

**CTURP**

Centre for Tropical  
Urban and Regional  
Planning



## **Shire of Broome: Community Infrastructure Planning and Development**

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The Centre for Tropical Urban and Regional Planning (CTURP) is a multi-disciplinary research group established within the School of Earth and Environmental Science (SEES) of James Cook University. CTURP aims to contribute to improving planning practices in urban, regional and remote tropical locales. CTURP provides high quality tertiary education, training and research focusing on the discipline of Urban and Regional Planning in a tropical context.

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## About the Centre for Tropical Urban and Regional Planning

The Centre for Tropical Urban and Regional Planning (CTURP) is a multi-disciplinary research group established within the School of Earth and Environmental Science (SEES) of James Cook University. CTURP was established in 1993 in response to the need for a substantial focus toward the urban, regional and environmental planning within Northern Australia.

CTURP aims to contribute to improving planning practices in urban, regional and remote tropical locales. CTURP provides high quality tertiary education, training and research focusing on the discipline of Urban and Regional Planning in a tropical context.

### *Rural and Remote Specialists:*

CTURP has undertaken a range of research projects with rural, remote and resource dependent communities. These have included: Community Plans, Structure planning (roles and functions of small towns and service centres), Social Impact Assessment, Social Infrastructure Assessment and Development Contributions for Community Infrastructure.

### *Environmental Planning:*

CTURP is committed to the use and development of qualitative research methods to approach complex environmental, disaster management and planning issues. Our goal is to enhance and create a broader community understanding of the role and potential of social planning practices to address contemporary natural resource management issues.

### *Tropical Urban Planning:*

CTURP is located in the tropics and well positioned to provide advice and research on a range of matters that are unique to tropical locales. This includes urban disaster mitigation strategies, tropical architecture, tropical food production and distribution, planning with, for and in Indigenous communities. We are committed to engaging in the academic debates that critically interrogate the production and circulation of tropical knowledge.

## Acknowledgements:

This report has been created through the invaluable assistance and much appreciated input by many contributors. The contributions that each have made are gratefully acknowledged:

- Dr Peter Wood in the development of earlier drafts and through the mapping data;
- Staff from the Shire of Broome who demonstrated their commitment to working with their community throughout the design and drafting of this research and planning process;
- Most importantly, the Broome community respondents interviewed for this research whether young or old, male or female, long or short term resident, each provided input with honesty, openness and a true desire to make their community a better place to live.

## Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the current and projected Community Infrastructure for the residents within Shire of Broome. More specifically this report focuses on the use of Community Infrastructure by residents within the township of Broome, and the demand for this infrastructure by communities in the Shire.

This report details the results of the Community Survey undertaken by Creative Communities Australia Pty Ltd and is complimented with the results of consultation undertaken by researchers at James Cook University that addressed the needs and aspirations of Social Inclusion groups in Broome. The results of this report can be used to inform the calculations that underpin the Community Infrastructure Development Contributions for future development in Broome.

The **Vision Statement** that emerged from the results of consultation for the purposes of this report is consistent with the Shire of Broome's Forging Ahead Strategic Plan, namely - ***A liveable community that has access to a diverse range of infrastructure, facilities and services that contribute to the health and wellbeing of Broome residents and creates additional social and cultural capital.***

Five distinct themes related to the provision of Community Infrastructure emerged from the data analysis.

These are as follows:

### **1. Protecting and Enhancing the Broome Lifestyle.**

The Broome lifestyle is typified through the shared appreciation of the natural landscape and in particular the coastal areas to the south of the township. All demographics enjoy these areas irrespective of age, ability, gender and culture. A threat to an ongoing association with the natural coastal landscape would have a significant impact on the identity of the community and to their leisure time. To ensure that the Broome lifestyle is protected and enhanced, development must be sensitive to the values on the coastal landscape and impacts must be proactively mitigated.

### **2. Opportunities for social connections**

Social capital is created through social contacts and networks. Whereas cultural capital is created through shared community experiences such as festivals and events. Accessing open spaces, community meeting places, third spaces (shopping centres), attending community festivals and the participation in sport and recreation provides opportunities to meet people and develop friendships and social networks. These types of capital are facilitated through the provision of community infrastructure such as cycle and pedestrian networks that are connected to safe open space and recreation. Most of the unstructured recreation activity that takes place in Broome is undertaken with family and friends and in undeveloped natural settings.

### **3. Cultural Understanding and shared experiences**

Understanding cultural traditions and providing knowledge about other cultures through events, festivals, public art and performing arts assists in facilitating cross cultural learning. This cross cultural learning is essential to creating bridging capital between different groups of people that possess different heritage within a community. Cultural capital is created through shared experiences such as traditions, customs, values, heritage, identity and history. The manner in which these shared experiences are facilitated can vary and will typically include at least one of the following if not a combination:

- a space (infrastructure, open space and beaches) to gather and celebrate,
- a theme (history, literature, specific to a nationality) to frame the experience
- a medium to communicate the sharing of the experience (song, art, festival)

#### **4. Collaborative Governance and Strong Leadership**

Collaborative governance refers to a shared responsibility between the Local government administration and the communities to develop alternatives, identify preferred solutions, and make decisions that create liveable communities. To achieve collaborative governance requires strong leadership, a commitment to the principles of social equity, open and transparent decision making processes and an informed community that understands the governance structures that Council are bound by. Shire of Broome will assist the community to be resourceful, innovative and resilient to enable the ability to adapt to change and manage community based services.

#### **5. Diversity of services**

As the population increases, the demographic characteristics will change and the demand for a more diverse range of social and community facilities, infrastructure and services may ensue. The demand for the range of services to be delivered within the facilities and infrastructure may vary over time which will in turn affect short and long term efficiencies. This will require monitoring and evaluation of the demand for services and the utilisation of community infrastructure according to benchmarks.

The Action Strategies from the table below emerged from the data analysis and focus on creating a means to which the community may access facilities, infrastructure and services that increase their health and wellbeing and that creates additional social and cultural capital.

Shire of Broome

Community organisations and Partners in Broome

Facility, Infrastructure Or Service	Comparative rate of provision	Current rate of provision in Broome LGA	Strategy	Immediate 2012/13 15,778 people	Short term 2013 – 2017 18,212 people	Medium 2017 – 2022 19,939 people	Long term 2022 – 2025 21,745 people
Swimming Pool	7 people/m <sup>2</sup>	21 people/m <sup>2</sup>	4.1.1.1 Investigate opportunities to increase access to safe swimming in the wet season.	●			
			4.1.1.2 Consider options to facilitate regional swimming competitions.		●		
Wading Pool	Not applicable		4.2.1.1 Retain the current 25m pool and wading lagoon at BRAC for junior squad training.				
Squash Courts	1 court per 24 squash club members OR 1 court per 4,593 residents	1 court per 34 squash club members OR 1 court per 6,432 residents	4.5.1.1 Construct new squash court in 2016		●		
			4.5.1.2 Maintenance of court walls	●	●	●	●
			4.5.1.3 Chair and seating arrangements			●	
			4.5.1.4 More reliable booking system	●			
Tennis Courts		1 court per 1,071 residents	4.6.1.1 Surface upgrade of four BRAC tennis courts		●		
			4.6.1.2 Club facility and storage		●		
			4.6.1.3 Kiosk control		●		
Hard Courts	1 court per 2,220 residents	1 court per 1,070 residents refer to section 4.7 for justification	4.7.4.1 Construct 2 additional multipurpose outside hard courts at BRAC (under lights and shade)		●		
			4.7.4.2 Indoor Stadium surface upgrade		●		
			4.7.4.3 Additional club facility and storage at BRAC		●		

<b>Facility, Infrastructure Or Service</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Immediate 2012/13 15,778 people</b>	<b>Short term 2013 – 2017 18,212 people</b>	<b>Medium 2017 – 2022 19,939 people</b>	<b>Long term 2022 – 2025 21,745 people</b>
Golf Club	5.1.1.1		Work with the Club to create a concept plan, provide support to manage the application and development process.		
	5.1.1.2		Review car parking provision in light of non golf course use (ie to view the stair case)		
Lawn Bowls Club	5.2.1.1	Shire of Broome to provide advice to Bowls Club executive on how to maintain and undertake improvements within the Heritage legislation provisions.			
Fishing Club	5.4.1.1		Encourage the Department of Transport to develop deep water boat launching facility (concrete all the way) to enable access during all tides with a capacity to accommodate charter boats (Pearl Luggers and Fishing Charters).		
Pistol Club	5.6.1.1	Investigate and secure land tenure and lease arrangements between Shire of Broome and the Pistol Club.			
	5.6.1.2		Provide advice and support to the Pistol Club in their application to seek funding for the development of their upgraded Club House facilities.		
Speedway	5.10.1.1	Investigate and secure land tenure and lease arrangements between Shire of Broome and the Speedway Club.			



<b>Facility, Infrastructure Or Service</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Immediate 2012/13 15,778 people</b>	<b>Short term 2013 – 2017 18,212 people</b>	<b>Medium 2017 – 2022 19,939 people</b>	<b>Long term 2022 – 2025 21,745 people</b>
Recommendations for Town Beach	Stinger Net	A stinger net should be investigated for site suitability at Town Beach.			
	Fishing Jetty			Construction of a fishing jetty	
	Water Park			Extend the water park to include a park for teenagers.	
	Picnic areas		Develop additional of picnic tables and shelter Sheds at Town Beach		

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Open Space Recommendations	Beach area from Town Beach to Broome Port	Protect from the impacts of development.			
	Broome Port to Gantheaume Point	Protect from the impacts of development.			
	Gantheaume Point to South Cable Beach	Protect from the impacts of development.			
	Minyirr Park			Upgrade access through Minyirr Park, maintain tracks and infrastructure to be used for walking for exercise and to access the Beach. Picnic area to be maintained including waste water treatment facilities. Develop a pathway for wheelchair access.	
	Gantheaume Point and Cable Beach		Install waste water treatment facilities.		
	Boat Ramps		Maintain all Boat Ramps and do safety audit.	Marina redevelopment to be supported. Install new boat ramp at Entrance Point.	

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Accessibility Infrastructure	Pedestrian and Cycle Paths Footpaths in need of attention:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anne Street</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All paths accessing hospital and schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town Beach to China Town (to be constructed)</li> <li>Gubinge Road (construct bikeway from township to Broome Port and Gantheaume Point.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cycle lane on the highway from Broome township to Roebuck Roadhouse</li> <li>Pathway along the water from Chinatown to Town Beach</li> </ul>
	Accessibility of people in wheelchairs in and around Broome		Review car parking in China Town The Universal Design Principles should be integrated into all planning provisions (regulations)		
	Accessibility of people in wheelchairs	Cemetery pindan surface precludes people in wheelchairs from attending funerals.			

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Community Meeting Rooms, Neighbourhood Centre	Meeting rooms		New Community meeting rooms are required		
	CIRCLE House		CIRCLE House requires intensification to meet the needs of the local and regional community.		

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Youth Services	Youth Strategic Plan	A Youth Strategic Plan must be developed in the 2012/2013 financial year.			
	PCYC	Provision for use of the camping facility by regional sports teams to be made by Shire of Broome.			
	Youth Drop In Centre	It is essential and critical that funding is sought to supply the Drop In Centre with: 1. Pool table 2. Computers and computer games 3. Activities and programs for sport and recreation. 4. Salary to support extra staff to operate nightly programs.			
	After school care Burdekin	Increase Rate of support services for the youth between 12 and 14 years of age. Rate of provision 1 male staff member per 4 males and 1 female staff member per 4 females. Extra staff numbers as per Work Place Health and Safety requirements dictate.			
	HYPE	HYPE must be extended to provide counselling and follow up subsequent to any issues encountered while this patrol is being conducted.			

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Youth Services	Youth Council		The Shire of Broome should create a Youth Council that provides advice to Council on matters that affect the lives of the youth in Broome.		
	Learner drivers		Work with local Rotary Club to initiate Rotary Young Driver Awareness program (RYDA) <a href="http://www.ryda.org.au/">http://www.ryda.org.au/</a>		
	Organised Activities	Greater variety of organised activities should be facilitated.			

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Community Services	Safe Neighbourhoods	Provision of safe and accessible open space in local neighbourhoods.			
	Come and Try		The Shire of Broome may consider hosting 'Come and Try' sessions to provide residents with exposure to a diverse range of opportunities.		
	Shelter		Shire of Broome to support stakeholders to address the chronic undersupply of emergency shelter within Broome.		
	Services for Homeless		Undertake research to determine the services and housing needs of homeless.		
	Health hostel Regional Visitors		Lobby the State and Federal government (via COAG) to develop a health hostel for those people visiting Broome from the outer Dampier Peninsula communities.		
	Health Prevention and Education services		Eating and exercise education such as health prevention should be developed including a Physical Activity Strategy to ensure that all residents participate in 150 minutes of moderate activity per week.		
	Child care		Ensure the provision of qualified day care workers to provide respite services for parents of children with mental and physical impairments and social interaction for the young people.		

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Community Services	Public Transport services	Bus service should as a matter of priority be rerouted to include Reid Road and Anne Street. The current public bus service does not access the locations that are in greatest need or at times that coincide with the end of school or at times that would facilitate the safe travel of young and older people.			
	Community bus with wheelchair accessibility		Assist Community Groups to purchase a Community bus that is Wheelchair Accessible		



## Contents

About the Centre for Tropical Urban and Regional Planning .....	3
Executive Summary .....	4
Terms used in this Report.....	20
Facility and Service Providers in Broome .....	22
1. Background.....	24
1.1 The Community Survey .....	24
1.2 Community Infrastructure Contributions.....	25
1.2.1 Community Infrastructure Population Baseline .....	26
Comparative Assessment .....	27
2. Sport and Recreation Facilities, Infrastructure and Services.....	29
2.1 Trend Analysis.....	29
3. Sport and Recreation Facilities in Broome .....	31
4. Broome Recreation and Aquatic Centre.....	31
4.1 Swimming Pool .....	32
4.1.1 Action Strategy Recommendations .....	34
4.2 Wading Lagoon .....	34
4.2.1 Action Strategy Recommendations .....	34
4.3 Multi-purpose Room .....	35
4.4 Glenn and Pat Medlend Pavilion .....	35
4.5 Squash Courts .....	36
4.5.1 Action Strategy Recommendations .....	38
4.6 Tennis Courts .....	38
4.6.1 Action Strategy Recommendations .....	40
4.7 Netball/basketball Infrastructure .....	40
4.7.1 BRAC Outdoor Courts .....	40
4.7.2 Phillip Matsumato Sports Courts.....	41
4.7.3 BRAC Indoor Stadium Use .....	42
4.7.4 Action Strategy Recommendations .....	45
4.8. Sport Ovals.....	45
4.8.1 Father McMahan Sports field.....	45
4.8.2 Joseph Nipper Roe Sports Field .....	46
4.8.3 Peter Haynes Reserve.....	48

4.8.4 St Mary’s outside school hour use .....	49
4.8.5 Male Oval.....	51
4.8.6 Summary of Use of Sports Fields.....	51
4.8.6.1 Action Strategy Recommendations .....	53
5 Other Sport and Recreation Facilities in Broome .....	54
5.1 The Broome Golf Club .....	54
5.1.1 Action Strategy Recommendations .....	54
5.2 Bowls Club .....	55
5.2.1 Action Strategy Recommendations .....	56
5.3 Broome Turf Club .....	56
5.4 Fishing Club.....	56
5.4.1 Action Strategy Recommendations .....	58
5.5 Surf Life Saving Club .....	58
5.6 Pistol Club .....	59
5.6.1 Action Strategy Recommendations .....	60
5.7 Scout Hall .....	60
5.8 Naval Cadet Facility .....	61
5.9 Youth Drop In Centre.....	61
5.10 Toy Library .....	62
5.11 Speedway .....	62
5.11.1 Action Strategy Recommendations .....	63
5.12 Culture and Information Infrastructure .....	63
5.12.1 Public Library .....	63
5.12.2 Museum.....	64
6. Facility and Infrastructure deficits.....	65
6.1 Neighbourhood Open Space in disadvantaged residential areas .....	66
6.2 Broome Local Parks .....	70
6.2.1 Town Beach Reserve .....	70
6.2.2 Town Beach water playground.....	71
Broome Port to Gantheaume Point.....	73
Gantheaume Point to South Cable Beach .....	73
6.3 Accessibility Infrastructure .....	73
6.4 Community Meeting Rooms and Neighbourhood Centre .....	76
6.4.1 CIRCLE House .....	76

6.4.2 Lotteries House.....	76
6.4.2.1 Rate of Provision - Community Development Facilities .....	77
7. Service Deficits.....	78
7.1 Youth .....	78
7.1.1 Potential Demand for Youth Sport and Recreation Activities .....	84
7.1.2 Recommendations for Youth Services.....	91
6.2 Community Services and Accommodation.....	93
7 Conclusions.....	96

## Terms used in this Report

To ensure a consistent application of terms used throughout this report the following definitions are used.

**Social Capital** (after Putnam 2000) is based on the notion that social networks have value. Just as cash capital increases productivity, social contacts and networks affect the productive capacity of individuals, groups and communities. Putnam (2000) distinguishes between two types of social capital those being bonding and bridging. Bonding capital refers to networks and affiliations that look inwards and tend to reinforce exclusive identities and are typically homogenous groups. Examples of bonding capital include the networks associated with a sports club, ethnic group or church group. Bonding capital is good for understanding specific reciprocity and mobilizing solidarity. Bridging capital however, is more inclusive in nature, and networks are more outward looking and incorporate people with diverse social characteristics. Examples of bridging capital would include the networks associated with service clubs (eg Rotary and Lions), youth service groups (PCYC), internet social networks and Broome Youth Coordinating Network (BYCN) which is facilitated by Shire of Broome. Bridging capital is good for creating linkages to external assets and for information diffusion.

**Social Equity** is based on the notion that planning ought to include the disadvantaged in decisions that affect their lives. When applied to planning, this infers that the planning practice will seek ways to improve the physical and economic conditions for all people with particular consideration of those with the fewest resources.

**Community Infrastructure** is the term used to describe the range of facilities and services that support the creation and development of human, social and community capital within settlements. Community infrastructure is essential to creating liveable and resilient communities, and is comprised of education, training, health, open space, sport and recreation, emergency services, religious, arts and cultural facilities and places for communities to gather and socialize (State of Queensland 2005).

However for the purposes of this report the analysis of data and recommendations are limited to the facilities, infrastructure and services associated with Sport and Recreation within Broome. Moreover, this report distinguishes between facilities and infrastructure to reflect the terminology applied in the Participation in Exercise Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS, Standing Committee on Sport and Recreation 2011).

- A **facility** is managed infrastructure that provides leisure services in an organized manner for payment.
- Whereas **infrastructure** refers to the provision of structures, open space and playgrounds that are open to use by residents and tourists.
- **Services** are intangible products that are provided by humans for humans. Those services that are associated with and within social infrastructure and facilities are typically undertaken to support the creation of liveable and resilient communities.

Activities that may occur in these facilities and utilise community infrastructure are distinguished by ERASS as being:

**Organised physical activity** is physical activity for exercise, recreation or sport that was organised in full or in part by (1) a fitness, leisure or indoor sports centre that required payment for participation, (2) a sport or recreation club or association that required payment of membership, fees or registration, (3) a workplace, (4) a school, or (5) any other type of organisation. (ERASS 2010).

**Club-based physical activity** is any physical activity for exercise, recreation or sport that was organised in full or in part by a sport or recreation club or association that required payment of membership, fees or registration. This is distinct from fitness, leisure or sports centres that required payment for participation. (ERASS 2010)

**Social Planning** refers to the theory and practices that address the needs and aspirations of people and communities through strategic policy and is integrated with urban, regional and other forms of planning activity. Social planning is founded upon the principles of social justice and specifically focus on equity, access, participation and the rights of all individuals to participate in community life, and aims to foster community resilience and well being. Social planning applies collaborative practices to ensure that the principles of social justice and equity are applied across all planning activities, policies and decision making. The intent of the theories associated with social planning are to integrate all forms of planning and resource allocation to create liveable communities and sustainable economies through effective community engagement. Social planning practices include the identification of the important goals, the setting of targets for their achievement, the ranking of goals and the assessment of costs (financial and social) to achieve the set goals.

**Social Inclusion** refers to people having access to the resources, opportunities and capacity to participate in all aspects of life so that they may meet their basic needs and 'live in dignity' (Kelly et al 2012). Target Social Inclusion Groups were consulted for the purposes of this report. These populations are described as having experienced one or more of the following (after Saunders 2007):

1. Disengagement such as a lack of participation in decision making;
2. Services exclusion such as a lack of access to key services; and
3. Economic exclusion such as a lack of access to economic resources to facilitate participation.

People who experience exclusion also lack access to education, health and housing services (which in turn may result in homelessness), urban crises, ethnic tensions, long term unemployment and high levels of poverty. Locational inequities such as those created as a result of being remote from the urban decision making centre, exacerbates the consequences of exclusion and reduces overall community resilience to change. Accessing critical infrastructure and services that address the creation of capital for disadvantaged populations therefore becomes a high priority to create innovative and sustainable communities.

**Community Engagement** describes a variety of ways to communicate, consult, involve and encourage between a community and in this case the Shire of Broome. Applying the principles of social equity to social planning practices ensures that all people have the opportunity and the right to provide input and influence decisions that affect the community. There is a distinct emphasis on making decisions *with* as opposed to *for* a community, and a recognition that communication is a two way process. In respect to Council activities – the aspirations, concerns, needs and values of individuals and communities are incorporated at all levels and all sectors are involved in policy development, planning, decision-making, service delivery and assessment.

**Social Connection** refers to the creation of spaces that enable meaningful and positive interaction with others. These spaces are then transformed to 'places' that are imbued with value as a consequence of these interactions and shared experiences. Social connection underpins the achievement of social capital, inclusion and trust within communities.

**Community Infrastructure** refers to 'the structures and facilities that help communities and neighbourhoods to function effectively' (WAPAC SPP 3.6). These include:

- Sport and recreation facilities;
- Community centres;
- Child care and after school centres
- Libraries and cultural facilities; and
- Other such services and facilities for which development contributions may reasonably be requested having regard to the objectives, scope and provisions of SPP 3.6).

**Demand** - Three types of demand have been assessed for the purposes of this report.

1. Expressed: the activities and facilities that are actually utilised by the respondents (What people do and where they go to do leisure)
2. Latent: activities and facilities that respondents would like to participate in but cannot due to constraints such as finance, family, or transport.
3. Potential: What the respondents would like to participate in but cannot because the activity/facility is not provided.

## Facility and Service Providers in Broome

**HACC** <http://www.health.wa.gov.au/hacc/home/>

The Home and Community Care (HACC) program provides basic support services to some older people, people with a disability and their carers to assist them to continue living independently at home. This includes:

- support to participate in social activity in a group or one-on-one
- assistance with everyday household tasks
- assistance to enhance nutrition, function, strength, independence and safety
- assistance to support your independence in your personal care activities such as showering and dressing
- assistance to keep up with essential activities such as shopping, banking and maintaining social contacts

The Australian Government provides approximately 60 per cent of funding for the program and maintains a broad strategic policy role. The state Government provides the remaining percentage of funding (40%) and is the primary point of contact for HACC service providers and consumers.

**KACS** [http://www.health.wa.gov.au/services/detail.cfm?Unit\\_ID=290](http://www.health.wa.gov.au/services/detail.cfm?Unit_ID=290)

The Kimberley and Aged Care Service provides:

Aged Care • Aged Care Assessment Team • Aged Care Training Support • Commonwealth Carelink and Respite Care Centre • Community Aged Care Packages (CACP) • Home and Community Care • Older Patient Initiative • Regional Home and Community Care (HACC) and Access Program • Remote Continence Service • Remote HACC.

Units reporting to Kimberley Aged and Community Services (KACS):

- KACS, Derby
- KACS, Fitzroy Crossing
- KACS, Halls Creek
- KACS, Kununurra

## **Burdekin After School Care (Burdekin Youth in Action)**

After school care for young people focusing on providing a healthy, safe and accessible space for young people to go to after school.

## **PCYC Learning Centre Broome**

An alternate learning centre that focuses on disengaged teenagers who are having difficulties in coping with mainstream schooling. Students attending this school have been referred by the Department of Child Protection, Juvenile Justice, District Education Office's attendance and student services sections.

**HYPE**

Helping Young People Engage: Service in partnership with Dept of Child Protection, Police, Corrective Services, Save the Children and the Shire of Broome. Service focus on Youth engagement, crime reduction, diversion and intervention programs.

**CIRCLE House**

Community Information Resource Centre & Learning Exchange – Broome Neighbourhood Centre

**Lotteries House**

Not for profit community house operating since 1993, offering low rate venue hire and office space to the Broome Community.

**Bran Nue Day – Germanus Kent House**

Germanus Kent House in Broome is a Southern Cross Care aged care facility. Providing services for high care, low care and dementia care residents as well as respite day care.

