

AQUIS RESORT AT THE GREAT BARRIER REEF PTY LTD
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT**

VOLUME 10

**APPENDIX P
SOCIAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT**



Social Impact Assessment

AQUIS Resort at the Great Barrier Reef



Project Number: 3528/02
Reference: R-DM0226
Date: October 2013

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
Census	Australian Census of Population and Housing
COG	Coordinator General
CRC	Cairns Regional Council
DATSIMA	Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Multicultural Affairs (QLD)
DEHP	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (QLD)
DCCSDS	Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services (QLD)
DHPW	Department of Housing and Public Works (QLD)
DSDIP	Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (QLD)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
LGA	Local Government Area
OESR	Office of Economic and Statistical Research
QHealth	Queensland Health
QPS	Queensland Police Service
SA	Statistical Area (SA2 = Level 2)
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIA RAW	Social Impact Assessment Risk Assessment Workshop
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes For Areas
ToR	Terms of Reference

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been prepared to provide a description and analysis of the social impacts of the Aquis Resort at the Great Barrier Reef (the Project). It is a proactive and anticipatory report to help understand the potential impacts that the Project may have on the local and wider communities of Yorkeys Knob, Cairns and the Far North. The SIA examines the potential social impacts of the Project and proposes mitigation measures and strategies to social impacts assessed as being 'high risk' and directly related to the resort and its facilities.

The Project is being assessed under the provision of the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971. The requirement for the report is mandated by the provisions of the Queensland Government (Coordinator-General) Terms of Reference for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for a "Coordinated Project".

In July 2013 the Office of the Coordinator-General issued a new Social Impact Assessment Guideline for Coordinated Projects being assessed under the SDPWO Act 1971. This SIA has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of that guideline.

The Project is proposed for a site located to the south of the residential community of Yorkeys Knob approximately 13 km north of the Cairns Central Business District and 6 km north of Cairns International Airport. It is a large integrated resort development consisting of a range of accommodation and ancillary facilities catering for short stay tourists. The Project includes:

- 3,750 hotel rooms
- 1,450 serviced apartments
- 13,500m² high-end retail shopping restaurants, bars, food and beverage outlets
- International class casino
- One of the world's largest aquariums
- 2 x 2,500 seat theatres
- 18 hole championship golf course
- 25,000 seat rectangular sports stadium
- 45,000m² convention and exhibition centre
- Cultural heritage centre.
- 13 ha Water Park

The SIA can be separated into three reporting sections which comprise:

1. Scope and Profiling
2. Identification and assessment of Potential Social Impacts
3. Mitigation and Monitoring of impacts.

For the purposes of the SIA a hierarchy of Social Impact Assessment areas was established, namely Yorkeys Knob, Cairns Beaches, Cairns Urban Area, Cairns Region and Cairns Service Area. Delineation of these areas provided a method of assessing potential impacts against the risk assessment matrix and identifying the range of mitigation strategies to address those impacts. At the state or national levels there were no negative social impacts anticipated.

The social structure of Cairns Urban Area itself is similar to other Australian urban areas, however, there are some distinct differences:

- Population is slightly younger, in large part due to lower proportions over 65 brought about by most of the inward flow of population being of the working age groups. Cairns has not attracted large numbers of retirees;
- There is a distinctly lower proportion of people in the 15–24 age profile;
- There is a core of long term families that includes long term resident families from Asian countries, southern Europe and other tropical areas.
- Cairns has one of the highest proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island populations in Australian cities.
- Cairns Urban Area, and in particular Yorkeys Knob, has higher levels of never married, defacto, divorced, separated, one parent families and no religion categories compared with State averages.
- Employment patterns are heavily influenced by the city's role as:
 - the major service centre for the now largest regional population in northern Australia (with a strong catch up taking place in the establishment of government services such as health and education),
 - a transport hub, and
 - a major tourism centre.

- Cairns Urban Area business community and employment includes high levels of small businesses and self-employed with strong levels of employment in business services compared with other northern cities.

The Cairns Local Government Area is projected to grow by approximately 68,000 people by 2031 with a projected total of 241,494 persons and an average annual growth rate of 1.7% per annum. This is independent of any direct or indirect population increase attributable to the Project. It is estimated that the Project may bring part of that growth forward by 4-5 years, reaching 213,000 by 2018-2019; an increase of approximately 56,000 people.

Many of the potential social impacts to the Cairns region would be a result of the population increase as a consequence of the Project construction and operation in the short to medium term (4 - 8 years). The construction workforce for the Project is estimated to peak at over 7,100 (FTE) workers and operation workforce estimated to be 10,000 direct and 16,600 indirect (FTE) jobs. Many of the benefits and opportunities emanating from the Project also relate to the increase in jobs and workforce numbers.

A comprehensive community and stakeholder engagement program was conducted to receive feedback on the community's response to the Project. Approximately 2000 responses were received through face-to-face meetings, reference and focus groups, technical advice, online feedback, social media and community feedback forms. A Consultation Report was prepared which contains the inputs and results of that engagement.

A social impact risk assessment was conducted, based on an initial SIA framework prepared by The Cairns Institute. The results of this provided a weighting and prioritisation of social impacts – positive and negative.

Synthesis of these results identified seven categories of potential social impacts:

- Rate of Change
- Cost of Living
- Human Services
- Lifestyle Changes
- Casino and associated law and order
- Cultural Diversity
- Law and Order

Social benefits and opportunities identified by the SIA risk assessment predominantly related, directly or indirectly, to economic benefits arising from the Project. These are summarised as training and education opportunities, more jobs, business opportunities, increased incomes, a boost to local tourism operators, increased property values and investment opportunities.

