierarchy	Location
Play space	1:2,000 Neighbourhood	Rotoract Park	Neighbourhood	Pinjarra
		Osborne Place Park	Neighbourhood	Pinjarra
		Salter Park	Neighbourhood	Pinjarra
		Wilson Park	Neighbourhood	Pinjarra
		Rotary Park	Neighbourhood	Pinjarra
		Grove Park	Neighbourhood	Pinjarra
		Redcliffe Recreation Precinct	Neighbourhood	Pinjarra
		Carcoola Central Reserve	Neighbourhood	Pinjarra
		North Pinjarra Playground and Recreation Precinct	Neighbourhood	Pinjarra
		Murray Bend Park	Neighbourhood	Ravenswood
		Ravenswood Green	Neighbourhood	Ravenswood
		Gowman Park	Neighbourhood	Ravenswood
		Moodyne Park	Neighbourhood	Ravenswood
		Sandy Cove Park	Neighbourhood	South Yunderup
		Anderson Park	Neighbourhood	South Yunderup
		Pelicans Park	Neighbourhood	South Yunderup
		Wellya Park	Neighbourhood	South Yunderup
		South Yunderup Centenary Park	Neighbourhood	South Yunderup
		Kingfisher Park	Neighbourhood	North Yunderup
		Don Spark Reserve	Neighbourhood	Coolup
		Enzo Menara Reserve	Neighbourhood	Coolup
		Foreshore Reserve	Neighbourhood	Furnissdale
		Furnissdale Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood	Furnissdale

		North Dandalup Community Park	Neighbourhood	North Dandalup
		Dwellingup Play Space	Neighbourhood	Dwellingup
	1:8,000 to 10,000 District	Adventurescape	District	South Yunderup
		Cantwell Park	District	Pinjarra
	1:50,000 Regional	Nil		

Gap Analysis

Play Spaces							
Facility	Provision	Current Need 2021	Future Need 2028	Future Need 2031	Future Need 2036	Future Need 2041	Future Need 2051
		18,696	20,373	24,085	32,829	45,469	71,821
Regional Play Space 1:50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
District Play Space 1:8,000 - 10,000	2	0	0	1	2	3	5
Neighbourhood Play Space 1:2,000	25	0	0	0	0	0	11

Demand Analysis:

The population projections suggest there will be an increase in youth coming into the Shire of Murray and by 2033, the two dominant age structures will be 5 – 9 year olds and 10 – 14 year olds.

The number of play spaces meets current provision standards for the population within the Shire.

Another district level play space will be required by 2031. A recommended district level play space in the SRMSP will meet the demand if implemented.

A further district level play space will be required by 2036. This would be in line with development of a district level sports precinct in Ravenswood.

The number of neighbourhood facilities across the Shire is sufficient for the period of this plan.

9.11 Boating / Paddling Facilities

Bound at its western end by the Peel Inlet and Harvey Estuary which are fed by the Murray, Serpentine, and North Dandalup Rivers, these natural attractions make the Shire of Murray popular for motorised and non motorised water pursuits such as boating, kayaking, skiing, and fishing. With the Dwellingup trails network also including water trails, the Shire has become a destination place for these activities.

Existing Provision

Facility Type	Provision Standard	Existing Facilities	SOM Hierarchy	Location
Motorised Boat Launch Facilities	Area Specific	Henry Street Boat Ramp	Local	Pinjarra
		North Yunderup Boat Ramp (motorized and non-motorized boat launch)	Local	North Yunderup
		Rivergum Esplanade	Local	South Yunderup
		Batavia Quays Boat Ramp (motorized and non-motorized boat launch)	Local	South Yunderup
		Furnissdale Boat Ramp	Local	Furnissdale
		Birchmont Boat Ramp	Local	Point Grey
		Herron Point Boat Ramp	Local	Point Grey
		Murray Bend Boat Ramp	Local	Ravenswood
		Wharf Cove Boat Ramp	Local	South Yunderup
Non-Motorised Boat Launch Facilities	Area Specific	Ravenswood Canoe Launch Site		Ravenswood
		Lane Poole Reserve (Department of Biosecurity, Conservation and Attractions)		Dwellingup

Recent and current Upgrades

The Wharf Cove Jetty was upgraded in 2021.

A tender has been awarded to upgrade the Batavia Quays Finger Jetty and Boat Ramp. Work is underway.

Analysis

As well as formal watercraft boat launch facilities, there are other locations where non-motorised boats can access the water, particularly throughout Lane Poole Reserve.

There is an opportunity to develop the watercraft and boating access points to support the Shires vision to “be a place where business thrives, we protect our environment, and all people enjoy an outstanding quality of life.”

A Peel Recreational Boating Facilities Study, completed in 2019 identified that trailer boats utilising boating facilities in the Peel region were approximately 50% non-local. The report suggested that the Peel Region would require an additional 10 boat ramps and associated trailer parking, which would be difficult to implement. The report recommended that:

- Where possible, existing facilities in the Peel Region to be developed to their full potential before new facilities are pursued and did list some specific development opportunities within the Shire of Murray.

The report was based on motorised and trailer boats.

With the existing trails network and potentially to increase non-motorised boat activity, consideration should be given to planning for safe and accessible launch facilities for non-motorised craft, complemented by foreshore activity nodes with toilets, shelter and playground amenities.

The Shire has a very reputable land-based trails network, and with the access to the Murray River, has the potential to further develop water-based trails to enhance tourism opportunities. In consideration that the development of water-based trails and infrastructure will likely require collaboration with State Government departments, development of a Water based trails strategic plan would support the strategic planning and infrastructure development of infrastructure.