**PCYC**

Police & Community Youth Clubs or commonly abbreviated to PCYC are a network of Australian non-profit, community organisations, founded in NSW. The Mission of PCYC is to get young people active in life; develop their skills, character and leadership; and prevent and reduce crime by and against young people. The first PCYC was opened in Woolloomooloo, New South Wales on 1st April 1937 and included a membership of 400 boys and facilities such as a library containing 3000 books, wrestling, physical culture classes, debating and teams in the rugby league competition.

## 1. Background

This report is written in seven sections. The first three sections describes the basis of the population projections used to quantify the rate of infrastructure provision and a description of the trends in other comparable remotely located communities to determine a *comparative rate* of community facilities and infrastructure provision.

Section 4 describes the Broome Recreation and Aquatic Centre and associated infrastructure utilisation according to the results of the data collected by Creating Communities Australia Pty Ltd (CCA) for the 2010 community survey. This survey was designed to be completed on-line and therefore precluded some segments of the population from participating (such as those who do not have access to or use the internet). The Section 4 of this report is therefore limited directly to the demographic characteristics of the respondents to this survey and their utilisation of community facilities, infrastructure and services in Broome. The collection techniques used to collect the data for the community survey did not include or specifically target members of the Broome community who are:

- Physically or mentally impaired
- Aged under 19 years of age; or
- Economically disadvantaged.

The sport and recreation clubs were interviewed by CCA to determine their use and future demand for community facilities and infrastructure in Broome to provide context to the club use of facilities. The utilisation of these types of community facilities and infrastructure is directly limited to the respondents to the community survey and interviews with sport and recreation club executives.

Section 5 provides an overview of the sport and recreation facilities where land and management responsibilities are vested in the Shire of Broome. This section details the use of the facility (results from the CCA 2010 Survey) and makes a range of recommendations for future development and use of each site.

To ensure the application of the principles of Social Equity in their decision making, Shire of Broome engaged James Cook University (Centre for Tropical Urban and Regional Planning) to undertake consultation with Social Inclusion groups to gain an insight into their utilisation of community facilities, infrastructure and services. Results from this research are described in Sections 6 and 7 and found that these populations (hereafter referred to as target social inclusion groups) have low participation rates in organised sport and recreation activities (with the exception of some high school students). Therefore the report is structured to provide a more precise and holistic perspective on the nature of the utilisation of community facilities, infrastructure and services.

### 1.1 The Community Survey

There were 317 respondents to the community survey, two thirds of which were female (64%). Table 1.1 describes the main gender and age differences between the community survey and the 2011 ABS census for the Broome Urban Centre/locality. The respondents to the community survey were not representative of the entire Broome community.

**Table 1.1 Representativeness of Community Survey Sample**

<b>Demographic characteristic</b>	<b>2011 ABS Broome Urban Centre/locality</b>	<b>2010 Community Survey</b>
Gender (female)	49%	64%
Aged under 20	28.3%	Not included
Aged between 20-34	24.6%	20%
Aged between 35 and 49	25%	43%
Aged between 50 and 65	17%	29%
Aged over 65	5%	5%



The sample of respondents obtained from the community survey is not normally distributed throughout the age and gender brackets. Therefore it was necessary to apply non parametric statistical techniques to account for the distribution abnormalities. The age and gender distribution were examined for normality using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic (Sig value of .000 for this sample, where  $p = .05$ ). A normally distributed sample would have produced a significance value of more than .05. Non parametric or distribution free inferential statistics identify the main differences in the responses to survey items regarding the use of the specified facility or infrastructure. This enables an explanation of some of the patterns and identification of variables that may influence the use of facilities.

Section 4 of the report examines the utilisation of community facilities, infrastructure and services where there was data to describe the use (as expressed demand) by both the respondents to the community survey and the social inclusion groups. The respondents and methods used in the consultation with the social inclusion groups are described in Appendix 1. The community infrastructure addressed in this section includes Cultural and Information Facilities Infrastructure and Services.

Sections 5 and 6 of the report examine the existing gaps (latent and potential demand) in the provision and demand of community facilities, infrastructure and services by social inclusion groups. The data from the target social inclusion groups was analysed according to potential and latent demand for community facilities, infrastructure and services. The community infrastructure addressed in this section includes Youth Services, Accessibility and Community Services and Accommodation.

## 1.2 Community Infrastructure Contributions

At the time of writing this report there were no available benchmarking standards that provide a comparative rate of community infrastructure provision to reflect the unique circumstances of a community located in a remote location that use and/or need local infrastructure (including temporary resident worker populations). Provisions that are used in Queensland (South East Queensland Regional Guideline 5) and indeed any of the capital cities in Australia do not specifically account for the impact of resource developments, or the unique demographic characteristics of remotely located communities. Some of the complexities that must be considered in the development of comparative standards include:

- a) The demand for community infrastructure by temporary populations such as tourists, Long Distance Commuters (LDC) workers and transient residents may not require the same types of facilities or services as the permanent population.
- b) Planning for community infrastructure according to a population benchmark rather than identifying the year in which facilities are to be provided is far more effective as the rate of population growth may be accelerated, slowed or reversed (particularly for resource based industries that are susceptible to booms and busts). However this data must be accompanied by demand assessments to ensure that provision is effective and commensurate with demand and population growth.
- c) Investment in community infrastructure must be commensurate with growth. Therefore it is essential to plan for the scenario that is extraordinary (in this case Scenario 4 contained in the AECgroup Community Profile report).
- d) Service provision is primarily determined by the State and Federal governments, which is typically reactive to development as opposed to proactively identifying and mitigating impacts. This is particularly evident in the provision of critical family, emergency shelter and youth services.
- e) All communities are different and as such will require differing types of infrastructure and levels of services. However there is a critical community sustainability threshold that must be maintained through the provision of essential infrastructure. Each community will find its own balance through undertaking community plans or establishing community infrastructure guidelines.

Research (Harwood 2012, Queensland Resources Council 2012, Rolf et al 2006) has found that the quality of social infrastructure is a critical element for attracting and retaining a permanent resource based workforce to remote settlements in Australia. Research conducted by Harwood (2012) in the Cloncurry Shire (North West Queensland) identified a range of impediments to establishing a permanent mining residential workforce in the Shire. These included:

1. Lack of Recreation and Entertainment
2. Family won't move
3. Lack of services
4. Lack of job opportunities for partner
5. Lack of Education opportunities

Moreover, the six most important reasons that married LDC chose to live and continue to live in their place of residence as opposed to where they work were (Harwood 2012):

1. Hospital is well serviced
2. Safe place to live
3. Safe place to bring up family
4. Accessible specialist medical services
5. Good place for young family
6. Places to go fishing and camping

The quality of community infrastructure underpins decisions about moving a family to a remote location. Social Infrastructure is therefore essential to creating sustainable and liveable communities.

This report details the current demand for sport, recreation and community facilities, infrastructure and services and identifies the current gaps and future needs created from the projected population growth. It should be noted that these calculations have been based upon the population projections applied in the AECgroup report 'Community Profile'.

This report does not consider the consumption of Community Infrastructure by temporary populations such as tourists and temporary resource development employees (long distance commuters).

Calculating development contributions for community infrastructure can only be based upon the predicted consumption of facilities, infrastructure and services created from population growth and land to be used for new dwellings. To this end the report has calculated the rate of facility, infrastructure and service provision on a per head of population as opposed to dwellings so that these rates can be apportioned to different dwelling types (eg town house, four bedroom home or studio apartment).

### **1.2.1 Community Infrastructure Population Baseline**

In order to separate the demand for community infrastructure typically associated with residential development that is an ordinary and ancillary consequence of growth, the population scenarios provided by the AECgroup has been further split according to demand catchments (based on Census Collection Districts). These projections about residential and non-residential development are prepared at a level that allows re-aggregation of data into areas to support community infrastructure planning for the service catchments. This report has applied the assumptions based in Table 1.2 as the basis of the development projections and service catchments for community infrastructure.

**Table 1.2 Population projections – Community Infrastructure based on AEC Group Scenario 4**

Area	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	assumptions
Local <sup>①</sup>	10,581	12,863	14,487	16,255	17,727	19,911	Local is 75% of SD
District <sup>②</sup>	2,478	2,915	3,365	3,684	4,018	4,513	District is 17% of SD
LGA <sup>③</sup>	13,059	15,778	18,212	19,939	21,745	24,424	LGA is 92% of SD
Regional <sup>④</sup>	1,116	1,373	1,585	1,735	1,891	2,124	Regional is 8% of SD
<b>SD<sup>⑤</sup></b>	<b>14,175</b>	<b>17,151</b>	<b>19,797</b>	<b>21,674</b>	<b>23,636</b>	<b>26,548</b>	<b>Community Infrastructure</b>
Broome Visitors	5,607	3,488	3,391	3,569	3,848	4,239	Tourism Levy
LNG Permanent	0	16	402	1,802	1,818	1,786	SIA
FIFO Residents	0	140	3,492	9,017	8,623	7,814	SIA
<b>Total Residents</b>	<b>19,782</b>	<b>20,796</b>	<b>27,082</b>	<b>36,062</b>	<b>37,925</b>	<b>40,387</b>	

① Local within immediate area (CCD's)

② District of LGA (population within the LGA, but not within immediate vicinity)

③ Local Government Area – refers to ABS definition

④ Regional difference between the LGA of Broome and the Statistical District

⑤ Statistical District of Broome – ABS definition

### Comparative Assessment

Rates of community facility, infrastructure and service provision were identified in other comparable communities in remote northern Australia. This assessment describes communities that have varying population sizes and proximity to resource developments to highlight:

1. Contributions made to the community through community development programs/social impact mitigations. Cloncurry in North West Queensland, Borroloola in the Northern Territory and Moranbah in Central Queensland are examples of communities that have been recipients of some form of community development programs (informal and otherwise);
2. The standard of infrastructure provision typically required to retain a permanent residential resource workforce in the township. Weipa in Cape York Queensland, Karratha and Paraburdoo in Western Australia, Nhulunbuy in the Northern Territory provide examples of communities that have been established to service or have been intensified by the settlement of LDC workers associated with resource developments.
3. The rate of infrastructure provision in communities that are *neither* beneficiaries of resource development contributions or comprised of permanent employees in the resource sector. Communities such as Wyndham and Derby in Western Australia, Katherine and Maningrida in the Northern Territory and Mareeba in North Queensland are examples of small settlements that are dependent upon external transfers of capital to support community infrastructure development.

These comparative rates are used to assist in providing an understanding of the likely behavioural patterns in a particular community and confirm the accuracy of participation trends identified through consultation in the study.

The structure of the review for each identified facility, infrastructure and service has been outlined to address three pertinent questions namely:

**1. Where are we now?**

A description of the facilities, infrastructure and services are available at present and the extent to which they fulfil the demands of the community.

**2. Where would we like to be?**

Results of the community consultation identify the demand for facilities, infrastructure and services.

**3. How do we get there?**

What is to be provided and how will it be best achieved and by when and whom?

## 2. Sport and Recreation Facilities, Infrastructure and Services

This section of the report describes the expressed demand for sport and recreation facilities, infrastructure and services from the results of the community survey undertaken by CCA in 2010. The trends in sport and recreation participation are examined to provide context to the results from the consultation with the Broome community. While it is important to understand the current rates of participation it is also necessary to understand the trends that are occurring at a national and state level to assist in making decisions about the type and scale of facilities and infrastructure that could be expected to meet future demands.

### 2.1 Trend Analysis

The Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS) describes the frequency, duration, nature and type of physical activities participated in for exercise, recreation or sport by persons aged 15 years and over in Australia. The ERASS has been collecting this information since 2001. It was conducted four times in 2010 and has a total of 21,603 respondents across Australia. The report also describes participation according to each state in Australia. This report is used as the basis for examining past and predicted trends to assist in decision making.

The following table (Table 2.1) highlights the total participation rates of the top twelve activities participated in by West Australians and the proportion of participation in this activity that is undertaken in a non-organized manner.

**Table 2.1 Participation in Activities by West Australians**

Activity	Total participation % (ERASS WA 2010)	% non-organized participation
Walking	38.4	38
Aerobics	25.4	19.4
Swimming	15.5	14.4
Cycling	14.2	13.6
Running	10.4	10
Golf	5.6	3.4
AFL	5.4	2.3
Tennis	4.9	3.3
Basketball	4.8	1.8
Football	4.6	2
Netball	4.1	1
Outdoor cricket	2.2	1.3

The data in Table 2.2 shows the growth in Club based activity in Australia for the most popular sports codes in Broome from 2001 to 2010. These growth rates provide context to what may be expected from new residents in the coming five to ten years. The results from this table indicate that there has been substantial growth in AFL, soccer, cricket and basketball. However, tennis and golf participation rates have experienced negative growth over this same period.

**Table 2.2 Growth in Club based and Organised Activity in Australia (2001 to 2010)**

Activity	Club%	Organised%
Outdoor Football (soccer)	56	55
AFL	71	64
Touch football	4	15
Cricket (outdoor)	49	33
Netball	13	1
Tennis	-13	-24
Basketball	21	11
Lawn Bowls	13	20
Golf	-1	-8

**Other Important Trends to note (ERASS 2010):****Regional status**

- Regular participation in organised physical activity by regional residents is equivalent in capital cities (12.0%) to elsewhere (12.0%).
- In 2010, the regular participation rate in club-based physical activity was slightly lower in capital cities (5.9%) than among those living in other parts of Australia (7.0%).

**Club Based Activity – Gender**

- Males had higher regular participation rates than females in club-based physical activity in 2010 (7.9% and 4.8%, respectively).
- The difference between males and females was especially pronounced among those aged 15 to 24 years, where the regular participation rate for males in club-based activity was 21.1%, compared to 14.1% for females.
- Regardless of gender, regular participation in club-based physical activity was most common among those aged 15 to 24 years (17.7%).

**Organised Physical Activity – Gender**

- On average, more males than females regularly participated in organised physical activity in 2010, but the difference was small (12.2% and 11.9%, respectively).
- Regular participation in organised physical activity was higher for males than females in the 15 to 24 years age group and higher for females in the 25 to 64 years age groups.
- While participation in non-organised physical activity increases with age. Regular participation in organised physical activity was most common among those aged 15 to 24 years.

### 3. Sport and Recreation Facilities in Broome

Broome has a number of facilities that provide for the participation in a diverse range of sport and recreation activities in both competitive and non-competitive formats. As development expands both spatially and in terms of population growth, the Shire of Broome must keep abreast of the major trends in sports and recreation participation to ensure that the facilities, infrastructure and services continues to meet the needs and aspirations of its residents. Creating liveable communities requires an understanding of what the community has, the extent to which this meets their needs and how the Shire of Broome can best meet these needs both now and into the future. The review is structured in four distinct sections. The first of which (Section 4) details the patterns of demand for the Broome Recreation and Aquatic Centre and provides direction for the future development of this centre to create and enhance the social connectivity within the community. This required an assessment of the available and comparable facilities within the Shire to ensure efficient use of existing infrastructure, an assessment of where the sporting bodies go and would prefer to be, and an assessment of how to best network the infrastructure to ensure the ongoing connections between sports bodies and within Clubs. Section 5 examines the range of other sports and recreation facilities and infrastructure within Broome that is owned by or where the management is vested in the Shire of Broome. This section discusses the various facilities that may provide for a single sport, but connect with and to a range of other groups within the community.

Sections 5 and 6 describe the results from consultation undertaken by JCU subsequent to the Community Survey to address Shire of Broome Social Inclusion commitments. Section 6 details the Facility Deficits that is where there is no facility or the infrastructure within the facility no longer meets the current needs of the community. Section 7 describes the Service Deficits this includes those facilities and infrastructure that may exist but are under serviced or services are not provided but should be to meet contemporary needs and aspirations of Social Inclusion Groups.

### 4. Broome Recreation and Aquatic Centre

The Broome Recreation and Aquatic Centre (BRAC) is a District and Regional sport and recreation facility in the Shire of Broome and serves the greater Dampier Region. The facility is currently comprised of:

- 25m pool (8 lanes) + shaded wading lagoon;
- 2 x indoor basketball courts also designed as a purpose built storage for cyclone evacuation centre;
- 2 x squash courts;
- 1 x multi-functional room;
- Glenn and Pat Medlend Pavilion;
- Outdoor bar/ kiosk;
- 8 x tennis courts with floodlights;
- 4 x basketball/ netball courts with floodlights;
- Father McMahan oval – senior playing field with floodlights; and
- Joe ‘Nipper’ Rowe oval – senior playing field, no floodlights.

A review of the BRAC cannot occur in isolation to the provision of other infrastructure of a similar form or purpose that is used by the community sport and recreation. This section will review the swimming pool, wading lagoon, multi-purpose room, Squash courts, and the Glenn and Pat Medlend Pavilion within the BRAC complex. However other sport and recreation facilities and infrastructure that are used by one sport but across a range of locations are also examined to provide demand context to the existing utilisation of BRAC infrastructure. The organisation of the report in this format permits a logical analysis of the utilisation that can be used to derive specific action strategies. These are discussed according to the Facility type (such as BRAC) and infrastructure type such as hard courts (to include tennis, basketball/netball courts) and Sporting Fields (to include the Father McMahan, Joseph Nipper Roe, Peter Haynes, St Mary’s (senior) and Male Oval.

## 4.1 Swimming Pool

Total area = 500m<sup>2</sup> of swimming pool area that is comprised of 8 lanes at 25m.

Community Survey results indicate that about one third of the sample never used the pool (31.2%), one third used few times a year (31%), monthly (4.3%), few times per month (8%), weekly (14.5%) and daily (3%). The Barracuda swimming club maintains that they have a waiting list for club members but are unable to accept applications because the size of the pool limits the size of the club. Other sports such as water polo, triathlon training, schools, non-organised swimming and aqua aerobics also utilise the pool.

Correlations (Spearman's rho) were calculated between the use of the swimming pool and study variables and found the following relationships (where \*\* p=.05 and \*p=.01):

- The number of 5 to 9 year olds within the household  $\rho = .442^{**}$
- The age of the person  $\rho = -.257^{**}$
- The use of local parks within the last 12 month  $\rho = .145^*$
- Attended a group or club activity in the last twelve months  $\rho = .257^{**}$
- Participated in organised activity in the last twelve months  $\rho = .321^{**}$
- Length of residence in Broome  $\rho = -.131^*$

These results indicate that the greater the number of 5 to 9 year olds in the household the higher the use of the pool. Similarly the higher the use of local parks, the higher the participation in both group and organised activities indicated a higher use of the pool. However, the results also show that there is a negative relationship between pool use and the persons age, implying that the older the person the less use they make of the pool. Similarly there is a negative relationship between the length of residence in Broome and use of the swimming pool, this implies that the longer the residence the less use made of the pool.

Moreover, the pool is used mostly by people aged in the 20 – 34 and 35 to 49 age brackets. The residents of Cable Beach tend to use the pool more frequently than other suburbs.

Table 4.1.1 shows that 43% of the respondents who participate in both club and group activities on a weekly basis also use the pool at least weekly.

**Table 4.1.1 Attend groups/clubs by swimming pool facility use**

	swimming pool facility usage							Total
	never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	daily	
never	7	6	0	0	1	1	1	16
on special occasions	3	9	0	2	0	0	0	14
attend groups/clubs few times per year	13	5	1	2	1	1	2	25
monthly	17	11	2	3	3	4	0	40
<b>weekly</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>125</b>
daily	1	5	0	0	0	5	2	13
Total	73	71	10	18	20	34	7	233

Of all the club and group activities that are undertaken in Broome more than one third (38%) utilises the swimming pool weekly or more. This rate of participation is the single highest use of any facility in Broome. Other facilities used for group and club activity such as the BRAC Outdoor Courts (17%), St Mary's senior college recreation facilities out of school hours (14%) and the BRAC Indoor stadium courts (13%) were also used weekly or more by the survey respondents.

The wet season is the busiest time of year with the majority of the use experienced between the hours of 6.00am and 8.00am and 2.30pm and 6.30pm from Monday to Friday. During first and fourth term the



schools make use of the pool in school hours. Use on weekends is heavy during the wet season from about 1.00pm to 5.00pm.

From interviews with the Social Inclusion groups it was found that many people in the community are unable to access the pool because of the cost. This includes HACC services, aged and disadvantaged youth. Other constraints identified by social inclusion respondents included lack of suitably qualified people to assist people with mental and physical impairments in accessing swimming lessons and other BRAC services such as staff to provide respite while carers participate in activities. This service deficit has occurred despite BRAC being identified as one of the more accessible (in terms of mobility) facilities in Broome.

The current swimming pool area of 500m<sup>2</sup> is available for a 2011 Local government population of 15,778 (equivalent to 32 residents per m<sup>2</sup>) and a local and district population of 12,863 (equivalent to 21 residents per m<sup>2</sup>). An alternative facility/opportunity for recreational (non-organised leisure activity) swimming would reduce the pressure upon the use of BRAC in the summer times. Alternatives identified by the respondents (youth) included a water park and a stinger net enclosure. These alternatives are discussed in greater detail in Section 6 as they relate to the use and development of Recreational Open Space (Town Beach).

#### Comparative rates of swimming pool area provision:

From a review of the rates of swimming pool provision at other remotely located towns (See below Table 4.1.2) Broome has a high number of residents per swimming pool area at 21 persons per m<sup>2</sup>. A comparative rate of provision would be in the order of 8 – 10 people per m<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 4.1.2 Comparative rates of swimming pool area provision in Remote Australia**

Western Australia		Northern Territory		Queensland	
Town	Pop/ m <sup>2</sup> pool	Town	Pop/ m <sup>2</sup> pool	Town	Pop/ m <sup>2</sup> pool
Wyndham Pop=1,000 Pool 500m <sup>2</sup>	2/m <sup>2</sup>	Katherine Pop =9,800 Pool = 650 m <sup>2</sup>	15/m <sup>2</sup>	Weipa* Pop= 3,400 Pool = 500m <sup>2</sup>	6.8/m <sup>2</sup>
Derby Pop = 4,200 Pool = 500m <sup>2</sup>	8.4/m <sup>2</sup>	Maningrida Pop = 2,100 Pool = 325m <sup>2</sup>	6.5/m <sup>2</sup>	Cloncurry* Pop = 2,590 Pool= 500m <sup>2</sup>	5.2/m <sup>2</sup>
Paraburdoo* Pop = 1,800 Pool = 1000m <sup>2</sup>	1.8/m <sup>2</sup>	Nhulunbuy* Pop = 4,112 Pool = 1000m <sup>2</sup>	4/m <sup>2</sup>	Moranbah* Pop= 11,442 Pool 1= 1000m <sup>2</sup> Pool 2= 500m <sup>2</sup>	7.6/m <sup>2</sup>
Karratha Pop=14,800 Pool 1= 1000m <sup>2</sup> Pool 2= 500m <sup>2</sup>	10/m <sup>2</sup>	Borroloola* Pop = 1,000 Pool = 325m <sup>2</sup>	3/m <sup>2</sup>	Mareeba Pop = 10,000 Pool = 750	13/m <sup>2</sup>

#### Summary of Use

The pool is currently used to capacity and is at times exceeded in the wet season (when in greatest demand). The ratio of area per locally based resident is 21per m<sup>2</sup>. This is more than double what is experienced in Karratha which has a similar population number. The pool is well utilised for both sport and recreation, however the cost of accessing is a significant constraint for identified (social inclusion groups) populations.

**Table 4.1.3 Summary of Existing Rates of Provision**

Facility	Catchment	Existing Rate of Provision	Existing Facilities	Existing Gap 2012	Projected gap at 2016	Projected gap at 2031
Swimming Pool (500m <sup>2</sup> )	Local (95%) and Regional	Currently 21 residents/m <sup>2</sup> Locally.	BRAC 8 lane x 25m pool	Rate of provision exceeded by 11 people/ m <sup>2</sup>	Rate of provision exceeded by 17 people/m <sup>2</sup>	Rate of provision exceeded by 29 people/m <sup>2</sup>

#### 4.1.1 Action Strategy Recommendations

The following action strategies are recommended (Table 4.1.4) in relation to the swimming pool in Broome

**Table 4.1.4 Swimming Pool Recommendations**

Strategy	Swimming Pool Recommendations
4.1.1.1	Investigate opportunities to increase access to safe swimming in the wet season.
4.1.1.2	Consider options to facilitate regional swimming competitions.

#### 4.2 Wading Lagoon

Area = 320m<sup>2</sup>

Results from the Community Survey indicate that 75% of the respondents did not use the lagoon. Of those who did use this facility (n=50), the majority were Cable Beach Residents (53%) followed by Roebuck Estate (25%). The majority of users were aged between 35 and 49 years of age (presumably the parents of users). Spearman's rho correlations between the use of the wading lagoon and variables that were related to the use of the wading lagoon indicate that the higher the number of 5 to 9 year olds in the household of the respondent the higher the use of the wading lagoon ( $\rho = .542^{**}$ ). Similarly the higher the use of the local parks ( $\rho = .212^{**}$ ) and the higher the group/club attendance in the previous twelve months the higher the use of the wading lagoon ( $\rho = .262^{**}$ ).

