

SHIRE OF MOORA
SPORT AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN
2022-2037

Draft Report
June 2022

INDEX

I	WHY PLAN.....	4
1.1	Why Plan for Sport and Recreation Facilities?.....	4
1.2	Why have a Sport and Recreation Plan?.....	4
2	STUDY AREA AND STUDY AIM.....	6
2.1	Study Area.....	6
2.2	Study Aim.....	6
3	REVIEW OF REPORTS.....	7
3.1	Strategic Community Plan 2018-2028.....	7
3.2	Corporate Business Plan 2019-2023.....	8
3.3	Sport and Recreation Plan 2020-2040.....	8
3.4	Summary.....	8
4	DEMOGRAPHY.....	10
4.1	Current Population.....	10
4.2	Social Characteristics.....	12
4.3	Population Projections.....	12
4.4	Summary.....	13
5	PARTICIPATION TRENDS.....	14
5.1	Participation in sport and/or physical activity.....	14
5.2	Participation in sport-related activities.....	14
5.3	Trends in participation across the life-course.....	14
5.4	Non-playing roles.....	14
5.5	Top activities - adults.....	14
5.6	Top activities - children.....	15
5.7	Barriers - adults.....	15
5.8	Barriers - children.....	16
5.9	Motivators - men.....	16
5.10	Motivators - women.....	16
5.11	Summary.....	16
6	FACILITY INVENTORY AND AUDIT.....	17
6.1	Sporting Facilities Moora.....	17
6.2	Sporting Facilities Miling.....	18
6.3	Sporting Facilities Watheroo.....	18
6.4	Facility Asset Condition Rating.....	19
6.5	Summary.....	21
7	BENCHMARKS FOR COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE.....	22
7.1	Parks and Leisure WA Benchmarks for Community Infrastructure.....	22
7.2	Summary.....	25

8	COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	26
8.1	2021 Club Survey Findings	26
8.2	2022 Club Survey/Associations	26
8.3	Summary	27
9	ISSUE IDENTIFICATION	28
9.1	Policy /philosophy.....	28
9.2	Facilities.....	31
9.3	Club Management.....	34
10	SPORT AND RECREATION PLAN	35
11	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	38

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1.1 Why Plan for Sport and Recreation Facilities?

Planning for sport and recreation facilities has become increasingly important in community development. At a time when community expectations for quality opportunities, which enhance physical, social and emotional health, particularly indoor/floodlit facilities, are increasing, funding sources are decreasing.

The cost of developing and maintaining community facilities is now a significant facet of local government administration.

Across Australia and New Zealand, the total expenditure is of the order of \$1,390 million annually. However, the actual planning of open space and leisure facilities has not been a priority for many Councils.

The challenge for government, private organisations and community or non-profit groups is to understand the full range of community, sport, recreation and leisure needs and opportunities and to provide the necessary facilities.

Effective planning aims at achieving a socially equitable provision of facilities by maximising the use of limited physical, financial and human resources.

1.2 Why have a Sport and Recreation Plan?

- To establish priorities based on rational planning

The implementation of a strategic Sport and Recreation Plan and its process will produce a rational assessment of the need for new facility development, which in turn will assist in the establishment of priorities. This will provide a sound base for assessment of need and assist in the process of applying for State funds through the CSRFF programs.

- To address innovative strategies to meet the challenges of the future

The reality is that there are increasing demands for leisure and sport facilities and services within the current levels of financial and personnel available at all levels of government. Prior to approving the construction of new facilities, consideration has to be given to innovative strategies, which provide alternative uses of the available resources to meet the desired outcomes. The process of recreation planning will outline gaps in provision as well as the oversupply thus leading to flexible changes in use or provision.

- To improve the community's quality of life

The provision of well-designed facilities and programs will enhance the quality of life. The many benefits of sport and recreation be they personal, social, economic or environmental must be considered in the recreation planning process. If they are, then an outcome of the process will be an improvement in the quality of life of our communities. The days when sport and recreation planning was an afterthought by planners are diminishing and the importance of well planned suburbs includes the placement of recreation and sport as an integral part of the planning process.

- Ensure the effective use of existing facilities

The need to utilise existing facilities in an efficient way has been of prime importance to the recreation industry for some time. The recreational planning process provides the opportunity to rationally assess the performance of community facilities.

- Avoid duplication

The most obvious outcome of recreation planning is the ability to avoid duplication. The avoidance of duplication could assist a local government in an improvement in the quality of facilities due to the reduction in quantity.

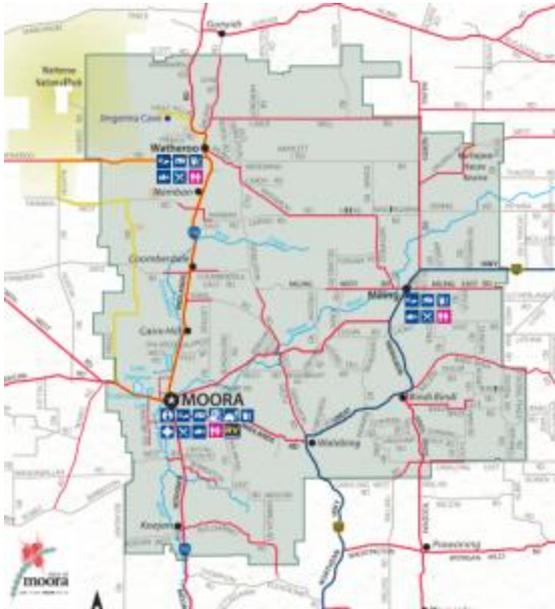
- Consultation with a wider audience

People have shown that they want to be consulted about the needs of their community. Therefore the involvement of the community, clubs and organisations is worth the time and effort required. Their involvement in the planning process allows the opportunity to educate the community to improve its understanding of not only the process but also ownership of the outcomes.

The process of recreation planning is as important as the outcome. It provides the opportunity to involve a great number of players and assists in gaining commitment to the end product. Finally the existence of a Sport and Recreation Plan provides a blueprint and a direction for the future and can limit ad hoc planning and guide political decisions.

2.1 Study Area

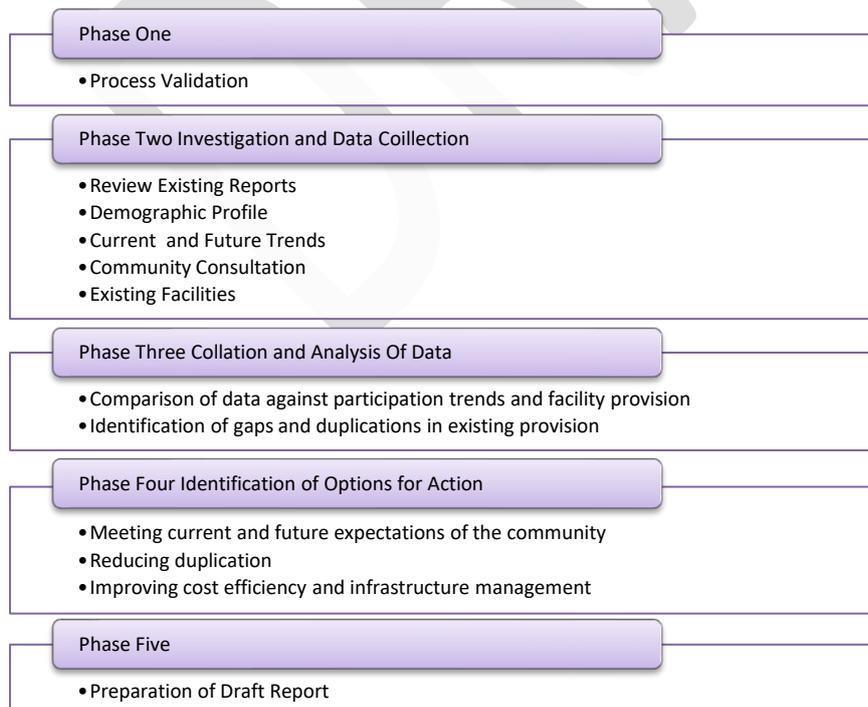
The Shire of Moora is situated in the heart of the Central Midlands district of Western Australia's Wheatbelt region, 172km north of Perth. The Shire covers an area of approximately 3,763km². The area is located between the Brand Highway and the Great Northern Highway, and consists of three main townships Moora, Miling and Watheroo.



2.2 Study Aim

The aim of the Sport and Recreation Plan is to consider the current state of sport and recreation facilities and identify any gaps and duplications that require attention in order to establish the most effective use of funds for the next ten-twenty years.

Study Process



3 REVIEW OF REPORTS

To work from an informed position a detailed review of a range of planning documents has been conducted. This review has provided a framework onto which the process of analysis and ultimately the formulation of recommendations can be tied.

The review has considered the following documents:

- Strategic Community Plan 2018-2028
- Corporate Business Plan 2019-2023
- Sport and Recreation Plan 2020-2040

3.1 Strategic Community Plan 2018-2028

All local governments are required to prepare a Plan for the Future for their district under Section 5.56(1) of the Local Government Act 1995. The Plan for the Future comprises two key documents the first of these is the Strategic Community Plan, defined as

- **Strategic Community Plan** – Council’s principal 10-year strategy and planning document. The core components of this Plan are the community vision, strategic direction, long and medium term priorities and resourcing implications with a horizon of 10+ years.