10 Gap Analysis by Locality

Facility Gap Analysis - By Location															
Locality	Local	Neighbourhood 2km catchment	District 5km catchment	Regional	Total	Provision Guidelines	Population 2021	Population 2026	Population 2031	Population 2036	Population 2041	Population 2051	Gap	Assessment / comment	
Shire Wide							18,696	20,373	24,085	32,829	45,469	71,821			
Murray Aquatic and Leisure Centre			1		1	Indoor Recreation Centre 1:30,000 - 50,000 Aquatic: 1:75,000				1	1	1		The aquatic component of the MALC was constructed in 2011 and has a relatively long structural and economic life remaining. The popularity of the hydrotherapy pool puts pressure on the existing change areas. As the population increases and the projected demographic changes eventuate i.e. increased families with children, there will likely be an increased pressure on the existing facilities for swimming lessons and junior programs. consideration to improved attractions for children e.g. water spray areas separate from the formal program space, and additional warmer water areas such as a spa will enable the existing formal spaces to accommodate future growth	
Indoor Courts (MALC)			3		3		3	3	3	4	4	5 - 6	3+	A secondary district level indoor recreation facility will be required by 2038. Site identified for the Ravenswood Regional Recreation Facility would be suitable and provide infrastructure to accommodate the projected growth in western towns within the Shire.	
Murray Regional Equestrian Centre				1	1	Specialist facility. Area specific								Need Met - Continue master plan development for associated amenities	
Pinjarra							5,110	6,563	8,149	12,014	17,607	31,011			
Sport ovals/Facilities		1	3		5	AFL 1:6000 to 8000 Cricket 1:5000 to 8000 Catchment = 5km	1	1	1 to 2	3	4	5	0	Additional oval space required by 2041. Considering current oval provision in Pinjarra is the Shire's only District level facility, additional pressure will be placed in the current ovals until further infrastructure is provided in the Shire.	
Pinjarra Golf Club			1		1	PLAWA do not advocate for further provision of golf by Local Governments in the Perth and Peel Region.							0	Need met to build out	
Synthetic bowling greens			3		3	District 1:35,000 to 50,000 3+ greens						0	0	Need met to build out	
Outdoor hard courts - Basketball					4	1:3,000 - 4,000	2	2	3	4	5	6	3	By 2041, additional indoor courts are likely to be required in the Shire. Additional courts can be accommodated at the MALC adjacent to the existing double courts. Consideratin to an additional indoor court facility in Ravenswood within a district or future regional level sports precinct.	
Outdoor hard courts - Netball					3	1:5,000 - 8,000	1	1	2	2 - 3	2 - 3	4	2	By 2041, additional indoor courts are likely to be required in the Shire. Additional courts can be accommodated at the MALC adjacent to the existing double courts. Consideratin to an additional indoor court facility in Ravenswood within a district or future regional level sports precinct.	
Outdoor hard courts - Tennis					3	1:6,750	1	2	2	3	3	5	2		
Play Spaces		9	1		10	1:2,000 Neighbourhood 1:8,000 to 10,000 District 1:50,000 Regional	9 N + 1D	9 N + 1D	9 N + 1D	9 N + 1D	9 N + 2D	9 N + 2D	1D	Neighbourhood parks are met. A district level play space will be required. Recommended as part of the SRMSP. No play spaces in West Pinjarra which will have high population growth. A neighbourhood level play space should be considered.	
Skate Park / Youth Facility	1	1				1:10,000 – 25,000 (District) 1:5,000 – 10,000 (Neighbourhood)	1N	1N	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	In terms of population, a district level skate park facility will be required in Pinjarra by 2031. Overall, the Shire does not have a district level skate park or BMX track facility, and development prior to the 2031 would benefit youth in the Shire.	
Ravenswood							2,309	2,444	2,930	4,070	5,458	7,298			
Sports ovals					0	AFL 1:6000 to 8000 Cricket 1:5000 to 8000 Catchment = 5km	0	0	1	1	1 to 2	1 to 2	2	Basic provision and trigger for first oval. Ravenswood is an ideal location to service the district needs of the western towns in the Shire.	
Play Spaces		3			3	1:2,000 Neighbourhood 1:8,000 to 10,000 District 1:50,000 Regional	3	3	3	3	3	3 +1D	1 D	For the period of this plan there is sufficient play spaces. BY 2041 there will be a demand for an additional 2 N play spaces and a district play space. The western towns combined population will trigger a requirement for disctrict level play spaces, skate park and BMX facilities by 2031.	
Skate park					0	1:10,000 – 25,000 (District) 1:5,000 – 10,000 (Neighbourhood)				1N	1N	1D	1D	For the period of this plan there is sufficient play spaces. BY 2041 there will be a demand for an additional 2 N play spaces and a district play space. The western towns combined population will trigger a requirement for disctrict level play spaces, skate park and BMX facilities by 2031.	
Furnissdale - North Yunderup							1,098	1,371	1,625	2,251	3,036	4,016			
Furnissdale Tennis Courts (and Clubroom)	3				3	Tennis District 1:15,000 to 30,000 8 courts	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	Demand met	
Play Spaces		2			2	1:2,000 Neighbourhood 1:8,000 to 10,000 District 1:50,000 Regional	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	Demand met	
Outdoor hard courts - multiuse					1	1:4,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Demand met	
Sports ovals					0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Demand met	
South Yunderup							3975	4205	4,441	5,592	7,016	8965			
Sports Ovals		1			1	Senior Sized Oval 2 soccer pitches	1	1	1	1	1 to 2	1 to 2	1	An additional sports oval will be required by 2051. This can be accommodated at a district level facility in Ravenswood.	
Play Spaces		5	1		6	1:2,000 Neighbourhood 1:8,000 to 10,000 District 1:50,000 Regional	2	2	3	3	4	5N + 1D	0	Demand met	
Tennis Courts		4			4	Tennis District 1:15,000 to 30,000 8 courts							0	Demand met	
Synthetic bowling greens		2			2	Bowls District 1:35,000 to 50,000 3+ greens Neighbourhood 5km catchment 1-2 greens							0	Need met to build out	
Rural South - Coolup							1,797	1,822	1,878	1,925	1,973	2085			
Coolup Tennis Courts	2		Local			1:5,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	Demand met	
		2			2	1:2,000 Neighbourhood 1:8,000 to 10,000 District 1:50,000 Regional	2	2	2	2	2	2	0		
Coolup Community Hall			Local										0	Demand met	
Pistol Club			District										0	Upgrades to pistol club indoor shooting range	
Gun Club			District										0	Upgrades to club room required	
Rural South - Dwellingup							1798	1822	1878	1925	1973	2085			
Dwellingup Oval and Pavilion			Local		1	AFL 1:6000 to 8000 Cricket 1:5000 to 8000 Catchment = 5km	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	No Gap. Upgrades required as per master plan	
Dwellingup Play space		1			1	1:2,000 Neighbourhood 1:8,000 to 10,000 District 1:50,000 Regional	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		
Dwellingup Skate Park			Local/District		1	1:10,000 – 25,000 (District) 1:5,000 – 10,000 (Neighbourhood)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	No gap	
Dwellingup Pump Track			Local/District		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	0	No Gap	
Dwellingup Outdoor courts	3		Local/District		3	1:5,000	1	1	1	1	1	1		No Gap	
North Dandalup							934	836	961	1,270	1,610	1,829			
North Dandalup Community Park Play space		1				1:2,000 Neighbourhood 1:8,000 to 10,000 District 1:50,000 Regional	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		
Outdoor Multipurpose Court						1:3,000 - 4,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		
North Dandalup Recreation Area			Local		Current	AFL 1:6000 to 8000 Cricket 1:5000 to 8000 Catchment = 5km	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	Need met. Continue implementation of the master plan	
Stake Hill - Barragup - Nambeelup							1,856	1,739	2,079	2,450	3,087	3649			
NIL															
Point Grey							0	0	0	0	0	0			
NIL															

11 Recommendations

This Sport and Recreation Infrastructure Plan makes the following recommendations that are based on the detailed analysis undertaken, and consideration of the projected population growth during the plan period and considers the projected high population growth in the period following this plan timeline.

Policy / Operational
<p><i>Provision Standards</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the Active Sport Space Provision Standards identified in this plan be accepted and used for planning of future sports spaces.
<p><i>Sport and recreation club participation and utilisation data</i></p> <p>The ability to capture accurate data about the groups and participation utilising Shire infrastructure is important to understanding existing and emerging trends and needs, and support planning for future infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a process to capture more detailed information from sporting and recreation groups to understand membership, utilisation and facility issues to support future planning. Conduct a public life study on facilities that attract casual use to obtain a snapshot of the utilisation (e.g., outdoor courts, playgrounds). Obtain information from State Sporting Organisations that now capture association membership to obtain annual membership and participation for the Shire.

Priority	Facility Type/Precinct	Infrastructure	Location
1	Active Sporting Precincts/ Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct	George Beacham pavilion redevelopment, and associated civil works.	Pinjarra
2	Active Sporting Precincts	<p>Commence planning for a district level active sports space and associated infrastructure as outlined in the Active Sport Space Provision Standards in Ravenswood. Provision of the first stage of the development will be required by 2031.</p> <p>This plan identifies that a district level indoor recreation centre is a future requirement beyond the life of this plan. A district level active sports space located in the western end of the Shire to service the growing population in those areas is also an identified need and will be required by 2031. The land and site identified for the Ravenswood Regional Recreation Precinct (RRRP) should be retained for the purpose of the district level infrastructure if the RRRP does not proceed at a regional level.</p>	Ravenswood