To address potential social impacts and maximise the benefits and opportunities identified it is recognised that a strategic approach by the proponent and all levels of government is needed to best facilitate improvement of anticipated impacts. A range of Social Mitigation Strategies is proposed as a catalyst for action. The proponent will work closely with government and the community to achieve positive outcomes from the following:

- Communication and Engagement Strategy
- Housing and Accommodation Strategy
- Workforce and Training Strategy
- Indigenous Engagement Strategy
- Local Content Strategy
- Local Participation Strategy
- Cultural Diversity Strategy
- Community Health and Safety Strategy
- Strategic Planning (town planning) Strategy
- Human Services Strategy
- Emergency Services Strategy

There are a number of complex factors that contribute to the need for a shared approach to management and mitigation, including:

- the size, scale, scope of activities of the Aquis Project
- the phases of the development (planning, construction and operation)
- the breadth of the influence of flow-on effects and cumulative impacts across the Cairns region and Queensland.
- the diverse local, regional and broader governance contexts in which the Project will exist.

To achieve the Project outcomes, key partnerships have been identified for the Project. This include but are not limited to:

- Cairns Chamber of Commerce, Industry Capability Network, TTNQ, Tourist Operators and various government agencies
- JCU, TAFE, State agencies, training and employment organisations:
- DATSIMA, Indigenous community and associated organisations
- Indigenous businesses
- Cairns Regional Council, Tablelands Council, Cassowary Coast Councils
- Community Reference Group and Focus Groups

1.0 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

1.1 Terms of Reference

The assessment of the Project is coordinated by the Queensland Coordinator General, in accordance with the provisions of the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* (SDPWO). The requirement for the SIA report is mandated by the Terms of Reference for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a “Coordinated Project”.

On 1 August 2013, the Coordinator General declared the Project a “Coordinated Project” under the SDPWO Act. The Terms of Reference, issued by the Office of the Coordinator-General require:

Social and economic

Objectives

The construction and operation of the project should aim to:

- (a) avoid or mitigate adverse social and economic impacts arising from the project
- (b) capitalise on opportunities potentially available to affected communities.

Information requirements

7.50 Describe the likely social impacts (positive and negative) on affected communities taking into account proposed mitigation measures.

1.2 Social Impact Assessment Guidelines

In July 2013 the Office of the Coordinator-General issued a new guideline for the preparation of Social Impact Assessment reports for Coordinated Projects being assessed under the SDPWO Act. The SIA Guideline is **Appendix A**.

The SIA Guideline states that “*the following principles underpin the guideline:*”

- *SIA will only assess impacts (both beneficial and detrimental) arising from the project and cumulatively with other developments in the region. Proponents are expected to mitigate impacts that are directly related to their project.*
- *social impact mitigation incorporates the principles of adaptive management.*
- *SIA covers the full lifecycle of the project to the extent possible.*

- *SIA is based on the best data available.*
- *SIA will identify strategies to capitalise on social opportunities and to avoid, manage, mitigate or offset the predicted impacts arising from the project.*
- *communities of interest will be engaged in a meaningful way during the development of the SIA, recognising local knowledge, experience, customs and values. Community participation should continue across the project lifecycle.”*
(Section 3, SIA Guideline 2013)

This SIA has followed the principles and provisions of this Guideline. In preparing this SIA for the Project, focus has been placed on identifying the social impacts of the issues raised, prioritising those that are directly related to the Project and are assessed as “high risk”. Many issues raised during the preparation of the EIS that are not potential social impacts are addressed elsewhere in the EIS. This includes issues relating to the environment, infrastructure and project design.

1.3 Social Impact Assessment

The SIA Report is an assessment of impacts to inform the COG’s assessment and report on the Project. Its content incorporates a framework that allowed stakeholders to make informed comment on the likelihood and level of social impacts on their community, organisation or individual interests. The SIA outlines how the Project intends to apply development principles to avoid, minimise, manage or offset potential social impacts, in a way that benefits the Cairns local and regional communities.

The study area and consultation activities are followed by a project description and workforce overview. The social profile provides a description of the existing social environment and a broad overview of the Cairns local and regional communities. The results of the consultation program outlines the feedback from the community and plays a significant role in understanding the existing social environment, as well as identifying potential Project impacts. A Social Impact Assessment Risk Assessment Workshop was conducted to prioritise social issues, and identify key social impacts of the Project. A number of Social Mitigation Strategies are outlined and a Monitoring framework provided which outlines how the Mitigation Strategy implementation will be reviewed and reported to government and the community.

1.4 Methodology of Assessment

Data was sourced from a number of resources to define and understand the existing community environment, as documented in this SIA. From this baseline data, an assessment of the potential social impacts (positive and negative) has been made.