The lagoon is at capacity most afternoons after school and is used for lessons and recreation and is well utilised on weekends from 1.00pm to 5.00pm.

Future redevelopment of swimming pool areas will also need to consider the use and design of the Wading Lagoon. If a new pool is to be built in BRAC (new 50m complex) and the current 25m pool retained then a new lagoon will not need to be constructed.

Comparative rates of provision were unable to be described for the wading lagoon as each of the 12 benchmark communities has entirely different approaches to the provision and design of wading pools.

#### 4.2.1 Action Strategy Recommendations

The following action strategies are recommended in relation to the swimming pool in Broome

**Table 4.2.1 Wading Lagoon Recommendations**

Strategy	Swimming Pool Recommendations
4.2.1.1	Retain the current 25m pool and wading lagoon at BRAC for junior squad training.

### 4.3 Multi-purpose Room

The multi-purpose room is used primarily as a crèche mostly weekly mornings however the staff also use one of the squash courts as an alternate crèche venue, should a booking for the multi-purpose room be made. This room is also used for two different churches on most Sundays, has mid-week evening bookings and is used to run two fitness classes a week. Most of the respondents to this question in the community survey (80%) indicated that they had never used the multi-purpose room. Of those who did use the room, more than half used it a few times per year (55%). The majority of users were residents of Cable Beach and Broome (see Table 4.3.1 below).

**Table 4.3.1 Multipurpose Room facility use by Suburb**

		Suburb						Total
		Cable Beach	Broome	Sunset Park	Minyirr	Roebuck	out of town	
Multipurpose Room facility usage	never	68	43	8	4	38	9	170
	a few times per year	11	7	3	1	5	2	29
	monthly	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
	a few times per month	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	weekly	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
	a few times per week	3	1	1	0	0	0	5
Total		84	52	12	5	46	13	212

The ongoing casual use of this room is made on an adhoc basis unlike the permanent hiring out for specific groups as is the case for the meeting space at Lotteries House. Table 4.3.2 below shows that the use of the room for social gatherings is minimal and there is adequate scope for satisfying future demand for the use of this facility.

**Table 4.3.2 Attending social gatherings with family and friends by Multipurpose Room facility use**

		Multipurpose Room facility usage						Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	
attend social gatherings with family and friends	never	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	on special occasions	5	1	0	0	1	1	8
	few times per year	8	1	0	0	0	0	9
	monthly	41	5	0	0	0	0	46
	weekly	105	16	2	2	1	3	129
	daily	9	5	1	0	1	1	17
Total		170	28	3	2	3	5	211

The demand is currently met, and there is no immediate need to augment demand for multipurpose rooms with extra at this facility in the most immediate future.

### 4.4 Glenn and Pat Medlend Pavilion

This pavilion was recently completed in 2011 at the BRAC. It contains toilets and change room facilities as well as canteen and a meeting room. This piece of infrastructure was not constructed at the time of the Community Survey so there is no available data on overall community use rates.

## 4.5 Squash Courts

There are two squash courts at BRAC that are used by squash players. There are currently 68 members in the Squash Club. Respondents to the Community Survey indicated that 10% (n=22) use the squash courts at least a few times a year. The majority of users were residents of Cable Beach (45%), followed by Roebuck (27%). Three people (14% total players) used the squash courts weekly, 14% (n=3) use them a few times per week, 5% (n=1) use them daily.

### Trends:

According to ERASS (2010) of all the people who had participated in physical activity in the 12 months prior to responding to the survey, 1.4% participated in Squash either as an organised or unorganised activity. However, these results reflect the national average and do not reflect the trends in each of the states. Western Australia has the highest participation rate in Squash in Australia of 2.3% total participation. The other states are much lower South Australia 0.6%, Northern Territory 1.2% and New South Wales 1.6%. Given that the rate of participation in Squash for Western Australia is 2.3%.

The data from the community survey was analysed to gain a more in depth understanding of the Squash court user characteristics. Table 4.5.1 indicates Squash participation rates decline with age and that the highest proportion of users (n=8) is in the 20 to 34 age group (36%), followed by the 35-49 age group (27% or n=6) and slightly under one fifth (18%) in the 50 to 65 age group. There were no Squash players over the age of 65. The Squash club members maintain that they require additional courts in order to support the growth of their sport and to facilitate regional competitions. None of the respondents from the social inclusion consultation indicated that they used the Squash courts for either sport or recreation purposes and did not identify the squash as either a potential or latent demand activity.

**Table 4.5.1 Age and frequency of Squash court use**

	squash courts facility usage						Total
	never	a few times per year	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	daily	
0	7	3	1	0	0	0	11
20-34	35	4	1	1	2	0	43
35-49	86	2	1	1	1	1	92
50-65	54	3	0	1	0	0	58
over 65	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total	191	12	3	3	3	1	213

More than two thirds (68%) of the users of the squash courts are male (see Table 4.5.2)

**Table 4.5.2 Squash courts facility usage in Broome by gender**

	squash courts facility usage						Total
	never	a few times per year	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	daily	
gender male	61	9	3	0	3	0	76
female	130	3	0	3	0	1	137
Total	191	12	3	3	3	1	213

The total rates of participation in club based squash in Broome (see Table 4.5.3 below) are equivalent to the state participation rate that is 2.3% of all sports participation.

**Table 4.5.3 Attended groups/clubs in last 12 months by Squash courts facility use**

	squash courts facility usage						Total
	never	a few times per year	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	daily	
never	14	0	0	1	0	0	15
on special occasions	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
attend few times per year	23	1	0	0	0	0	24
groups/clubs monthly	35	1	0	0	1	0	37
weekly	95	10	3	1	2	1	112
daily	11	0	0	1	0	0	12
Total	190	12	3	3	3	1	212

**Comparative rates of Squash Courts provision:**

From a review of the rates of Squash court provision at other remotely located towns (Table 4.5.4) Broome has a high number of members per court - namely 1 court per 34 members than any of the other towns. A comparative rate of provision would be in the order of 1 court per 24 members (as per the court rate provision per member in Weipa, Nhulunbuy and Moranbah). This in turn implies that the correct proportion of provision is 1 court per 4,593 residents to meet the current demand for Squash court use. The current rate of provision is 1 court per 6,430 residents. The current deficit in supply is .8 of a court or 50m<sup>2</sup> of court area.

**Table 4.5.4 Comparative Rate of Squash Court Provision in Remote Australia**

Western Australia		Northern Territory		Queensland	
Town	Supply	Town	Supply	Town	Supply
Wyndham Pop=1,000	0	Katherine Pop =9,800	0	Weipa* Pop= 3,400 Members = 48 Courts = 2	Courts: 1:1,700 residents 1:24 members
Derby Pop = 4,200 Courts = 2	Courts: 1: 1,200 residents	Maningrida Pop = 2,100	0	Cloncurry* Pop = 2,590	0
Paraburdoo* Pop = 1,800 Courts = 2	Courts: 1:900 residents	Nhulunbuy* Pop = 4,112 Members = 80 Courts = 3	Courts: 1:1,370 residents 1:26 members	Moranbah* Pop= 11,442 Courts =3	Courts: 1:3,814 residents 1:24 members
Karratha Pop=14,800 Members = 25 Courts = 2	Courts: 1:7,400 residents 1: 12 members	Borroloola* Pop = 1,000	0	Mareeba Pop = 10,000 Courts = 2 Members = 20	Courts: 1: 5,000 residents 1: 10 members

The below table summarises the existing rates of provision for Squash Courts in Broome and identifies a deficit in supply by 2031 of 2.25 courts.

**Table 4.5.5 Summary of Existing Rates of Provision of Squash Courts in Broome (1 court = 62.5m<sup>2</sup>)**

Facility	Catchment	Existing Rate of Provision	Existing Facilities	Existing Gap 2012	Projected gap at 2016	Projected gap at 2031
Squash Courts	Local (95%) and Regional	Currently 1 court: 6,432 residents	BRAC 2 Courts	Rate of provision shortfall by 50m <sup>2</sup>	1.1 courts (67 m <sup>2</sup> )	2.25 courts (145 m <sup>2</sup> )

#### 4.5.1 Action Strategy Recommendations

In addition to the quantity of Squash court provision, concerns have been raised by the Squash club regarding the quality of the infrastructure to be addressed by the BRAC management. Table 1.5.6 outlines the upgrades required to bring the court infrastructure to safe standards to meet the aspirations of the Squash court users.

**Table 4.5.6 Squash Infrastructure Quality Issues**

Strategy	Squash Facility Action Strategy Recommendations
4.5.1.1	Construct new squash court in 2016
4.5.1.2	Maintenance of court walls
4.5.1.3	Chair and seating arrangements
4.5.1.4	More reliable booking system

#### 4.6 Tennis Courts

There are 8 tennis courts at BRAC that are under lights and 4 other publicly accessible tennis courts used in Broome. A total of 12 courts are available for use in Broome.

According to those who responded to this question in the community survey three quarters (76%) of the population never used the BRAC courts (Table 4.6.1), and 24% (n=52) use them at least a few times per year. The main users of the BRAC courts appear to be those who live in Cable Beach (40%), followed by Broome (27%) and Roebuck (17%). Nearly half of the tennis court users were aged between 35 and 49 (48%) and less than 6% were aged 65 and over. None of the social inclusion groups interviewed participated in tennis either as a recreation activity or as a sport.

**Table 4.6.1 BRAC Tennis courts usage by Suburb lived in**

		Suburb						Total
		Cable Beach	Broome	Sunset Park	Minyirr	Roebuck	out of town	
tennis courts facility usage	never	61	41	10	3	40	8	163
	a few times per year	12	6	0	0	4	5	27
	monthly	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	a few times per month	2	3	0	2	1	0	8
	weekly	5	3	1	0	1	0	10
	a few times per week	0	1	0	0	3	0	4
Total		82	55	11	5	49	13	215

There are other tennis courts that are used in and around the Broome area. These included:

- 2 flood lit tennis courts at Cable Beach Club Resort
- 2 tennis courts at Roebuck Primary School

The main reasons cited for using the two above facilities instead of the ones at BRAC was related to facility quality and seeking a more 'relaxed' social environment. However users of the Resort facility must be members to use the associated tennis courts.

The BRAC tennis club has 80 adult members and 100 junior members. The club executive maintain that membership numbers could be higher but are limited because of a lack of ongoing maintenance on the court surface, a lack of social and club facilities and an inability to play when it suits the club as opposed to BRAC management. Other concerns included the charging structure of BRAC and a perception that this cost structure will have a negative impact on the junior membership numbers. There were no concerns about the rate of tennis court facility provision at BRAC raised by the community with the exception of a need for greater storage, control over the kiosk and infrastructure maintenance.

Non parametric tests found that there were significant differences (Sig=0.005) between those who used the BRAC tennis courts and those who participated in organised activities. Results shown in Table 4.6.2 below indicate that of the 212 respondents to this question, three quarters of the sample (76% or n=161) that participated in organised activities did not use the BRAC tennis courts. Of those who participated weekly in organised activities (43% of the sample or n=91), a total of 15% used the tennis courts, and 5% used the courts at BRAC weekly or more.

**Table 4.6.2 Rate of Participation in organised tennis activities at BRAC tennis courts**

	tennis courts facility usage						Total
	never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	
never	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
on special occasions	21	0	0	0	0	0	21
participate in organised activities							
few times per year	32	2	0	1	1	0	36
monthly	41	9	0	1	2	0	53
<b>weekly</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>91</b>
daily	5	1	0	1	0	1	8
Total	161	26	3	8	10	4	212

ERASS 2010 reported that tennis has experienced the greatest decline in participation (total participation of -24% and club based -13%) of all activities participated in Australians in the years from 2001 to 2010. The decline in Broome tennis membership may be consistent with national trends. However, the club reported a significant increase in the number of junior members in the past 12 months. It should also be noted that this increase in demand by juniors has not been made by any of the target social inclusion groups.

Table 4.6.3 summarises the existing rate of provision and highlights the need to review this situation in the coming 5 years to determine the rate of demand for the facility and identify gaps in provision should they evolve over time.

**Table 4.6.3 Summary of Existing Rates of Provision of Tennis Courts in Broome**

Facility	Catchment	Existing Rate of Provision	Existing Facilities	Existing Gap 2012	Projected gap at 2016	Projected gap at 2031
Tennis Courts	Local	Currently 1 court: 1,071 residents	Total of 12 8 flood lit Courts @ BRAC, 2 @ Roebuck Primary and 2 @ Cable Beach Resort.	Nil identified	Review demand	Review demand

#### 4.6.1 Action Strategy Recommendations

Table 4.6.4 below shows that current rate of supply is adequate for the demand at this stage. However any future demand generated by the growing population would have to be addressed by developers in the future should the need arise.

While the quantity of tennis court provision meets current demand, the quality of the infrastructure requires attention by the BRAC. Table 4.6.4 outlines the upgrades required to bring the court infrastructure to safe standards and meet the aspirations of the tennis users.

**Table 4.6.4 BRAC Tennis Courts Action Strategy Recommendations**

Strategy	BRAC Tennis Action Strategy Recommendations
4.6.1.1	Surface upgrade of four tennis courts
4.6.1.2	Club facility and storage
4.6.1.3	Kiosk control

## 4.7 Netball/basketball Infrastructure

The activity of netball and basketball is conducted as both competitive and non-organised activity in Broome. The BRAC facility has both an indoor and outdoor facility to cater to both of these sports with four outside courts and two inside. There are an additional 6 hard courts at the Phillip Matsumoto Sports Courts (Peter Haynes Reserve) that have recently been refurbished and an extra two have been planned for future development at this site (refer to Peter Haynes Access Management Plan).

### 4.7.1 BRAC Outdoor Courts

The outdoor courts at BRAC are utilised by futsal soccer one night a week as the courts are under lights. Both netball and basketball also utilise these courts throughout the year. The majority of court facility users are residents of Cable Beach, Broome and Roebuck (see table 4.7.1). The Indoor courts receive a greater proportion of use per year (refer Table 4.7.2).



**Table 4.7.1 BRAC Outdoor netball/basketball facility use by suburb**

		Suburb						Total
		Cable Beach	Broome	Sunset Park	Minyirr	Roebuck	out of town	
outdoor netball/basketball facility usage	never	63	42	9	4	36	11	165
	a few times per year	4	3	1	1	3	0	12
	monthly	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
	a few times per month	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
	weekly	9	6	1	0	5	1	22
	a few times per week	4	1	0	0	2	1	8
Total		84	56	11	5	47	13	216

However, in terms of total use the Outdoor facility receives the bulk of the total use. This could be attributed to a lower charge for the Outdoor court hire as opposed to the Indoor. The Outdoor facility does not have shade cover and other comments made in the community survey include that there are no storage facilities associated with the courts, the scoreboard needs attention, there is no central seating between outdoor courts and that the courts need to be drained. Table 4.7.2 show that the users of the court Outdoor facilities at BRAC contribute to enhancing social connectivity (bridging capital) in the Broome community.

**Table 4.7.2 Attending social gatherings with family and friends by BRAC outdoor netball/basketball courts use**

		outdoor netball/basketball facility usage						Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	
attend social gatherings with family and friends	never	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	on special occasions	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
	a few times per year	10	1	0	0	0	0	11
	monthly	40	2	0	0	2	1	45
	weekly	99	9	2	4	17	5	136
	daily	7	0	1	2	3	2	15
Total		164	12	3	6	22	8	215

Three quarters of the sample (75%) never used the Outdoor Netball/basketball facility. However of those who do use the facilities, 86% also attended social gatherings with family and friends more than weekly.

According to the Netball Club Executive the BRAC facility is limiting the growth of netball as a sport in Broome as the demand for use of the courts is very close to exceeding the facility capacity (comments made by Netball club to the Club survey).

#### 4.7.2 Phillip Matsumato Sports Courts

Additional courts are available in Broome, and include the recently upgraded Phillip Matsumato Sports Courts facility at Peter Haynes Reserve. However the Phillip Matsumato Sports Courts are not under lights and therefore unable to be used to disperse night time demand.

There were two additional statistically significant differences in the user characteristics and demand patterns of the Phillip Matsumato Sports Court users. These were age (see below Table 4.7.3 Sig=.002) and participation in organised activities (Sig = .014).

**Table 4.7.3 Age of respondent by frequency of use of Phillip Matsumato Sports Courts**

	Phillip Matsumato Sports Courts usage							Total
	never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	daily	
0	6	2	1	0	0	1	1	11
20-34	30	4	0	3	2	1	1	41
35-49	77	5	1	3	3	2	1	92
50-65	56	1	1	0	1	0	0	59
over 65	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total	178	12	3	6	6	4	3	212

Results from Table 4.7.4 below indicate that the Phillip Matsumato Sports Courts tend to be used on a weekly basis by those who participate in organised activities. However the overall use of these Courts is low with 84% of respondents to this question in the community survey indicating that they had never used the Phillip Matsumato Sports Courts.

**Table 4.7.4 Frequency of participation in organised activities by Phillip Matsumato Sports Courts use**

		Phillip Matsumato Sports Courts usage							Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	daily	
participate in organised activities	never	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	on special occasions	18	0	0	1	0	0	1	20
	few times per year	33	0	1	0	0	0	0	34
	monthly	47	3	1	0	1	0	0	52
	weekly	68	8	0	5	4	4	2	91
	daily	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	10
Total		176	12	3	6	6	4	3	210

The following section examines the use of the Indoor Stadium by the respondents to the community survey.

#### 4.7.3 BRAC Indoor Stadium Use

The Indoor Stadium is comprised of two Netball/Basketball courts and caters to a diverse range of activities. The Indoor Stadium is used for a variety of activities including circus, indoor hockey, volleyball, tae kwon do, badminton, indoor hockey, netball and volleyball. The Indoor courts receive a greater proportion of use per year by residents from Cable Beach and Broome (see Table 4.7.5 below). However, the majority of the use of the Indoor facility is 'a few times per year' (20%) whereas the Outdoor facility is utilised more frequently (10% use weekly). The Indoor facility is not air-conditioned, and is also utilised as an evacuation centre upon the declaration of an Disaster.

**Table 4.7.5 BRAC Indoor Stadium use by Suburb**

	Suburb						Total
	Cable Beach	Broome	Sunset Park	Minyirr	Roebuck	out of town	
never	51	35	6	4	34	9	139
a few times per year	21	12	5	1	8	1	48
monthly	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
a few times per month	3	3	0	0	0	1	7
weekly	6	6	0	0	4	2	18
a few times per week	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>217</b>

Table 4.7.6 below highlights the rate of use that the Indoor stadium experiences by those people who indicated that they participate in organised activities. Of the total that *participates in weekly organised activities* 5% use the Indoor stadium weekly and more.

The majority of the Indoor Stadium use made by people who *participate in organised activities* (61%) is a few times per year and 10% is undertaken weekly.

**Table 4.7.6 Participate in organised activities by Indoor Stadium facility use**

	indoor stadium facility usage						Total
	never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	
never	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
on special occasions	16	4	0	0	2	0	22
a few times per year	27	7	0	0	1	0	35
monthly	38	10	0	1	4	0	53
<b>weekly</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>91</b>
daily	5	3	0	0	2	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>214</b>

Results of non-parametric tests indicate that the use of the Indoor Stadium varies according to the length of residence in Broome. Table 4.7.7 shows 41% of residents who have lived in Broome for more than 11 years used the Indoor Stadium in the previous 12 months. As opposed to newer residents (under 1 year) who had not used the stadium at all.

**Table 4.7.7 Length of residence and Indoor stadium facility use**

	indoor stadium facility usage						Total
	never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	
0-1 year	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
2-5 years	41	11	1	3	4	3	63
6-10 years	32	14	0	1	7	1	55
11 + years	47	23	0	3	7	0	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>215</b>

It should also be noted that the PCYC has an Indoor Stadium that is used for dance workshops, martial arts, indoor cricket, and play gym. The PCYC also has a basketball court and hosts the annual Basketball carnival during the Shinju festival. The Youth Drop in Centre has also recently had their basketball court resurfaced.

There are a total of 14 hard courts in Broome. However the issue is not about the number of courts but about where they are located and the range of infrastructure and services that are within that location. BRAC is the preferred venue by the sporting clubs at this stage as it possesses the critical mass to enable the organised delivery of netball and basketball to grow and develop at the one venue. The Netball Club maintains that it needs an additional 4 courts to meet the projected growth for netball at BRAC by 2015 (results Club Survey).

The participation rate of Netball in Western Australia is 4.3% (of total participation in physical activity) and when combined with Basketball participation rates of 4.8% this makes a potential combined demand of 9.1% of the total participation in physical activity for hard courts. This is three times greater than that for squash (2.3%) and in terms of facility use the combined rates of basketball and netball is the greatest use of a facility (according to ERASS 2010) other than swimming pool facilities in Western Australia (swimming accounts for 15.5% of the total participation in physical activity). The growth in club based Netball (13%) and Basketball (21%) between 2001 and 2010 (as shown in Table 2) highlights the potential for continuing club development and subsequent utilisation of the facilities at BRAC. These club participation growth rates indicate that additional multi use court facilities at BRAC would absorb club based growth commensurate with expected population growth.

Table 4.7.8 provides an overview of the rate of provision of hard courts in towns in remote Australia. This is attributed to many variables such as the population demographics (age and gender), the ability of the community to lever development contributions from resource companies, access to funding from other external sources such as the state and federal governments and policy interventions such as 'regionalisation' strategies. Karratha has been earmarked to be intensified according to regionalisation strategies and is in the process of developing a new Leisure facility (that includes 3 courts) to cater to the expected population demands courts. Derby, Wyndham and Maningrida are dependent upon capital transfers from government to provide for community infrastructure. Mareeba in north Queensland has experienced waxes and wanes in demand for hard court (basketball) facilities in the past 15 years and is currently experiencing significant unprecedented unmet demand for netball courts.

**Table 4.7.8 Comparative Rate of Hard Court Provision in Remote Australia**

Western Australia		Northern Territory		Queensland	
Town	Supply	Town	Supply	Town	Supply
Wyndham Pop=1,000 Courts = 1	Courts: 1: 1,000 residents	Katherine Pop =9,800 Courts = 2	Courts: 1:4,900 residents	Weipa* Pop= 3,400 Courts = 3	Courts: 1:1,100 residents
Derby Pop = 4,200 Courts = 2	Courts: 1: 1,200 residents	Maningrida Pop = 2,100 Courts = 1	Courts: 1:2,100 residents	Cloncurry* Pop = 2,590 Courts = 2	Courts: 1:1,295 residents
Paraburdoo* Pop = 1,800 Courts = 2	Courts: 1:900 residents	Nhulunbuy* Pop = 4,112 Courts = 3	Courts: 1:1,370 residents	Moranbah* Pop= 11,442 Courts = 4	Courts: 1: 2,860 residents
Karratha Pop=14,800 Courts = 3	Courts: 1: 4,900 residents	Borroloola* Pop = 1,000 Courts = 1	Courts: 1:1,000 residents	Mareeba Pop = 5,000 Courts = 2	Courts: 1: 5,000 residents

The main issue for all clubs is the growth and development of its own sport code. It is difficult to manage a code, create a sense of belonging to a club and attract new members when training and competition are located over a variety of sites. This is not the case with the Netball club at this stage, however if the demand for membership in netball grows it will have to consider dispersing use across several sites. This multi-location situation is currently being experienced by the AFL and Cricket clubs in Broome and has proven to be unsatisfactory for a range of reasons notwithstanding the different use conditions, charges and extent of facility maintenance and development.

The appropriate rate of provision of hard courts in Broome is 1 hard court per 900 residents. The extra courts need to be constructed at BRAC to facilitate Netball and Basketball club development and consolidation see Table 4.7.9.

**Table 4.7.9 Summary of Existing Rates of Provision of Hard Courts in Broome**

Facility	Catchment	Existing Rate of Provision	Existing Facilities	Existing Gap 2012	Projected gap at 2016	Projected gap at 2031
Hard Courts	Local (95%) and Regional	Currently 1:1,070 residents Netball/basketball is at capacity at BRAC and requires an extra two courts	6 BRAC Courts and 6 Phillip Matsumato Sports Courts	2 multipurpose at BRAC (under lights and shade)	4 courts (additional to current supply)	8 courts (additional to current supply)

#### 4.7.4 Action Strategy Recommendations

In addition to the undersupply of hard court facilities, the users identified several issues to address the quality of infrastructure provision at BRAC. Table 4.7.10 outlines the action strategy recommendations that includes the rate of infrastructure provision in addition to current issues related to quality of provision at BRAC.