Priority	Facility Type/Precinct	Infrastructure	Location
3	South Yunderup Oval	Sports Floodlighting	South Yunderup
4	Active Sporting Precincts/ Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct	Enzo Menara change room improvements (to create gender neutral areas).	Pinjarra
4	Murray Regional Equestrian Centre	New Multiuse Club room	Coolup
6	Murray Regional Equestrian Centre	Undercover Arena	Coolup
7	South Yunderup Oval	Enclosed social / function space	South Yunderup
8	Active Sporting Precincts/ Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct	Floodlighting upgrades across precinct	Pinjarra
8	Skate Parks / Youth Precincts	Commence Planning for a district level Skate Park/BMX and youth Zone in Ravenswood (by 2031).	Ravenswood
10	Recreation Centre, Aquatics and Indoor Courts	Prepare a development plan for the Murray Aquatic and Leisure Centre to identify and plan for short, and long-term functional improvements and increased amenity.	Pinjarra
10	Golf Club	Support the club to develop a business case and concept and source funding for a new club room facility.	Pinjarra
10	Skate Parks / Youth Precincts	Develop a neighbourhood level skate park/BMX facility in West Pinjarra (by 2033).	Pinjarra
13	Active Sporting Precincts/ Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct	Continued cricket improvements on Oval 2 and 4. Relocation of turf wicket from Oval 2 to Oval 4. Resurfacing of Oval 4.	Pinjarra
13	Lawn Bowls	Support the Pinjarra Sporting and Recreation Club (through advisory) to source funding for a shade canopy over the bowling green infrastructure as identified in the SRMSP Master Plan.	Pinjarra
15	Shooting Facilities	Support the Murray District Pistol Club to develop a business case and concept and source funding for an upgrade to the existing shooting range and club house facilities.	Coolup

Priority	Facility Type/Precinct	Infrastructure	Location
15	Play Spaces	Plan and construct a district level play space at the Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct by 2027.	Pinjarra
17	Active Sporting Precincts/ New – North Pinjarra	There is an identified need for a neighbourhood level Active Sport Space in Pinjarra by 2041, recommended in the projected growth area of North Pinjarra. Planning of the precinct to ensure land within new development area is allocated for this purpose will be required within this plan timeline.	North Pinjarra
18	Active Sporting Precincts/ Dwellingup	Commence planning for recommended upgrades to the Dwellingup Pavilion as outlined in the Dwellingup Sporting Precinct Needs Analysis.	Dwellingup
19	Paddling Facilities	Develop a strategic plan for a water-based trails network.	Shire
20	Play Spaces	Develop a neighbourhood level play space in West Pinjarra by 2033.	West Pinjarra

12 Priorities for Sport and Recreation Infrastructure

A three stage priority assessment for sport and recreation infrastructure provision has been established to:

- provide the Shire with a basis for assessing the priority of the sport and recreation infrastructure identified through the needs and demand analysis within this plan.
- provide a basis for assessment that can be adapted to assess future emergent needs as they arise or to assess specific requests that may be received by specific groups not identified in this plan.

The following key criteria has been established to prioritise the infrastructure identified through the needs and demand analysis undertaken in this report. Background information for this criteria rating is based on the demand analysis undertaken that has considered:

- existing infrastructure (current provision, and condition of infrastructure),
- existing use,
- forecast population growth and projected future demographic changes,
- projected use based on future demographic and trend changes,
- consultation (discussions with user groups, sporting group planning documents, and membership/participation data)
- an assessment against provision standards.

The table will provide indicative priority rankings for the various sports and recreation infrastructure needs. Background information for this criteria rating is based on the demand analysis undertaken that has considered.

STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT

All identified sport and recreation infrastructure projects are assessed in Stage 1, against the criteria established. Criteria rating 1 - 5 (with 1 considered low to 5 high, see below for rating guide).

Criteria		Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
#	Rating Guide	1	2	3	4	5
1	Participants:	<50, or	50-100	100-150	150-200	>200
2	Multipurpose:	0 – 1 user group or uses	1 – 3 user groups or uses	4 – 5 user groups or uses	>5 user groups or uses	District/ Regional Level Facility
3	Provision Standard	Required by 2041	Required by 2038	Required by 2033	Required by 2028	Required now
4	Projected Growth Area	Forecast no or limited pop'n growth. Existing infrastructure	Forecast no or limited pop'n growth. Infrastructure well catered for	Emerging population – Minimal infrastructure	Emerging population. Insufficient infrastructure	Emerging population and no infrastructure
5	Inclusive Accessibility. (Suitable for use by all genders)	Fully caters for all users.	-	Partially meets inclusive accessibility	-	Does not meet inclusive accessibility
6	Impact if not delivered	Little to no impact	Minimal impact	-	Significant Impact	Major disruption to existing users or major overuse of existing infrastructure.

1. Participants: Is there current participation pressure within Shire, or an emerging pressure based on sport & recreation activity growth or population growth?
2. Multipurpose: The level the infrastructure services or will service multiple users (i.e., user groups or uses). Number of clubs and/or user groups affected and/or does the facility accommodate multiple uses?
3. PLAWA Provision Standard: Facility need based on assessment against provision standards (adopted by the Shire and/or PLA established standards) and the identified year of facility provision guide within demand analysis.
4. Projected Growth Area: Is the infrastructure, or proposed infrastructure in a location with emerging population and/or without existing infrastructure.
5. Inclusive Accessibility: Is the infrastructure accessible for all genders and abilities.
6. Impact if Not Delivered: If the infrastructure is not delivered (either planned new infrastructure or upgrading of existing), what are the impacts? E.g., Will the existing users be unable to continue utilising the facility, or can they continue to use with minimal impact? Is it reducing growth in participation if not delivered? Will there be significant impact on existing infrastructure if the new is not delivered (i.e., overuse) if new facilities are not built.

STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT – EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE AUDIT

Is the infrastructure **New** or **Existing and requires refurbishment, upgrades, or additions**?

New: Facility is identified as a need and is not constructed – apply a mid-rating of 5

Existing – as assessed against the Condition Rating (below), and/or any specialist condition reports that have been undertaken.

Criteria		Score									
#	Rating Guide	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Facility Condition / Audit										

Condition: Current condition assessed against the Shire of Murray Asset Condition Rating.

- **Condition 1** – A **new** asset designed and constructed to current standards.
- **Condition 2** – An asset in excellent overall condition, with sound structural integrity, no defects and new appearance. Often moved from a Condition 1 based on the time since construction rather than observed condition decline.
- **Condition 3** – An asset in very good condition with sound structural integrity, superficial wear and tear and some deterioration to finishes. No serviceability problems.
- **Condition 4** – An asset in good overall condition, with some minor wear and tear issues or deterioration to finishes. Serviceability may be impaired very slightly.
- **Condition 5** – An asset in fair overall condition. Deterioration in condition would be obvious, with minor defects occurring. There will generally be some aspects of serviceability loss and minor maintenance.
- **Condition 6** – An asset in fair to poor overall condition. The condition deterioration would be very obvious. Asset serviceability in general would now be affected and maintenance cost would be rising.
- **Condition 7** – An asset in poor overall condition. Deterioration would be quite severe and would be starting to limit the serviceability of the asset. Maintenance cost would be high.
- **Condition 8** – An asset in very poor overall condition with serviceability now heavily impacted. Maintenance cost would be very high and the asset would need to be rehabilitated. Minor risk of public injury.
- **Condition 9** – An asset in extremely poor condition with severe serviceability problems and needing rehabilitation immediately. User safety and comfort very likely to be affected.
- **Condition 10** – An asset that has failed, is no longer serviceable and should not remain in service. There would be an extreme risk in leaving the asset in service.

STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT

The third stage of the assessment is not a rating system, however, considers several factors such as:

- Whether the facility is leased to a group/organisation that is responsible for maintenance, upkeep, and upgrades, and whether the lessee can, and to what extent, generate income through the facility and lease arrangements.
- If the infrastructure subject to or likely to secure external funding.
- If the request is directly from an existing user group, whether the proposed development is beyond what the Shire would consider sufficient for the activities undertaken, or a need cannot be established.

The assessment considered in Stage 3 does not preclude a facility development occurring but may influence the level of support provided by the Shire.

E.g., Administrative support for funding application

Support securing funding for further analysis
Advise on required technical studies

12.1 Priority Ranking Assessment Outcomes

The following provides the outcomes of the assessment undertaken utilising the criteria identified.