Baseline data sources include:

- Statistical information from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011 Census data and Socio-economic Index for Areas (SEIFA), Queensland Planning, Cairns Council Regional Council (Profile iD) and the Queensland Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR).
- Flanagan Consulting Group (Sept 2013), *Consultation Report*. Prepared for Aquis Resort at the Great Barrier Reef.
- Technical studies prepared as part of the Project EIS:
 - KPMG (2013) Economic Impact Assessment
 - MRCagney (2013) Traffic Report
 - Flanagan Consulting (2013) Infrastructure reports

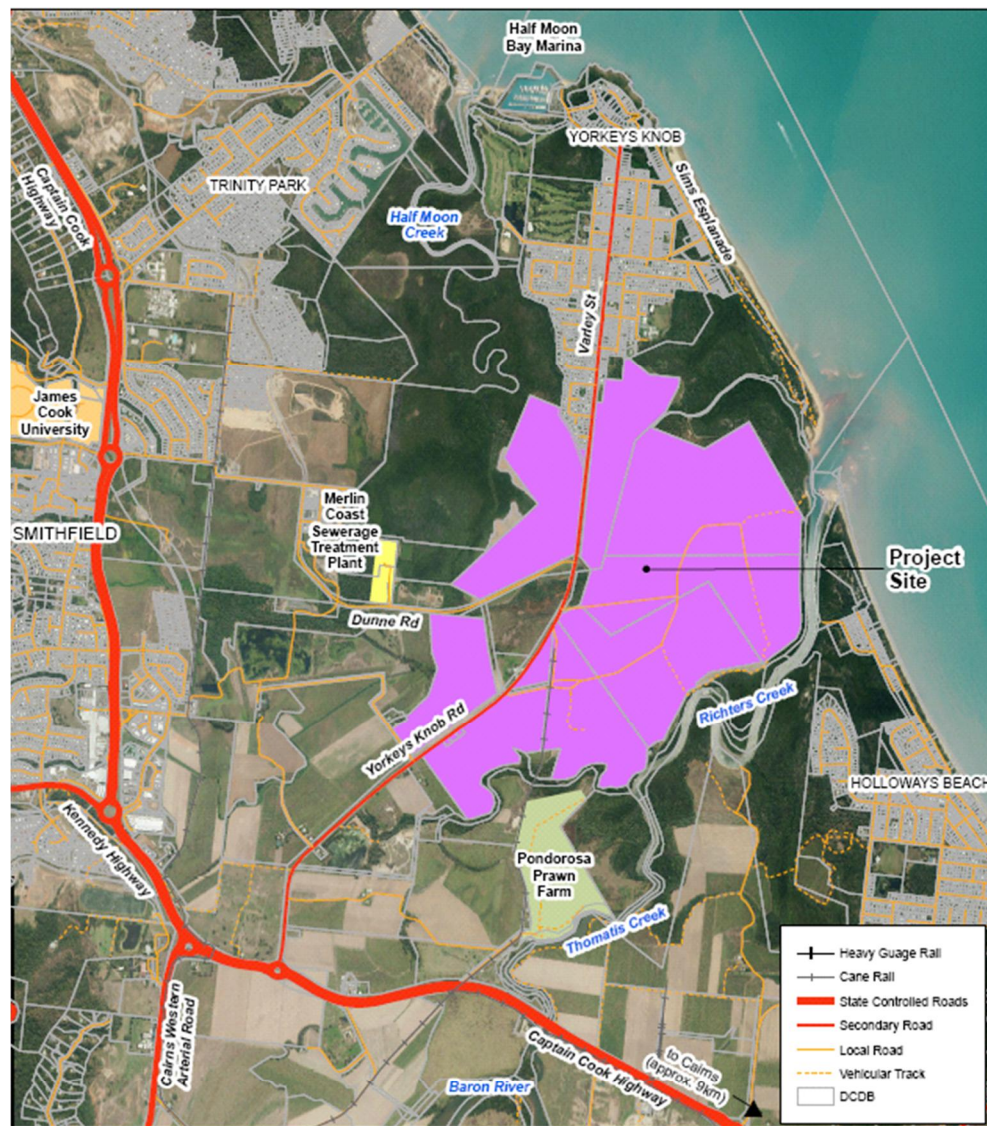
Where the project is likely to impact on or change the existing social environment, this report proposes a number of Mitigation Strategies to address potential impacts and help manage short-term and long-term community interests. This is considered a shared responsibility between the proponent, local and state government and the community. Each needs to commit to delivering social outcomes directly or indirectly associated with the Project.

The Mitigation Strategies have been developed to address 'high risk' potential social impacts and to provide direction for the community to build on support programs and services that this development, in conjunction with the anticipated growth of the Cairns area will generate for the Cairns local and regional communities.

1.5 The Project and SIA Study Area

The Aquis Resort at the Great Barrier Reef Project is located within the township of Yorkeys Knob. The location is shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Location of Project – Yorkeys Knob, Cairns



AQUIS
GREAT BARRIER REEF RESORT
Aquis Resort Environmental Impact Assessment

Site Plan

MP352802

Note: The location of Ponderosa Prawn Farm, Merlin Coast Sewerage Treatment Works and James Cook University have been estimates from Cadastral data and Aerial Photography.

Date Produced: 7th of August 2013
Projection: MGA94 Zone 55
Approx Scale @ A3 1:30,000

0 0.5 1
Kilometers

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The table below outlines a hierarchical set of areas for ease of comparison of social data and identification of social impacts and mitigation strategies.