**Table 4.7.10 BRAC Hard Court Action Strategy Recommendations**

Strategy	Hard Court Action Strategy Recommendations
4.7.4.1	Construct 2 additional multipurpose outside hard courts at BRAC (under lights and shade)
4.7.4.2	Indoor Stadium surface upgrade
4.7.4.3	Additional club facility and storage at BRAC

## 4.8. Sport Ovals

### 4.8.1 Father McMahon Sports field

The use of this field is currently highly contested amongst the users of the sports fields. This sports field is the only field under lights in Broome and as such experiences heavy demand from March to September with demand for access to the fields from 4.00pm until 9.00pm Monday to Saturday. The field caters to AFL (all five clubs), touch football, soccer, hockey and softball. There are 700 AFL players in Broome of which Auskick caters to 200 children under the age of 8. In addition there are 250 in the local senior and youth teams (dispersed over 5 clubs). In total there are more than 1000 members playing AFL in the region (including Derby). The local clubs do not have a home base and all seniors train and play on two ovals – namely Peter Haynes Reserve and Father McMahon Sports Field. The preferred venue is Father McMahon Sports Field – as this facility has superior lighting.

Table 4.8.1 below reveals the use of Father McMahon Sports Field by suburb. The suburbs closest to the facility tend to use it the most frequently.

**Table 4.8.1 Father McMahon sports field facility use by Suburb**

		Suburb						Total
		Cable Beach	Broome	Sunset Park	Minyirr	Roebuck	out of town	
Father McMahon sports field facility usage	never	15	8	2	0	14	4	43
	a few times per year	27	23	5	4	13	5	77
	monthly	17	7	2	0	11	1	38
	a few times per month	15	12	0	1	4	2	34
	weekly	8	8	1	0	6	0	23
	daily	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total		84	58	10	5	48	12	217

AFL has a large following in Western Australia and as such is participated in by 3.1% of the population as an organised activity and 2.0% as non-organised activity. In Broome the club rate is 5% which is much higher than the state average. Participation is predominantly male orientated although females play in the Auskick and junior competition until the age of 12. Growth in participation in AFL as both a Club based and organised activity between 2001 and 2010 (71% and 64% respectively) has been the greatest experienced by any sports code in Australia. As a consequence of this demand the clubs utilise many facilities in Broome including Peter Haynes Reserve and Father McMahon Sports Field. The future growth of this sport and its ability to provide opportunities to the growing population is limited to the design and rationalisation of the various fields in Broome.

Spearman's Rho correlation ( $\rho = .248^{**}$ ) suggests that there is a relationship between the use of local parks and the Father McMahon sports field. Table 4.8.2 below illustrates the distribution of local park use by frequency of use of Father McMahon's sports field.

**Table 4.8.2. Frequency of local park use by Father McMahon sports field use**

		Father McMahon sports field facility usage						Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	daily	
use local parks	never	6	6	0	1	0	0	13
	on special occasions	6	7	2	0	1	0	16
	few times per year	5	14	6	5	0	1	31
	monthly	8	11	5	7	0	0	31
	weekly	11	21	19	13	16	0	80
	daily	7	16	6	7	6	1	43
Total		43	75	38	33	23	2	214

These results (Table 4.8.2) would indicate that the people who utilise active sports fields such as Father McMahon also use local parks. Furthermore this relationship also suggests that the provision of local parks may induce utilisation of active sports fields which in turn means a more physically active community. The correlation coefficient may be low, but this can be used as a benchmark with which Shire of Broome can measure the effectiveness of the provision of these facilities to the overall health and well-being of its residents.

#### 4.8.2 Joseph Nipper Roe Sports Field

Joseph Nipper Roe Sports Field is used by little athletics, football, hockey and cricket. The demand for this field is not as great as Father McMahon Sports Field, due to a lack of lighting and a poor and uneven field surface. At present cricket is played on several venues including Roebuck Primary, Male Oval, Peter Haynes Reserve, St Mary's Senior and Joseph Nipper Roe sports field. Cricket does not have a home base and the

club maintains that the growth of their sport is impaired by the lack of suitable ovals and an absence of associated change rooms and storage facilities.

Moreover it was reported by the AFL players that the overlap between the end of the cricket season and the start of the AFL season means that both sports train at the Peter Haynes Reserve at the same time. These two uses overlap by up to 6 weeks and should be separated to reduce risk of an incident.

Results from the non-parametric tests indicate that there were significant differences (Sig = 0.012) in the responses made by people who participated in organised activities and used the Joseph Nipper Roe Sports field (see Table 4.8.3 below). This sports field is used extensively at weekly and monthly rates (72% of total use).

**Table 4.8.3 Participation in organised activities at Joseph Nipper Roe Sports field**

		Joseph Nipper Roe Sports field facility usage						Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	daily	
participate in organised activities	never	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
	on special occasions	8	10	0	2	0	0	20
	few times per year	12	10	5	2	3	3	35
	<b>monthly</b>	14	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>weekly</b>	13	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>89</b>
	daily	3	1	3	0	3	0	10
Total		51	58	31	20	36	10	206

More interestingly the use of Joseph Nipper Roe Sports Field for the purposes of socialising with family and friends at monthly and weekly rates accounts for 85% of total use of this facility (refer to Table 4.8.4). This would indicate that this facility is well utilised for sporting activities and socialising with family and friends and significantly contributes to the creation of bridging social capital. According to the results shown in Tables 4.8.4 and 4.8.6 further improvements to this field would enhance the social connectivity within and between groups in the Broome community.

**Table 4.8.4 Attending social gatherings with family and friends at Joseph Nipper Roe Sports field**

		Joseph Nipper Roe Sports field facility usage						Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	daily	
attend social gatherings with family and friends	never	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	on special occasions	4	1	1	0	0	0	6
	few times per year	4	7	0	0	0	0	11
	monthly	14	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>
	weekly	21	<b>37</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>132</b>
	daily	6	4	1	1	2	0	14
Total		51	60	31	21	36	10	209

Additional results from the non-parametric analysis of the community survey results indicate that there were statistically significant differences in use of the Joseph Nipper Sports Field according to the suburb that the user resides in (Table 4.8.5, sig = .024) and the frequency that the respondent walked or cycled around their neighbourhood (Table 4.8.6, sig=.001). In Table 4.8.5 the results suggest that most of the users of the Joseph Nipper Roe Sports Field are residents of Cable Beach, followed by Broome and Roebuck.

**Table 4.8.5 Suburb lived in according to use of Joseph Nipper Roe Sports field**

	Joseph Nipper Roe Sports field facility usage						Total
	never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	daily	
Cable Beach	13	18	13	14	15	7	80
Broome	14	23	6	3	9	0	55
Sunset Park	3	1	2	1	3	0	10
Minyirr	1	4	0	0	0	0	5
Roebuck	16	11	7	3	9	2	48
out of town	4	4	3	0	0	1	12
Total	51	61	31	21	36	10	210

Results from Table 4.8.6 suggest that the greater the frequency of walking or cycling around their neighbourhood the greater the frequency of use of Nipper Roe Sports Field. Results of Spearman's rho ( $\rho = .217^{**}$ ) indicate a weak but positive relationship between these two variables.

**Table 4.8.6 Frequency of walking or cycling in neighbourhood by use of Joseph Nipper Roe Sports field**

	Joseph Nipper Roe Sports field facility usage						Total
	never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	daily	
never	5	3	0	1	1	0	10
on special occasions	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
few times per year	7	3	0	1	0	0	11
monthly	4	7	1	2	0	1	15
weekly	12	22	17	6	16	1	74
daily	21	25	13	11	19	8	97
Total	51	60	31	21	36	10	209

### 4.8.3 Peter Haynes Reserve

The land that this Oval is situated on is state owned, and management has been vested by the state to the Shire of Broome who in turn has leased the facility to sports users for use after school hours. The West Kimberley Football League (WKFL) along with basketball, netball, cricket players and recreation users utilise this facility outside of school hours. The use of this facility is structured so that the adjacent Broome Senior High School has exclusive use of the grounds from 7.15 am until 3.30pm. The WKFL utilise the facility for training in the weekday afternoons and the junior players conduct their games on Saturday mornings with the senior's fixtures to follow on after the juniors. Both the cricket nets and the hard courts are able to be utilised on a nonexclusive basis without the payment of fees. There are four cricket nets and six outdoor hard courts (recently renamed Phillip Matsumoto Sports Courts).

The Haynes Oval Clubrooms (recently renamed Donnelly McKenzie Pavilion) have been leased by WKFL and include toilets. However, results from consultation with Football clubs undertaken in conjunction with the Community Survey indicate that the football league is dissatisfied with the arrangements that they have with the building design and use of the Clubrooms. Moreover the Football clubs maintained that they would be happy to relocate to Peter Haynes Oval (from BRAC), but want the Clubrooms completed to a satisfactory standard, require lighting to be upgraded to a suitable level (ie appropriate lux level recommended by WA Department of Sport and Recreation) to facilitate night time training and games, and administration details attended to such as the substantiation of the hire rates, insurance and maintenance standards and responsibilities. The following Table 4.8.7 describes the use of Peter Haynes Reserve by suburb. The results suggest that 4% of the total sample use the Reserve and of these, none of which occurs weekly.



**Table 4.8.7 Peter Haynes Reserve use by Suburb**

		Suburb						Total
		Cable Beach	Broome	Sunset Park	Minyirr	Roebuck	out of town	
Haynes Oval facility usage	never	77	52	9	5	41	11	195
	a few times per year	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	monthly	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	a few times per month	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
	daily	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total		79	52	11	5	44	12	203

When use is analysed according to social gatherings (refer Table 4.8.8), most of the use takes place a few times per month. However according to the respondents to the community survey this facility was used by 4% of the population. This would indicate that the facility is not used to capacity, nor is it used for social gatherings unlike Joseph Nipper Roe Sports field.

**Table 4.8.8 Use of Reserve for social gatherings with family and friends**

		Haynes Oval facility usage					Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	daily	
attend social gatherings with family and friends	never	2	0	0	0	0	2
	on special occasions	4	1	1	0	0	6
	a few times per year	12	0	0	0	0	12
	monthly	39	1	0	2	0	42
	weekly	125	0	0	2	1	128
Total		194	2	1	4	1	202

#### 4.8.4 St Mary's outside school hour use

At the time that the community survey was undertaken Auskick (250 players) used St Mary's, but have since moved to BRAC (2012 season). This sports field is used predominantly by the cricket club. Table 4.8.9 below shows that St Mary's is used for active sports by the younger age groups at least monthly.

**Table 4.8.9 Age of St Marys senior outside hours facility users**

		St Marys senior outside hours facility usage						Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	daily	
age	0	5	0	1	2	2	0	10
	20-34	24	3	1	1	10	0	39
	35-49	59	16	4	2	7	1	89
	50-65	47	7	0	4	2	0	60
	over 65	9	1	0	0	0	0	10
Total		144	27	6	9	21	1	208

Those who use St Mary's Oval outside of school hours also tend to participate in organised activities on a weekly or more often basis (refer to Table 4.8.10 below)

**Table 4.8.10 Participation in organised sports activities by frequency of St Marys senior outside hours use**

		St Marys senior outside hours facility usage						Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	daily	
participate in organised activities	never	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	on special occasions	16	3	0	1	0	0	20
	few times per year	28	2	1	2	2	0	35
	monthly	41	3	2	0	3	1	50
	weekly	49	16	3	5	14	0	87
	daily	4	3	0	1	2	0	10
Total		140	27	6	9	21	1	204

Of those respondents who use St Mary’s outside of school hours 40% will use this facility to attend social gatherings with family and friends at least a few times per year and 40% will use the facility weekly or more (see Table 4.8.11 below).

**Table 4.8.11 Attending social gatherings with family and friends at St Marys senior outside hours use**

		St Marys senior outside hours facility usage						Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	daily	
attend social gatherings with family and friends	never	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	on special occasions	5	1	0	0	0	0	6
	few times per year	10	1	0	0	0	0	11
	monthly	35	5	2	2	1	0	45
	weekly	85	18	3	6	17	1	130
	daily	6	2	1	1	3	0	13
Total		143	27	6	9	21	1	207

40% of the respondents who had lived in Broome more than 11 years use St Mary’s at least a few times a year. This would suggest that the longer term residents tend to use St Mary’s more frequently than the more recently arrived residents (see Table 4.8.12 below).

**Table 4.8.12 Length of Residence in Broome and St Marys senior outside hours use**

		St Marys senior outside hours facility usage						Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	daily	
how long lived in Broome	0-1 year	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
	2-5 years	44	6	1	1	10	0	62
	6-10 years	35	4	3	2	5	0	49
	11 + years	48	16	2	6	6	1	79
Total		143	26	6	9	21	1	206

According the data presented in Table 4.8.13 below those respondents who use local parks weekly also use St Mary’s at least a few times per year.

**Table 4.8.13 Use of local parks and St Marys senior outside hours**

	St Marys senior outside hours facility usage						Total
	never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	daily	
never	11	2	0	1	0	0	14
on special occasions	13	0	1	0	0	0	14
use local parks							
few times per year	24	4	0	0	3	0	31
monthly	20	5	0	0	3	0	28
weekly	50	11	1	3	10	0	75
daily	23	5	4	5	5	1	43
Total	141	27	6	9	21	1	205

St Mary’s appears to be a favourite active sports field for the longer term locals and is used at least a few times per year by the respondent who attends weekly social gatherings with friends and family.

#### 4.8.5 Male Oval

This sports field is used predominantly for cricket. However, this field is also a significant asset to the adjoining Chinatown and has been identified as a location for the construction of an amphitheatre (Chinatown Redevelopment Plan). However, this will not preclude the conduct of sporting activities such as cricket or football from taking place on Male Oval. The majority of use is a few times a year by all age groups (see Table 4.8.14 below).

**Table 4.8.14 Age of respondent and frequency of Male Oval use**

	Male Oval facility usage					Total
	never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	
0	9	0	0	0	0	9
20-34	17	18	1	2	2	40
age						
35-49	43	42	1	5	1	92
50-65	35	21	1	0	3	60
over 65	6	3	0	0	1	10
Total	110	84	3	7	7	211

#### 4.8.6 Summary of Use of Sports Fields

Further examinations of the data reveals positive and strong relationships between those who use the Joseph Nipper Roe and Father McMahan field ( $r_s = .523^{**}$ ). This means that a more frequent use of one is likely to be related to a more frequent use of the other. There was also a negative and weak relationship between the age of the respondent and the frequency of use of St Mary’s. This infers that the younger the respondent the higher the use of St Mary’s sports field.

Other relationships between the use of sports fields and user characteristics included:

- Frequency of attendance at a club/group activity and the use of St Mary’s Oval ( $\rho = .287^{**}$ )
- Positive and significant (albeit weak) correlations between the frequency of local park use and Father McMahan ( $\rho = .248^{**}$ ), Joseph Nipper Roe ( $\rho = .261^{**}$ ), and St Mary’s senior ( $\rho = .226^{**}$ ). This would tend to suggest that those respondents who regularly use their local parks also tend to use these three sports fields on a more frequent basis.

From the analysis it is apparent that cricket and AFL use more than one sports field, and touch football, and AFL compete for the night time use of the only sports field under lights in town. Trends in these sports

indicate that all three of these at club level have increased significantly in the years between 2001 and 2010. To facilitate this growth and maintain user (and resident) satisfaction with these facilities requires a strategic approach to sports field allocation and development. The issues are summarised as:

#### Joseph Nipper Roe

The current surface is uneven, poorly drained and unlit. A cricket pitch has been constructed in this field. However the current surface and lack of appropriate lighting inhibits the efficient use and growth in sports codes wanting to use this field.

Allocation recommendations: to be used for cricket, soccer and AFL.

#### Father McMahon

Experiences the bulk of demand as it is the only sports field under lights. To distribute demand and create equitable access to sports fields requires further development of surrounding sports fields.

#### Peter Haynes Reserve

This sports field is underutilised due to lack of suitable lighting and the condition of the Club pavilion.

Allocation recommendation: Home base for AFL

#### Male Oval

Currently used for cricket and occasional AFL games. No change rooms or storage facilities.

Allocation recommendation: Continue to use as needed for recreation activities.

#### St Mary's outside of school hours use

Currently used for cricket and occasional AFL games. No change rooms or storage facilities.

#### Rate of Active Open Space provision

According to the WA Department of Sport and Recreation (Middle, Tye and Middle 2010) a minimum of 7m<sup>2</sup> per resident should be set aside as active open space. The equivalent area would then be 90,041m<sup>2</sup> required in active open space for Broome at the 2011 local population figures. AFL and Cricket both require a field that is about 21,500m<sup>2</sup>. This equates to a total of 4.2 active sports fields for the 2011 population.

**Table 4.8.15 Comparative Rate of Sports Ovals in Remote Australia**

Western Australia		Northern Territory		Queensland	
Town	Supply	Town	Supply	Town	Supply
Wyndham Pop=1,000 Oval = 1	1: 1,000 residents	Katherine Pop =9,800 Ovals = 4	1:2,450 residents	Weipa* Pop= 3,400 Ovals = 2	1: 1,700 residents
Derby Pop = 4,200 Ovals = 1	1:4,200 residents	Maningrida Pop = 2,100 Ovals = 1	1:2,100 residents	Cloncurry* Pop = 2,590 Ovals = 1	1, 2,590 residents
Paraburdoo* Pop = 1,800 Ovals = 2	1:900 residents	Nhulunbuy* Pop = 4,112 Ovals = 3	1:1,370 residents	Moranbah* Pop= 11,442 Ovals =4	1: 2,860 residents
Karratha Pop=14,800 Ovals = 2	1: 7,400 residents	Borroloola* Pop = 1,000 Ovals = 1	1:1,000 residents	Mareeba Pop = 10,000 Ovals = 2	1: 5,000 residents

**Table 4.8.16 Summary of Existing Rates of Provision of Sports Ovals in Broome**

Facility	Catchment	Existing Rate of Provision	Existing Facilities	Existing Gap 2012	Projected gap at 2016	Projected gap at 2031
Sports Field	Local (95%) and Regional	Currently (7m <sup>2</sup> per resident) = 1field: 3,070 residents	Father McMahon, Joseph Nipper Roe, Peter Haynes, Male Oval, and St Mary's senior.	Rate of provision is adequate for the population – see notes Table 4.8.17 below	Gap of 6,450m <sup>2</sup> (gap of .3 of an oval as of 2012)	Gap of 32,250m <sup>2</sup> (gap of 1.5 of an oval as of 2012)

#### 4.8.6.1 Action Strategy Recommendations

The rate of provision is not the issue for the current population base. It is the level of development of the fields that impedes the growth of sports clubs and enhancing social connectivity within Broome through club consolidation. A range of improvements must be made to address these issues and are described below in Table 4.8.17.

**Table 4.8.17 Sports Oval Action Strategy Recommendations**

Strategy	Sports Oval Action Strategy Recommendations
4.8.1.1	Upgrade Joseph Nipper Roe surface (investigate options for synthetic surface) suitable for cricket, soccer and AFL.
4.8.1.2	Install lights at Nipper Roe and determine if the standard should be for training or match grade.
4.8.1.3	Lighting at Peter Haynes Reserve to be upgraded standard to be developed in consultation with AFL clubs.
4.8.1.4	Upgrade the Donnelly McKenzie Pavilion at Haynes Oval.
4.8.1.5	Commence planning for the provision of an additional Active Sports Oval as part of BRAC master planning exercise for delivery within 10 years.

## 5 Other Sport and Recreation Facilities in Broome

There are a range of additional sport and recreational facilities in Broome where the land is owned by the state and management is vested with the Shire of Broome. This section of the report details the use of facilities that fall under the responsibility of the Shire of Broome. There are comparative rates of provision identified for some (not all) of the facilities eg Library and Museum as many of the facilities that are constructed on land vested with the Shire of Broome have been created as a direct response to the needs of the community as opposed to what 'should' be supplied as a minimum rate of provision.

The range of sport and recreation facilities in this section typically cater to a single sport but also provide a social space for club members and the greater public (such as the provision of food, alcohol and meeting space). The facilities that have been vested in the Shire of Broome include the Golf Club (and course), Bowls Club (and lawn greens), Turf Club (and race track), the Surf Life Saving Club, the Pistol Club, Scouts Hall, Naval Cadet facility, Youth Drop In Centre, Toy Library, Speedway, Museum and Public Library.

The land that the Fishing Club while not vested in the Shire of Broome has been included in this section in light of the community popularity of the facility and the role that this organisation has in creating social capital within Broome.

### 5.1 The Broome Golf Club

Results from the community survey indicate that one third of the respondents had used the golf club facility in Broome. Of those who had used the facility, two thirds use the facility a few times per year and one fifth (22%) use weekly or more. Results from the non-parametric tests revealed a statistically significant difference in the gender of the user characteristics. This means that as a percentage of overall use more men (72%) than women (25%) use this facility (see Table 5.1).

**Table 5.1 Gender and use of the Broome Golf Club facility**

		Broome Golf Club facility usage						Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	
gender	male	42	22	5	1	7	3	80
	female	103	26	0	2	4	2	137
Total		145	48	5	3	11	5	217

From the results of the Club consultation associated with the CCA community survey, the club executive maintained that there were 400 members in 2010 and expected this to grow to 460 by 2013. However these figures do not describe the amount of social use the club receives or social golf players that the course caters to. Results from social inclusion group consultation indicated that the cost of membership is prohibitive for people on an aged pension and therefore precluded (latent demand) participation in the sport. This facility was not considered for a sport by any of the other target social inclusion groups for example people less than 19 years of age or with a physical and mental impairment.

According to ERASS (2010) total participation in golf in Australia is 6.7% and in Western Australia 5.6%. Within WA 9.9% of total participation in physical activity undertaken by men was in golf and for females 1.1%. However the sport (ERASS 2010) has experienced a decline in Club participation of -1% and non-organised activity of -8% from 2001 to 2010.

#### 5.1.1 Action Strategy Recommendations

Comments received from the Club:

*The Clubhouse facility does not meet the needs of the club. It is an old facility that requires a great deal of upgrading to meet our extended requirements of manager, administration staff, golf professional. It also struggles to meet the sheer numbers of visitors who take in the view from the clubhouse and use the carpark to see the staircase*

The rate of provision is not the issue for the current population base, rather the quality of the development to meet the community expectations. A range of improvements must be made to address these issues and are described below in Table 5.2 below.

**Table 5.2 Golf Club Action Strategy Recommendations**

Strategy	Golf Club Action Strategy Recommendations
5.1.1.1	Work with the Club to create a concept plan, provide support to manage the application and development process.
5.1.1.2	Review car parking provision in light of non golf course use (ie to view the stair case)

## 5.2 Bowls Club

The Bowls Club has 50 local members and one green. The land and buildings are leased (99years) from Shire of Broome. Four fifths (80%) of the respondents to the community survey had never used the Bowls Club in the 12 months prior to the survey. Results of non-parametric tests reveal that the only statistically significant difference in Bowls club user characteristics was gender (Sig = .029). This means that one quarter (27%) of the males used the Bowls Club where as 15% of females used the Bowls club in the past 12 months.

However, irrespective of gender the majority of the Bowls Club use was reported to be a few times per year (see Table 5.3 below). The majority of users were residents of Cable Beach. The Club hires out its facilities for functions and provide 'Learn to Bowl' program for school groups.

**Table 5.3 Broome Bowling club facility use by Suburb**

		Suburb						Total
		Cable Beach	Broome	Sunset Park	Minyirr	Roebuck	out of town	
Broome Bowling club facility usage	never	62	46	10	5	35	13	171
	a few times per year	17	6	1	0	11	0	35
	a few times per month	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	weekly	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	a few times per week	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total		83	53	11	5	47	13	212

Participation in Lawn Bowls according to ERASS (2010) has grown across Australia in the years between 2001 and 2010 by 13% for club activity and 20% for organised activity. The overall rate of participation in Lawn Bowls in Australia is 2.1% of total participation in physical activity. In WA the total participation rate for males is 2.6% and 2.0% for females with an overall participation rate of 2.3%. The Club has adequate room to construct a second green and will actively seek sustainable membership to support the development of the club and its facilities.

### Comparative Rate of Provision:

Not all settlements or cities will necessarily have a Lawn Bowls Club facility. For instance, community's that have recently been settled by a resource development workforce will typically prefer a facility that caters more to 'younger' people's needs such as active sports fields and swimming pools.

### 5.2.1 Action Strategy Recommendations

Comments received from the Club:

Additional results from the consultation revealed that the Club Executives were concerned about the ramifications of the heritage listing upon their maintenance responsibilities. See comment below from consultation:

*Clubhouse is a heritage building – needs maintenance. Toilets in poor condition. Needs direction/ guidance on what maintenance and building improvements can be done- can do maintenance themselves.*

The rate of provision is not the issue for the current population base, rather the heritage compliance issues associated with the facility need to be addressed and are described below in Table 4.6.

**Table 5.4 Lawn Bowls Club Action Strategy Recommendations**

Strategy	Lawn Bowls Club Action Strategy Recommendation
5.2.1.1	Shire of Broome to provide advice to Bowls Club executive on how to maintain and undertake improvements within the Heritage legislation provisions.

### 5.3 Broome Turf Club

The Turf Club facilities are utilised in the dry season ie winter when accessibility and temperatures are more conducive to social gatherings. This is typical across northern Australia as this particular sport is traditionally associated with settlements that are linked with pastoral developments and European origins.