Ranking	Criterion/Score		Stage 1						Stage 2		Score	Stage 3		Ranking
			1	2	3	4	5	6	1 - 10					
Priority Ranking	Infrastructure Identified/requested	Facility Type / Precinct	Participants	Multipurpose	Provision Standard	Location	Inclusive Accessibility	Delivery Impact	Asset Condition Report Rating	Total	Comments	Priority Ranking		
1	George Beacham Pavilion redevelopment	Active Sporting Precinct Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct	3	2	5	4	5	4	8	31		1		
2	Ravenswood/Ravenswood North Active Sport Space	Active Sports Space (Oval Development)	3	5	3.5	5	4	5	5	30.5	A minimum district level identified as a need. Revisit need for Regional Level facility however at a minimum, ensure space is identified and retained for district level active sport space. Ovals will be required by 2031.	2		
3	Enzo Menara Changerooms	Active Sporting Precinct Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct	3	2	5	4	5	3	7	29		3		
3	Murray Regional Equestrian Centre - Club Room - New	Murray Regional Equestrian Centre	5	5	4	1	3	4	7	29	Although the clubrooms scores higher than the undercover arena this is due to the condition of existing infrastructure as opposed to the undercover arena which is yet to be built.	3		
5	Murray Regional Equestrian Centre - Undercover Arena	Murray Regional Equestrian Centre	5	5	4	1	3	4	5	27		5		
6	Floodlighting upgrades across precinct	Active Sporting Precinct Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct	3	2	4	4	3	4	5	25	Which Ovals to be lit? Limited demand at present for Oval 3 however longer term may see growth. Will a pavilion be required to support? Masterplan has lighting on oval 2 however plan to move wicket to oval 4 with no lights proposed?	6		
6	Commence Planning for a district level Skate Park/BMX and youth Zone in Ravenswood (by 2031).	Skate Park / BMX	2	2	5	4	3	4	5	25		6		
8	Commence a development plan for upgrades to the MALC to provide improved facilities to accommodate growing population	Murray Aquatic and Leisure Centre	4	4	2	4	2	4	3	23	Individual projects derived as an outcome of the plan can be further assessed individually and prioritised.	8		
8	Golf Club - Clubroom development	Pinjarra Golf Club	5	1	2	3	5	2	5	23	The Golf Club will need to be the driver of this project. Shire to support through advisory.	8		
8	Neighbourhood level skate park - West Pinjarra	Skate Park / BMX	1	1	5	4	3	4	5	23		8		
11	Continued cricket improvements across Oval 2 & 4	Active Sporting Precinct Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct	2	4	4	4	3	3	2	22	Development of increased oval space is the driver for multipurpose score. Could be utilised by multiple sports - not sure what this refers to in the context of cricket improvements. If nets and curators shed are relocated as part of current Lovegrove works will that suffice? Is there still a long term need to relocate turf wicket given watering constraints and retic.	11		
11	Pinjarra Bowling Club - Shade over one bowling green	Lawn Bowls	2	5	3	4	1	2	5	22	The Pinjarra Bowling Club will need to be the driver of this project. Shire to support through advisory.	11		
13	Club Facilities Development - Murray District Pistol Club	Shooting Facilities	3	1	3	1	4	2	7	21	The Murray District Pistol Club will need to be the driver of this project. This project is less likely to secure funding through general existing sports and recreation funding opportunities. Shire to support the clubs through advisory role, and support to develop feasibility and business case for club to identify funding sources.	13		
13	Playground - District Level Facility - SRMSP by 2027	Play Spaces	3	2	3	4	2	2	5	21		13		
15	Planning for future District level active sports space – North Pinjarra locality	Active Sports Space (Oval Development)	3	5	0	3	5	4	0	20	Identified as required by 2041. Commence planning and identification of required space allocation in this plan timeframe.	15		
16	Dwellingup Oval Pavilion Refurbishment	Active Sports Precinct Dwellingup	1	2	3	1	5	2	5	19		16		
16	Develop a strategic plan for a water based trails network	Paddling Facilities	5	4	1	2	1	1	5	19		16		
18	Playground Local Level Facility - West Pinjarra	Play Spaces	1	2	1	2	2	2	5	15		18		

14 Implementation Plan

The implementation plan below is based on the assessment undertaken and provides indicative timelines and costings for identified infrastructure developments. The costings have not been prepared by a Quantity Surveyor and are estimates based on recent delivered projects. More detailed costing estimates will be required once projects are fully scoped. Timings are dependent on the ability to secure funding and population growth.

MURRAY SPORT AND RECREATION PLAN - IMPLEMENTATION																			
Priority	Project	2023 /2024	2024 /2025	2025 /2026	2026 /2027	2027 /2028	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	TOTAL '000	SHIRE '000	FUNDED '000
Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct																			
1	George Beacham Pavilion replacement and associated civil works	P		D	C												2730	1930	800
Active Sport Space																			
2	New district oval and supporting infrastructure in Ravenswood				P		D	C	C								8325	3325	5000
South Yunderup Oval Precinct																			
3	Sports Oval floodlighting		P&D		C												715	466	249
Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct																			
4	Enzo Menara Changeroom upgrade	P & D		C													280	140	140
Murray Regional Equestrian Centre																			
4	MREC - New Club Rooms	P		D	C	C											6030	30	6000
Murray Regional Equestrian Centre																			
6	MREC - Undercover Arena	P		D	C	C											5030	0	5000
South Yunderup Oval Precinct																			
7	Enclosed social / function space			P&D		C											200	100	100
Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct																			
8	Sports Ovals floodlighting upgrade			D Oval 4		C				D Oval 3	C						1100	733	366
Skate Parks/BMX																			
8	Commence Planning for a district level Skate Park/BMX and youth Zone in Ravenswood (by 2031).							D&C	C								850	350	500
Murray Aquatic and Leisure Centre																			
10	Commence a development plan for upgrades to the MALC to provide improved facilities to accommodate growing population			P													75	75	0
Golf Club																			
10	Golf Club - Club room redevelopment	P		D	C	C											8600	50	8550
Skate Parks/BMX																			
10	Develop a neighbourhood level skate park in West Pinjarra by 2033											D&C					75	50	25
Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct																			
13	Continued cricket improvements across Oval 2 & 4 Relocation of turf wicket and resurfacing of Oval 4					P		D	C								470	313	157
Lawn Bowls																			
13	Roof Cover over one green at Pinjarra Bowling and Recreation Club	P			D & C												1400	0	1400
Shooting Facilities																			
15	Club room and shooting range redevelopment - Murray District Pistol Club	P		D	C												2165	0	2165
Playgrounds																			
15	Plan and construct a district level play space at the Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct by 2027.				P	C											205	55	150
Active Sport Space																			
17	District level active sports space - Pinjarra locality. Planning and identification of spatial requirements. Delivery by 2041				P												30	30	
Dwellingup Oval																			
18	Pavilion Refurbishment	P								D	C						8170	20	8150
Padding Facilities																			
19	Prepare a strategic plan for the development of water-based trails infrastructure					P											75	40	35
Playgrounds																			
20	Develop a neighbourhood level play space in West Pinjarra by 2033											D&C					75	50	25
Legend																			
P = planning (needs, feasibility, concepts, costs)				Costs and planning undertaken by the Shire of Murray															
D = detailed design				Costs and planning attributed to the lessee															
C = construction				Externally funded through election commitments															
All costings are indicative estimates and not provided by QS. Timings are dependant on availability of funding and population growth.																			

15 References

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16 Appendix 1: Relevant Industry Trends

16.1 Sport 2030

Sport 2030 provides a roadmap for future success for sport in Australia. It is widely acknowledged that sport plays an important role in the Australian lifestyle.

The vision for Australian Sport in 2030 is:

Australia is the world's most active, healthy sporting nation, known for its integrity and excellence

Key insights highlights outlined in the Sport 2030 include:

- Sport is a complex ecosystem with more than 75,000 not for profit organisations at national, state and local levels at its centre
- An estimated 14million Australians participate in sport annually, 1.8M volunteer and 220,000 are employed across the sector, generating approximately 3% of the national GDP.
- It provides an estimated \$83 billion in combined economic, health and educational benefits each year, with a return on investment of \$7 for every dollar spent.