Table 1: Hierarchy of Areas

Reference Name	General Description	ABS Statistical Area
Yorkeys Knob	East of Smithfield, north of Thomatis Creek and Richters Creek	State Suburb
Cairns Beaches	Suburbs of Machans Beach, Holloways Beach, Yorkeys Knob, Brinsmead, Freshwater, Redlynch, Carnivonica, Smithfield, Trinity Park, Trinity Beach, Kewarra, Clifton Beach, Palm Cove	YK/Machans SA2 Trinity SA2 Clifton SA2 Redlynch SA2 Freshwater SA2 Brinsmead SA2
Cairns Urban Area	Northern beaches + Cairns CBD and Suburbs south of Cairns CBD to Gordonvale	Cairns Beaches SA3 Cairns South SA3
Cairns Region	Cairns Urban Area + Port Douglas, Mossman, Tablelands and south to Innisfail	Cairns Beaches SA3 Cairns South SA3 Douglas SA3 Tablelands SA3 Innisfail/Cassowary SA2
Cairns Service Area	Cairns Region + Cape York and areas in the Gulf of Carpentaria	Cairns SA4 Far North SA3 Carpentaria SA3

1.6 Consultation and Engagement

The Proponent has conducted an extensive community consultation and stakeholder engagement program for the Project. This has focussed on informing the community about the Project, providing opportunities for the community to provide feedback about the Project concept and to engage with the project team to discuss issues about the Project.

The Community Consultation used a number of tools to contact, inform and receive feedback from the community and wider public. These included a Project website, website feedback forms, TV and newspaper advertisements and media releases, proponent interviews, two shopfronts (staffed and with feedback forms available in each shop), interviews with the general public, Q&A document. Copies of these documents are contained in the Consultation Report.¹

The Stakeholder Engagement was a targeted engagement with a variety of groups and agencies. The EIS team conducted a number of activities and actions to specifically contact and engage stakeholders. These included the following:

- Community Reference Group
- Sectoral Focus Groups (Business, Tourism, Environment, Emergency Services)
- One-on-One meetings – (Yirrgandji Indigenous party, Mulgrave Mill, Cairns Regional Airport, Civil Aviation Safety Authority, Cairns Convention Centre, Half Moon Bay Golf Club, Yorkeys Knob Resident Association (committee), Yorkeys Knob Businesses, LMAC (community group associated with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Authority).

State agencies and Cairns Regional Council were consulted a number of times in relation to the Project, mostly dealing with technical issues relating to services, regulatory requirements and their strategic planning for the growth of the region.

¹ Flanagan Consulting Group (Sept 2013) *Consultation Report*.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Aquis at the Great Barrier Reef (see Figure 2 Concept Plan) is an integrated tourist resort consisting of a range of accommodation and ancillary facilities catering for short stay tourists including:

- 3,750 hotel rooms within a series of 18 storey (maximum) towers on the northern island (Items I to IX on Concept Land Use Plan).
- 1,450 serviced apartments within a series of 10 storey (maximum) towers on the southern island (Items A and B on Concept Land Use Plan).
- 13,500m² of high-end retail shopping restaurants, bars and food and beverage outlets on northern island.
- An international class casino on the northern island.
- One of the world's largest aquariums on the northern island.
- 2 x 2,500 seat theatres on the northern island.
- 13 ha reef lagoon as a central feature.
- A 50 ha Lake surrounding the northern and southern islands.
- An 18 hole championship golf course including driving range and club house (Item 3 on Concept Land Use Plan).
- A 25,000 seat rectangular sports stadium catering for Rugby/Soccer (Item 2 on Concept Land Use Plan).
- A 45,000m² convention and exhibition centre (Items A and B on Concept Land Use Plan).
- A Tennis Centre (Item 4 on Concept Land Use Plan).
- A cultural heritage centre located within hotel complex on northern island.
- A 13 ha Water Park (Item 1 on Concept Land Use Plan).

LEGEND

- PROJECT SITE
- NATURAL VEGETATION TO BE RETAINED
- VEGETATION AREAS TO BE RESTORED
- VEGETATED SPRAW BUFFER (40m WIDE)
- VEGETATED ROADSIDE BUFFER (20m WIDE)
- WATER QUALITY DEVICE
- ENTRY ROAD/BOLLENAHO
- PIPELINE
- LAKE INLET/OUTLET
- LAKE OVERFLOW
- WALKING TRACK & VIEWING PLATFORM
- MIDDEN

FACILITIES

- 1 AQUATIC PARK
- 2 25,000 SEAT SPORTS STADIUM
- 3 18 HOLE GOLF COURSE
- 4 TENNIS CENTRE
- 5 CARPARK/SUIT DISPOSAL FACILITY
- 6 WORKSHOP/MAINTENANCE AREA
- 7 WATER QUALITY FENCE

TOWERS

I-X

- 18 STORES (MAX)
- 2750 HOTEL SUITES
- CASINO
- 2 x 2,500 SEAT THEATRES
- 7.5 HA COASTAL REEF BEACH LAGOON
- 50 HA WATERSIDE LAKE

SERVICED APARTMENTS

A-B

- 10 STORES (MAX)
- 1450 UNITS
- CONVENTION CENTRE

Site Plan Details:

- Varley Street
- Dunne Road
- Cattara Road
- Towers Road
- 18.63ha
- 11.38ha
- 19.27ha
- 19.23ha
- 11.68ha
- 33.12ha
- 10.26ha
- 13.70ha
- 7.37ha
- 22.35ha
- 1. IX
- A B
- LAKE INLET
- LAKE INLET (STANDOFF)
- LAKE OVERFLOW
- LAKE OUTLET
- IMPERMEABLE FENCE AND BUFFER CORRECTOR