The Shire of Moora has defined its Community Vision as:

Shire of Moora

“a vibrant, affordable Regional Centre with a growing, caring community ”

Mission

“To provide the leadership, services and infrastructure that will meet the needs of the community and surrounds”

Values

“Leadership – by example and through a passion for what we do

Accountability – for our actions, guided by principles of honesty and integrity

Respect – for others, through understanding, tolerance and inclusiveness

Professionalism – by thinking strategically and working with a local and regional perspective

Consultative – regularly engaging, consulting and communicating with our community “

A guiding strategic focus has been developed for each of five key areas of community interest, being:

- **Community**
- **Natural Environment**
- **Built Environment and Infrastructure**
- **Local Economy and Business**
- **Governance and Organisation**

Whilst all of the focus areas will have an impact on this study, two areas have particular importance to this study namely the Community and Built Environment and Infrastructure focus areas.

Strategic Focus		Community
Goals	A proactive, healthy and safe community.	A built environment focussing on people that supports economic and community growth.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A healthy community through participation in sport, recreation, arts and culture. • Health, education and family support services that are accessible and meet community needs. • Opportunities for development and participation of young people. • A strong supportive community. • A safe community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practice planning and development that responds to community and industry needs • Attractive townscapes and streetscapes. • A safe, efficient and reliable transport network. • Council buildings and facilities that meet community needs. • Sustainable asset and infrastructure management.

The need to ensure that the councils resources are directed to facilities and services which address the Strategic Community Plan are vital for the longer term sustainability of the Shires assets and its community's needs.

3.2 Corporate Business Plan 2019-2023

As stated above, all local governments are required to prepare a Plan for the Future for their district under Section 5.56(1) of the Local Government Act 1995. The Plan for the Future comprises two key documents the second of these is the Corporate Business Plan, defined as

- **Corporate Business Plan** – Council's 4-year planning document. The core components of this Plan include a four-year delivery program, aligned to the Strategic Community Plan and accompanied by four-year financial projections.

The Shires Corporate Business Plan incorporates detailed actions and notional budgets to effect outcomes based on the desired outcomes identified in the Shires Strategic Community Plan.

3.3 Sport and Recreation Plan 2020-2040

The Shire has undertaken some work in the Sport and Recreation area by CMCPL Consulting in January 2020 resulting in the development of a plan which centred on the need to either relocate or redevelop the Aquatic Centre as central to the future for facilities within the Shire.

Considerable monies have been allocated to this aspect of the plan and the decision to retain the aquatic centre in its current location has been determined. Significant remedial works have been undertaken to the pool structure to ensure its viability for the next 20 plus years.

As this aspect has now been resolved it is opportune to revisit the need for a Shire Sport and Recreation Plan which addresses the needs of the community and the gaps and duplications in existing facilities.

3.4 Summary

The review of reports has provided a sound understanding of the Shire operations and planning for the future. A great deal of planning has been undertaken and a number of projects concluded.

However identification of further projects will be examined and identified within this report based on the projected population base, community needs and demands.

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In order to gain an understanding of the community profile of the study area demographic data has been obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Planning, which identifies the existing and projected population base which would form a potential market for any recreation development.

4.1 Current Population

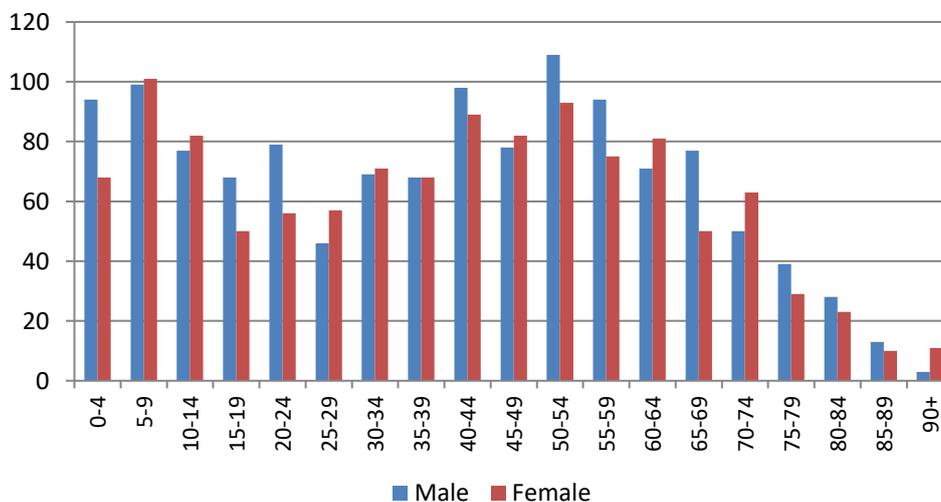
The population figures for the Shire of Moora have been compiled from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Census of Community Profiles.

The Shire consists of a total population of 2,428 people and these have been broken down into five year age groups and gender.

	Male	Female	Total	% of population
0-4	94	68	159	6.5
5-9	99	101	200	8.2
10-14	77	82	161	6.6
15-19	68	50	122	5
20-24	79	56	141	5.8
25-29	46	57	109	4.5
30-34	69	71	135	5.5
35-39	68	68	138	5.7
40-44	98	89	183	7.5
45-49	78	82	159	6.5
50-54	109	93	200	8.2
55-59	94	75	169	6.9
60-64	71	81	150	6.1
65-69	77	50	126	5.2
70-74	50	63	114	4.7
75-79	39	29	69	2.8
80-84	28	23	57	2.3
85-89	13	10	27	1.4
90+	3	11	24	0.6
Totals	1259	1170	2428	100

Please note that there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

Age-Gender Shire of Moora



The percentage of males in the town is 51.8%, whilst females make up 48.2% of the population.

In order to undertake a comparative assessment against Metropolitan Perth these five-year age groups have been grouped into generic demographic groupings as follows:

0-14	45-64
15-24	65+
25-44	

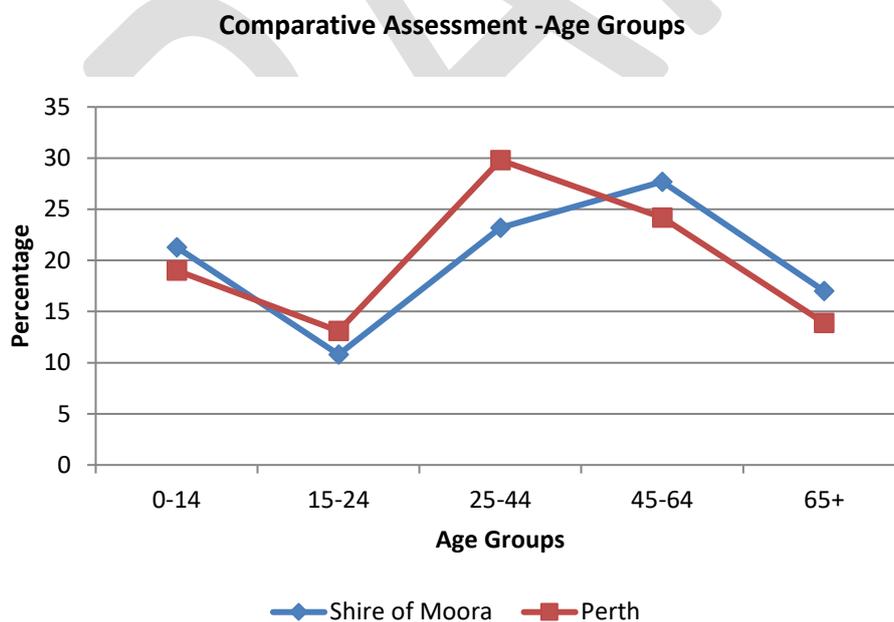
For the study area, the following totals and percentages are evident:

Age	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total	521	253	566	683	396
%	21.3	10.8	23.2	27.7	17

When one compares these figures to the total population for Metropolitan Perth, the commensurate percentages are shown in the table below:

Age	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Study Area	21.3	10.8	23.2	27.7	17
Perth	19	13.1	29.8	24.2	13.9
Variation	+2.3	-2.3	-6.6	+3.5	+3.1

These variations are more clearly seen in the graph below:



As can be seen from the chart, the Shire of Moora has a higher percentage of young people (0-14), middle age (45-64) and older group (65+) and a lower percentage of young (15-24) and younger adults (25-44) than the Metropolitan Perth statistics .

4.2 Social Characteristics

The social characteristics of the Shire are given in the table below:

	Shire of Moora	WA
Median age	41	36
Median weekly individual income	\$707	\$724
Median weekly household income	\$1,395	\$1,595
Average household size	2.4	2.6
Indigenous persons	260(10.7%)	75,978 (3.1%)
Australian born	1,877(77.4%)	1,492,842 (60.3 %)
Overseas born	22.6%	39.7%
English speaking only	87.4%	75.2%

This data clearly indicates that the majority of the population is Australian born. This is important when the participation trends are taken into account, as the highest participating category of people in recreational activities are Australian born with a participation rate of 57.6%.