Sport 2030 will provide significant benefits to Australians of all ages. By 2030, the goal is that:

- We have a diverse and inclusive sport and physical activity sector that supports more Australians to be more active more often, creating a stronger and healthier Australia where as many people as possible see and feel the benefits of sport and physical activity through every stage of their lives;
- Future generations will be more physically active and better prepared with the skills and knowledge to live healthy, active lives;
- Sport and physical activity organisations are connected into other sectors such as health, education and infrastructure to tackle challenges such as physical inactivity and leverage sport for social benefits;
- Barriers will be reduced, allowing greater access to sporting facilities and infrastructure for all Australians no matter where they live;
- Our high-performance system will be focused around sports, teams and athletes and ensuring they have world-leading technology, practices, systems and people to enable them to achieve lasting podium success;
- There will be greater collaboration across the sport sector and with partner organisations, including various levels of Government. The best governance systems will better position our sports for a changing world, enabling them to focus their energy, time and revenue on driving international performance, strengthening the pathways system, creating greater commercial opportunities and increasing participation rates among more Australians;
- Australian sport can identify, address, and proactively deter threats to sport integrity allowing fans and participants to have faith that our sport is safe and fair; and
- The Australian sports industry leads the world in many areas — including integrity, inclusion, innovation, research, physical literacy, and technology.

Key trends highlighted in the report include:

- The nature of participation in sport and physical is changing, in that where once people planned their weeks around sporting and physical activity, today many Australians look for sporting and physical activity that work around their week.

- Sport is more fragmented. Traditional sports now compete with less organised physical activities such as yoga, bushwalking, cycling, gym, and park runs for the physical activity demands of Australians.
- There has been an exponential growth in the use of digital technology within Australia, while the demography of Australia continues to change.
 - We are becoming older, more ethnically diverse and time-poor. By 2036, one third more Australians will be aged over 65 than in 2012. Currently only 25 per cent of Australians over 65 meet the physical activity guidelines.
 - Inactivity is the fourth largest cause of chronic conditions in Australia and the nation is now one of the most obese on earth. Fifty-six percent of Australian adults — or more than 10 million people — are living sedentary or low-activity lifestyles.
 - Only 19 per cent of Australians aged 5 to 17 are meeting the recommended guidelines of 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity each day, with the same age group spending on average two to three hours on screens.
- A two-speed sport economy has emerged where mainstream sports are growing, thanks to burgeoning revenue streams while other sports struggle and sometimes require government funding to stay afloat.

Key strategies to achieve the vision are below:

Strategic Priorities				
Building a more active Australia	Achieving sporting excellence	Safeguarding the integrity of sport	Strengthening Australia's sport industry	
Mission				
Reduce inactivity amongst Australians by 15% by 2030	National pride, inspiration, and motivation through international sporting success	A fair, safe, and strong sport sector free from corruption	A thriving Australian sport and recreation industry	
Target				
More people of all ages engaged in sport and physical activity throughout every stage of their life	A world class high performance system that is empowered to achieve sporting success through tailored approaches for sports and athletes	Australian sport is seen as safe, trustworthy, and fair with secure, reliable systems for deterring, detecting and dealing with threats to competition	A strong, viable, contemporary, and inclusive sports industry with high quality successful organisations driving economic and social benefits	
Outcomes				
Improved physical health	Improved mental health	Personal development	Strengthening our communities	Growing the economy

16.2 The Future of Australian Sport – Megatrends shaping the sport sector over the coming decades

Developed by the Australian Sports Commission and published in December 2022, the second instalment of the “Future of Australian Sport –” identifies six megatrends shaping the Australian sports sector over the coming decades. Following the first instalment issued in 2013, the Australian Sports Commission have reviewed the sport sector and identified trends leading to the year 2032.

Image XX: Summary of megatrends in Australian sport to 2032.



Escalate the Exercise - New pathways to sport

Participation in organised sports across Australia has remained relatively steady over the past decade, but there has been a rise in participation in non-organised physical activities such as walking, running, cycling and gym-based fitness. This trend was further boosted by the COVID-19 pandemic, social distancing, periods of home isolation, and the subsequent increase in adoption of home-based gym equipment, fitness apps, and wearable technologies.

Much of the increase in fitness-based activity has been through non-formal or semi-formalised participation in fitness centres, home gyms, exercise groups, online communities, and individuals accessing outdoor recreational infrastructure and green space within their communities.

The increase in convenient and ad-hoc exercise by a proportion of the population hasn't generally translated to involvement in more formalised sports competitions and leagues. The rise of fitness based activities presents new opportunities for sports organisers.

Barriers to participation in formalised sports remain significant for some groups, including older populations, people from regional and remote areas, First Nations peoples, low socio-economic individuals, LGBTIQ+ people, people from culturally diverse backgrounds, and people with disability. These groups may benefit from specialised or modified sporting services and competitions.

This trend was highlighted in the 2013 report, however the 2022 report identifies this trend has been further accentuated and accelerated. Participation in flexible, convenient, fitness-based activities continues to grow,

while sport participation remains relatively stable. Physical and mental health continue to be key drivers for people's participation, and sport has a role to play in building mental well-being and social connectedness.

New Horizons – Science and technology changing the game

New technologies and advances in areas of technical expertise that support the enhancement of performance (including but not limited to human physiology, nutrition, psychology, engineering, and materials science) are now changing the game in sports.

A better understanding of the individual and biological diversity of athletes is leading to a personalised approach to performance support.

The Next Arena – The rise of entertainment sports

Australians consume sport across a range of markets and platforms. Many Australians love to be entertained by sport, whether this is attending a live event or listening to or watching sport through the various broadcast and online options available.

Video-streaming platforms, with the ability to deliver sports content to many Internet-enabled devices, are increasingly challenging traditional sports broadcasting business models

Mind the Gap – Bringing Australia together across generational and societal divides

Sports organisations can champion positive change across society. They do this by emphasising sporting values of fair play, egalitarianism, inclusivity, and teamwork.

Sport can bridge the cultural and demographic gaps existing and emerging across Australian society. Australia's population overall is aging and increasingly diverse

Over the coming decades, sports organisations and individual athletes will play a unique role in broader societal change and help bridge the gaps between demographic groups. Sport will provide a sense of common purpose, identity and belonging to Australians from many different backgrounds, genders, and abilities.

Over the coming decade, we will see more sporting organisations and products compete for a share of national and global audiences. As a result, both established sporting codes and sports new to these markets will consider how to engage contemporary consumers and adjust their view of spectators to take advantage of the increasingly dynamic and diverse global media landscape.

Our Best Sporting Side – Safe, sustainable, and inclusive for all

Persistent societal challenges such as racism, violence, abuse, and other poor behaviours in sport have elevated the importance of sports integrity, safety and ethics in the sports industry at all levels. Stronger accountability, reporting structures and advocacy for vulnerable Australians will place further pressures on sports to provide a safe and welcoming place for all.

Community-driven sports clubs will increasingly seek to tap into the benefits of engaging a broader cross-section of Australian society.

Many will place more emphasis on providing positive participant experiences and promoting inclusive behaviours on- and off-field.

In the coming decades sports organisations will be faced with even stronger social licence obligations and will seek well-informed practices to encourage diversity, inclusivity and fair-play and offer athletes more choice, advocacy, and individual expression.

The Perfect Pivot – Adapting in an uncertain world.

Climate change is increasing seasonal temperatures and the frequency of extreme weather events. Heightened geopolitical tensions have given rise to more wars along with the threat of further military conflicts globally, trade sanctions, and threats and acts of terrorism.

Pandemics, like the COVID-19 pandemic, have increased in likelihood – with a 47% to 57% chance of a second pandemic of the same magnitude occurring in the next 25 years.

All these factors have disrupted scheduled sporting activities over recent years and this disruption is likely to continue and increase in frequency.

Australian sporting organisations will need to be flexible and ingenious over the coming decades.

16.3 General Trends

16.3.1 Integrated Planning

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

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

A broad range of community needs, population, demographic profiles, and existing provision is assessed in the planning of infrastructure. In addition, the services provided and those likely required are considered.