From the results of the non-parametric tests, the only statistically significant difference in the user characteristics of the Turf Club was age (Sig = .000). Table 5.7 below describes the rate of Turf Club facility use by the age group of the respondent. About 43% of the sample never used the facility in the last 12 months. Of those who do use the facility most of the use (91%) is a few times per year, with 5% of the sample using the Turf Club facility a few times per month.

**Table 5.5 Turf Club facility use by age**

	age					Total
	Missing	20-34	35-49	50-65	over 65	
never	11	16	27	34	5	93
a few times per year	0	25	62	23	3	113
a few times per month	0	0	3	2	1	6
weekly	0	0	4	0	0	4
a few times per week	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	11	41	96	59	10	217

There were no comments made by the executive of the Club, or from the consultation with the community and therefore no action strategy recommendations are made. This facility is well utilised by the community and the Club Executive demonstrate well developed capacity to plan for its immediate future.

### 5.4 Fishing Club

Fishing is a special interest activity much like bird watching. By this it is inferred that there is an activity developmental process whereby people progress to higher stages of activity involvement the longer they participated in the leisure activity (Scott and Shafer 2001). It is believed that over time an individual will move along the continuum from low involvement and general interests, to high involvement and more specific interests (Bryan 2001). Clubs play an important role in facilitating the skill transfer for the beginners in the activity. The Broome fishing club undertake a large number of activities directly aimed at the younger people in Broome. In this respect the Fishing Club is one of the more critical clubs to assist in educating



newer residents about the acceptable behaviours associated with fishing in Broome and provides a catalyst for connecting new and old Broome residents through a shared interest and activity.

The Fishing Club facility in Broome is located at Broome Port. The Club facilities were used a few times per year by nearly three quarters (73%) of the community survey sample (refer to Table 5.9 below). Despite fishing being the only common activity undertaken by all groups of people irrespective of culture, age and wealth, residents do not have to be a member of a club to participate in this activity. There were three statistically significant differences in the characteristics of users of the Fishing Club facility. These were Gender (Sig = .001), Suburb lived in (Sig = .046) and for households with 35 to 49 year olds as residents (Sig = .019). Table 5.6 below shows that more residents of Cable Beach use the facility than other residents of other suburbs.

**Table 5.6 Broome Fishing Club facility use by Suburb**

		Suburb						Total
		Cable Beach	Broome	Sunset Park	Minyirr	Roebuck	out of town	
Broome Fishing Club facility usage	never	62	45	8	1	37	10	163
	a few times per year	15	7	3	2	6	2	35
	monthly	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	a few times per month	2	2	0	1	1	1	7
	weekly	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
	a few times per week	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total		81	54	11	5	47	13	211

Table 5.7 shows the differences between the proportions of the sample by gender that use the fishing club facility. Two thirds of the males (65%) who use the fishing club facility and more than four fifths (82%) of the females who use the facility do so a few times per year. The differences are related to a greater proportion of the total females in the sample using the facility more than males.

**Table 5.7 Broome Fishing Club facility use by gender**

		Broome Fishing Club facility usage						Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	
gender	male	49	17	0	6	3	0	75
	female	114	18	1	1	0	2	136
Total		163	35	1	7	3	2	211

The final statistically significant difference in the characteristics of the users of the fishing club facility was related to the number of people aged between 35 and 49 years of age living in the household of the respondent. This means that the number of people living in the household of the respondent in this age group differed in respect to their frequency in use of the fishing club facility. In this instance a higher proportion of the households that had two people aged between 35 and 49 used the facility a few times per year than other households that contained one or three people in this age group (see Table 5.8).

**Table 5.8 Number of people aged between 35-49 in the Household and Broome Fishing Club facility use**

		Broome Fishing Club facility usage					Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	
Household 35-49	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
	1	40	3	0	2	0	45
	2	39	16	1	2	3	61
	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total		84	19	1	4	3	111

### Comparative Rate of Provision:

This particular type of facility can typically only occur where there is a body of water that can be used for the purposes of fishing. There is no comparative rate of provision for this type of facility as the sustainability of the club requires somewhere to fish, a population who enjoy fishing and a culture/industry of fishing.

Broome has all of these requirements whereas places such as Moranbah, Cloncurry, Mareeba and Karratha do not.

### 5.4.1 Action Strategy Recommendations

Comments received from the Club:

Additional results from the consultation revealed that the Club Executives were concerned about the security of tenure of the lease arrangements from the Port Authority. In addition the club wish to develop (intensify) the facilities further.

*Want to develop a new car park out back (now at front); an outside lawn area out the front, and to increase the size of club house (from 1 storey to 3 storey facility). 5 year vision.*

**Table 5.9 Fishing Club Action Strategy Recommendations**

Strategy	Fishing Club Action Strategy Recommendation
5.4.1.1	Encourage the Department of Transport to develop deep water boat launching facility (concrete all the way) to enable access during all tides with a capacity to accommodate charter boats (Pearl Luggers and Fishing Charters).

## 5.5 Surf Life Saving Club

The Surf Life Saving Club (SLSC) was established in Broome in 1987. In 2010 there were 280 members aged from 6 to 80 years old of which there were 150 nippers aged between 6 – 12 years and 100 cadets.

According to the Executive membership has been static over the last 6 years. Nippers increased by 150% in 2010 and the club have included a new program for Beach Babies (little nippers for children under 6 years old). The statistically significant differences within the sample characteristics who use the SLSC were related to the age of the respondent (Sig=.004) and the suburb that the respondent lived in (Sig=.001). Table 5.10 below shows that the 69% of respondents to this question in the Community Survey aged between 35 and 49, use the SLSC facility a few times per year. Other age brackets do not utilise the facility to the same extent or frequency as the 35 to 49 age group.

**Table 5.10 Broome Surf lifesaving club facility use by Age**

	Broome Surf lifesaving club facility usage						Total
	never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	
Missing	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
age 20-34	30	8	0	1	0	0	39
35-49	52	29	7	0	3	3	94
50-65	44	8	0	3	5	0	60
over 65	8	1	0	0	0	0	9
Total	145	46	7	4	8	3	213

Table 5.11 shows that half of the users (51%) of the SLSC live in Cable Beach and 18% are from Roebuck Estate.

**Table 5.11 Suburb by Surf lifesaving club facility use**

		Broome Surf lifesaving club facility usage						Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	
Suburb	Cable Beach	47	23	3	3	5	1	82
	Broome	44	7	1	1	0	1	54
	Sunset Park	4	4	1	0	2	1	12
	Minyirr	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
	Roebuck	35	9	2	0	1	0	47
	out of town	11	2	0	0	0	0	13
Total		145	46	7	4	8	3	213

The Club Executive maintains that a larger facility is required to support the growth of Life Saving and is actively seeking partnerships to intensify the current club house.

The rate of provision for this facility type is entirely dependent upon the size and culture of the community. By this it is inferred that there are many places along the coastline of Australia that experience surf ocean conditions but not all make the decision to form a club or provide lifesaving services to the public.

Redevelopment of the site may be considered by the Shire in consultation with the Club. The Club facility intensification is a commercial decision to be made by the Club.

## 5.6 Pistol Club

The Pistol Club has been operating for more than 40 years. The Club has approximately 30 members of which 27 are seniors and 3 are juniors. The club facilities are used Wednesday to Sunday by the Club members and are also used by other organisations within the community including Naval Cadets, Police, CALM and security guards for amongst other things firearms training. The club also host an annual interclub competition with the Bowls Club where they shoot in the morning and play bowls in the afternoon.

The facilities are managed by an on-site Caretaker (who is also a qualified armourer). The land that the Club uses is leased DOLA land that is vested in the Shire. The current lease is due to expire in 2015. The Club is seeking to upgrade its current donger Clubhouse to a more permanent structure. The land is also used as an overflow caravan park in the tourist season. This provides an income for the Club that in turn supports the activities of the members and maintenance of the site.

The Club is concerned about its land tenure security and would like to develop a new Clubhouse which could also be used to hire out for functions/meetings.

Of the total sample, less than 10% (n=20 people) use the Pistol Club facility (refer Table 5.12).

**Table 5.12 Broome Pistol Club facility usage**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	191	60.3	90.5	90.5
	a few times per year	13	4.1	6.2	96.7
	monthly	1	.3	.5	97.2
	a few times per month	1	.3	.5	97.6
	weekly	5	1.6	2.4	100.0
	Total	211	66.6	100.0	
Missing	System	106	33.4		
Total		317	100.0		

The statistically significant differences within the sample characteristics who use the Pistol Club facility were related to the age of the respondent (Sig= .048) and gender (Sig= .024).

More males (n=12) than females (n=8) use the Broome Pistol Club Facility. Table 5.13 below shows that respondents to this question who were aged over 65 years did not use the Club facilities. However, the majority of users were aged between 20 and 49 years of age (refer to Table 5.13).

**Table 5.13 Age and Use of the Broome Pistol facility**

	Broome Pistol Club facility usage					Total
	never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	
0	8	2	0	0	1	11
20-34	33	5	0	0	2	40
age 35-49	86	4	0	1	2	93
50-65	55	2	1	0	0	58
over 65	9	0	0	0	0	9
Total	191	13	1	1	5	211

### 5.6.1 Action Strategy Recommendations

**Table 5.14 Pistol Club Action Strategy Recommendations**

Strategy	Pistol Club Action Strategy Recommendation
5.6.1.1	Investigate and secure land tenure and lease arrangements between Shire of Broome and the Pistol Club.
5.6.1.2	Provide advice and support to the Pistol Club in their application to seek funding for the development of their upgraded Club House facilities.

### 5.7 Scout Hall

The use of the following four facilities (Scout Hall, Naval Cadet, Youth Drop In and Toy Library) is not reflective of either the true use or the potential use. As no young people were specifically identified in the Community Survey the results do not provide a true indication of use (current or potential).

Of the 206 respondents who answered this question, seven (7) people indicated that they use this facility. At least four of which utilise the facility more than a few times per month (refer to table 5.15).

**Table 5.15 Scout Hall facility use**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
never	199	62.8	96.6	96.6
a few times per year	3	.9	1.5	98.1
a few times per month	1	.3	.5	98.5
weekly	1	.3	.5	99.0
daily	2	.6	1.0	100.0
Total	206	65.0	100.0	
Missing System	111	35.0		
Total	317	100.0		

## 5.8 Naval Cadet Facility

Of the 205 respondents to this question seven (7) people indicated that they use this facility of which six use at least weekly (Table 5.16).

**Table 5.16 Naval Cadets facility use**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid never	198	62.5	96.6	96.6
Valid a few times per year	1	.3	.5	97.1
Valid weekly	5	1.6	2.4	99.5
Valid daily	1	.3	.5	100.0
Valid Total	205	64.7	100.0	
Missing System	112	35.3		
Total	317	100.0		

## 5.9 Youth Drop In Centre

Of the 205 respondents to this question twelve (12) people indicated that they use this facility. The majority (10) indicated that the frequency was a few times per year (Table 5.17).

**Table 5.17 Youth Drop In centre facility use**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid never	193	60.9	94.1	94.1
Valid a few times per year	10	3.2	4.9	99.0
Valid monthly	1	.3	.5	99.5
Valid daily	1	.3	.5	100.0
Valid Total	205	64.7	100.0	
Missing System	112	35.3		
Total	317	100.0		

This facility is used by a number of organisations providing youth diversion activities. The opportunity to make full and increased use of this facility is impaired through a lack of funding to support the wages and activities of youth service workers. Data presented in Table 5.18 highlights the age of the respondents mostly being within the 20 to 49 age group. The primary use of this facility is for youth, yet there were no youth respondents to the community survey and therefore it is impossible to determine their patterns of use or aspirations for use (current or potential) from these results.

**Table 5.18 Use of the Youth Drop In centre by age**

		age					Total
		0	20-34	35-49	50-65	over 65	
Youth Drop In centre facility usage	never	10	32	85	57	9	193
	a few times per year	0	5	4	1	0	10
	monthly	0	0	1	0	0	1
	daily	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total		10	38	90	58	9	205

## 5.10 Toy Library

Of the 205 respondents to this question ten (10) people indicated that they use this facility at least weekly (Table 5.19).

**Table 5.19 Broome Toy Library facility use**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	195	61.5	95.1
	weekly	5	1.6	2.4
	daily	5	1.6	2.4
	Total	205	64.7	100.0
Missing	System	112	35.3	
Total		317	100.0	

There was very little data within the Community survey that permitted reliable recommendations to be made. The topic of youth is discussed in greater detail in Section 6.

## 5.11 Speedway

The current facility has a track, canteen, bar and toilet facilities. The current location of the speedway has created some noise and amenity concerns for residential development, to this end Shire of Broome are working closely with the Club to find a new location. There are currently about 190 members in the Club, and race meets attract up to 2000 spectators and other events can attract up to 5000 spectators. The Club holds fortnightly race meets during the dry season on Saturday evenings. The Motor Cross club share the use of the track and utilise during the week. Access to benefits from the events is shared throughout the community. Gymnastics club run the kiosk, SES organise traffic and collect gate takings and the primary school runs the raffle.

Of the 211 respondents to this question, 65 indicated that they use this facility. The majority of users were aged between 35 and 49 (see Table 5.20 below).

**Table 5.20 Broome Speedway use by age**

		age					Total
		0	20-34	35-49	50-65	over 65	
Broome Speedway use	never	5	28	53	52	8	146
	a few times per year	0	9	39	5	1	54
	monthly	1	0	1	0	0	2
	a few times per month	4	2	1	0	0	7
	weekly	1	1	0	0	0	2
Total		11	40	94	57	9	211

More females than males use the facility in total; however males are more frequent visitors (refer to Table 5.24).

**Table 5.21 Broome Speedway use by gender**

		gender		Total
		male	female	
Broome Speedway use	never	51	95	146
	a few times per year	18	36	54
	monthly	1	1	2
	a few times per month	6	1	7
	weekly	1	1	2
Total		77	134	211

The greatest concern that the Speedway Club has at present is the security of tenure over their lease and the subsequent ability to plan for the growth of their sport given the relocation plans.

### 5.11.1 Action Strategy Recommendations

**Table 5.22 Speedway Club Action Strategy Recommendations**

Strategy	Speedway Club Action Strategy Recommendation
5.11.1.1	Investigate and secure land tenure and lease arrangements between Shire of Broome and the Speedway Club.

## 5.12 Culture and Information Infrastructure

The library and the museum are the only two places in Broome that provide information about the history of Broome and the Broome Culture. In the absence of Information infrastructure people within the communities are unable to learn about each other and in turn become tolerant of differences.

### 5.12.1 Public Library

Of the 224 respondents who answered this question slightly more than one fifth (22%) had never visited the Public Library in Broome and one third (n=75) visited a few times per year and one fifth (20%) used the Library a few times per month.

The statistically significant differences within the sample characteristics who visit the Library were related to the age of the respondent (Sig= .000) and gender (Sig=.001). Table 5.23 below highlights the distribution of Library visitation according to age brackets. The 35 to 49 age bracket makes the greatest use of the facility a few times per year and tends to be more frequent visitors.

**Table 5.23 Public Library use by age**

		age					Total
		0	20-34	35-49	50-65	over 65	
Public Library use	never	8	16	14	11	1	50
	a few times per year	0	12	38	22	3	75
	monthly	0	5	11	8	1	25
	a few times per month	0	7	17	19	1	44
	weekly	0	5	13	5	4	27
	daily	0	0	2	1	0	3
Total		8	45	95	66	10	224

Table 5.24 indicate that females comprise 70% of the users of the Public Library (n=122) with most males using the library a few times per year (60% of males who use the library) and the remainder using the library monthly or more.

**Table 5.24 Public Library use by gender**

		gender		Total
		male	female	
Public Library use	never	24	26	50
	a few times per year	31	44	75
	monthly	6	19	25
	a few times per month	8	36	44
	weekly	6	21	27
	daily	1	2	3
Total		76	148	224

**5.12.2 Museum**

Of the 211 respondents who answered this question less than half (47%) had never visited the Museum in Broome and 50% visited a few times per year. The statistically significant differences within the sample characteristics who visit the Museum were related to the age of the respondent (Sig= .000) and the length of residence in Broome (Sig=.027). Table 5.25 below highlights the distribution of Museum visitation according to age brackets. The 35 to 49 age bracket makes the greatest use of the facility a few times per year; however the older residents tend to be more frequent visitors.

**Table 5.25 Broome Museum visitation by age**

		age					Total
		0	20-34	35-49	50-65	over 65	
Broome Museum use	never	8	28	41	20	2	99
	a few times per year	0	13	47	39	6	105
	monthly	0	0	0	1	0	1
	a few times per month	0	1	2	0	1	4
	weekly	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total		8	42	90	61	10	211

Of those who had used the Museum, 93% had used the facility a few times per year (see below Table 5.26). As a proportion of total use the residents who had lived in Broome between 6 and 10 years had utilised the Museum at a higher rate (58%) than those who had lived in Broome for 11 or more years (55%).

**Table 5.26 Broome Museum facility use by length of residence**

		how long lived in Broome				Total
		0-1 year	2-5 years	6-10 years	11 + years	
Broome Museum facility usage	never	14	30	18	35	97
	a few times per year	2	30	28	45	105
	monthly	0	0	0	1	1
	a few times per month	0	2	1	1	4
	weekly	1	0	1	0	2
Total		17	62	48	82	209



## 6. Facility and Infrastructure deficits

Comments made by respondents to the community survey highlighted the need to address a range of social issues. These issues included anti-social behaviour, youth, governance, fears for personal safety and concerns about the rate of growth. These issues are indicative of 'social exclusion', whereby certain populations whether spatially concentrated or share demographic characteristics are excluded from participation in activities, decision making, and access to community/social infrastructure and services such as education. This section of the report details the findings from community consultation activities that specifically targeted populations who experience some form of social exclusion in the Broome Community.

### Who we consulted

Data was collected from 249 respondents from the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup> of February 2012. This included:

- 102 young people with ages ranging from 10 to 17.
- 67 members of the community
- 80 representatives of organisations that provide services and utilise the sport and recreation infrastructure and facilities in Broome.
- 13 key informants (University of Notre Dame, NAILSMA, state government departments).

### What we did

It was initially thought that the research would utilise a quantitative survey to determine the expressed, latent and potential demand for sport and recreation facilities, services and infrastructure in Broome. However the surveys took more than an hour to complete and respondents required in depth supervision and assistance to complete. After the first day of trialling these, it was decided to limit the collection techniques to maps (with transparent overlays) and coloured pens and ask people to draw or write comments about what they did in their leisure time, where they do it and what is missing and where. This technique, along with guidance from JCU consultants, delivered the same information outcome, but utilised different methods. A total of 47 maps were produced from the consultation and these have been used in the analysis to derive the information outputs (maps) as requested by Shire of Broome.

The research collected in February was collected and analysed to determine:

1. What people do and where they go to do leisure (expressed demand)
2. How they get there (to examine the influence on participation)
3. What improvements are required and where (potential demand)
4. Who is constrained from participating, why they are constrained – and where they would like to go or do but cannot (according to constraint) – latent demand.

### How we analysed the data

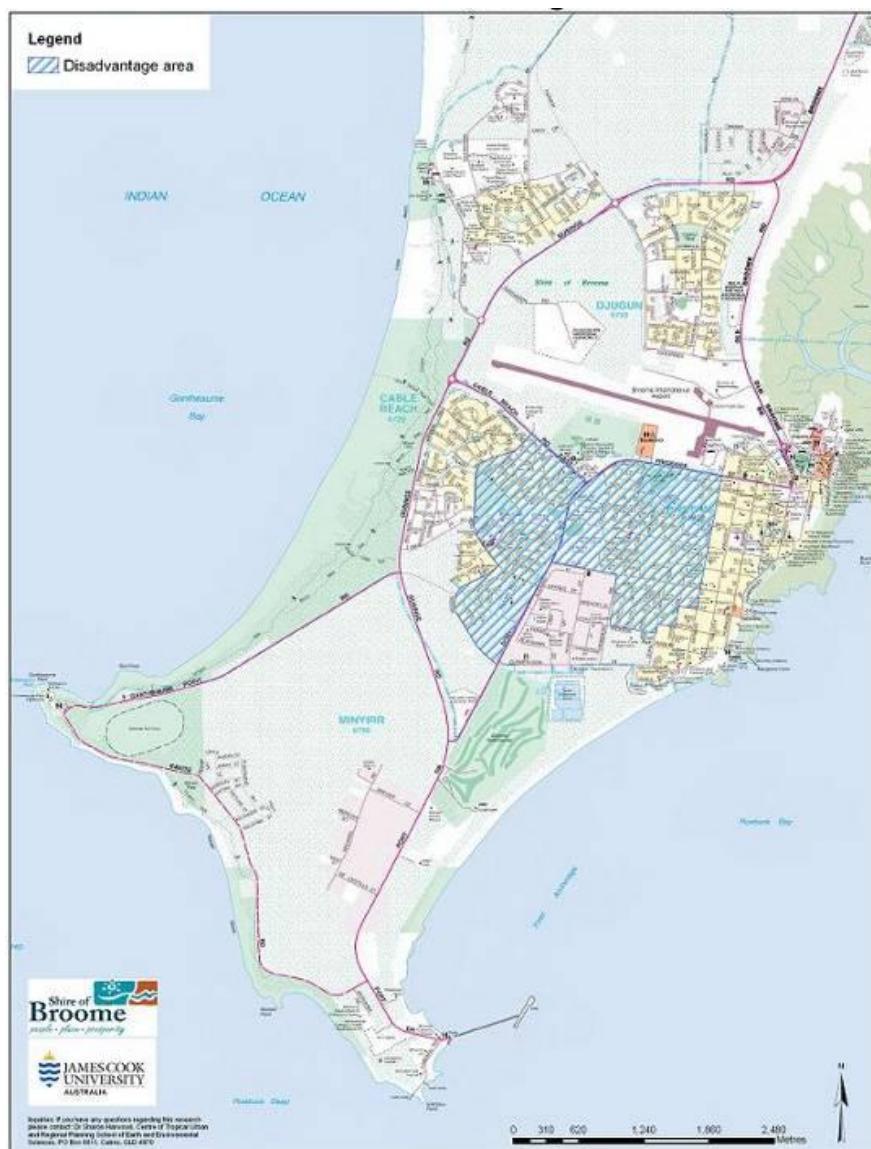
A variety of techniques were used to analyse the data. This included using:

- GIS to map the location of where people went and what they did;
- Qualitative methods to analyse the comments made by the respondents according to location, activity, demographic characteristics and facilities;
- Wordle content analysis – a online software package ([www.wordle.com](http://www.wordle.com)) that places greater prominence to words and topics that appear more frequently in the comments made by the respondents (i.e. the bigger the font the more often the comment was made);
- Census data (Census collection district) overlays on the Town Planning Scheme 4 maps (to determine % of local parks per district);
- Quantitative methods (SPSS v 20) to analyse the patterns of demand; and
- Comparative assessment of existing rates of supply against the provision in other similar communities.

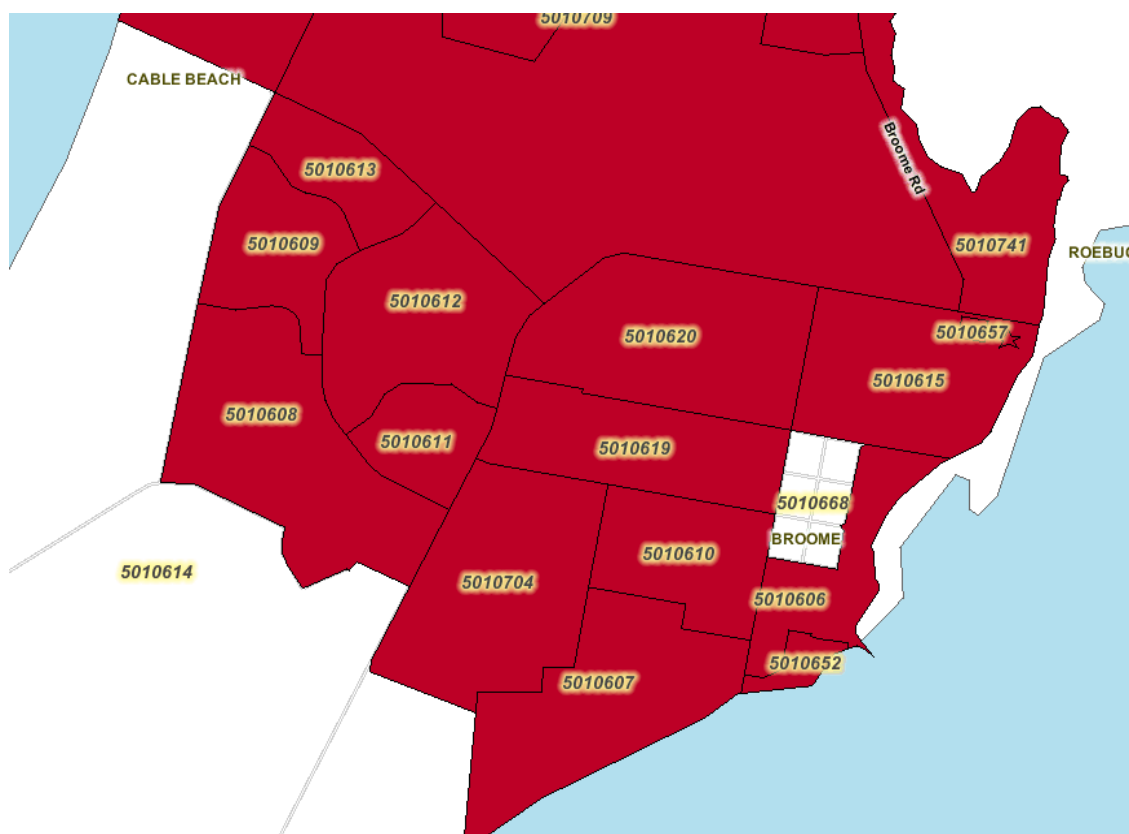
## 6.1 Neighbourhood Open Space in disadvantaged residential areas

The AECgroup 'Broome Community Profile' (March 2012) maintains that there are 'pockets of extreme disadvantage' within Broome and that *efforts need to be made to increase the standard of living for all residents particularly those that are socially and economically disadvantaged* (AECgroup 2012:iii). The AECgroup report did not spatially identify the location of these disadvantaged groups, however, this research identified a concentration of disadvantage. This concentration was identified through asking social inclusion respondents to identify 'where they lived' on the map, and an analysis of the census data (2006) was undertaken to determine the characteristics of the particular census collection districts that target groups reside within (Refer to Map A for location of 'potential areas of disadvantage').