The Shire has a total indigenous population of 260 which is 10.7% of the total population.

In Moora 77.4% of people were born in Australia. The most common countries of birth outside of Australia were England 3.0%, New Zealand 2.5%, Philippines 1.1%, Scotland 0.5% and South Africa 0.5%.

In terms of language spoken at home 87.4% of the Moora population speak English the only other responses provided for languages spoken at home were Tagalog 0.7%, Afrikaans 0.4% and German 0.2%, Thai 0.2% and Welsh 0.1% which is important when considering any marketing campaigns.

4.3 Population Projections

Population projections are taken from WA Tomorrow Population Report No. 11 (March 2019) contains the latest population forecasts by age and sex, for Western Australia and its regions. They represent the official Western Australian Government forecasts for the years 2016 to 2031.

This report provides updated population projections to 2031, by age group and gender, for the whole of Western Australia, and Local government areas.

The projections are based on an analysis of trends in migration, fertility and mortality in Western Australia and trends in other similarly placed nations.

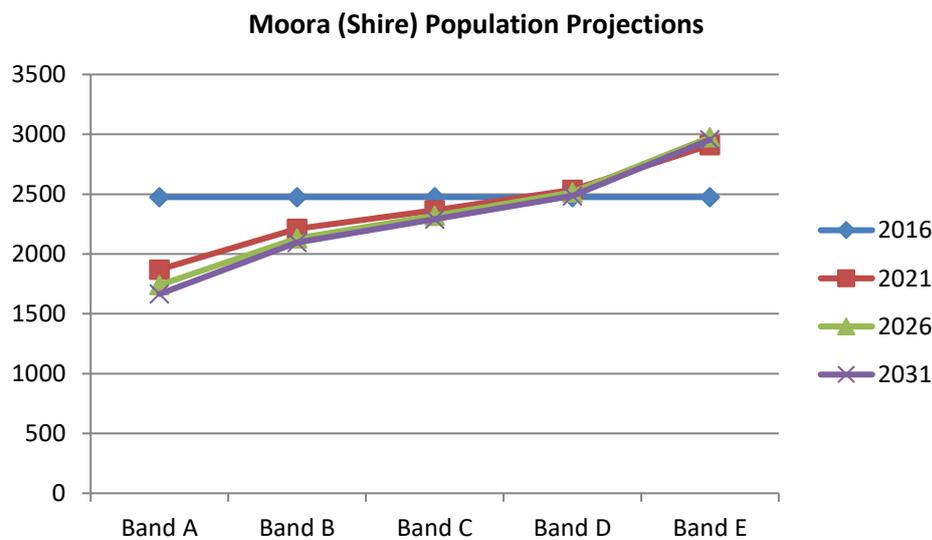
These forecasts have been prepared using 10 000 slightly different simulations. The simulations emulate the variability that is shown in past data. The simulations have been sorted by the size of population. They have been broken into five bands, each with 2 000 simulations. We have published the median value of each band to give 5 forecasts.

Band A contains the lowest simulations. Band E has the highest simulations. The forecast for Band C is also the median value for all forecasts as it is the middle band.

The projections are useful for assessing potential growth or decline and the five yearly Local Government Area Projections for the Shire of Moora have an average accuracy of 98.6%.

	Low Band	Median Band	High Band
2016	2475	2475	2475
2021	1870	2365	2910
2026	1740	2320	2975
2031	1665	2290	2955

The Shire of Moora, based on the median band projections is expected to have a small decrease in population over the next ten years according to the projections and based on the median band.



Source WA Tomorrow Population Report No11

4.4 Summary

- ❖ The demography of the study area Shire of Moora as at the 2016 Census indicates that the population comprises 2,428 people, with a distribution of 51.8% male to 48.2% female.
- ❖ The over 50 year age groups account for 38.2%
- ❖ The Shire of Moora has a higher percentage of young people (0-14), middle age (45-64) and older group (65+) and a lower percentage of young (15-24) and younger adults (25-44) than the Metropolitan Perth statistics.
- ❖ The Shire has a total indigenous population of 260 which is 10.7% of the total population:
- ❖ In Moora 77.4% of people were born in Australia. The most common countries of birth outside of Australia were England 3.0%, New Zealand 2.5%, Philippines 1.1%, Scotland 0.5% and South Africa 0.5%.
- ❖ In terms of language spoken at home 87.4% of the Moora population speak English the only other responses provided for languages spoken at home were Tagalog 0.7%, Afrikaans 0.4% and German 0.2%, Thai 0.2% and Welsh 0.1% which is important when considering any marketing campaigns.
- ❖ The Shire of Moora, based on the WA Tomorrow Population Report No. 10 (August 2015) median band projections is expected to have a small decrease in population over the next ten years according to the projections and based on the median band. (Current 2,428 to 2290 in 2031)

The AusPlay Survey (AusPlay) is a large scale national population tracking survey funded and led by the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) that tracks Australian sport and physical activity participation behaviours to help inform investment, policy and sport delivery.

Key insights from recent survey results (July 2020-June 2021)¹

5.1 Participation in sport and/or physical activity

- 81.7% of women (over 15 years) participate at least 1x per week and 65.2% at least 3x per week.
- 78.4% of men (over 15 years) participate at least 1x per week and 59.1% at least 3x per week.
- 42.2% of children (under the age of 15) participated in some form of organised sport or physical activity outside of school hours at least 1x per week (40% males; 44.5% females) and 14.3% three times or more per week (14.1% males; 14.5% females).

5.2 Participation in sport-related activities

- 55% of women who participate do at least some sport related activities, 33.9% participate in non-sport related activities only.
- 70.5% of participating men do at least some sport related activities, 18.2% participate in non-sport related activities only.
- 67.3% of participating children do at least some sport related activities, only 3.5% participate in non-sport related activities only.
- Participation rates for boys and girls in most age groups were similar; however, girls were more likely to participate in non-sport related physical activity; and boys were more likely to participate in sport-related physical activity and club sports in all age groups.

5.3 Trends in participation across the life-course

- Participation for men was highest among 15-17 year olds and tends to decline in successive adult age groups. For women participation was highest for 45-54 year olds, rising slightly from before that, before falling slightly again.
- Australian adults tend to play sports for longer duration than non-sport related physical activities; however they participate in non-sport related physical activities more frequently.

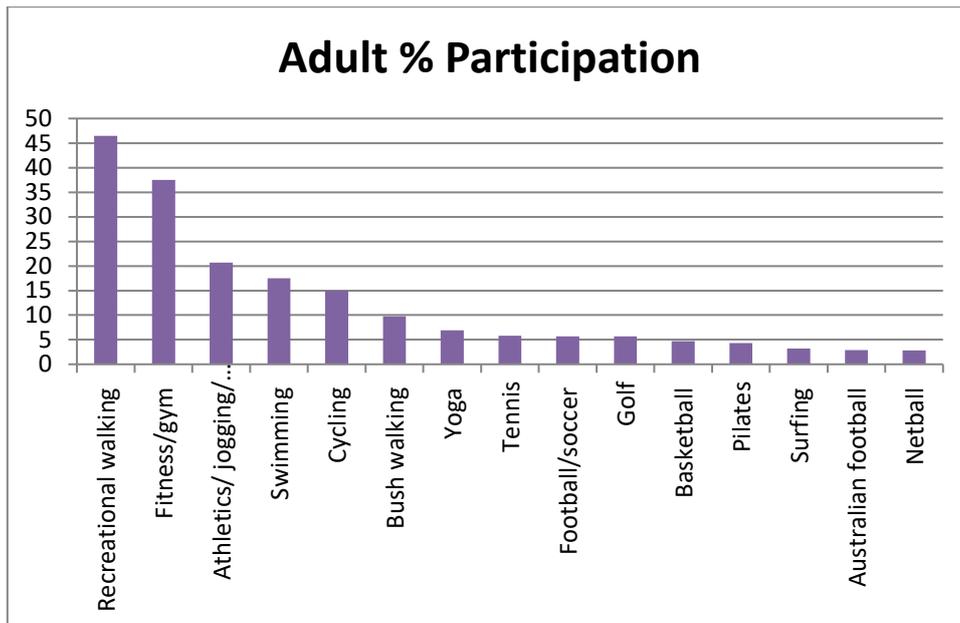
5.4 Non-playing roles

- 15.1% of people (over the age of 15) participated in a non-playing role in sport (16.5% of men; 13.7% of women).
- The most common roles for men and women are: coach/instructor/trainer; official; and, administrator/committee member.