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

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

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

16.3.2 Facility Sharing

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

“Priority will be given to projects that lead to facility sharing and rationalisation. Multi-purpose facilities reduce infrastructure required to meet similar needs and increase sustainability.” Source: <http://www.dsr.wa.gov.au/facilitiesfunding>

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

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

- Less duplication and maximum use of community facilities and services.
- Creation of a community hub—a focal point for community activity.
- Shared capital costs, services, resources, and expertise.
- Improved relationships between organisations.
- Reduced operating costs.
- Increased community ownership of facilities.
- Access to a broader range of services and expertise.
- Reduced vandalism.

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

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

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

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

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

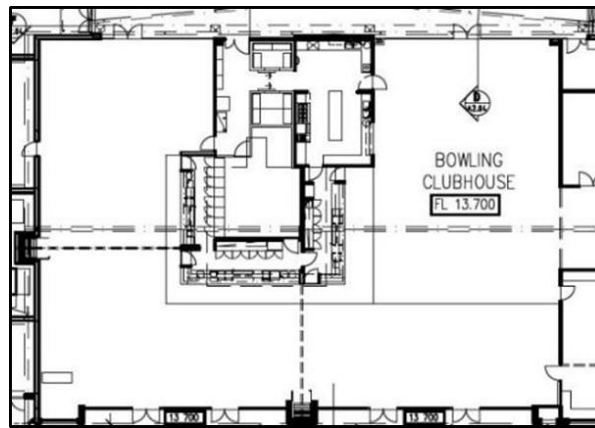
Opportunities for facility sharing need to be individually assessed and include consultation with the key stakeholders. In each case there will be a range of issues that need to be carefully considered before deciding on opportunities for facility sharing and the timing for proceeding with the infrastructure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

16.3.3 Multi-Use Sports Pavilions

There are several traits from contemporary facility designs that are considered appropriate and should be considered in the design of an upgraded or new shared use pavilion(s).

Large Social/Function Room, Kitchen and Servery – A large function area that can be divided; the plans below indicate three separate spaces with retractable walls is a key component of this successful shared use facility. It allows multiple groups to use the facility simultaneously and provides the flexibility for different sized room spaces to be configured depending on the needs of the function.

Dividable social/function space



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

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

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

Shared Administration Facilities – Meeting rooms can readily be shared by multiple user groups, less common are the use of shared office spaces, although these are appearing in recent plans (see below Figure 5 for an example). A shared office space can have multiple workstations as well as lockable cabinet space so that club administrators have access to an office as required, without needing unnecessary duplication of building space.

Example of Shared Office Space



Ample Storage – Suitable storage to meet the requirements of the sports utilising the facility within a shared pavilion should be provided, with the total requirement depending on each club's needs. Small storage spaces should also be included for community groups that may be regular hirers of the facility.

Spectator Shelter and Viewing – Shared pavilions at multi-field reserves can have large patronage numbers on competition days. Ideally the pavilion would be elevated and have large verandas for spectator shelter facing towards the key sporting fields. If the pavilion is elevated, it provides the opportunity for tiered seating under the shelter as shown below in Figure 6:

Image of spectator shelter and viewing example



Playgrounds – Facilities for young children are a beneficial addition to pavilions for participants/spectators who have young children and for community hirers of the facility such as playgroups, providing daytime activation of facilities. It helps the facility to be more family friendly and maintain involvement of participants as they become young parents. These elements being provided in a reserve also serve the surrounding community, aiding in activation of the area. In recent times elements of nature are being introduced into many playgrounds.

16.3.4 Multi-Use Sports Precinct Key Success Factors

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

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

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

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

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

Passive and Informal Recreation Features - A range of passive and informal recreation features should be provided in conjunction with the active facilities to ensure there is something for everyone in the one location. This will also encourage the general community to make use of the sporting fields when not in use by clubs as

the large, grassed areas are excellent passive recreation facilities in themselves. Passive informal elements may include trails, outdoor exercise equipment, playground equipment, 3 on 3 basketball feature, tennis hitting walls, amphitheatre style meeting places, picnic facilities, water features and fountains for people and their pets, shaded rest stops and seating etc.

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

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

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

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

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

16.3.5 Changing Community Expectations

Communities are becoming more aware and engaged regarding the development and use of community spaces, and therefore expectations are higher. Communities and sports groups are aware that changing trends in participation and space requirements needs multipurpose buildings and spaces that are adaptive to the changing environments.

There is an increasing expectation that local communities will develop sustainable solutions to community issues to reduce ongoing funding support.

Older persons seek lower impact activities at more convenient and flexible times of the day and expect that facilities are suitable for their use.

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

16.3.6 Legislation And Governance

Local Governments are governed by the Local Government Act and the Local Government Compliance Framework. They play a critical role in providing essential facilities (including community / sporting facilities and POS), services, events and activities that support healthy and sustainable communities.

Statutory obligations, risk management and occupational health and safety requirements on Local Governments are increasing, resulting in a more rigorous monitoring of compliance and assessment of risks in relation to essential facilities and services.

Essential facilities and services are also required to be compliant with the relevant Australian Standards, the Disability Discrimination Act, building and construction codes, which is now expected from the community.

16.3.7 Accessibility

Community facilities should comply with the principles of universal design by facilitating access to and use of the facility and its spaces by all individuals and groups (regardless of age, ability, cultural background, or level of social or economic advantage/disadvantage). This relates to providing a high level of physical access,

connection and wayfinding as well as ensuring services, programs and activities are broadly advertised, and are affordable.

16.3.8 Sustainability

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

Facility designs are to incorporate sustainable materials and Environmentally Sustainable Development initiatives and technologies. Flexibility in design also improves long term sustainability as buildings and other infrastructure are more adaptable.

Initiatives include passive solar design, use of photovoltaic cells, water capture and reuse, use of low embodied materials¹² and purchase of 'green' energy. Incorporating these and other Environmentally Sustainable Development initiatives in new buildings and other infrastructure helps reduce their carbon footprint.

To ensure community facilities are affordable, capital, and ongoing operational contributions should be received from user groups, particularly given they may have an ability to generate an income source from the use of the facility.

16.3.9 Youth Facilities

Youth are a valuable resource within a community, therefore investment in facilities and activities that provide youth the opportunity to develop their capacities can have many benefits, including;

- Developing self-confidence and enthusiasm.
- Contribute to increasing positive behaviours.
- Improve children's educational performance.
- Improve health and wellbeing.

Trends in youth provision include;

- The involvement of youth in the design of youth infrastructure has become an important aspect in obtaining buy-in from local youth.
- The development of different facility types including skateable landscapes and combination facilities, often forming a youth precinct.
- Facilities designed to have varied spaces that cater for differing levels and abilities.
- The development of youth facilities in high profile locations centrally located with ease of access to other facilities such as shopping precincts.
- Development of facilities using an integrated landscape approach.
- Provision of youth facilities within multipurpose community facilities, as part of a community hub approach.

16.3.10 Central to catchment

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

¹² Embodied energy is the total energy required for the extraction, processing, manufacture, and delivery of building materials. Low embodied materials have a low environmental impact.

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

17 Appendix 2: Benefits of Sport and Recreation

17.1 Community Benefits

It is widely recognised that sport and recreation benefits communities in many ways. The Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSCI)¹³ has published a list of the benefits of sports and recreation. Key elements within the list include:

Community Connectedness

- ✓ Brings people together, providing opportunities for social interaction.
- ✓ Empowers, inspires and motivates individuals.
- ✓ Keeps kids away from the TV or computer screen!
- ✓ Kids who participate learn better and are more likely to enjoy school.
- ✓ Improves mental health.
- ✓ Eases pressure on the health system.
- ✓ Contributes to social capital.
- ✓ Healthy workers are more productive and take fewer sick days.
- ✓ Creates positive alternatives to youth offending, antisocial behaviour, and crime.
- ✓ Reduces pollution – promotes use of active modes of transport like walking and cycling.
- ✓ Provides a vehicle for inclusion, drawing together people of different races, religions, and cultures.
- ✓ Creates opportunities for, and promotes, volunteering.
- ✓ Contributes to higher levels of self-esteem and self-worth.
- ✓ Helps to sustain the environment through protecting open space and natural areas.
- ✓ Sport and recreation clubs are the hub of community life, especially in the regions.
- ✓ Provides work/life balance.
- ✓ Binds families and communities through shared experiences.
- ✓ Helps shape our national character and pride.
- ✓ Creates employment opportunities.
- ✓ Promotes a healthy, active lifestyle.
- ✓ Develops life skills and leadership abilities.
- ✓ Provides a sense of belonging.
- ✓ Fosters community pride.
- ✓ Tones and strengthens the body.
- ✓ Galvanises communities in times of need.
- ✓ Economic growth through business investment, employment, major events, and tourism.