2.1 Workforce Overview

Construction

It is anticipated that the construction workforce for the project will peak at 9,326 construction industry employees and 1,900 workers from the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry. It is estimated that between 1,751 and 3,980 of these construction workers will reside in Cairns during peak construction, with the remainder either servicing the construction remotely, travelling from either surrounding districts or participating as apart of a Fly-in Fly-out (FIFO) workforce. (KPMG, section 5.1.1). This phase will involve the construction of operational infrastructure. The construction workforce is expected to grow as the project progresses, with an average of 6,155 direct construction industry jobs at peak construction (2015-16 and 2016-17) (KPMG, section 6.1.2). The construction workforce begins to taper off in 2017 with all construction expected to be completed in 2018. The construction workforce is likely be sourced from Queensland by identified construction contractor(s). KMPG state that *‘if the construction labour market structure of the past four years persists into the construction phase of the AQUIS the aggregate Queensland labour market will be able to meet the labour requirements of AQUIS.’* (KPMG section 5.1.1)²

Operational

Once operational, it is projected that the following employment will be generated:

- 4,800 hotel staff
- 327 restaurant and bar staff
- 333 retail staff
- 4,200 arts and recreation services staff
- 300 administrative and support services staff

(KPMG, Section 5.1).

Aquis will source the construction workforce from a number of areas including those who currently reside in or near the Cairns Region, those who move to the Cairns Region area to work on the Project, and others who live in other centres and travel to the region for their rostered on block of shifts (Fly-in Fly-out (FIFO)).

² KPMG (September 2013), *Environmental Impact Statement – Aquis Integrated Resort, Economic Impact Assessment*

Indirect Employment

It is expected that the following indirect employment will be generated by the Project (KPMG 2013, section 5.1.3), the Aquis Resort will generate the following an additional indirect jobs.

- 2,388 Accommodation and Food Services
- 1,426 Retail trade
- 2,315 indirect Administrative and Support Services positions
- 1,091 indirect Arts and Recreation Service positions

(KPMG, Section 5.1)

Workforce Accommodation

Accommodation for construction workers will be provided through existing dwelling stock and take up of latent development approvals across the Cairns Region. However, KPMG states that *“the proportion of workers likely to be sourced from outside the local region is around 40%. The rental vacancy rate in Cairns was 2.1% in July 2013. In 2012-2013 there were a total of 461 building approvals in the Cairns local government area, which represented a 1.2% increase in the existing housing stock.*

Consequently, the existing housing stock, and the current rate of expansion of the housing stock is unlikely to be able to sustain the influx of workers that will accompany the construction and operational phases of the Project. Additional housing infrastructure will need to be constructed to support the increase in employment.”³

Other Major Developments

The following developments are other major developments in the Cairns region:

BABINDA:	Former mill site – commercial & industrial
GORDONVALE:	Shopping Centre (Woolworths)
EDMONTON:	Town Centre (Mann’s farm); Hospital (detailed design phase); Commercial industrial & private hospital (Pregno’s land)

³ KPMG (September 2013), Section 6.2.2) *Environmental Impact Statement – Aquis Integrated Resort, Economic Impact Assessment*

CITY:	Drive-in site units; Harvey Norman & gas works site; Central Park retail; Aquarium, final stages of Cairns Base Hospital upgrades
REDLYNCH	Shopping Centre extension; COUCH Wellness Centre; new stages of residential land releases
SMITHFIELD	James Cook University varies new facilities
TRINITY BEACH	Half Moon Bay residential development
PORT DOUGLAS	Mirage Sheraton refurbishment
MAREEBA	Staged resort community development (active over 50's).