The groups are spatially bounded within census collection districts, more specifically Broome and Cable Beach (state suburb and collection districts) and were further analysed according at the census collection district level using 2006 Census Map Stats (refer to Map B) . The demographic data that describes the characteristics of the residents living in the 'disadvantaged areas' was derived from the census collection districts of 5010608, 5010610, 5010611, 5010612, 5010619 and 5010620. Refer to Table 1 for a summary of the demographic data on each CCD.



**Map A: Census Collection Districts identified as potentially Disadvantaged**



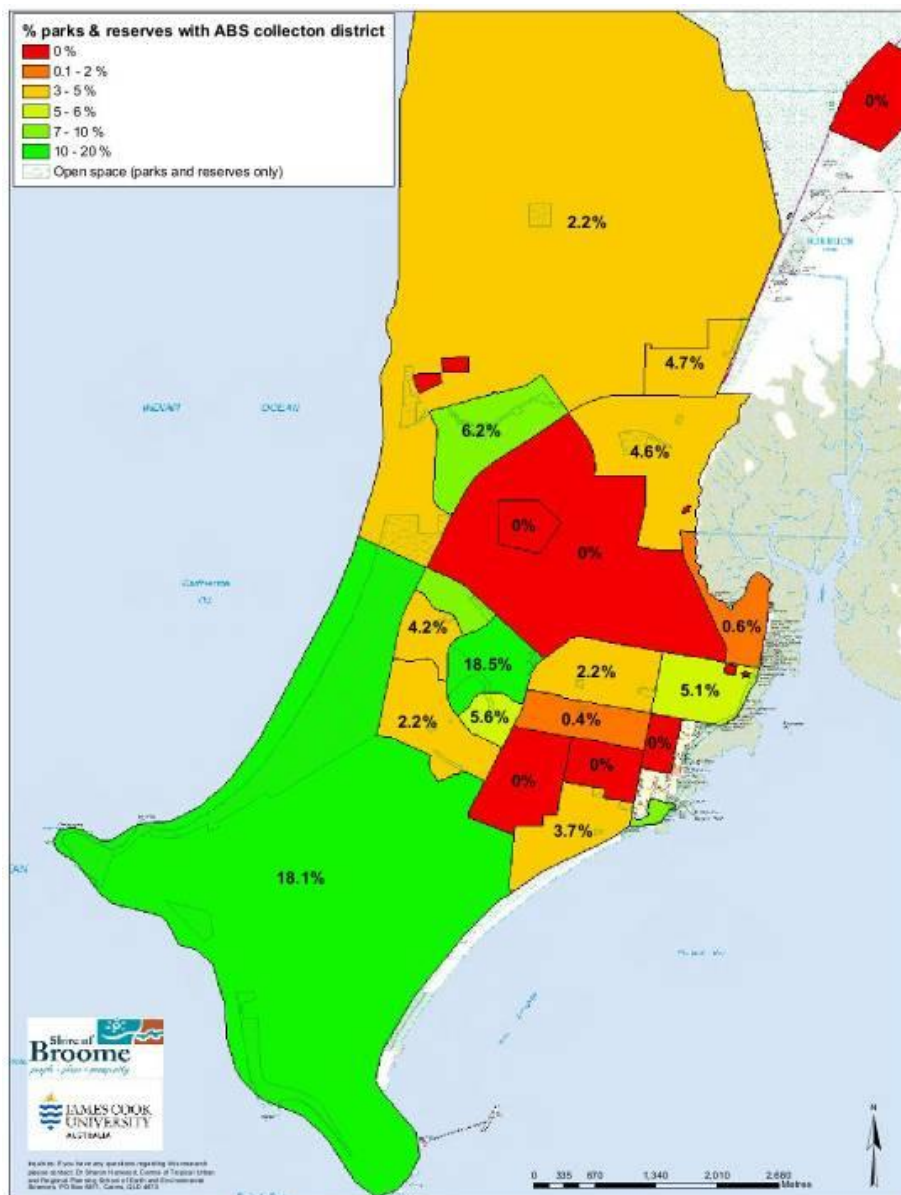
**Map B Census Collection Districts within the immediate Broome (S) area**

The amount of park and recreation reserve per person in each of identified census collection districts (CCD) ranges from 0 to 145 square metres (refer to Table 6.1 and Map C).

**Table 6.1. Census Collection Districts (ABS 2006) identified as Disadvantaged**

Criteria	608	610	611	612	619	620
Total area (ha)	90	40	30	70	50	80
Land zoned park and recreation (ha)	2	0	1.4	12.1	.2	1.8
Total park and recreation as % of total census district	2.2%	0	4.6%	17%	0.4%	2.25%
Total number of residents	648	702	552	835	579	455
Area of park and recreation per person (square metres)	31	0	25	145	3.45	39
% of Indigenous residents	37%	47%	61%	12%	38%	62%
Number of Indigenous males aged between 0-14	39	64	67	4	22	58
Number of Indigenous females aged between 0-14	44	51	74	17	36	49
Indigenous children aged between 0-14 as a % of total number of children	46%	57%	73%	12%	55%	69%
Total number of children aged between 0-14	181	202	193	173	105	156
Total number of people over 55 years of age	66	91	59	81	74	69
Indigenous % of people over 55	15%	45%	49%	11%	36%	36%
Number of one parent families	28	47	53	32	40	36
Number of couples with children	72	67	56	92	55	53
Number of couples no children	54	45	22	86	44	34
Median individual household weekly income	\$1018	\$977	\$938	\$1349	\$913	\$1077
Average household size	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.5	2.2	2.9

The CCD that possesses the greatest amount of park and recreation reserve (5010612) is also the area that has the lowest number of Indigenous residents, and the highest number of total residents. However CCD 5010611 has the highest concentration of Indigenous youth, people over 55 years of age, the highest number of single parent families and the highest average household size. The census collection districts that are colloquially referred to as the Bronx of Broome are 5010619 and 5010620. Further analysis of the rate of open space provision within these CCD's was undertaken to determine whether a relationship may exist between access to open space, disadvantage and crime. The total crime incident reports lodged by the Police that occurred in 5010620 in the four month period (1.01.11 to 28.04.11) were 418. This equates to 100 per month, or 25 per week or nearly 4 per night. In addition HYPE (Helping Young People Engage) attends to an average of 35 young people per night (average from 20/08/11 to 9/02/12 – Thursday, Friday and Saturday) in this same area.



**Map C: Location of CCD's and Park and Reserve area per CCD**

The current minimum rate of open space to be provided as community infrastructure development contributions according to the WAPAC State Planning Policy SPP 3.6 is 10% of the total subdivision area. While it would appear that there are significant amounts of open space in and around Broome, a large proportion is owned by the state (ie Unallocated Crown Land) and is also subject to Native Title and

therefore cannot guaranteed to be accessible for the purposes of recreation (passive or otherwise). The area of land that is referred to in this report only refers to the area that has been zoned under the Town Plan as Park and Recreation Reserve Area and is secured for the purposes of recreation and open space.

Analysing the rate of open space provision at a CCD level is an accepted level of analysis (see for instance Giles Corti et al 2005, Cerin and Leslie 2008 and Sugiyama 2007) to determine the rate of provision of open space at a census collection district. This research was staged as follows:

1. Identify disadvantaged locations;
2. Overlay CCD boundaries;
3. Calculate the total area zoned within the planning scheme as Park and reserve Area within the CCD boundary (consistent with Kohn 2004 principles).

Results from Table 6.1 suggest that there is a limited amount of open space at the neighbourhood scale with only one CCD that has more than 10% of the total area set aside as Park and Recreation Reserve. Population density per hectare is not an appropriate measure to describe the rate of Open Space Provision as many of the CCD's are not 100% residential and the rate of provision per person becomes skewed and therefore not representative of the true situation.

Land associated with Open Space contributions can also include provision for flood immunity, utility easements (power, storm water drainage) and conservation. These additional values of open space can be mutually exclusive for recreation purposes such as neighbourhood parks. The Open Space and Recreation Policy must differentiate between those areas set aside for the purposes of recreation and those that provide for the public utilities infrastructure.

This research (Section 4) found relationships between the use of local parks, social connectivity and the use of active open space. Where local parks are set aside, designed and developed to facilitate use, positive social and physical well-being is highly likely to result. Evidence of Social Exclusion is present in most (but not all) of the residential areas inhabited by the target social inclusion groups.

### **Comparative Rates of Provision**

One of the defining features of remote locations is a limited area of freehold land. This in turn creates a situation whereby the growth and expansion of remote settlements is restricted by the surrounding state owned and controlled tenure (Harwood 2011, 2010). This is further exacerbated by the complicated permitting system associated with resource entitlements (eg agriculture and quarry), mineral exploration and development tenures, complicated native title tenures and a property system that is incapable of responding to efficient tenure conversion procedures. Therefore calculations of open space provision for remote settlements are typically undertaken at broad scales to reveal high totals of Open Space that surround the settlement as opposed to internal rates of provision at neighbourhood scales. Open Space provision in remote settlements typically concentrate on Active Open Space eg Sports Fields, but fail to consider the contribution that local park make to the health and wellbeing of local residents.

Due to the limitations described above, no comparative rate of open space provision at a local scale can be reliably concluded from an analysis of provision in other remote settlements. The limitations identified included:

1. Population density per hectares cannot be reliably concluded in areas that are not 100% residential;
2. Surrounding tenure limitations;
3. Multiple values of Open Space; and
4. Failure to consider the contribution that local parks makes to the health and well-being of the community through mixed methods research.

## 6.2 Broome Local Parks

The previous section (6.1) described the extent of local open space available in areas that have been identified as experiencing extreme disadvantage. The data is used in this section of the report (6.2) to describe the relationship between the characteristics of people who use the local parks (from the results of the community survey) to determine the 'culture of park use' in Broome. The analysis found that there is a strong culture of local park use in Broome, where local parks are provided and developed. In those locations where there are local parks and where these are not developed – they are not used. This means that in the neighbourhoods associated with the CCD's discussed in Table 6.1 and located in neighbourhoods experiencing extreme disadvantage the local parks are not used.

The analysis of the relationship between the use patterns of open space in Broome (non-parametric statistics) examined the contribution that these accessible local parks make to the social and physical well-being of the neighbourhoods. These results are described as below.

1. Those people who walk or cycle through their neighbourhood frequently also tend to:
  - a. Use their local parks more frequently ( $\rho = .484^{**}$ )
  - b. Use the Joseph Nipper Roe sports field ( $\rho = .217^{**}$ )
  - c. Chat with neighbours ( $\rho = .254^{**}$ )
2. Local park use is positively correlated (Spearman's  $\rho$ ) with
  - a. Chatting with neighbours ( $\rho = .280^{**}$ );
  - b. Attend social gatherings with family and friends ( $\rho = .246^{**}$ );
  - c. Attend groups and clubs ( $\rho = .277^{**}$ );
  - d. Participate in organised activities ( $\rho = .268^{**}$ );
  - e. Use of Father McMahan sports field ( $\rho = .248^{**}$ );
  - f. Use of Joseph Nipper Roe sports field ( $\rho = .261^{**}$ ); and
  - g. Use of St Mary's ( $\rho = .226^{**}$ ).

Use of local parks is an important indicator of the social and physical well-being of the Broome community. It is therefore essential to the creation and maintenance of social and cultural capital that the rate of provision, maintenance of local parks and access via cycle and pedestrian networks within Broome are managed to meet the needs and aspirations of the community. These are also important contributors to the reduction in preventable diseases such as obesity and heart conditions.

Section 4 described the rate of active open space use. From the results of both the community survey and the social inclusion interviews it was found that the design and use of Town Beach could be enhanced to meet resident aspirations and that the use of the Beaches in Broome required specific management actions to facilitate the use and conservation objectives, and that accessibility throughout Broome impairs increased rates of participation in community activities. These are discussed in turn in the following.

### 6.2.1 Town Beach Reserve

Results from non-parametric statistics found that there were statistically significant differences in the age of the Town Beach reserve user. Table 6.2 describes the Town Beach frequency of use by age. The proportion of use by each age bracket is highest for the 50 to 65 age bracket (83%) for using the reserve a few times per year by comparison to the 35 to 49 age bracket (76%) and the 20 to 34 age bracket (74%). These results suggest that by proportion of total use, the user that is more likely to utilise this reserve will be aged between 35 to 49 years of age.

**Table 6.2 Age and frequency of Town Beach Reserve facility use**

		Town Beach Reserve facility usage						Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	daily	
age	Missing	3	5	0	0	2	0	10
	20-34	19	17	2	1	3	0	42
	35-49	33	43	4	4	3	2	89
	50-65	39	19	1	2	1	0	62
	over 65	8	2	0	0	0	0	10
Total		102	86	7	7	9	2	213

### 6.2.2 Town Beach water playground

Of the respondents that had used the Town Beach water playground in the past 12 months prior to the community survey, four fifths (80%) were aged between 35 and 49 years of age (refer to Table 6.3 below).

**Table 6.3 Town beach water playground facility use by age**

		age					Total
		Missing	20-34	35-49	50-65	over 65	
Town beach water playground facility usage	never	11	25	43	43	9	131
	a few times per year	0	5	17	11	0	33
	monthly	0	1	8	0	0	9
	a few times per month	0	3	14	1	0	18
	weekly	0	6	9	1	0	16
	a few times per week	0	3	5	1	0	9
	daily	0	0	1	1	0	2
Total		11	43	97	58	9	218

There were statistically significant differences (Sig = .023) in the use of the Town Beach water playground by households that had one child aged between 5 and 9 in the household of the respondent. Table 6.4 shows that respondents to the community survey who had one child in this age group would typically make greater use of this facility.

**Table 6.4 Town beach water playground facility use by number of 5 to 9 year olds in the household**

		Town beach water playground facility usage						Total
		never	a few times per year	monthly	a few times per month	weekly	a few times per week	
household 5-9 years	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
	1	5	8	6	3	4	5	31
	2	1	2	1	4	1	0	9
	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		11	11	8	7	6	5	48

Results from the analysis of mapping data highlighted a number of locations that were commonly used for recreation by all members of the community. These places include Town Beach, from Town Beach to the Broome Port, From the Port to Gantheaume Point, and from Gantheaume Point to Cable Beach South. Each of these four stretches of Beach is significant to locals for their leisure time. In the most, the leisure activities are unstructured, focus on the natural elements of the surrounds, are very social in nature and require little built infrastructure with the exception of two nodes associated with Town Beach and the Broome Port.

### 6.2.2.1 Town Beach Recommendations

In 2010 the Shire of Broome published the Town Beach Cultural Heritage Plan. The purpose of the Plan was to create a master plan to guide the future development of the site. However this plan only examined one value of open space – namely culture and as such did not consider the neighbourhood, local and regional open space and recreation values that Town Beach also possesses. The close proximity of Town Beach to the census collection districts that have minimal open space provision (refer to Table 6.1 and Map C) makes Town Beach a suitable option for intensification of recreation development.

From these results it is recommended that Town Beach be redeveloped to address the unmet needs of the current population and become the defining feature of the built environment within Broome. The following elements should be considered within any future redevelopment plans for Town Beach.

**Table 6.5 Town Beach Recommendations**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Utilisation</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Stinger Net</b>	By all ages	A stinger net should be investigated for site suitability at Town Beach.
<b>Fishing Jetty</b>	By all people in the community	Construction of a fishing jetty Fishing is the only unstructured activity undertaken by all people in Broome and of all ages. However participation is hampered by lack of suitable Jetty's for instance the permitted pedestrian access at the jetty at the Port (that is also used for fishing) is located against the current and lines get snagged on rocks. Not everyone can afford a boat so youth and others get greatly reduced opportunity to participate in the activity due to a lack of consideration in design.
<b>Water Park</b>	Used primarily by younger children and families	Extend the water park to include a park for teenagers.
<b>Picnic areas (including tables, BBQ and Shelter shed)</b>	By all people in the community	Develop additional of picnic tables and shelter Sheds at Town Beach.

All three beach area areas described in Table 6.6 below, were identified by respondents as locations where they participate (expressed demand) in recreation. No further development is required other than hardening impacts through maintenance and minor infrastructure.



**Table 6.6 Beach Open Space Recommendations**

<b>Open Space and Recreation</b>		
<b>Facility</b>	<b>Utilisation</b>	<b>Comments Priority</b>
<b>Beach area from Town Beach to Broome Port</b>	By all people in the community	Protect from the impacts of development. This area of the beach is used by transient Indigenous populations for camping, community based citizens science research monitoring, birdwatching and walking. This is the stretch of beach that provides access to the stair case to the moon a favourite full moon past time of both locals and visitors alike.
<b>Broome Port to Gantheaume Point</b>	By all people in the community	Protect from the impacts of development. This area of coast line is boat and fishing orientated. The beach areas are used for walking and rock hopping (a favourite of both young and older residents).
<b>Gantheaume Point to South Cable Beach</b>	By all people in the community	Protect from the impacts of development. Gantheaume Point to South Cable is used by locals of all ages and abilities. Some access Cable Beach via Minyirr Park, others drive down to Gantheaume Point and access the beach via 4wd. Most activities involve eating, socializing and enjoying the natural values of the beach landscape.
<b>Minyirr park</b>	By all people in the community	Upgrade access through Minyirr Park, maintain tracks and infrastructure to be used for walking for exercise and to access the Beach. Picnic area to be maintained including waste water treatment facilities. Develop a pathway for wheelchair access.
<b>Gantheaume Point and Cable Beach</b>	By all people in the community	Install waste water treatment facilities.
<b>Community Gardens</b>	By all people in the community	Integrate edible gardens into the design of local parks ie edible landscaping.
<b>Boat Ramps</b>	By people who own boats	Install new boat ramp at Entrance Point. Maintain all Boat Ramps and do safety audit. Marina redevelopment to be supported. Remove the boat ramp from Town Beach

### **6.3 Accessibility Infrastructure**

Discussions with carers and people dependent upon wheel chairs and gophers identified several hot spot locations in Broome that require attention. These include:

1. Post office area – the design of parking is poor and there is no access from the car to the footpath.
2. Hospital only contains two wheel chair parking bays (more are required)
3. Path opposite the Oaks Hotel is not continuous (stops and starts).
4. The Boulevard shopping centre car parks
5. The entire of China Town
6. Anne Street to BRAMS and the hospital do not have a concrete path. It is easier for Gophers to ride on the road – but it is also more dangerous.
7. Lack of asset maintenance on the footpaths to clean up the broken glass.

8. The advertising of wheel chair accessible restaurants that is not accessible via the front entrance.
9. Lack of respite care or qualified day care workers for carers of children with physical and mental impairments.

**Wordle 1 Access and Inclusion (n=15) (Potential and latent comments)**

DISABLED CAR PARK  
 NEAR POST OFFICE FOR EXAMPLE  
 FROM CURVE POORLY DESIGNED - NO PROVISION FOR BUSES  
 NO ACCESS FROM FOOTPATH - WIDTH OF CAR PARK  
 NO CARS  
 CAR PARK DESIGN IS VERY BAD  
 LENGTH AND LOCATION  
 MINYIR PARK - NOT ACCESSIBLE  
 HIGH DIABETES LEADS TO HIGH AMPUTATION RATES  
 ONE DISABLE PARK IS TOO SMALL - LOADING AND UNLOADING IS UNSAFE  
 VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS - CROSS ROADS AND GIVE WAY TO PEDESTRIANS AT ZEBRA CROSSINGS  
 IN NEW DESIGN PINDAN DIRT ROAD - CAN'T GO TO FUNERALS OR VISIT GRAVE  
 1 DISABLED CAR PARK  
 GAUTHAUME POINT LIGHT HOUSE IS NOT ACCESSIBLE  
 WHEEL CHAIR ACCESS TO TOILETS IS A KEY ISSUES  
 NO CAR PARKS CAN'T ACCESS COURT HOUSE MARKETS  
 ALLOCATION OF CAR PARK FOR DISABLED PEOPLE  
 TOURIST ATTRACTION  
 BOSCO - AFTER SCHOOL CARE - NOT ACCESSIBLE  
 BROOME POINT JETTY IS NOT ACCESSIBLE  
 LINKING PATHS TOWN BEACH

There are no organised activities for people with a disability. Bran Nue Day only provides respite services to adults who have an ongoing disability. However their services are oversubscribed by more than 15%. This service is only provided to 20 people and is operated on a very limited budget. The day respite cannot afford to go swimming or to the movies as it is financially beyond the budget limitations. This means that children over the age of 12 are not considered. Accessing public spaces by people in a wheelchair is impossible. Respondents from the Access and Inclusion group identified Chinatown (in its entirety), The Boulevard Shopping centre, Town and Cable Beaches as being inaccessible due to the design of car park facilities and access ramps that have a lip from the road. Additional issues to be addressed included disabled toilet facilities are perpetually locked at both shopping centres, CIRCLE house is entirely inaccessible, the cycle pedestrian network (due to asset management issues) and school facilities.

**Table 6.7 Access Infrastructure**

	<b>Utilisation</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Pedestrian and Cycle Paths</b>	<p>Youth on bikes, skateboards, scooters and foot.</p> <p>Older people on bikes, foot, with walking frames and gophers.</p> <p>Families with prams.</p> <p>People who use a wheelchair or have prosthesis.</p>	<p>Address the safety and asset management issues related to pedestrian and cycle paths to enable full utilisation of the infrastructure.</p> <p>Two major impediments to realizing the potential of this system are:</p> <p><i>Personal Safety</i> – In general terms many of the younger and older residents described their fears for their personal safety using the linear networks i.e. areas set aside as ‘Public Purposes (Drains)’ in town plan maps 11 and 12. This is further exacerbated by long grass on road verges and smashed glass on footpaths.</p> <p><i>Asset management</i> - Respondents indicated that they would like to use the footpaths more often but because of broken glass cannot. Some respondents said that it was too dangerous to ride on the adjacent road due to traffic volume. One respondent who uses a ‘gopher’ has cancer in the tail bone and reported extreme discomfort from the rigid tyres and suspension on the gopher. With the exception of a few locations the network is well connected but critically underutilized because of poor asset management maintenance standards.</p> <p>Footpaths in need of immediate attention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Gubinge Road (construct bikeway from township to Broome Port and Gantheaume Point.</li> <li>●Town Beach to China Town (to be constructed)</li> <li>●All paths accessing hospital and schools</li> <li>●Cycle lane on the highway from Broome township to Roebuck Roadhouse</li> <li>●Anne Street</li> <li>●Pathway along the water from Chinatown to Town Beach</li> </ul>
<b>Universal Design Principles</b>	<p>Accessibility of people in wheelchairs in and around Broome</p>	<p>The areas in critical need of review are the car parks in China Town – there is no ramp from the road to the foot path.</p> <p>The Universal Design Principles should be integrated into all planning provisions (regulations)</p>
<b>Cemetery</b>	<p>Accessibility of people in wheelchairs</p>	<p>Cemetery pindan surface precludes people in wheelchairs from attending funerals. There is a need to redesign the access to the cemetery to include car parking and pathways for wheelchair access.</p>

## 6.4 Community Meeting Rooms and Neighbourhood Centre

There are currently two places that provide community meeting rooms – namely CIRCLE House and Lotteries House. However there is only one Neighbourhood Centre and this is provided within the CIRCLE House facility.