5.5 Top activities - adults

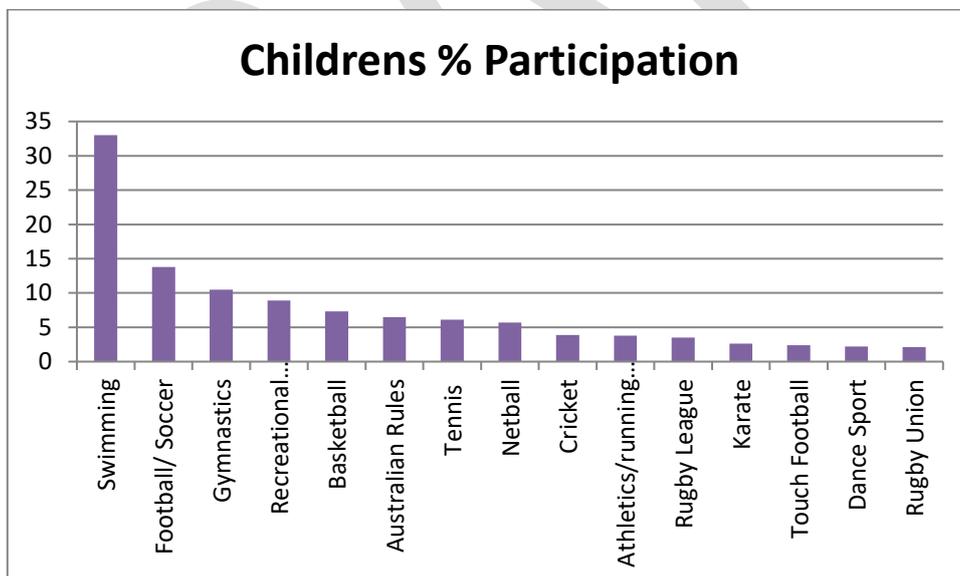
- Recreational walking (46.5%); Fitness/gym (37.5%); Athletics/jogging/running (20.7%); Swimming (17.5%); Cycling (15%); Bush walking (9.8%); Yoga (6.9%); Tennis (5.8%); Football/soccer (5.7%); Golf (5.7%); Basketball (4.7%); Pilates (4.3%); Surfing (3.2%); Australian football (2.9%); Netball (2.8%).

¹ AusPlay Survey June 2021



5.6 Top activities - children

- Swimming (33%); Football/soccer (13.8%); Gymnastics (10.5%); Recreational dancing (8.9%); Basketball (7.3%); Australian football (6.5%); Tennis (6.1%); Netball (5.7%); Cricket (3.9%); Athletics/jogging/running (3.8%); Rugby league (3.5%); Karate (2.6%); Touch football (2.4%); DanceSport (2.2%); Rugby Union (2.1%).



5.7 Barriers - adults

- Not enough time/too many other commitments (26.5%)
- Poor health or injury (24.5%)
- Increasing age/too old (7.2%)
- Too lazy (6.5%)
- Don't like sport or physical activity (5.6%)

5.8 Barriers - children

- Wrong age (too old/young) for available activities is the primary barrier for children up to 4 years.
- For children 5-14 years the main barriers are:
- Don't like sport/PA (61.3%)
- Not enough time/too many other commitments (35.8%)
- Can't afford it/transport (19.8%)
- Wrong age/too old/young (18.4%)

5.9 Motivators - men

- Physical health/fitness (81.9%)
- Fun/enjoyment (49.9%)
- Social reasons (36.7%)
- Psychological/mental health benefits (22.3%)
- To be outdoors/enjoy nature (16.5%)
- To lose/manage body weight/tone (14.1%)
- Walk the dog (8.3%)
- Active transport (8.2%)
- Performance/competition (7.1%)
- Hobby (6.9%)

5.10 Motivators - women

- Physical health/fitness (84.7%)
- Fun/enjoyment (42.4%)
- Psychological/mental health benefits (33.7%)
- Social reasons (32.9%)
- To be outdoors/enjoy nature (21.9%)
- To lose/manage body weight (18.1%)
- Walk the dog (14.9%)
- Active transport (8.2%)
- Hobby (4.1%)
- Performance/competition (3.7%)

5.11 Summary

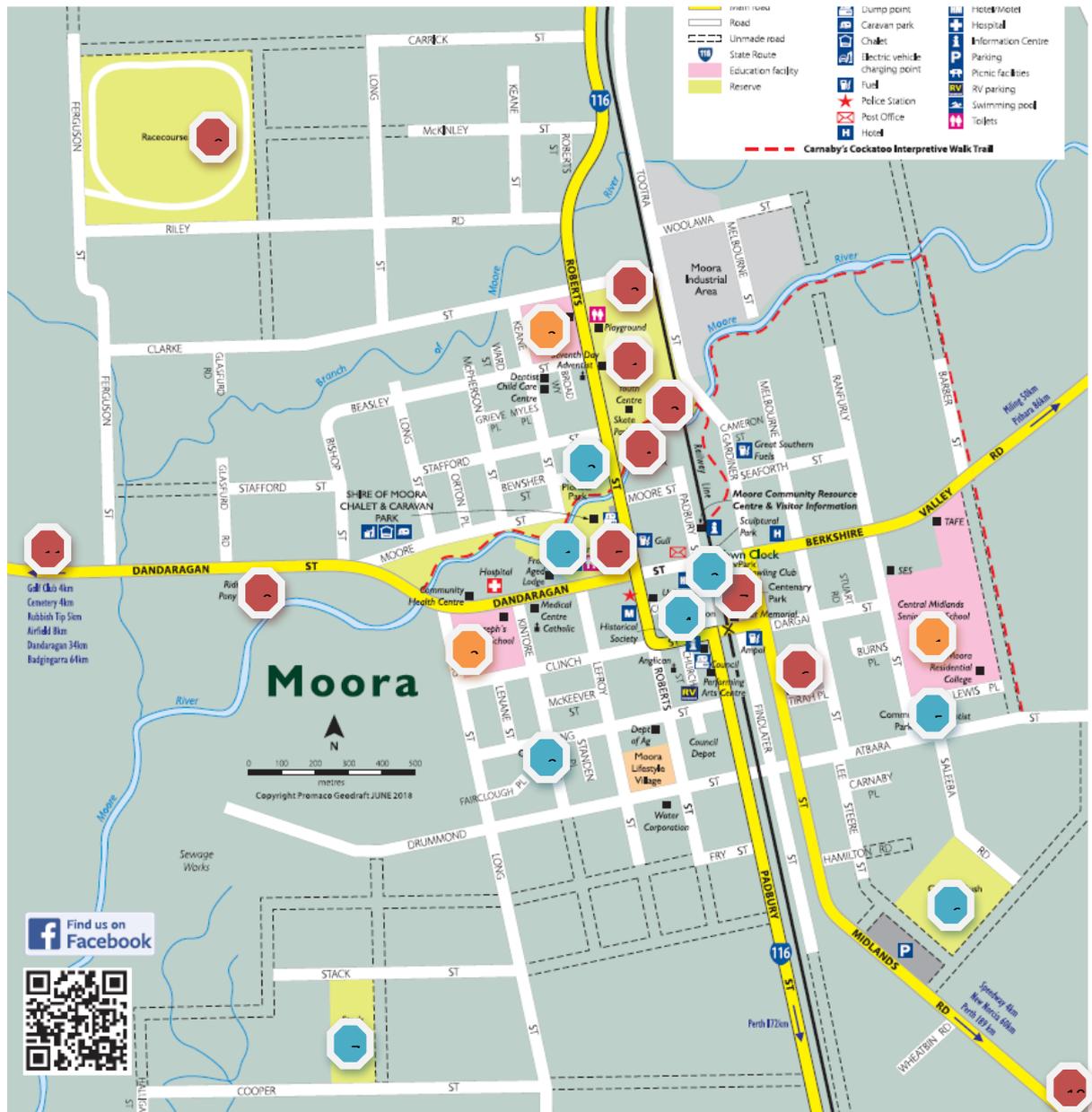
The participation trends have been collated for adults and children and provide a picture of the type of activities and frequency of participation.

These participation rates will be utilised to assist in the creation of a strategic plan that is cognisant of peoples current participation and projected trends (see current participation numbers in section 8,1,1 of this report).

6 FACILITY INVENTORY AND AUDIT

One of the key tasks in this study was the assessment of the current level and adequacy of recreational and cultural facilities available to the community. An inventory has been completed and the various facilities are reported on in detail as an attachment to this report.

6.1 Sporting Facilities Moora



Sporting Facilities

1. Moora Recreation Centre and Oval
2. Moora Netball Courts
3. Moora Hockey Club and fields
4. Moora Youth Park
5. Moora Swimming Pool
6. Moora Tennis Club
7. Moora Bowls Club
8. Moora Equestrian Park
9. Moora Race Club
10. Moora Speedway
11. Moora Golf Club

Community Parks

1. Apex Park
2. Pioneer Park
3. Centenary Park
4. Federation Park
5. Ranfurly Community Park
6. Candy's Bush Reserve
7. Stack Cooper Reserve
8. Coolangah Park

Education Facilities

1. Central Midlands Senior High School
2. St Josephs School
3. Moora Primary School

6.2 Sporting Facilities Miling

Miling is the north eastern most town in the Shire of Moora. The 2016 Census identified the total population as 141 with 60.3% male and 39.7% female. The median age of people in Miling (State Suburbs) was 39 years. Children aged 0 - 14 years made up 23.4% of the population and people aged 65 years and over made up 7.3% of the population.