¹³ <https://www.dlgsc.wa.gov.au/sport-and-recreation/benefits-to-the-community>

- ✓ Contributes to lifelong learning.
- ✓ Great opportunities for networking.
- ✓ Reduces obesity.
- ✓ Can help to prevent cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and some cancers.

17.2 Economic Benefits

In 2018, Sport Australia released a report that was completed in partnership with KPMG. Titled “The Value of Community Sport Infrastructure, Investigating the value of community sport facilities to Australia”, the report provides the outcome of assessed financial economic benefits to the Australian community. The report identified:

“Community sport infrastructure is estimated to generate an annual value of more than \$16.2 billion to Australia, with \$6.3 billion worth of economic benefit, \$4.9 billion worth of health benefit and \$5.1 billion worth of social benefit.

The \$6.3 billion worth of economic benefit includes the economic activity associated with the construction, maintenance and operation of community sport infrastructure and the increased productivity of those who are physically active because of such infrastructure.

The \$4.9 billion worth of health benefit includes personal benefits to those who are less likely to contract a range of health conditions which are known to be associated with physical inactivity and the benefits to the health system from a healthier population.

The \$5.1 billion worth of social benefit includes the increased human capital resulting from the social interactions that are facilitated by community sport infrastructure and the broader community benefits of providing “green space” (e.g., sports fields).

Positive social and health outcomes occur through participation in recreation-based activities; however community sport infrastructure is a critical factor that amplifies outcomes across the participation spectrum; from volunteers and officials to team members and social supporters.

Importantly, community members do not need to be active sport participants to derive value and benefit from community sport infrastructure. These facilities draw communities together by providing a gathering place for a broad range of events, celebrations, and meetings. Community sport infrastructure also supports greater amenity within local communities, enhances connectedness and community pride, and provides safe spaces for responses to disaster and security threats.”

In 2017, the Australian Sports Commission partnered with BCG consulting to undertake an Intergenerational Review of Australian Sport, identifying key trends in sports participation, performance, and consumption. The report outlined likely outcomes of a ‘do nothing’ scenario in which today’s trends in sport continue for 20 years until 2036, which included a significant decrease in sport participation, an increase in inactivity and obesity, and the increasing commercialisation of sport that benefits sports unevenly.

An alternative aspirational future for sport and defined the types of actions required to achieve this aspiration over the next 20 years was also outlined.

A key objective of the report was to articulate and quantify to the extent possible, the return on investment in sport in Australia. This review focused on the overall sports sector, with a particular emphasis on participation in sport and community level sport, outlining;

“Sport also makes a major contribution to our health and wellbeing, with high participation by children creating the foundations for an active, healthy life that is essential to combat obesity and physical inactivity. Participation in sport also improves outcomes in core academic fields, as well as teaching life skills and improving retention. The network of clubs and competitions brings people together like few sectors can and is a rich source of social capital. And our international success builds national pride and reinforces Australia’s international

reputation for excellence in an increasingly competitive global marketplace. ***Together, these benefits result in every dollar spent in sport returning \$7 of total benefits to Australia.***¹⁴

17.3 Improving Public Amenity

Community infrastructure underpins community wellbeing and fosters social interaction.¹⁵

Australians expect a high standard of health, wealth, happiness, and choice in how they live. Australia's quality of life is high, however, it can be challenging to access a high quality of life in particular parts of Australia, such as rural and remote areas, and for particular groups, including children and older people, those with disability, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.¹⁶

Participation in organised sport have many beneficial flow on effects such as social cohesion, building of social fabric, educational outcomes for young people and positive impacts on physical and mental wellbeing. Club sport is considered to be particularly important in regional areas, where it has always been one of the main cohesive elements that draw people together.

A Parks and Leisure Australia position paper¹⁷ highlights that the provision of health urban infrastructure, i.e., parks, reserves, sport and recreation facilities, pathways and public spaces is fundamental to sustaining neighbourhoods and that this type of infrastructure should be a high priority in the planning agenda.

¹⁴ https://www.sportaus.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/660395/Intergenerational_Review_of_Australian_Sport_2017.pdf

¹⁵ Australian Local Government Association 2015, Community Infrastructure Promotes Social Cohesion

¹⁶ Australian Government, An Assessment of Australia's Future Infrastructure Needs. The Australian Infrastructure Audit 2019 Executive Summary.

¹⁷ Parks and Leisure Australia 2018, Health and Wellbeing Position Paper

18 Appendix 3: Relevant Provision Standard Guidelines

18.1 Community Infrastructure Guidelines 2020 (Parks and Leisure Australia WA)

PROVISION STANDARDS - Community Infrastructure Guidelines 2020 (Parks and Leisure Australia WA)				
Facility Type	Description	Regional	District	Neighbourhood
Regional Sports Facility (including aquatics)	Large multi-functional sports facility (6/7 court facility, gym, aerobics, community meeting rooms, could be combined with aquatic infrastructure). Should be co-located with regional playing fields to minimise management and operational costs.	1:250,000		
Regional Public Open Space/Park	Serves or is significant to residents of the whole of a local government jurisdiction and those from neighbouring local government areas, and potentially those from metropolitan Perth, the rest of the State, other states and overseas. A regional open space may support one activity or a particular range of activities although multi-use is desirable. Normally greater than 15 ha.	1:250,000		
District Park	District open space and related facilities will generally draw people from a section of a community e.g., the northern, southern, or central part of a City. This could be due to size, uniqueness, quality, or activity focus. Greater than 5 ha and less than 15 ha.		1:15,000-25,000	
Neighbourhood Park	Neighbourhood parks are the basic unit of the park system and serve as the recreational and social focus of the neighbourhood. Focus is on providing informal, active, and reflective recreational options for all ages. Unique site character helps create a sense of place for the neighbourhood.			1:5,000
Local open space	Serve broader purpose than neighbourhood parks. Focus is on meeting community-based recreation and gathering needs. 0.4ha to 1ha			1:1,000

Indoor Recreation Centre (dry)	<p>A multifunctional, sport recreation and community meeting place. A minimum 3 court facility with ancillary changing room space including ancillary storage, café, offices, reception, changing, gymnasium/fitness component, etc.</p> <p>PLAWA does not support the development of single sport hall facilities due to their lack of viability and poor return on investment</p>	1:50,000-100,000	30,000 to 50,000	
Aquatic Facilities – Indoor/Outdoor	<p>Indoor and/or outdoor facility of various constructions but generally include rectangular 25m or 50m pool including 6 – 8 lanes.</p> <p>Local government pools developed for recreational purposes include leisure water space in addition to formal lap swimming facilities.</p>	1:150,000	1:75,000	1:30,000
Play Space	A developed component within an area of public open space of building for play. Generally designed for children aged 6 months to 12 years of age.	1:50,000	1:8,000 to 10,000	1:2,000
Aerobics/Fitness/Gym (Local Government)	Private or public facility providing general fitness opportunities. Generally provided within a leisure centre or through a variety of commercial operators. Leisure Centre should only be developed where a gap has been identified in the market.			
Sports Space (To potentially incorporate sports identified below with *)	<p>Generic open space for the provision of grass sporting infrastructure that can be flexible used to incorporate seasonal variations in sporting use.</p> <p>A minimum provision of 205m x 175m north to south (3.5ha). Floodlighting to minimum training level. A combination of oval and rectangular pitch provision with a shared pavilion and associated infrastructure. Sports will be identified based on local demand.</p>			1:4,000-5,000
AFL oval *	Senior grassed pitch provision			1:6,000-8,000 Senior 1:4,050-4,860 Junior
Rugby union/league *	Rectangular grass pitch provision preferred dimensions of 100m x 70m (rugby league) and 156m x 70m (rugby union)		1:20,000-50,000 Area/location specific.	