### 6.4.1 CIRCLE House

The acronym CIRCLE stands for Community Information Resource Centre & Learning Exchange. The group was initially established by the wives of government workers (Rabitt 2000) who did not have family support in Broome to create a support network for new Broome residents and their families. This tradition has continued and expanded to provide family support for people who move to Broome and have no family support. The services provided are now 50% focused on financial counselling and 50% physical and mental well being of residents. There were several issues identified by the users and staff (n=13) of CIRCLE house. These included:

1. Demand for use of the building by community groups is greater than the capacity to supply.
2. Design of structure does not permit a person in a wheel chair to access the building
3. Demand for crèche (TAFE doesn't provide for child minding), time out (mothers who need a rest of someone to mind their child while they study or rest) is double the capacity to a) physically supply the services and b) comply with the long day care staff/child ratio's.
4. Design of building to provide secure storage of confidential documents, 11 staff desks, community rooms, consultation and counselling rooms, larger crèche, more office space, kitchen facilities, garage (secure storage lock up), parking, activity rooms and wheel chair accessibility is inadequate to meet the demand.
5. Parking areas for the exclusive use by CIRCLE House visitors (including parents with prams and wheelchair accessible park spaces).

The staff provided estimates of demand. The total excess of demand in services and facilities is 30% greater than currently able to cater to. This in turn means that a new structure and new location is required to cater to the current range of demand.

Results from the Community Survey indicate that the majority of users of the CIRCLE House facility are female (see Table 6.8).

**Table 6.8 Circle House facility use by gender**

		gender		Total
		male	female	
Circle House facility usage	never	58	72	130
	a few times per year	9	46	55
	monthly	1	7	8
	a few times per month	2	4	6
	weekly	2	8	10
	daily	0	1	1
Total		72	138	210

### 6.4.2 Lotteries House

The results from the Community Survey also indicated that the majority of Lotteries House users were females and that they used the facility a few times a year (see below Table 6.9). The Lotteries House is tenanted by a variety of community organisations such as Environs Kimberley, Jack and Jill Playgroup, Rangelands NRM, Small Business Centre, Kimberley Interpreting Services. Community organisations also use this facility including Over 50's Seniors, Baptist Church, Playgroup and the Bridge Club (seasonally).

**Table 6.9 Lotteries House facility use by gender**

		gender		Total
		male	female	
Lotteries House facility usage	never	62	114	176
	a few times per year	8	21	29
	a few times per month	1	0	1
Total		71	135	206

**Table 6.10 Community Meeting Rooms and Neighbourhood Centre**

Facility	Utilisation	Comments
<b>CIRCLE House</b>	Neighbourhood Centre	CIRCLE House requires intensification to meet the needs of the local and regional community. The services are at and beyond capacity by up to 30% both locally and for the range of regional services supplied.
<b>Lotteries House</b>	Lotteries House is tenanted by a variety of community organisations.	Community meeting rooms have reached their supply capacity ie the demand equals the supply. As Broome grows additional community meeting rooms will be required.

#### 6.4.2.1 Rate of Provision - Community Development Facilities

The comparative rate of provision of Community development facilities could only be calculated from the results of consultation undertaken with CIRCLE House users and staff.

**Table 6.11. Community Development Facilities Rates of Provision**

Broome Population estimate for 2011					Projected Population	
Community Development Facility and Service		Existing rate of provision	Existing facilities	Existing Facility Details	Existing Gaps 2012	Potential Gap at 2031
Local and Regional	Neighbourhood centre	1:16,298 population Should be 1:11,400 people	CIRCLE House	The area of the facility currently used is too small to deliver the range of demanded services.	30% too small Regional service: Local service:	
Local Government Area	Meeting Rooms	No data collected on demand	Lotteries House CIRCLE House	No data collected on demand		5

**Neighbourhood Centre:** Facility that provides family, recreational and educational programs, encourages personal growth, peer support and friendships between all members regardless of their status within the community.

**Meeting Rooms:** A space that is provided for community groups to meet on either scheduled or ad hoc basis.

## 7. Service Deficits

The previous section outlined the facility and infrastructure deficits identified by the community to meet their needs and aspirations. This section outlines the *Service* deficits that the community outlined as being critical to meeting their needs. Typically in these instances the facilities are adequate, but the level of service provision within the facility is lacking or needs to be tailored to meet specific needs of the social inclusion groups.

### 7.1 Youth

For the purposes of this research we interviewed 102 Students. The results for participation in organised sport are typical of those at a national level i.e. reduced participation in organised sport and recreation activities by youth from the age of 14 (see for instance ERASS 2011).

However, what is not typical nor reported in the ERASS 2011 report is the disproportionate number of youth described as experiencing extreme disadvantage that do not engage in organised activities and do not have access to park and recreation areas within their neighbourhoods.

It should be noted that the youth who are described as experiencing extreme disadvantage were all Indigenous and did not participate in organised sport and recreation activities. We conducted interviews with young people who attended the Burdekin drop in, the alternate school located on the PCYC grounds and young people in receipt of HYPE services. We also interviewed the youth service providers to determine their client's participation rates in sport and recreation.

In all of these interviews we found that the disadvantaged young people did not participate in any organised sport and recreation activities outside of school hours. Moreover we also found that there were no sport or recreation activities provided free of charge. Only young people from families who can afford to pay the fees to attend these activities are catered to in Broome.

In addition we found that there were no organised activities for young females over the age of 12 other than dancing, basketball, swimming, tae kwon do, softball and netball, and none of these were provided free of charge. Some of the females interviewed maintained that they would like to try badminton, boxing, tennis, theatre and music. When asked whether they liked basketball females responded negatively.

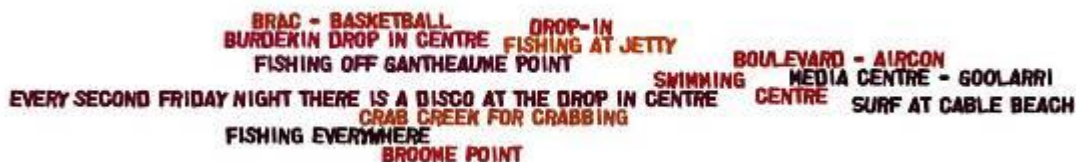
Therefore, based on the services and facilities supplied in Broome at present, there is a perception that all Indigenous youth want to play basketball or AFL. However we also found that there were many cultural impediments to participation in other activities. This may be attributed to a perception that Indigenous people only want to play basketball and AFL.

While Broome is renowned for being multi-cultural, some of the residents are not particularly tolerant of cultural differences. By this it is inferred that there are the old Broome people and new Broome people. Within each of these sub communities there were further delineations based either upon race/lineage or occupation/industry. The inherent lack of community infrastructure would serve to exacerbate these differences as there is little opportunity for the community to interact and develop tolerance for difference. The disadvantaged youth of Broome are a symptom of the lack of social connections and interconnected social networks within Broome. There is a critical lack of bridging social capital within the broader community that serves to overcome differences. Unfortunately the young people are incorrectly referred to as the problem, which further undermines their ability to access the resources and opportunities to reach their full potential as adults within Broome.

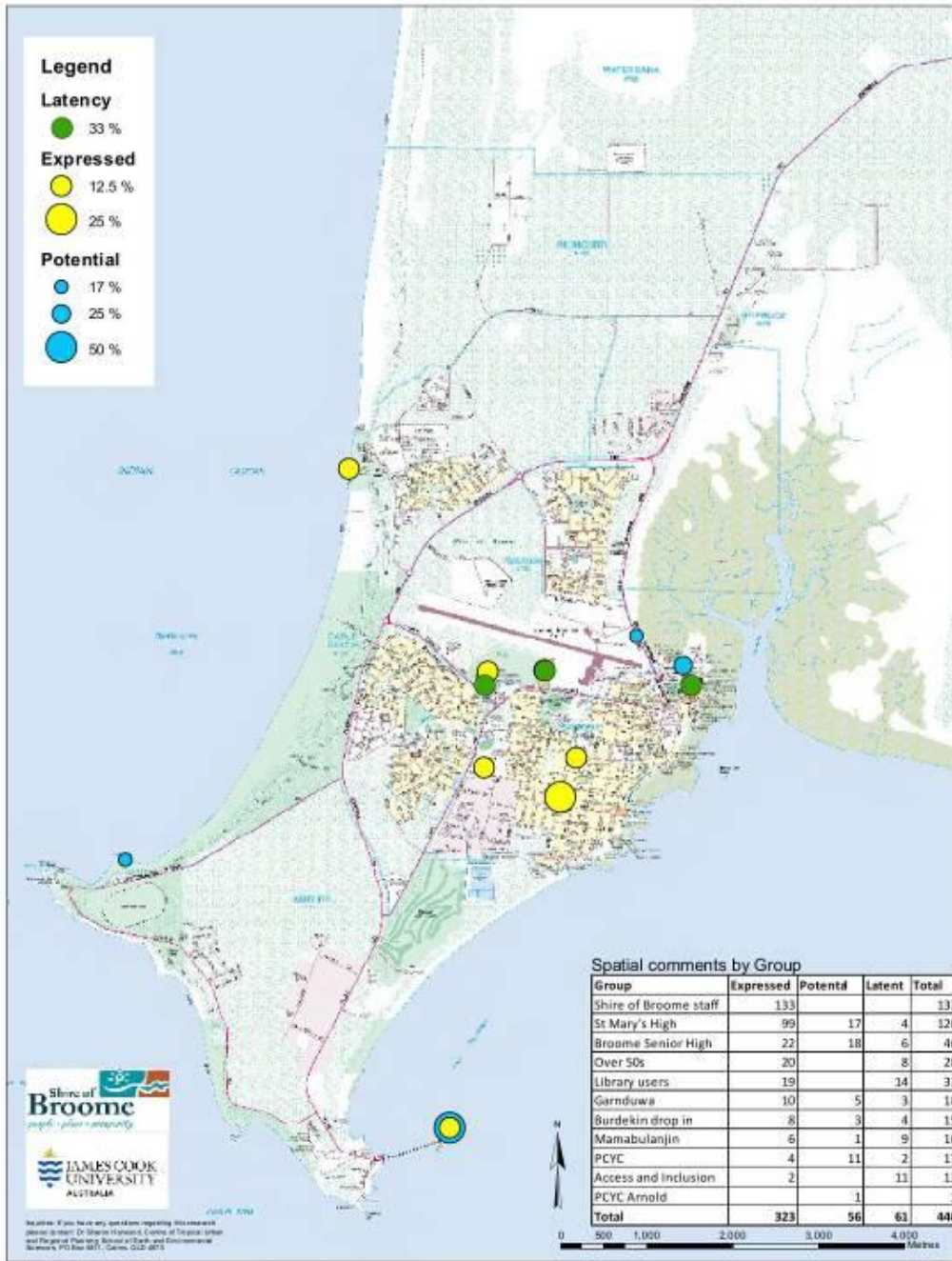
The Wordle illustration (Wordle 2) below represents the activities that the 'disadvantaged' youth of Broome do. Please note that the comment about BRAC basketball refers to the Burdekin centre taking the students

to BRAC to play social basketball – i.e. this is not undertaken as an organised activity and is subsidised by Burdekin centre.

**Wordle 2: PCYC and Burdekin Youth expressed recreational activity (No. of comments=19)**

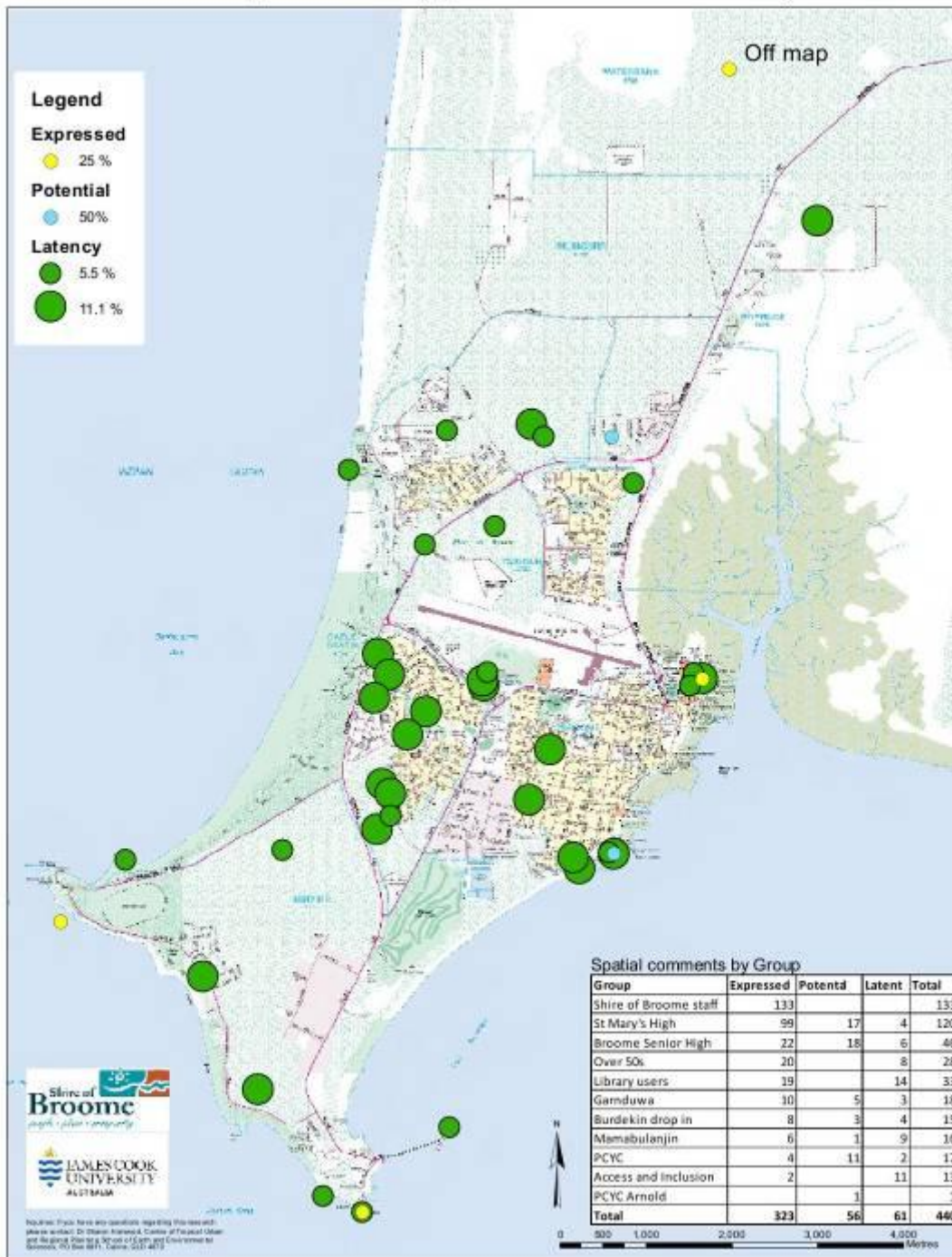


The data gathered from the interviews with the disadvantaged youth was spatially illustrated. In Map D (Burdekin youth) the spatial distribution of leisure was more restricted to the strip between BRAC and Chinatown. This would be partially explained by the younger age of the Burdekin youth. However Map E (PCYC youth) shows that there are a large number of leisure activities and places that are not provided, but demanded by those represented by PCYC Alternate Learning School students. There were three discrete leisure locations identified by the school attendants at the PCYC these included to the **South** that was ocean orientated (fishing), **Central** township where the locations were dispersed through the residential areas tending to be more orientated to the Cable Beach South area as opposed to the Old Broome side of Port Road, and to the **North** of Cable Beach (Surf Life Saving Club) adjacent to residential areas. This would indicate two patterns namely that: a) the disadvantaged youth were drawn away from their own residential areas that contained no open space or developed recreation areas to the area that contains the most amount of open space; and b) there is a high demand for developed recreation infrastructure within local neighbourhoods in the residential areas described as being pockets of extreme disadvantage.



Map D: Youth at Burdekin after school care - expressed, potential and/or latent leisure/sport demand





Map E: Youth at PCYC Learning Centre- expressed potential and/or latent leisure/sport demand

Wordle 3: St Mary's High - Recreational comments by Year Nine Students (n=182)



These activities were participated in at the following locations within Broome

Wordle 4: St Mary's High - Location of recreation activities for Year Nine Students



The three main hubs of activity for the St Mary's students are the Male Oval (cricket mostly), BRAC, and Gantheaume Point. Other important locations include Chinatown, Broome Point Jetty and the Boulevard Shopping Centre.

Wordle 5. Broome Senior High - Recreational comments by Year Nine Students (n=20)



It should be noted that with the exception of the two shopping centres and BRAC, that most of the locations sought out by the young people are used for nature based activities such as fishing and walking.

Wordle 6. Broome Senior High - Location of recreation activities for Year Nine Students (n=20)



The three main hubs of activity for the Broome Senior High people are the BRAC facility, Broome Point Jetty and the Boulevard Shopping Centre. Other locations included Minyirr Park, Dampier Creek, the old jetty, Cable Beach, Gantheaume Point and Chinatown.

### 7.1.1 Potential Demand for Youth Sport and Recreation Activities

None of the potential demand activities that were identified are related to organised sport. Instead these are related to participation in unstructured recreation activities and in both developed and undeveloped areas within Broome.

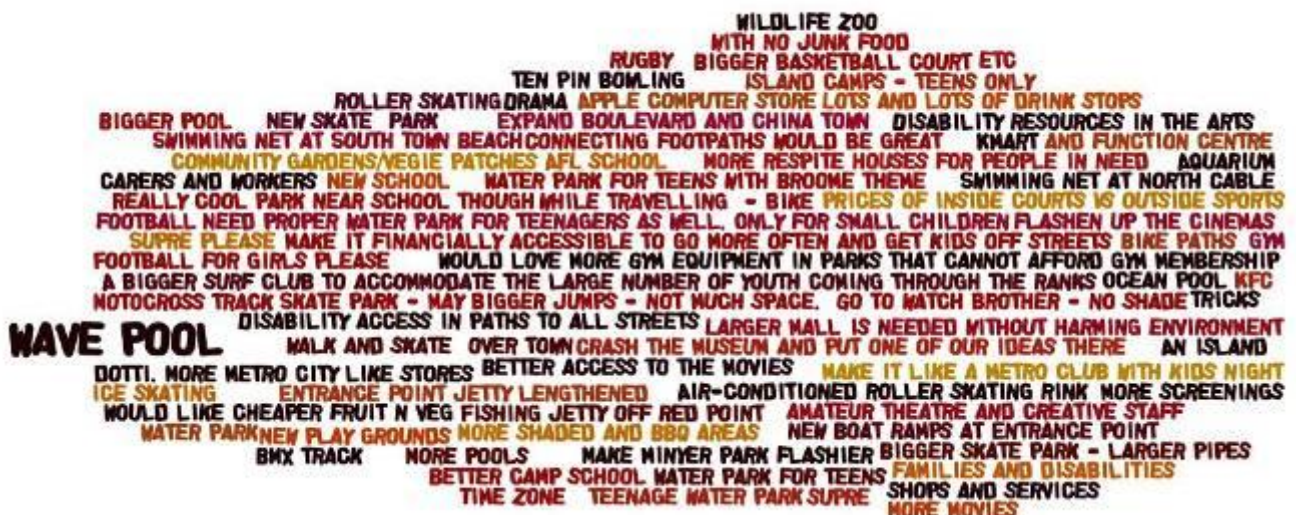
#### Wordle 7. St Mary's High (Potential demand n=27)



#### Wordle 8. PCYC and Burdekin Drop-in Centre (Potential demand n= 33)



#### Wordle 9. Broome Senior High – comments (n=63)



Results from Wordle 7, 8 and 9 indicate that the most frequently demanded potential recreation facility is a water park. The current water park at Town Beach has been designed for the younger residents of Broome i.e. 0-5 age group and not for the teenagers. Results from the community survey found that less than 60% of the respondents surveyed had used the Town Beach water park. However of those that did use the water park there were significant statistical differences (ANOVA) in means between the 35-49 age group, 50-65 and 65 above in frequency of use of the facility. The results indicated that the 35-49 age group used this

facility more than the others and with greater frequencies. This suggests that those residents with younger families would use this facility more frequently.

Retail Shopping was identified as a recreation activity by the youth of Broome. Shopping is a significant leisure activity of many people (Woodland and Hawkins 2010), more specifically the younger generations (Hawkins et al 2009). Shopping was once thought of a hedonistic pursuit, however this is changing and shopping is becoming recognized as a leisure pursuit that has increased in social importance. It should be noted that the Boulevard and Chinatown can be described as hybrid spaces that combine the space for consumption of goods with spaces for leisure. The proportions vary (between space for consumption and leisure), however what is known is that shopping is characterised by the enjoyment felt by the shopper irrespective of the purchase or the value of a purchase (Woodland and Hawkins 2010).

To summarise - it is retail diversity that is being sought by the youth. Currently Chinatown places its emphasis on tourist demands. There were many comments made by the respondents that Chinatown was seen as a place for tourists not locals, therefore the leisure time of tourists are catered to in Chinatown and the leisure time of residents at the Boulevard. There were three segments to the retail diversity, those being food, Clothes/department stores and leisure goods.

The following table (Table 7.1) summarises the results of the potential demand for recreation infrastructure, facilities and services into Social Infrastructure and Commercial activities.

There was overwhelming demand for places that were shaded and a place to cool down in water i.e. all year access to the beach, Water Park and swimming pool. This needs to be addressed as a priority.

**Table7.1 Potential Recreation Demand**

<b>Social Infrastructure</b>	<b>Commercial Activities</b>
Camping Areas Community Gardens Respite services Disability resources in the arts Swimming Nets at Town Beach Water Park for teenagers Free movies in wet season for locals Gym equipment in parks Expand the surf club Ocean Park Motor cross track Skate park redesign New playgrounds and more shaded BBQ areas Jetty redesign Amateur theatre Boat ramps BMX track Pools Minyirr Park (maintenance) Public transport (more buses) Volley Ball Shade for skate park Better footpaths Free driving school AFL academy for all More shade Pool and snooker Safe house for children Music Studio Archery Anne Street lights Safe beach swimming pool	Go Kart track Ten pin bowling Roller skating ring Cinemas Ice skating Time zone Paint Ball Aquarium Wildlife zoo Adventure Park

The following Wordle diagrams (Wordle 10, 11 and 12) identify the main barriers to current (expressed) demand for recreation participation. The major barrier to participation was transport related. This included the maintenance of the footpaths, lack of public transport and safety (due to lack of safe transport options). The other barriers identified by the Burdekin attendants were that there was nothing to do and nowhere to go (reference to shopping centres) youth drop in (only open Alternate Friday nights) and the need for adult assistance to supervise and teach activities to young people (eg how to fish).