The majority of the sporting facilities are located to the north east sector of the townsite with the golf club to the east of this location

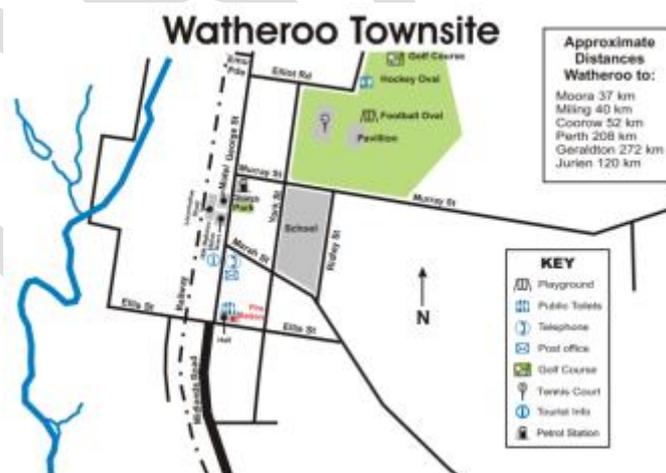


The facilities include

- ⇒ 1x Sporting Oval (football /cricket)
- ⇒ 1 x Rectangular reserve (Hockey)
- ⇒ 1 x Clubhouse
- ⇒ 2 x Undercover bbq areas
- ⇒ 1 x cricket practice wickets
- ⇒ tennis clubrooms
- ⇒ 4 x synthetic tennis courts
- ⇒ 18 hole sand green golf course and club house

6.3 Sporting Facilities Watheroo

Watheroo townsite lies approximately 40kms north of Moora. In the 2016 Census, there were 181 people in Watheroo (State Suburbs). Of these 57.7% were male and 42.3% were female. Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people made up 13.9% of the population.



The town sites sport and recreation facilities are located in the north east section of the townsite.

The facilities include

- ⇒ 1x Sporting Oval (football /cricket)
- ⇒ 1 x Clubhouse (Golf and Oval)
- ⇒ 1 x Combination shaded playground
- ⇒ BBQ
- ⇒ 2x cricket practice wickets (1 unusable)
- ⇒ Tennis pavilion
- ⇒ 4 x floodlit plexipave tennis courts
- ⇒ 18 hole sand green golf course

6.4 Facility Asset Condition Rating

The Shires facilities are many and varied and each has been assessed against the condition rating identified below to give a base on any resulting actions

Condition Rating	Description	Action
Excellent	Asset has no defects Asset is new	No additional maintenance required
Good	Asset is functional and displays superficial defects only minor signs of deterioration to surface finishes but does not require major maintenance, no major defects	Minor maintenance intervention required. No component replacement required
Average	Asset is functional but shows signs of moderate wear and tear; deteriorated surfaces require attention; services are functional but require attention; maintenance works required	Minor maintenance intervention and/or minor component replacement required
Poor	Asset functionality is reduced. Asset has significant defects affecting major components deteriorated surfaces require significant attention; services are functional but failing often, maintenance works are required	Significant ongoing maintenance intervention or major component or asset replacement required
Failed	Asset is not functional. Asset has deteriorated badly; serious structural problems; general appearance is poor with eroded protective coatings; elements are broken; services are not performing; significant number of major defects exist	Asset requires decommissioning and /or replacement

The Shires facilities are many and varied and each has been assessed against the condition rating identified above and is shown below:

6.4.1 Moora

Priority	Facility	Category	Action
	Moora Recreation Centre	Leisure Centre	Potential to upgrade gym and functional aspects of the centre
	Moora Oval	Sports Space	Ongoing maintenance
	Moora Change rooms	Sports pavilion	The lack of change rooms and viewing options are of concern and require addressing in terms of the potential to collocate a number of groups at the Moora Sportsgrounds
	Moora Netball Courts	Sports Space	Surface has deteriorated and requires replacement, potential to mark half as dual purpose netball/tennis.
	Moora Hockey Club and fields	Sports Space	Some attention needs to be given to reticulation of the surface and address the lighting requirements. Some minor maintenance of the fence between the field and the oval
	Moora Youth Park	Youth	Ongoing maintenance
	Moora Swimming Pool	Leisure Centre	Need to ensure the integrity of the pool shell as a priority. Ongoing maintenance and potential for future enhancements of built structures to be considered at a later stage
	Moora Tennis Club	Sports Space	Maintenance of facilities needs to be measured against the potential for collocation at Moora Sportsground

Priority	Facility	Category	Action
●	Moora Bowls Club	Sports Space	The green is showing signs of deterioration to southern boundary and requires replacement or relocation as part of collocation at Moora Sportsground
●	Moora Equestrian Park	Sports Space	Ongoing maintenance
●	Moora Race Club	Sports Space	Ongoing maintenance
●	Moora Speedway	Sports Space	Ongoing maintenance
●	Moora Golf Club	Sports Space	Ongoing maintenance
●	Apex Park	Parks	Ongoing maintenance
●	Pioneer Park	Parks	Ongoing maintenance
●	Centenary Park	Parks	Ongoing maintenance
●	Federation Park	Parks	Ongoing maintenance
●	Ranfurlly Community Park	Parks	Ongoing maintenance
●	Coolangah Park	Parks	Ongoing maintenance and play equipment upgrade required
●	Candy's Bush Reserve	Natural Reserve	Ongoing maintenance
●	Stack Cooper Reserve	Natural Reserve	Ongoing maintenance
6.4.2 Miling			
●	Sporting Oval (football /cricket)	Sports Space	Ongoing maintenance
●	Rectangular reserve (Hockey)	Sports Space	Ongoing maintenance
●	Clubhouse	Sports pavilion	Ongoing maintenance
●	Undercover BBQ areas		Ongoing maintenance
●	Cricket practice wickets	Sports Space	Ongoing maintenance and some attention is required to run ups to ensure safety of use
●	Tennis clubrooms	Sports pavilion	Ongoing maintenance
●	Synthetic tennis courts	Sports Space	Ongoing maintenance
●	18 hole sand green golf course and club house	Sports Space	Ongoing maintenance
6.4.3 Watheroo			
●	Sporting Oval (football /cricket)	Sports Space	Ongoing maintenance
●	Clubhouse (Golf and Oval)	Sports pavilion	Ongoing maintenance and addition of toilets currently being assessed and actioned
●	Combination shaded playground		Ongoing maintenance
●	BBQ		Ongoing maintenance

	Cricket practice wickets (1 unusable)	Sports Space	Ongoing maintenance and attention needs to be given to the net in a state of disrepair and it is preferable to remove
	Tennis pavilion	Sports Pavilion	The lack of use of this area needs to be addressed for alternate use
	Floodlit plexipave tennis courts	Sports Space	The removal of the built structure such as fences and courts needs to be removed due to the lack of demand
	18 hole sand green golf course	Sports Space	Ongoing maintenance

6.5 Summary

The condition rating indicates that six facilities are contained within the poor or failed category and as such would indicate that they warrant a high priority for attention these are;

- Moora Sportsground Change Rooms
- Moora Netball Courts
- Moora Bowls Club
- Watheroo Cricket Practise Wickets
- Watheroo Tennis Pavilion
- Watheroo Tennis Courts

Additionally continued remedial works are required for six facilities contained within the average category and are considered a medium priority, these being;

- Moora Recreation Centre Gymnasium
- Moora Swimming Pool
- Moora Tennis Club
- Moora Hockey field
- Coolangah Park
- Miling ancillary facilities

7 BENCHMARKS FOR COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

7.1 Parks and Leisure WA Benchmarks for Community Infrastructure

Whilst there are reservations about the application of set standards in the provision of recreation and sport open spaces, they do provide a measuring tool to ascertain the necessary level of provision along with local sensitivity and acceptance by the community.

Ideally community need and opportunities should be the premise that underpins the justification for facilities falling within the broad population catchments identified. It must therefore be stressed that in order to comply with the requirements of State Planning Policy 3.6 (Developer Contributions) a hierarchical approach to community infrastructure provision cannot be solely based on arbitrary population projections, but must be informed by analysis of current use, trends, future demographics and an analysis of projected use. The consideration of benchmarks in such circumstances should be used as an indicator and inform the overall assessment process.

Parks and Leisure WA produced a Benchmarks guide in 2012 and this document is directly relevant to WA and Moora.