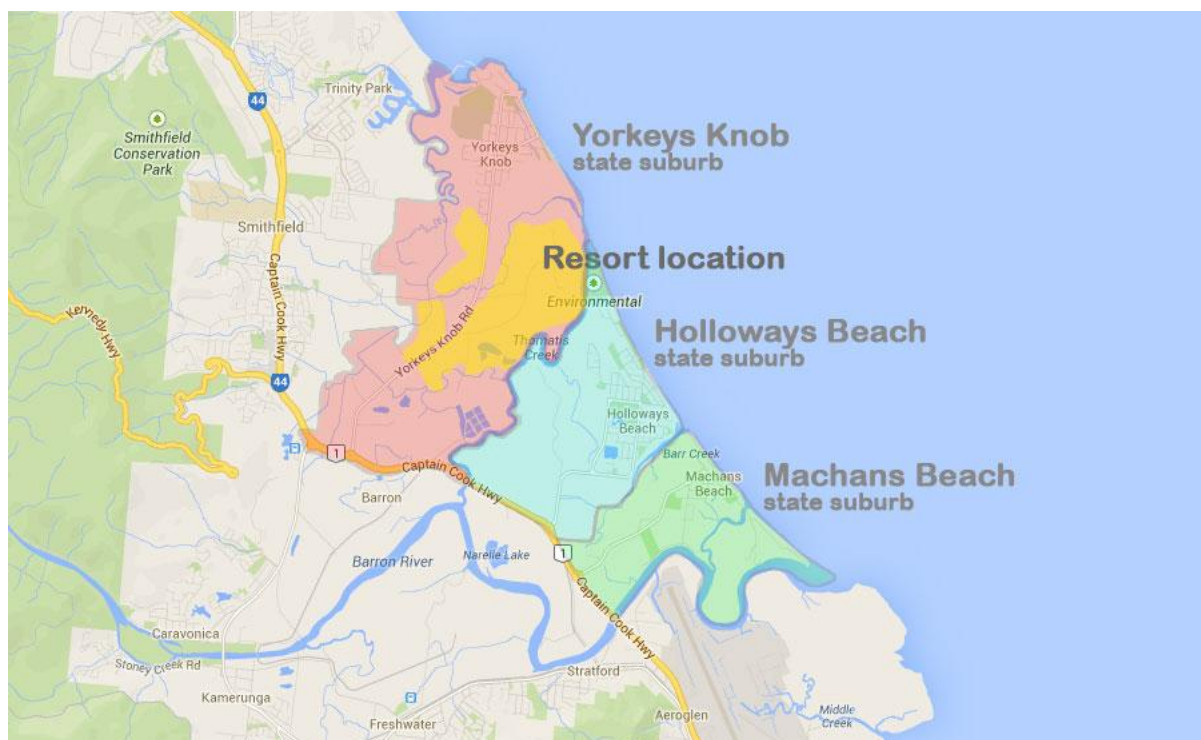
3.0 SOCIAL PROFILE

The SIA Team has been assisted in the development the Social Profile by North Australia Research Group. The following profile is based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011 Census data, PIFU and SEIFA. The Cairns Region Sub-Regions - hierarchy of areas detailed in Table 1 and listed in Table 2 are those shown in the following Maps.

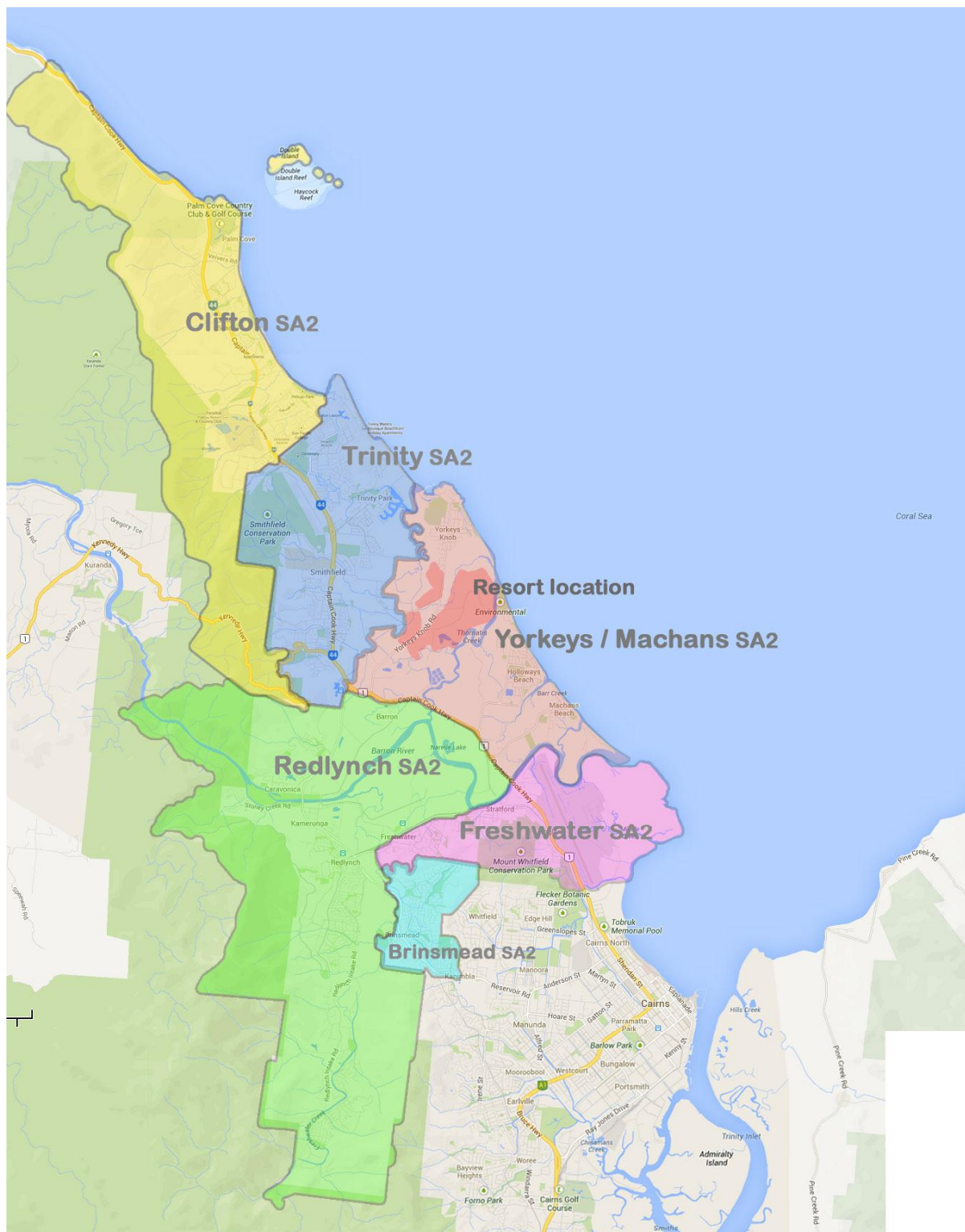
Table 2: Cairns Sub-regions and Map Reference

Reference Name	Map Number
Yorkeys Knob	Map #1
Cairns Beaches	Map #2
Cairns Urban Area	Map #3
Cairns Region	Map #4
Cairns Service Area	Map #5