Wordle 10. St Marys High (n=26)

**TOUCH**  
**BASKETBALL NEW TO BROOME SQUASH**  
**NOT ENOUGH TIME VOLLEYBALL**  
**CONCENTRATING ON YEAR 12 STREET SKATE BOARDING**  
**NEW TO THE AREA / TOO HOT ALL SPORT**  
**PULLED MUSCLE IN ARM STINGING JELLYFISH**  
**SURFING JUST DON'T DO IT**  
**STAIRS OR GAPS NO GOOD RAILS**  
**NO COACH CAN'T PLAY IT**  
**TENNIS NETBALL**

Wordle 11. Broome Senior High (n=13)

**WALKING TO BRAC TOO FAR NO FOOTPATHS FOR CYCLING**  
**NO ACCESS TO JETTY FOR FISHING ETC**  
**BAD FISHING DESIGN AT JETTY DUE TO SEA CURRENTS**  
**LOCAL BUSES TOO EXPENSIVE AND NOT ENOUGH BUS STOPS BAD BUS SERVICE ALL OVER BROOME**  
**MOST KIDS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO WALK AROUND BROOME AND THERE ARE LIMITED BUSES**  
**GLASS AND RUBBISH ON STREET IS DANGEROUS AND WE GET BIKE PUNCTURES TRANSPORT**  
**BAD FOOTPATH FOR SKATE BOARD ALCOHOL PROBLEM ON THE STREETS. MORE DRY OUT AREAS NEEDED**  
**CAN'T USE JETTY FOR FISHING SOUTH CABLE BEACH TOO CROWDED IN TOURIST SEASON**  
**SHRUBS AROUND TOWN AND SHOPS ARE OVER GROWN**  
**AND THIS INHIBITS GETTING EMPLOYMENT LATER**

Wordle 12. Burdekin Drop-in and PCYC Learning Centre Youth (n=19)

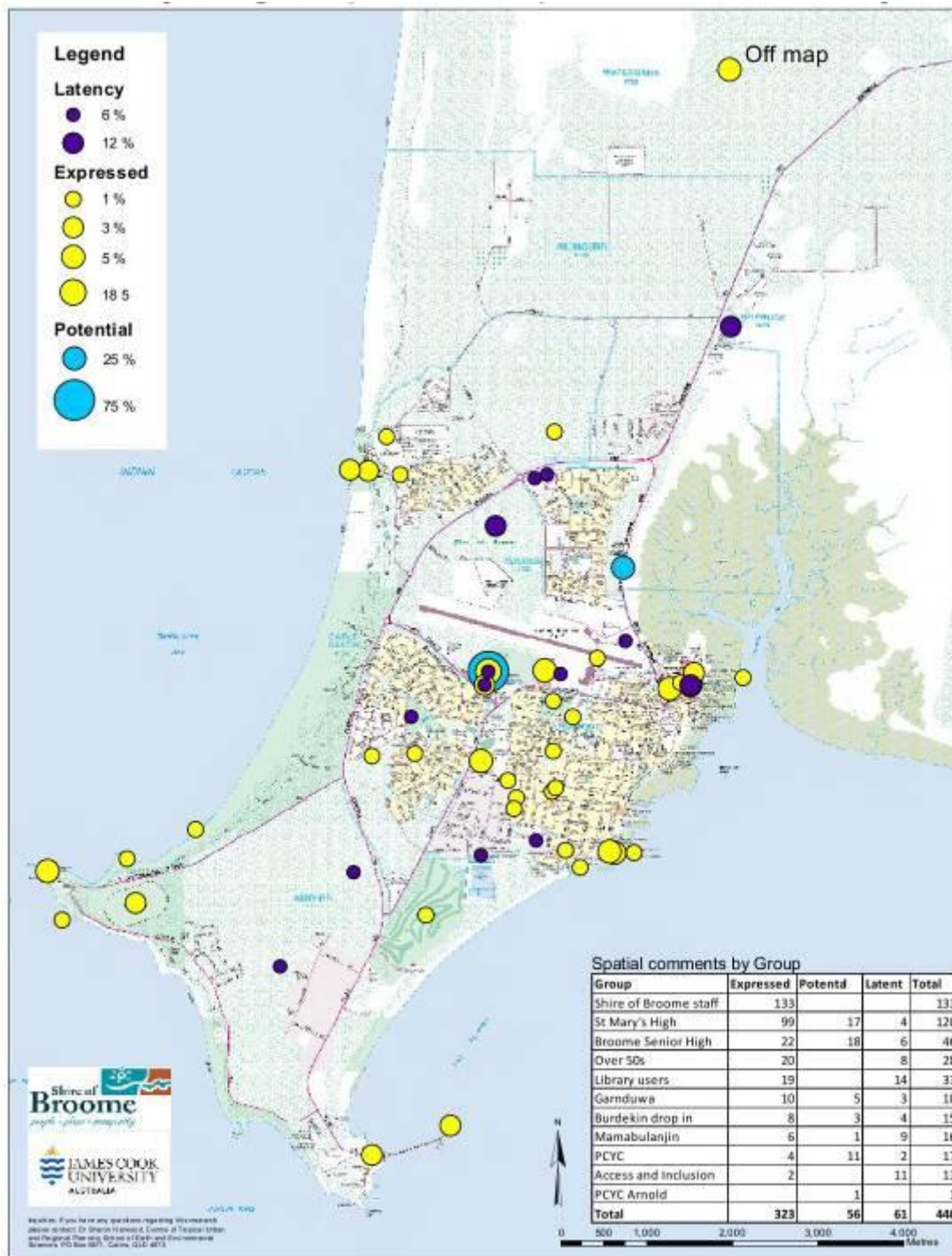
**DO THORNS GO IN BIKE TYRES**  
**CHINA TOWN BORING - NO ONE GOES THERE**  
**CABLE BEACH RESORT AREA IS TOO FAR AWAY**  
**NO ADULTS AVAILABLE TO HELP OUT BY TAKING KIDS FISHING AND SO ON THERE IS NOTHING TO DO**  
**YOUTH GET HARASSED AT SHOPPING CENTRE WHILE NOT DOING ANYTHING**  
**NEED SOMETHING TO DO PASPARLEY - FOR TOURISTS NOT LOCALS**  
**ALTERNATE FRIDAY NIGHT**

Maps F and G (below) also describes the spatial distribution of demand for sport and recreation by the students attending St Mary's and Broome Senior High schools respectively. The clusters tend to focus on the Old Broome residential area, Cable Beach (north) and Gantheaume Point and the Broome Jetty. The clusters identified by this group illustrate a wide range of activities that are participated in (expressed demand) the majority of which are accessible without depending on a car. When these clusters are compared to those indicated by Broome Senior High, the common elements for expressed demand are Gantheaume Point and the Broome Jetty. However the main difference between the students at Broome Senior High and St Mary's is the location of the expressed demand. Broome Senior High tends to participate in activities in the Cable Beach south locality whereas the St Mary's participate in Old Broome area. The BRAC, Boulevard Chinatown link is prevalent for the Broome Senior High students and in the Northern areas – the latent demand for activities share similar patterns to the preferences indicated by the students attending school at the PCYC. What is of more interest in this analysis is that the students attending school tend to participate in sport and recreation activities (expressed). However, the students attending the school at the PCYC Learning Centre and Burdekin After School Care are less likely to participate in sport or recreation, but demonstrate high rates of unmet demand for activities that meet their particular needs. These results would suggest that further investment in sport and recreation infrastructure and facilities that meet the needs of the 'disadvantaged' youth would yield more positive education and skill development for the affected youth (Nevill & van Poortvliet 2011 and Brookes et al (2007), in addition to improved economic, crime reduction and community engagement outcomes for the Broome community (Yeowart & McKenzie 2007)

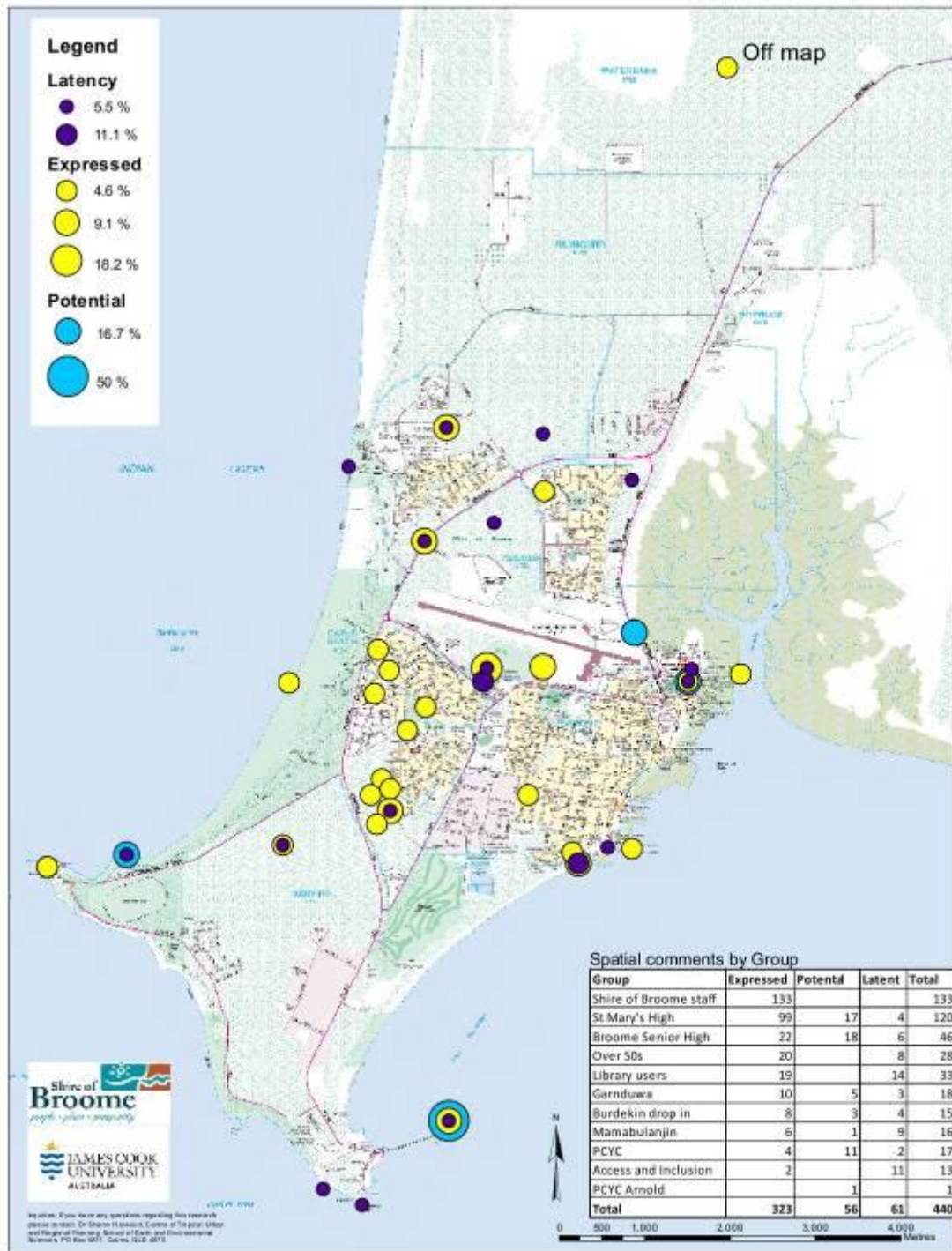
**Table 7.2 Other comments from St Mary's High survey forms**

Skate park is old - would like an improvement!! - more ramps, rails etc!!! A GYM (exercise gym) for under 18s would be good! :) horse riding schools? Open dance studio?
There's a tennis court, pool, ovals a golf course but I think there should be a running track
We need more lighting on Ann St, there has been a lot of rapes, beatings and other vilens and this could be helped greatly by installing street lights on Ann st. please help Broome's youth
The skatepark really needs to be improved, for starters the middle rail got taken away which I was learning tricks on if it was because it was of a safety hazard half the kids are too scared to try it, the coffee rocks are pointless we want a street park as well because all the stairs and railing are bin town and we get in trouble for skating in town. if we had street rails and stairs we can stay off the streets. This needs addressing or just build an indoor skatepark and everyone will be happy;) and get rid of those useless coffee rocks please! please! please!
I think we need a bigger space for the academy because there is only one and it gets crowded





Map F: St Mary's High - expressed, potential and latent leisure and sport active



Map G: Broome Senior High - expressed, potential and latent leisure and sport activities

### 7.1.2 Recommendations for Youth Services

Results from the analysis in this study found that the students attending school tend to participate in sport and recreation activities (expressed). However, the students attending the school at the PCYC Learning Centre and Burdekin After School Care are less likely to participate in sport or recreation, but demonstrate high rates of unmet demand for activities that meet their particular needs. These results would suggest that further investment in sport and recreation infrastructure and facilities that meet the needs of the 'disadvantaged' youth would yield more positive education and skill development of the youth (Nevill & van Poortvliet 2011 and Brookes et al (2007), in addition to economic, crime reduction and community engagement outcomes for the Broome community (Yeowart & McKenzie 2007).

The range of facilities that cater to the needs of the youth is in adequate supply at this stage. However what is of greatest concern and under supply is the ability to supply the services within these facilities. The Youth Drop In centre operates on limited hours similarly the HYPE program can do limited counselling and support due to the available budget to pay for the youth workers' salaries. As was previously outlined in Sections 4 and 5, the youth of Broome, particularly Indigenous youth have limited access to recreation and open space and the disengaged youth do not participate in organised sport and have a range of unmet recreation needs (potential and latent). A comprehensive youth strategy is required to integrate the range of services and facilities operating in Broome. Currently there are many organisations providing services to youth in Broome and a youth committee has been established to inform and update each other on the various services and programs being offered. However in the absence of a strategic plan that identifies the most pressing issues, causes of problems and action plans to specifically target these issues it remains unknown whether the range of services and programs currently operating are actually enough or at the scale that is required. Throughout the consultation both with the youth at risk and not, and comments made in both the community survey and in the consultation undertaken in 2012, there were many comments made about the 'youth'. These included the anti-social behaviour, crime, lack of services and programs to address their specific needs and inadequate funding to support the youth suffering from extreme disadvantage.

The most immediate and critical problem facing the youth service providers is the identification of funding sources to provide critically lacking services and activities for youth (experiencing extreme disadvantage) to attend on Friday and Saturday evenings. The youth workers and co-ordinator of HYPE have identified this as being an immediate strategy to address the critical shortfall of available public spaces to gather and socialise.

A Youth Strategic Plan must be developed in the 2012/2013 financial year.

**Table 7.3 Recommendations for Youth Services**

<b>Services</b>	<b>Utilisation</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Broome Youth Co-ordinating Network</b>		A Youth Strategic Plan must be developed in the 2012/2013 financial year.
<b>PCYC</b>	Alternative School, caravan park, Boxing, fitness/gym, basketball, indoor cricket, core target group is disengaged youth.	Continue PCYC Learning Centre and develop the site to expand upon this service.  Provision for use of the camping facility by regional sports teams to be made by Shire of Broome.
<b>Drop In Centre</b>	Range of groups and populations	It is essential and critical that funding is sought to supply the Drop In Centre with: 1. Pool table 2. Computers and computer games 3. Activities and programs for sport and recreation. 4. Salary to support extra staff to operate nightly programs. Not open every night Monday to Friday. Only open certain nights for different age groups. The centre runs a lot of programs for young mums etc but nothing that is run at night time.
<b>Burdekin Centre</b>	After school care	Increase Rate of support services for the youth between 12 and 14 years of age. Rate of provision 1 male staff member per 4 males and 1 female staff member per 4 females. Extra staff numbers as per Work Place Health and Safety requirements dictate.  And provides diversionary activities for limited hours. Also requires additional adult support staff to teach fishing and other life skills.
<b>HYPE SERVICE</b>	Youth at risk	HYPE must be extended to provide counselling and follow up subsequent to any issues encountered while this patrol is being conducted. This will require further investment in salaries for HYPE workers.
<b>Youth Council</b>	Shire of Broome	The Shire of Broome should create a Youth Council that provides advice to Council on matters that affect the lives of the youth in Broome. This Council should be used to assist in the preparation of open space plans, recreation developments and festivals and should be represented by youth according to principles of social equity.
<b>Driver Education</b>	Learner drivers	Work with local Rotary Club to initiate Rotary Young Driver Awareness program (RYDA) <a href="http://www.ryda.org.au/">http://www.ryda.org.au/</a>

## 7.2 Community Services and Accommodation

There is a range of essential community services that appears to be not only critically lacking, but also without a lead agency to drive the solutions. For instance the state government provides funding for a limited range of services to communities. The type and extent of service is not planned on a proactive basis and is typically unable to respond to demand particularly when the demand is located in a remote area. The range of services listed below is neither the responsibility of the state or local government (according to the Constitutional provisions) but creates impacts upon the Broome community and impedes their ability to achieve their full potential.

**Table 7.4 Community Services**

	<b>Utilisation</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Sport and Recreation</b>	All people in Broome but with particular emphasis on 'disadvantaged populations'	<p><b>Lack of Diversity in Organised Activities</b></p> <p>The participation in the range of sports is directly proportionate to the amount of financial investment made by the state's sports governing bodies. For instance AFL in the region has more than 1000 members. The sport is heavily subsidised and supported by the state body. The residents are therefore dependent upon the size and structure of state and national bodies to provide club support and employees. This is one of the major reasons that sport and recreation activities for females over the age of 12 are not catered to. If the Shire of Broome or indeed the state of WA wants to achieve the set target of 150 accumulate minutes of moderate intensity physical activity on five or more sessions a week then greater access to greater variety of organised activities must be facilitated.</p> <p>According to Rosenberg et al (2010), sufficiently active Western Australian residents had more positive attitudes towards their local neighbourhood in relation to environmental supports of physical activity. Therefore provision of safe and accessible open space in local neighbourhoods is critical to achieving a sufficiently active population. The Shire of Broome may consider hosting 'Come and Try' sessions to provide residents with exposure to a diverse range of opportunities. See for instance Come and Try expo staged by Katherine Town Council in the Northern Territory - <a href="http://www.ktc.nt.gov.au/Recreation-Events/Community-Events/2012-Come-Try-Sports-Expo">http://www.ktc.nt.gov.au/Recreation-Events/Community-Events/2012-Come-Try-Sports-Expo</a></p>

	<b>Utilisation</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Family</b>	Families suffering from extreme disadvantage	To engage the youth in sport and recreation, particularly in the areas described as Extreme disadvantage will require direct engagement with the families. This would necessitate a door knock to houses with an invitation to the entire family to become involved in sport and recreation activities.
<b>Shelter</b>	Respite care, Emergency, HACC related (also KAC) Domestic Violence	Shire of Broome to support stakeholders to address the chronic undersupply of emergency shelter within Broome.
<b>Services for Homeless</b>		Undertake research to determine the services and housing needs of homeless. Broome is experiencing a range of social issues as a consequence of the rate of transience and homelessness. The Catholic Church provides meals to the homeless, but there are no other facilities or services to address the range of issues associated with this population. There is little information on the rates of homelessness, who is homeless, do the homeless identify themselves as homeless etc. Once this data is available Shire of Broome can begin to understand the scale of the problem and identify partners to create solutions.
<b>Health hostel</b>	Regional Visitors	Lobby the State and Federal government (via COAG) to develop a health hostel for those people visiting Broome from the outer Dampier Peninsula communities.
<b>Health Prevention and Education services</b>	For all community residents with special focus on diabetes reduction	Eating and exercise education such as health prevention should be developed including a Physical Activity Strategy to ensure that all residents participate in 150 minutes of moderate activity per week. State Government – Health Department
<b>Child care</b>	for children with mental and physical impairments	No qualified day care workers to provide respite services for parents of children with mental and physical impairments and social interaction for the young people.
<b>Public Transport services</b>	Poor utilisation at present, but high potential demand.	Bus service should as a matter of priority be rerouted to include Reid Road and Anne Street. The current public bus service does not access the locations that are in greatest need or at times that coincide with the end of school or at times that would facilitate the safe travel of young and older people.
<b>Community bus with wheelchair accessibility</b>	Community organisations such as HACC, KAC, Over 50's Seniors, Schools.	There is no publicly available wheel chair transport in Broome. This means that there is no taxi, large bus or mini bus in Broome that is fitted to supply transport services. Respondents from the Over 50's group reported that they were unable to include people in wheelchairs (including Gophers) on their day trip excursions. In addition the HACC service has a mini bus that can seat 14 people, but if they take a wheel chair then they can only take 12 people in the bus. This in turn means that there is an entire cohort of

		<p>population that are not able to access HACC respite care services, use the cycle/pedestrian network or attend social gatherings due to transport and service impediments.</p> <p>The community bus should be four wheeldrive so that residents can access the undeveloped places that the community identifies with and describes their lifestyle as being about.</p>
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## 8 Conclusions

The recommendations outlined in this report have been designed according to the principles of evidence based planning. Results from two data sets were analysed using mixed methods research techniques. The main conclusions to be drawn from these results are:

1. Overall the rate of active open space provision is adequate to meet the sport and recreation needs of the current population. However attention needs to be paid to the efficient allocation of resources to maximise the potential of these facilities for club sport participation. Recommendations contained throughout Section 4 addressed these resourcing issues.
2. There is a critical lack of neighbourhood level open space provision in areas where populations experienced social exclusion. This research established a series of relationships between the social capital value of local parks and participation in active sport and recreation activities (see Sections 4 and 6.2). Moreover, those populations that are not able to access local parks (through a lack of provision) and are described as socially excluded will continue to experience social disadvantage and a very real potential exists for crime rates to exacerbate in these areas if this issue is not addressed. This issue is a priority 'social equity' consideration for Shire of Broome to address through the future design of places such as Town Beach and Chinatown.
3. The disadvantaged youth of Broome are experiencing a range of impediments to reaching their full potential in their adult life. Some of these impediments can be addressed through intervention programs such as specifically targeted sport and recreation activities. Funding a range of services to facilitate these opportunities is critically lacking (refer to Section 7.1).
4. Broome has experienced several population growth spurts. These spurts tend to exacerbate the 'insider' (long term) and outsider (short term) divisions amongst residents in the community. In order to create a liveable and sustainable community for all residents requires the facilitation of social gatherings for the whole community. These gatherings do not have to be large community events. Rather, opportunities to mix and socialise via open spaces (local parks), recreation activities, sporting fixtures, meetings at the library, neighbourhood centre based services and volunteering provide the foundations for the creation of social capital through enhancing social connectivity. Shire of Broome must take the lead role in supporting the community in this instance.
5. While outside the scope of this research, the results found that there is a critical lack of respite support services and facilities for both local residents and visitors from the greater Kimberley region. These were summarised in Section 7.2.
6. There is one defining and enduring environment that all people in Broome identify with and are highly attached to and that is the 'Beach'. Certain places were used for specific activities by the local populations and similarly other Beach locations by the season tourist population. Ongoing access and protection of the Beach environment is critical to and underpins the collective Broome identify. The Beaches are used by locals for family and friend social gatherings, fishing, swimming and facilitates many other activities with minimal infrastructure demands. It is essential that Shire of Broome ensure that access to and with the Beach environment is maintained and negative impacts are mitigated through innovative measures that do not prohibit access.



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## Appendix 1

Consultation methods and respondents who's feedback provided the basis of the Action Strategies.

<b>Group consulted with by Creating Communities Australia Pty Ltd</b>	<b>Person/people consulted with</b>
BRAC User Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broome Little Athletics Club (BLAC) – Denise, President since 2006</li> <li>• Broome Squash Club – Dave, New President for the past few weeks</li> <li>• Broome Tennis Club – Aaron, President since 2002</li> <li>• Broome Barracuda Swimming Club – Toni, President</li> <li>• Broome Soccer Club – Mike, President</li> <li>• Broome Basketball Club – Eunice, President</li> </ul>
Meeting with Broome Fishing Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broome Fishing Club – Jeff</li> </ul>
Broome Chamber of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elizabeth and Marie</li> </ul>
Broome Cricket Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broome Cricket Club – Dean Holder</li> </ul>
Meeting with Department of Sport and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Sport and Recreation Kimberley Regional Office – Dean Holder and Simone Fountain</li> </ul>
Meeting with Broome Football Clubs/ Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Graeme Gordon, CEO West Kimberley Football League,</li> <li>• Brett Claudus, Garnduwa/ talent development,</li> <li>• Mike Albert, Garnduwa and Cable Beach Football Club,</li> <li>• Michael Farmer, WA Football Commission,</li> <li>• Jack McCormick, Broome Saints Football Club,</li> <li>• Tony Hart, Bulls Football Club</li> </ul>
Pearl Coast Gymnastics Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pearl Coast Gymnastics Club – Raelene Malcolm</li> </ul>
Broome PCYC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Megan Spence</li> </ul>
Broome Pistol Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broome Pistol Club – Brad and Ian</li> </ul>
Regional Development Australia – Kimberley Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RDA Kimberley Regional Office – Chris Mitchell, Executive Officer</li> </ul>
Rotary Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broome Rotary Club – Belinda Cornish (also on Chamber of Commerce Committee)</li> </ul>
Broome Sailing Club, Broome Bowling Club and Broome Triathlon Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broome Sailing Club – John and Hilary Woodley</li> <li>• Broome Bowling Club – Craig</li> <li>• Triathlon Club – Hilary Woodley</li> </ul>
Broome Search and Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broome Search and Rescue - Brett</li> </ul>
Broome Speedway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mick, Chantelle and Rachel</li> </ul>
Broome Squash Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broome Squash Club – Dave</li> </ul>
Surf Life Saving Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• John</li> </ul>
Broome Touch Football Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jules</li> </ul>
Broome Waterpolo Club –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simone Fountain</li> </ul>

<b>Group Consulted with by Centre for Tropical Urban and Regional Planning</b>	<b>Number of respondents</b>
<b>Community members</b>	
Library (11/02)	4
BRAC (11/02)	6
Library (13/02)	1
Network (community referrals) – 11/02	3
Over 50's Club (16/02)	18
Mamabulajin (17/02)	2
CIRCLE House (20/02)	6
Gopher user (21/02)	1
Access person in a Wheelchair (21/02)	1
	<b>Total 42</b>
<b>Students</b>	
Student Reps St Mary's (10/02)	30
Broome Senior High year 9 (14/02)	20
Burdekin After School Care (15/02)	9
St Mary's year 9 (17/02)	20
PCYC Alternate Learning Centre (20/02)	3
	<b>Total 82</b>
<b>Community Reps</b>	
Broome Sports Association (13/02)	15
Garnduwa Sport and Recreation Officers (14/02)	3
Shire of Broome Access and Inclusion (15/02)	9
Kimberley Aged Care (16/02)	4
HACC (16/02)	1
Broome Youth Co-ordinating Network (16/02)	29
HYPE (17/02) night patrol	6
HYPE (15/02) debrief	2
PCYC Teachers/Aides (20/02)	3
Health WA (20/02)	1
CIRCLE House (20/02)	7
	<b>Total 80</b>
<b>Key Informants</b>	
Indigenous Organisations	5
Notre Dame university	3
Church(s) service providers	6
	<b>Total 14</b>

<b>Surveys</b>	<b>Respondents</b>
Creating Communities Australia Pty Ltd Community Survey 2010	Total 317
Mapping Sport and Recreation demand Pilot study Youth	17 25 Total 42
<b>Total Quantitative</b>	<b>Total 359</b>

<b>Total</b>	
Total Qualitative interviews CTURP	218
Total Qualitative interviews CCA	35
Total Quantitative surveys CTURP	42
Total Quantitative surveys CCA	317
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>612</b>