Diamond pitch sports *	Diamond shaped grass pitch – full sized and including outfield		1:10,000-14,000	
Soccer pitches *	Rectangular grass pitch – full sized and including provision (adult 90-120m by 45-90m).		1:4,800-6,600	
Cricket ovals *	Oval grass pitch (Adult varies between 137 and 150m) with smaller dimensions for junior competition. Oval space and associated infrastructure, including synthetic surfaced match and practice wickets.		1:5,000-8,000	
Athletics (grass & synthetic) *	Formal synthetic provision or marked grassed oval with ancillary jumping pits and throwing areas. Population driven requirement to justify development based on need and a viable business case.	1:250,000 + (synthetic)	1:40,000-50,000	2km catchment
Hockey pitches (grass and synthetic) *	Rectangular grass or synthetic surface (Ault 91.4m by 55m plus run off).			
Multi-use synthetic surfaces	Multi-use synthetic surfaces for multiple sporting activities including tennis, netball, hockey, football, cricket, and basketball.	Area/location specific		
Netball courts	Netball specific courts (not multi-use) Ranges from 1 – 6 courts for a neighbourhood facility to 10-12 courts for an association-based facility.			1:5,000-8,000 (Outdoor) for training purposes
Basketball courts (indoor and outdoor)	4 – 8 dedicated indoor courts recommended for an association/regional facility. 4 – 8 dedicated indoor courts recommended for a district/sub-regional facility. 1 – 4 dedicated courts for neighbourhood level facility.			1:3,000-4,000 (outdoor)
Volleyball (indoor and outdoor – beach and traditional)	1 – 2 crts for a neighbourhood facility 3+ courts for a district facility 4+ courts for regional facility or an association	To be integrated with compatible indoor/outdoor court recreation centres		
Lawn Bowls	Square flat grassed or synthetic surface of 40m x 40m. Often function as community hubs for a target demographic, with diverse range of sport		1:35,000-50,000	

	<p>and recreation participation based on community need and viability of facility.</p> <p>1 – 2 greens for neighbourhood facility</p> <p>3+ greens for a district facility</p>			
Tennis	<p>Preferred club facilities rather than stand-alone single, double, or triple court facilities</p> <p>Club floodlit courts to be available for public booking use.</p> <p>Tennis Australia use 1 court per 5,000 residents</p>	<p>1:30,000-60,000 (16 courts)</p>	<p>1:15,000-30,000 (8 court minimum for district or club facility.)</p>	
Golf Course	<p>PLAWA do not advocate for further provision of golf by Local Governments in the Perth and Peel Region</p>			
Youth Centre/Youth Space	<p>A centre providing leisure activities and advisory support for young people.</p>		<p>1:20,000-30,000</p>	
Skate Park	<p>Formal skate park facility generally within established open space</p>	<p>1:25,000-50,000</p>	<p>1:10,000-25,000</p>	<p>1:5,000-10,000</p>
BMX dirt track facility	<p>Non racing tracks, typically smaller and narrower than BMX racetrack, designed for smaller catchments and budgets.</p>			<p>1:5,000-10,000</p>
BMX facility (formal bitumen track)	<p>Dedicated track for specific BMX activity generally with a stone base which can provide access for other wheeled sports activities and be a focal hub for youth.</p>	<p>1:50,000-200,000</p>		

19 Appendix 4 - Facility Audit

Hierarchy	Type	Facility	Description	Comment	Pinjarra	West Pinjarra	Ravenswood	Ravenswood North	South Yunderup	North Yunderup	Dwellingup	Coolup	Point Grey	Furnissdale	Stakehill - Nambelup - North Dandalup	TOTAL
Regional	Equestrian	Murray Regional Equestrian Centre										1				1
	Horse Racing	Pinjarra Park	Horse Racing		1											1
		Pinjarra Paceway	Horse Harness Racing		1											1
District	Aquatic and Recreation Centre	Murray Aquatic and Leisure Centre	Aquatic - Indoor 25 meter Pool (+Leisure)		1											1
			Group Fitness		1											1
			Indoor Courts		3											3
			Gymnasium	24/7	1											1
	Gymnasium	Private	Private		3											3
	Golf Course	Pinjarra Golf Course	18 hole golf course. Grass fairways and greens. Available to members and public.		1											1
	POS - Active	Sir Ross McLarty Sports Precinct	Senior Sized Playing Field	3 senior ovals, 1 junior oval SRMO 1 (AFL only)	3											3
			Hockey Field		0											0
			Rugby Field	SRMO 2 (turf cricket pitch, hockey jnrs)	0											0
			Soccer	SRMO 3 (SUA, cricket, AFL)	1											1
			AFL Field		2											2
			Cricket Pitch		3											3
			Cricket Nets		6											6
			Junior Sized Playing Field	SRMO 2 - Junior Hockey SRMO 4 - junior (cricket, AFL, croquet)	1											1
	Sports Club Facilities	Sir Ross McLarty	Club Rooms		2											2
	Outdoor Courts	Tennis Courts	Tennis Courts													0
Local/Neighbourhood			Netball Courts													0
			Basketball Courts													0
	Bowling Greens	Pinjarra Bowling and Recreation Club	3 greens	Synthetic. Leased to Pinjarra	3											3
	Playgrounds/Play Spaces	Adventurescape Playground	Play Equipment with associated BBQ and family amenities						1							1
	Youth	Dwellingup Pump Track	BMX Track		0						1					1
		Dwellingup Skate Park	Skate Park		1						1					2
	POS - Active	Various - across the Shire	Senior Sized Playing Field		2				1		1				1	5
			Hockey Field		1											1
			Rugby Field													0
			Soccer						2				1			3
			AFL Field													0
			Cricket Pitch		2				1		1				1	5
			Cricket Nets		2						2					4
			Junior Sized Playing Field									1		1		2
	Boat Launch Facilities	Henry Street Boat Ramp	Motorised boats		1											1
		North Yunderup Boat Ramp	Motorised and non-motorised							1						1
		Rivergum Esplanade Boat Ramp	Motorised boats						1							1
		Batavia Keys Boat Ramp	Motorised and non-motorised						1							1
		Furnissdale Boat Ramp	Motorised boats											1		1
		Birchmont Boat Ramp	Motorised boats										1			1
		Herron Point Boat Ramp	Motorised and non-motorised										1			1
		Murray Bend Boat Ramp	Motorised boats				1									1
		Wharf Cove Boat Ramp	Motorised boats						1							1
		Ravenswood Canoe Launch Site	Non motorised			1										1
		Lane Poole Reserve	Non motorised								1					1
	Sports Pavilions	Club Rooms	Club Rooms						1					1		2
		Change Rooms	Change Rooms								1					1
	Sports Club Facilities	Club Rooms	Club Rooms		1				1		1					3
		Golf Course	Golf Course													0
	Outdoor Courts	Tennis Courts	Tennis Courts		3				4		1	2		3		13
		Basketball /Netball / Multiuse	Basketball /Netball / Multiuse		3				1					1	1	6
		Basketball Hoop	Attached to hard surface. Not full sized		1									1		2
		Netball Courts	Netball Courts		0											0
		Basketball Courts	Basketball Courts		1						1				1	3
	Bowling Greens	Yunderup Sport and Recreation club	2 greens	Synthetic. Leased to club					2							2
	Playgrounds/Play Spaces	Play Equipment	Across the Shire		10		4		5	1	1	2		2	2	27
	Youth	BMX Track	BMX Track		1						1			1		3
		Skate Park	Skate Park		2											2