Map 1: State Suburb Yorkeys Knob



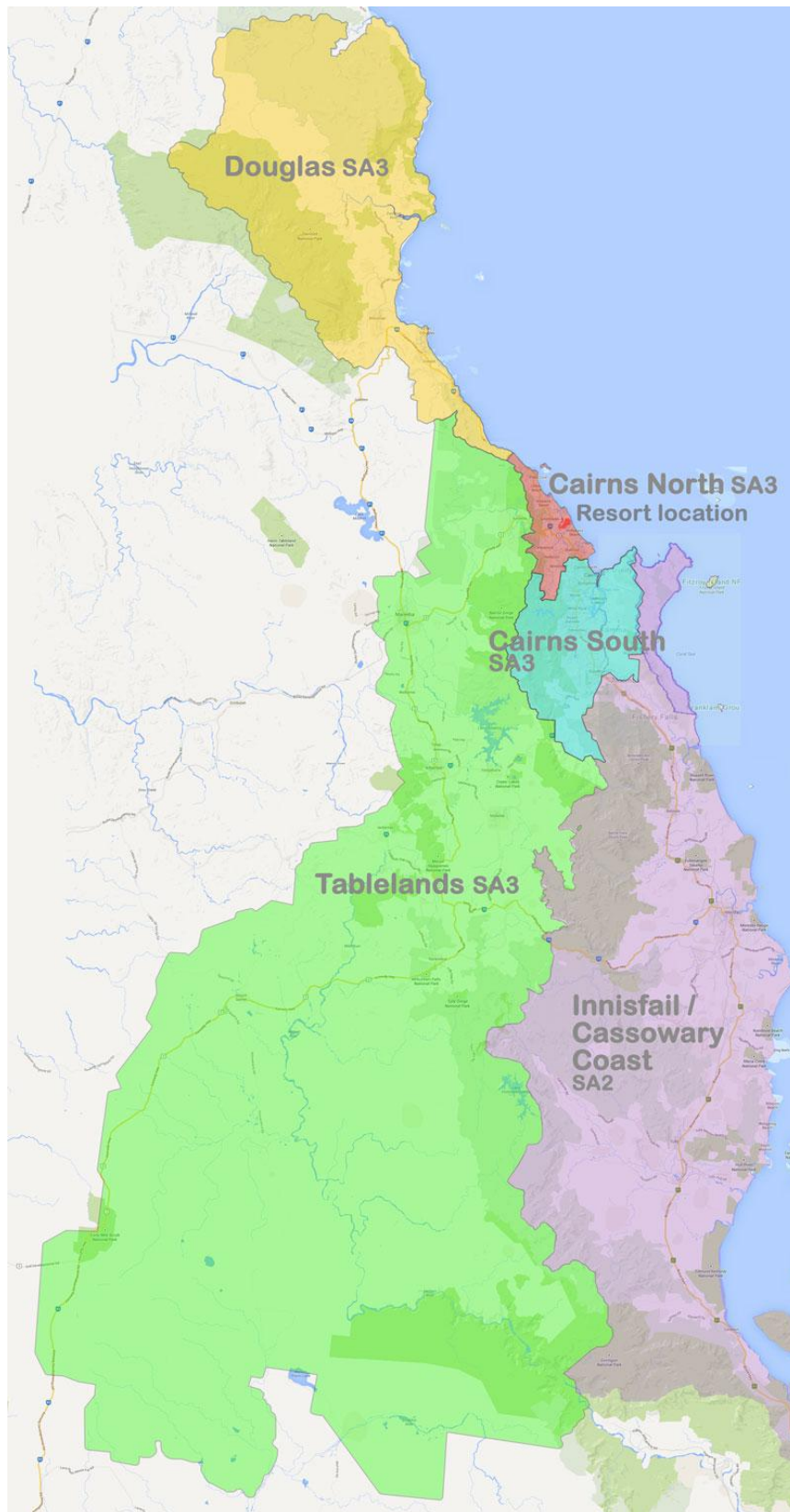
Map 2: Cairns Beaches



Map 3: Cairns Urban Area



Map 4: Cairns & Immediate Region



Map 5: Cairns Service Area



3.1 Historical Development of Cairns' Social Profile

The Far North of Queensland lies deep in the tropics. European settlement in the area occurred later than most parts of Australia, presenting many challenges and was initially slow to develop.

Cairns was founded in 1876 (almost 100 years after Sydney and 50 years after Brisbane), as the best port site along the coast to service initial gold rushes and mining development in the hinterland.

Mining development received setbacks from the 1920s on and agricultural development took over as the main source of growth, especially sugar on the coast and cattle in the hinterland and some mixed farming on the Tablelands.

By 1947, Cairns had a population of 16,800 and the region including the Peninsula and Gulf about 77,000. Since 1947, the region's population expanded strongly and Cairns urban area grew almost ten-fold to its current level of over 150,000 residents plus approximately 20,000 – 25,000 additional visitors present on any given day.

This growth has been underpinned by expansion of some aspects of mining, continuing expansion and diversification of agriculture, forestry and fisheries and tourism progressing in recent decades to become a major sector in the economy.

The city has expanded its trade and business links to the near north and more recently developed a Fly-in Fly-out (FIFO) and mining services role across the north and into Papua New Guinea and Papua Indonesia. It has developed an important role as the major international hub airport in the north and the leading maritime and aviation service centre. It has developed an important role in defence and surveillance, especially as the location of Australia's north eastern operational naval base.