Facility	Definition	Benchmark	Shire of Moora
Skate Park	Formal Skate park facility generally within established public open space	1:10,000 -25,000 District facility 1:5,000 – 10,000 Neighbourhood facility	Meets Standard BM =0 SOM = 1
BMX dirt track facility	Non racing tracks, typically smaller and narrower than a BMX race track, designed for smaller areas and budgets. Designed along the lines of BMX race track layouts, which encourages single direction riding.	1:10,000-30,000 – District level facility	Shire of Moora has a formal track at the Youth Precinct which addresses this standard and exceeds it
Outdoor Meeting Place	A Functional outdoor community meeting space with at least 1,000m2 dedicated space able to use adjacent grass provision for major events.	Integrated within a District Centre	The Shire of Moora has a number of these spaces and meets Standard
Indoor Sport and Recreation Centre (generic)	A multi functional, 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). PLA WA does not support the development of single sport hall facilities due to their lack of viability and poor return on investment.	1:50,000 – 100,000	The Shire of Moora population signifies that the population does not warrant the development of this type of facility. However the Shire does provide for a one court Indoor recreation centre.
Play Spaces	A developed component within an area of public open space. It is the objective of PLA WA to reduce the number of play spaces and increase the quality of provision in areas where they are to be provided.	1:2000 Neighbourhood 1:8,000 to 10,000 District	Exceeds Standard District BM =0 SOM = 1 Neighbourhood BM =1 SOM = 4

BM – Benchmarks
SOM – Shire of Moora

Facility	Definition	Benchmark	Shire of Moora
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 developments should only be developed where a gap has been identified in the market.	To be developed as an integral part of a district or regional leisure facility.	The Shire has a small gym attached to the Indoor Recreation Centre
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.	1:250,000 Size dependent on function but generally greater than 20ha serving a regional population	Exceeds standard BM =0 SOM = 1
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.	1:15,000 – 25,000 5-20ha up to 2km from facility or 5 minute drive	Exceeds Standard BM =0 SOM = 3
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. Includes Children's playground, paved games courts, unstructured open play areas for practice or pickup games, low impact	1:5,000 1-5ha for population within 800m or 10 mins walk away	Exceeds Standard BM =0 SOM = 2
Local open Space	Serve broader purpose than neighbourhood parks. Focus is on meeting community-based recreation and gathering needs.	1:1,000 0.4 -1ha within 400m or 5 minute walk (local)	Exceeds Standard BM =2 SOM = 3
Sports Space (to potentially incorporate sports identified with asterisks below)	Generic open space for the provision of grass sporting infrastructure that can be flexibly used to incorporate seasonal variations in sporting use. A minimum provision of 205m x 175m north to south (3.5ha) is advocated by PLA WA to meet the needs of the sporting community, and maximise the financial viability and use of the infrastructure. They must incorporate floodlighting to a minimum of Australian Training Standard. Facility will provide for a combination of oval and rectangular pitch provision with shared pavilion. Sports will be identified based on local demand.	1:4,000 5,000 Multiples of the standard may be used where a centrally located facility is provided to service a higher density population	Exceeds Standard BM =1 SOM = 3

Facility	Definition	Benchmark	Shire of Moora
AFL ovals*	Oval grass pitch provision (Adult is 165m by 135m) north to south with 5m run-off. PLA WA seeks to develop infrastructure in accordance with the recommendations contained within the WA State Strategic Facilities Plan for Australian Rules Football.	1: 15,000 with at least one oval being capable for supporting a senior football game (AFL strategic plan standard)	Exceeds Standard BM =0 SOM = 3
Rugby Union/League*	Rectangular Grass pitch provision preferred dimensions of 100m by 70m (rugby league) and 156m x 70m (rugby union).	Area/location specific. To be determined by local circumstances and demographic mix.	Area available no organised Rugby within the Shire
Diamond pitch sports*	Diamond shaped grass pitch facility requiring pitch boundaries of 98m with 122m striking outfield (baseball) and 91.44m (softball).	1:8,000 – 10,000 – youth 1:15,000 – 20,000 – adult	Grass space available but no club baseball/ softball or tee ball played within the Shire at this time
Soccer pitches*	Rectangular Grass pitch provision (Adult 90-120m by 45-90m) small sided game for 6-12 age range varies from 30 by 20m to 60 by 340m.	1:3,000 to 4,000 depending on demographics	Exceeds Standard BM =0 SOM = 2
Cricket ovals*	Oval grass pitch (Adult varies between 137 and 150m) with smaller dimensions for junior competition.	1:8,000 – 10,000	Exceeds Standard BM =0 SOM = 2
Athletics (grass and synthetic) *	Formal synthetic provision or marked grassed oval with ancillary jumping pits and throwing areas.	1:250,000 plus – Regional Level (synthetic). Grass provision – District level (over-mark existing public open space)	Not necessary based on population criteria Grass track is provided for school use
Hockey pitches (grass* and synthetic – water, sand based and alternatives)	Rectangular Grass or Synthetic surface (Adult 91.4m by 55m with 5m end and 4m side run-offs.	1:75,000 for synthetic surface (WA Hockey Strategy) Grass provision to be area/location specific.	Grass pitches are provided in Moora and Miling
Multi-use synthetic surfaces	Various synthetic surfaces which may be used for soccer, hockey and, rugby. Likely to be developed for recreational purposes in areas where water availability and management require less intensive water use to be demonstrated Alternative names include third or fourth generation synthetic pitches (FIFA approved)	Area/location specific	N/A
Netball Courts	Indoor and outdoor hard flat surface requiring 30.5m by 15.25m with minimum run-off of 3.05 or 3.65 between courts. Development for an Association requires consolidation of at least 16 courts on one site for the purpose of running league matches and festivals.	1:3,000 – 4,000 (outdoor) for training purposes. 16 outdoor courts minimum for an association – District/Sub-Regional Facility	BM =0 SOM = 4 It should be noted that the courts are currently unusable and require resurfacing

Facility	Definition	Benchmark	Shire of Moora
Basketball courts (indoor and outdoor)	A flat hard surface 28m by 15m free from obstructions. Indoor provision requires 7m internal ceiling space required. Minimum run-off 2m.	1:3,000 – 4,000(outdoor) 4 plus indoor courts – Regional/Sub-regional	Exceeds Standard BM =0 SOM = 1
Lawn Bowls	Square flat grassed or synthetic surface of 40m by 40m surrounded by a ditch. PLA WA seeks to develop infrastructure in accordance with the recommendations contained within the WA State Strategic Facilities Plan for Lawn Bowls. Growth areas be the principal location for the development of new facilities (WA facilities strategy – Bowls)	1:25,000 to 50,000 – District	Exceeds Standard BM =0 SOM = 1 The existing Moora Bowling Club green needs some work on the surface. A second green is currently unused
Tennis (multi surface hard courts and grass)	Rectangular synthetic surface preferred 23.77m by 10.97m with 6.4m depth of baseline. PLA WA advocate the development of club facilities rather than stand alone single, double or triple court facilities. Orientation of courts ideally should be north-south.	8 court club facility minimum for a population of 15,000 16 court facility comprises a regional tennis centre which would cater for a 30-60,000 population (based on Tennis Australia's 2020 facility development and management framework).	Exceeds Standard BM =1 SOM = 3 The Courts in Watheroo are in a state of disrepair and not used
Golf Course	Grass links and parkland provision, which varies from pitch and putt/short hole to 9-hole and 18-hole combinations.	1:30,000	Exceeds Standard BM =0 SOM = 3
Local Government Aquatic Facilities indoor/Outdoor (various configurations)	Indoor facility of various constructions but generally include rectangular 25m or 50m pool including 6 to 8 lanes of 2.5m each. Local government pools developed for recreational purposes will need to include leisure water space in addition to formal lap swimming provision.	1:150:000 (50m pool – FINA competition standard) – Regional 1:75,000 (25m or 50m pool for recreational, club, water polo, diving and competitive swimming) – District 1:30,000 (25m and leisure pool) – Neighbourhood	Exceeds standard Outdoor 50m pool in Moora

7.2 Summary

The current benchmarks indicate that the Shire of Moora meets all standards, and in fact exceeds the standards in terms of quantities; however the netball courts and bowling clubs are currently requiring some resurfacing works to make them playable.

The standards do not provide for a qualitative assessment or indeed local demand and need to be used as a guide for provision only

In order to assess the perceived needs of the community a range of actions have been taken including;

- Consideration of the clubs and association survey 2021
- Survey of clubs and associations 2022
- Meetings with clubs

8.1 2021 Club Survey Findings

The survey was distributed to 41 clubs /associations and 18 completed surveys were received.

8.1.1 What are the key issues facing your club / association?

- **72.22%** said Attracting more members generally is an issue for their club
- **38.89%** said clubs are dealing with Financial Challenges
- **27.78%** said Indoor facilities that do not cater for the needs of our activities/ members
- **27.78%** felt that Outdoor facilities do not cater for the needs of our activities/ members

8.1.2 How would you assess the buildings used by your club / association?

- **72.22%** Veranda / undercover area meets the needs of the group
- **66.67%** said that the Change area for the females meets their needs
- **61.11%** said the following areas meet their needs;
 - Social / multipurpose area,
 - Kitchen
 - Change area for the males,
 - Disabled access
- **55.56%** Equipment storage needs of their group
- **33.33%** said the following areas are not suitable;
 - Change area for the males
 - Equipment
 - Storage
 - First Aid Facilities
- **27.78%** said the following areas are not suitable;
 - Kitchen
 - Veranda / overcover,
 - Player toilets
 - Public Toilets
 - Change area for the females

8.1.3 How would you assess the main playing fields or courts used by your club or group?

- **66.67%** Size of playing surface/s meets our needs
- **38.89%** flood flighting is not suitable
- **27.78%** following areas are not suitable
 - Conditions of playing surfaces
 - Maintenance

8.2 2022 Club Survey/Associations

Surveys were distributed to a total of 41 clubs and associations within the Shire and the returns were very poor. This could be due to community apathy due to the topic being discussed multiple times

over the past four years, or they are happy with the facilities they use. Only 8 surveys were returned and as such it is difficult to know the reason for the lack of responses.

Specific contact was made with groups whose facilities were identified as requiring some works to explore the potential options.

Groups who attended individual meetings were:

- Moora Bowling Club
- Moora Football Club
- Moora Netball Club
- Robins Hockey Club

The key findings of these meetings and the surveys returned revealed that the number one priority for both the bowls and netball club are the state of their existing playing surfaces.

However most clubs rated the following as their top five priorities for new facilities were:

- Change rooms
- Function room
- Kitchen
- Storage

All groups were conscious of the lack of resources, the need to share facilities to ensure viability for the future, and the need to ensure affordable options to progress.

8.3 Summary

The community have been surveyed numerous times over the past 5 years and are somewhat sceptical of the process due to the perception of lack of progress.

However, the historical surveys and discussions held with various stakeholders has clearly highlighted that the major considerations are the playing surfaces and the ancillary facilities necessary for a successful club environment.

No club felt they were in a position to fund substantial development and as such the requirement for a club contribution in most grant applications is difficult to achieve.

The key considerations for the Shire over the next 10-20 years, based on demographic data and trends in participation are significant and will have an impact on how Sport and Recreation Services are provided within the Shire. These considerations are:

- ❖ The decline of the organised club base;
- ❖ The increase in informal/passive participation and “convenience” sporting activities;
- ❖ The reducing resources;
- ❖ Increasing demands for quality provision;
- ❖ The need for personal safety and security in the use of facilities;
- ❖ The ageing infrastructure; and
- ❖ The cost to participate.

The Shire has provided a number of sporting and recreational areas over the past 50 years and, whilst these have met the needs of the community during that time, it is now necessary to set a course to ensure that resources are used in a more considered approach and in keeping with the community’s needs.

Based on the identification of trends the key issues have been grouped into three specific areas, these being:

- ❖ Policy/ philosophy;
- ❖ Facilities;
- ❖ Club Management/maintenance.

9.1 Policy /philosophy

9.1.1 Sport and Recreation Policy

The lack of Council policy in a number of areas has led to a lack of understanding among the community regarding their responsibilities and the Shires’ responsibilities.

Further, internal staff are charged with the responsibility of managing Councils assets without clear direction from Council which can sometimes lead to inconsistencies when transposed into the practical environment.

The development of clear policy statements will not remove all areas of contention but will aid decision making by the provision of a guideline or standard for consideration.

The Shire should, at the very least, be conscious of why it provides Sport and Recreation Facilities and Services and needs to quantify this provision in terms of benefits to the community and indeed to the Shire.

The development of policy allows for clear statements of intent and can prevent ad hoc decision-making resulting in precedent setting.

It is not intended to limit the Shire’s ability to manage individual cases but rather aid the management and policing of expected standards and expectations.

In developing a Sport and Recreation Policy the Shire needs to consider two fundamental questions, being:

- ❖ ***Does the Shire believe that Sport and Recreation is an important component in the lives of the people living in the Shire of Moora?***

For example:

- ⇒ *Does participation in Sport and Recreation makes a significant contribution to the health well-being and quality of life of the people of the Shire?*
- ⇒ *Does Sport and Recreation make a positive contribution to the local economy?*
- ⇒ *Do all people have the right to participate in Sport and Recreation activities regardless of age, ability, income, or other factors?*

If the answer to any of these questions is yes, the next question to be considered is:

- ❖ ***What role does the Shire of Moora play in the provision of those services and what values does it place on these services?***

For example, is it important that:

- ⇒ *The Shire directly provides those services?*
- ⇒ *The Shire ensures that services are provided, but does not necessarily need to provide them itself?*
- ⇒ *The social outcomes of the services (the social benefits to the community) are foremost and the Shire is prepared to pay extra to ensure that those social outcomes are achieved?*
- ⇒ *The Sport and Recreation services (provided by, or facilitated by, the Shire) pay for themselves and require no subsidy from the Shire?*
- ⇒ *The Sport and Recreation services provided by, or facilitated by, the Shire are a source of economic return to the Shire?*

The creation of a Sport and Recreation Policy needs to be in keeping with the Shire's vision and Mission, which is:

Vision

“a vibrant, affordable Regional Centre with a growing, caring community”

Mission

“To provide the leadership, services and infrastructure that will meet the needs of the community and surrounds”

9.1.2 Capital Assistance to Clubs/Sports in Facility Development

Similar to the development of a Sport and Recreation Policy we are of the opinion that any Funding policy not only takes account of the land value and facilities provided, but also the social benefits provided by the community organisation and their capacity to pay.

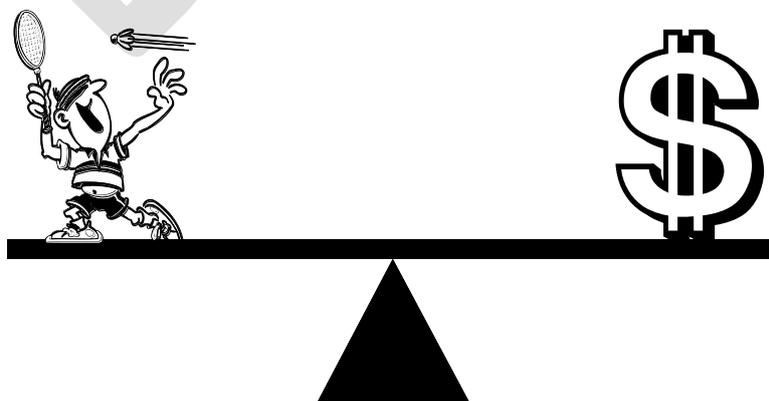
Additionally we are conscious of the need to ensure an easily understood policy, which can be readily enforced. Clubs and organisations are more likely to accept any changes, albeit with reluctance in some areas, if they understand the reasoning and objectives in any proposal.

A policy which clearly states the Council's position in its provision of Sport and Recreation facilities and services and specifically addresses a Hierarchy of Funding

It is our recommendation that the following "hierarchy of funding" be used as the determinant of projects. It should be noted that this does not preclude a project progressing if and when outside funding is acquired.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Category One (highest level of support) COMMUNITY <p>All facilities that are available to the community for the majority of the time and have free access Examples include parks, BBQ's, fitness equipment, playgrounds, skate park, youth precinct etc</p> <p>The Shire will prioritise development of these facilities in recognition of its role as a provider of facilities for its community</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Category Two Sporting Clubs <p>General sporting clubs who utilise shared facilities such as reserves, clubrooms, courts etc Facilities used are generally available for the community outside of booked club time.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Category Three Sport Specific clubs <p>Those clubs which have a specific requirement for facilities, such as, golf course, bowling green's motor sports, shooting, equestrian etc. are traditionally operating from leased premises and restrict the general community from use unless they become members of the club.</p> <p>In situations where the clubs can demonstrate an economic potential for the Shire, from any new development, shall be considered for support from the Shire.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Category Four (lowest level of support) Commercial entities <p>Any persons or groups conducting a business from council facilities shall be responsible for all costs associated with their use.</p>

A balanced service provision is concerned with people and dollars.



9.2 Facilities

The future recreation infrastructure requirements for the Shire Moora have been assessed through extensive research and consultation. The identification of highest priority needs are based on the limited resources and are seen as the most practical options for achievement.

9.2.1 Moora Bowling Club

The bowling green at Moora Bowling Club is in a state of disrepair and the Shire and the club needs to consider the best alternatives for this future.

It is important to maintain continuity of use to ensure the club does not suffer a decline in membership.

Two options are available either the club remains where they are and the green is resurfaced or the club is relocated to the multi-use sports club at the Moora Oval.

Should relocation be possible within a two year timeframe it would not be viable to resurface the existing green. However, if the proposed development identified in the following section is not concluded within the two year timeframe it would be important to provide confidence for the club to continue in its current location.

9.2.2 New Pavilion Moora Oval

The lack of changing facilities for the football club and other oval users places added strain on the existing sport centre and currently relies on the use of the Sheep pavilion to cater for game days.

The demolition of the grandstand has resulted in limited viewing areas and a solution could be the development of a two story facility.

At the very least the facilities need to include:

- 4 x Unisex Change rooms
- Toilets
- Showers
- Meeting room
- Storage for a minimum of five separate sporting groups
- Kitchen/Kiosk
- Community meeting space
- Viewing to reserve
- Umpires room



The example shown above is a modular development constructed for Maroondah Council described as

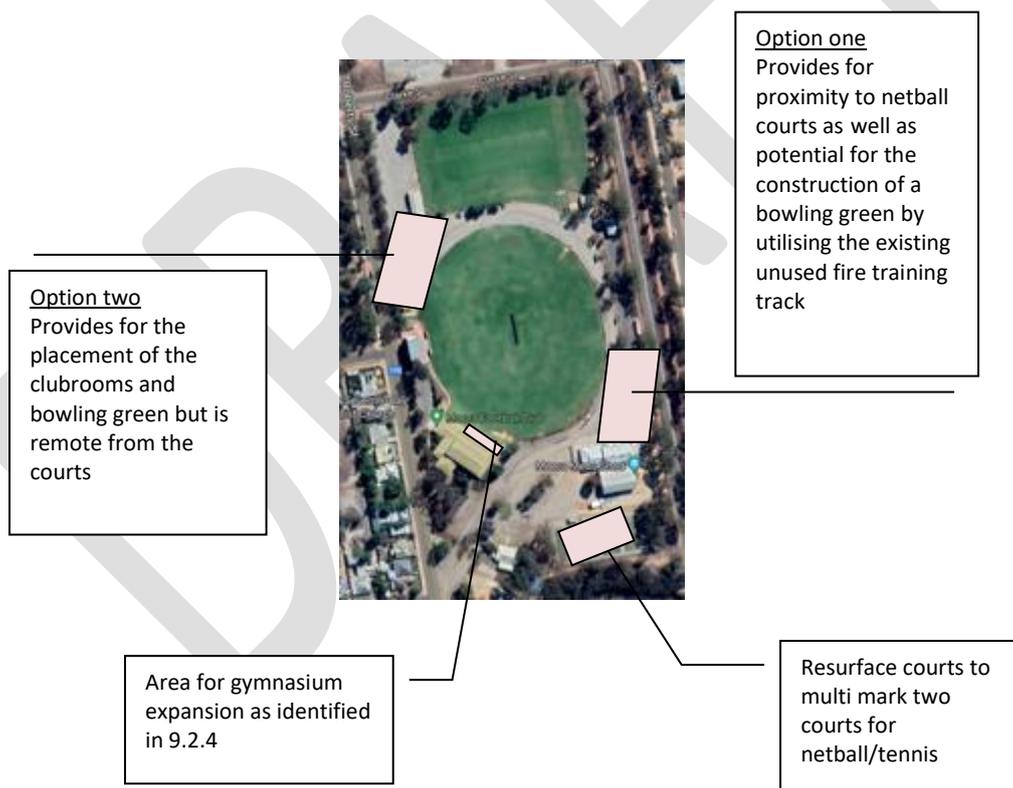
“The pavilion consists of 26 modules in total – equalling 916 square metres – and includes a range of accessible amenities such as change rooms, ample storage, modern entry foyer, passenger lift, club kitchen, bar and kiosk, meeting room, offices, umpire amenities and first aid/trainer’s room”

“The redesign, design approvals and building permits were effectively managed, allowing our team to complete the facilities after only 11 weeks on site (17 weeks including demolition works)”

The total project value was \$3.9 million

A concept plan needs to be developed that considers the club needs, community access and potential commercial opportunities as well as sufficient space to accommodate a bowling green (normally square not less than 31m and no more than 40m).

Two potential sites are shown below, but until the site survey is completed and known sizes for the building envelope and bowling green it is difficult to be adamant about which site is the best option.



9.2.3 Moora Netball Courts

The existing netball courts were constructed in 1967 and since that time have been resurfaced just once and are now showing significant deterioration.

The courts require resurfacing and the potential to include two tennis courts and two netball courts line markings should be explored.

9.2.4 Gym/Fitness Equipment

The second highest activity participated in within Australia is fitness gym.

The development of a new sports pavilion for use of the football, bowls, netball and other sporting clubs will free up the north/eastern section of the existing recreation centre could be redeveloped into a larger gym and create a bigger presence for the Shire.

Additionally, the locating of outdoor fitness circuits at various locations throughout the Shire would enhance the general public's access to fresh air gyms resulting in the following gains:

Advantages of Outdoor Gyms

- Encouraging adults, the young and young at heart to be active and healthy
- Fun to use
- Free of charge
- Able to be used 24 hours
- Doesn't take up space at home

For example



In order to gain best use of the equipment we believe it should be located in three locations throughout the Shire.

The locating of these facilities in close proximity to organised clubs, whilst still being easily accessible by the general public will ensure best use of the equipment.

A minimum design would include 4 stations and the priority locations would be:

1. Apex Park
2. Miling Oval
3. Watheroo Oval

9.2.5 Swimming Pool

The highest children's activity participated in within Australia is swimming/diving and the third highest adult activity was a swimming pool.

Substantial works have been undertaken over the past two years into securing the structural integrity of the shell and should be completed as a first priority.

The ancillary facilities will require ongoing maintenance but are considered as a medium to low priority when considered in the big picture for the Shire.

9.2.6 Cycleways

The fifth highest activity participated in within Australia is Cycling/BMXing and the second highest community priority rated within the consultation phase was cycleways.

Consideration needs to be given to the transport paths as well as recreational opportunities to be incorporated into any park development and /or upgrades.

9.2.7 Public Open Space

During the facility site visits an assessment of the parks and reserves benefits for recreation resulted in the identification of the need to upgrade the facilities at Coolangah Park.

The remaining passive areas are well maintained, well provided for in terms of facilities and are of a high standard.

9.3 Club Management

The review of the documentation phase of this study has raised a number of issues with resident clubs. Of some concern is the lack of forward planning undertaken by clubs leading to a lack of coordination and in turn demands being placed upon the Council for facility development on a seasonal basis. Of greater concern is the decline of membership numbers, the lack of volunteer resources at the club level and the lack of organisational skills available for the clubs.

Numerous statistical studies and practical examples have shown that club membership is declining. This is more apparent in traditional sporting activities such as football and golf but nevertheless is becoming a growing concern for all clubs striving to maintain viability.

The lack of forward planning can lead to conflict between users for Council funding and disagreements being created when prioritising projects for annual funding is undertaken.

It could well be that the Council needs to assist the clubs by facilitating workshops to assist the clubs to develop their own plans which link with the Shire's Sport and Recreation Plan.

The review of documentation also revealed that the majority of clubs are operating on a year to year budget with no allowance set aside to fund extraordinary expenditures or to fund any facility development.

Unfortunately, no contingency plans are in place and this can cause difficulties to the current committees of these groups. Invariably when things go wrong for clubs they expect the Council to fund them out of their predicament.

The sourcing of funding for the placement of a club development officer as a part time employee could well provide the Shire with a focus point that not only assists the clubs in their development but ensures that the investment in facilities is maximised by encouraging participation, for instance higher utilisation of the newly constructed hydrotherapy pool, raising awareness of any expansion to the gymnasium, and the proposed new facilities.

10 SPORT AND RECREATION PLAN

Based on the issues identified in the previous chapter, the following plan has been developed identifying the items with the highest priorities for the community and clubs, along with an assessment of necessary management operational requirements.

Years 2022-2025 (High Priority)

	Strategy	Action	Estimated costs/Funding
Policy/Philosophy	Sport and Recreation Policy	Development and Adoption of a Sport and Recreation Policy to guide decision making	\$30,000 / Shire of Moora
Capital Assistance for Facility Development	Facility Assistance Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine a Hierarchy of Facilities Develop an application form in keeping with the hierarchy and rationale for support 	\$10,000 / Shire of Moora
Facilities	Moora Sports Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a project brief Develop Concept Plan Submit CSRFF Funding application 	\$4.5 mil CSRFF Funding Lotteries Funding (dependant on design)
	Moora Bowling Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the location of the sports club and allow for ease of access including a lift to second floor 	\$500,000 / CSRFF Grant funding
	Moora Tennis Club/Netball Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the possibility of shared facility use of Moora Tennis Club and Moora Netball Clubs Support clubs in a transition to a multiuse facility 	\$400,000 CSRFF/Netball WA funding
	Gym Expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify required equipment Determine preferred priority location Install 	\$15-20,000 per site for external equipment \$300,000 refurbishment/expansion of gym at recreation centre

Years 2022-2025

	Strategy	Action	Estimated costs/Funding
	Moora Swimming Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> remedial works to ensure structural integrity is fixed with confidence for the next 20 years 	\$1,000,000 / CSRFF / Shire of Moora

Years 2026-2031

	Strategy	Action	Estimated costs/Funding
Facilities	Coolangah Park	Assess options for upgrade of play equipment	\$200,000 / Public agency funding
	Miling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for the inclusion of additional facilities at Miling Oval including a naturescape playground, public toilet and other facilities 	\$100,000 Shire of Moora
	Cycleways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the need for additional formal cycleways when considering public open space development /refurbishment 	\$50,000 State Government
Club Management	Club Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaise with neighbouring Shires to ascertain the possibility of a joint application to government for a Club Development Officer to service the sports clubs in the area to meet their full potential and encourage participation 	\$100,000 per annum State Government /Health Organisations

Years 2032-2037

	Strategy	Action	Estimated costs/Funding
Facilities	Watheroo Tennis Courts and club house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to identify if there is any public interest in repositioning the facility for an alternative use. • Advertise for public options • Assess options • If no options the courts, fencing and clubhouse, should be removed 	\$50,000 Shire of Moora
	Moora Swimming Pool	Develop a plan for the upgrade of the swimming pool buildings with a view to enhancing the facility for all users	\$600,000 Government funding
Report	Review Sport and Recreation Plan	Undertake a review of the plan to determine the next 10 year strategies	Internal

II RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Sport and Recreation Plan 2022-2037 be adopted in principle to allow for public feedback.
2. That the plan be reviewed on an annual basis to allow for performance assessment and amendment where deemed necessary.

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