Improvements in technology suited to the area especially in fields like air-conditioning, tropical health and improved social infrastructure in education, health, sport and cultural activities have helped the area move from being regarded as a hardship posting to a desired place to live.

The tables below set out 2011 Census count figures by 'Usual place of residence' and "Estimate Residential Population."

Table 3: Population in Study Area, 2011 Census

Area	Usual place of residence
Yorkeys Knob	2,766
Cairn Beaches — additional	44,453
Sub total	47,219
Cairns Urban Area (Cairns Beaches and South) — additional	94,731
Sub total	141,950
Cairns Region — additional	82,486
Total	224,436

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Note: Census 'Usual Place of Residence' figures represent an undercount of population.

ABS estimated residential populations for 2011 and 2012 are as follows.

Table 4: Estimated Residential Population

Area	2012
Cairns Beaches	50,182
Cairns Urban Area - additional	100,426
Sub total	150,608
Cairns Region - additional	86,384
Total	236,992

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Regional Population Growth 3218.0.

The following table compares city and immediate population across northern Australia. It should be noted that the Cairns and immediate region SA4 has the largest concentration of population in northern Australia.

Table 5: Estimated Residential Population, Queensland Regions, 2012

Area	City	City & immediate region SA4s
Cairns	151,121 ⁽¹⁾	236,992
Townsville	184,768 ⁽²⁾	229,542
Rockhampton/Fitzroy	115,399 ⁽²⁾	223,089
Mackay	118,719 ⁽²⁾	175,702

⁽¹⁾ Note: Cairns North and South SA3s.

⁽²⁾ Note: SA3s.

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Regional Population Growth 3218.0.

Against this background, Cairns' population profile has developed special features compared with most Australian regional cities.

Traditional Indigenous population in the region was dense compared with most areas of Australia. Late Victorian era policies of establishment of missions and Aboriginal community settlements led to higher survival rates. Part of the greater Cairns' area population is the Yarrabah community, one of the largest Aboriginal communities in Australia with a population of 2600.

The region serviced by the city of Cairns includes a large area, from Cooktown north, in which the majority of the population is Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. As in other regions, there is a tendency for rural populations (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) to move into the regional cities. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island population represents 9.3% of Cairns Urban Area population compared to Queensland 3.6% and Australia 2.5%.

Apart from residential population, Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders from the broader region will often visit Cairns for medical, other services and family reasons. Some have stayed. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders account for 10.8% of the Cairns regional population (ABS Census 2011).

Apart from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island population, there are remnant families of Pacific Island workers who were brought into work on sugar plantations before Federation. Early outside settlement of the area presented many challenges and in addition to a population of European background, there was a strong early influx of Chinese, Malay, Indian and Japanese population associated with gold fields, sugar plantations and the pearling industry.

The region has maintained its population origins with a strong base of traditional European and Asian settlers, primarily families that have been in the area for up to 140 years.

Apart from Christian churches in the region, there are Sikh temples and old Chinese temples (Joss Houses) and a mosque at Mareeba. Chinese New Year has long been part of the social calendar.

Southern European migration, especially from Italy, commenced in the late 1800s, especially finding work in the cane fields, with further heavy waves in the 1920s and post-World War II period with a strong influence on local culture. The post-World War II period saw strong migration from Europe that also included migration from the Balkans. Decolonisation in the 1950s, 60s and 70s also led to an inward movement of people of European origin who wished to continue living in the tropics, resulting in a scatter of families, from Indonesia, Africa and the Caribbean and most recently from Papua New Guinea. There are strong links between Cairns and Papua New Guinea with PNG Independence Day functions held in Cairns.

More recently, the major contributor to expand the city's population has been from southern Australia. A notable feature compared with other Queensland regional cities is that comparatively high proportions have come from interstate, attracted to the Far North for a variety of reasons, settling into a different natural and social environment.

The rapid expansion of tourism has also brought an upsurge of the numbers of residents with country of birth outside of Australia. The most common countries of birth (in 2011) were England 4.2%, New Zealand 3.4%, Papua New Guinea 1.3%, Japan 1.0% and Philippines 1.0%, accounting for 10.9% of the Cairns LGA population. The diverse origin of tourist visitors may have influenced this cultural diversity.

Thus, Cairns, while being predominantly a typically Australian regional city with strong British Isles/Australian traditions and structures, has melded into its population and culture, elements of Indigenous, European, Asian and the Pacific Islands origins.

A further aspect of the city's social background is important. The attraction of the area's environment has led to a situation where people want to live in the area and when economic circumstances deteriorate, they will often stay rather than leave. While this leads to comparatively higher levels of unemployment (ranging from 8 – 11% over the

last 3 years), against a background of strong long term but volatile levels of job creation, it also influences the city:

- To be dominantly private enterprise oriented (Cairns has the highest business count of all Qld regional cities – 13,326 as at June 2011).
- To having comparatively high levels of self-employed;
- To having lower per capita incomes than would otherwise be the case.

3.2 Age and Gender

The following tables set out the breakdown of population by gender and age for each of the sub-regions.

Error! Reference source not found.: **Population breakdown by Gender**

Gender	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
Males	52.0%	49.1%	49.5%	49.6%	49.4%
Females	48.0%	50.9%	50.5%	50.4%	50.6%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Table 7: Population Age Profile, Yorkeys Knob Compared with Qld State Average

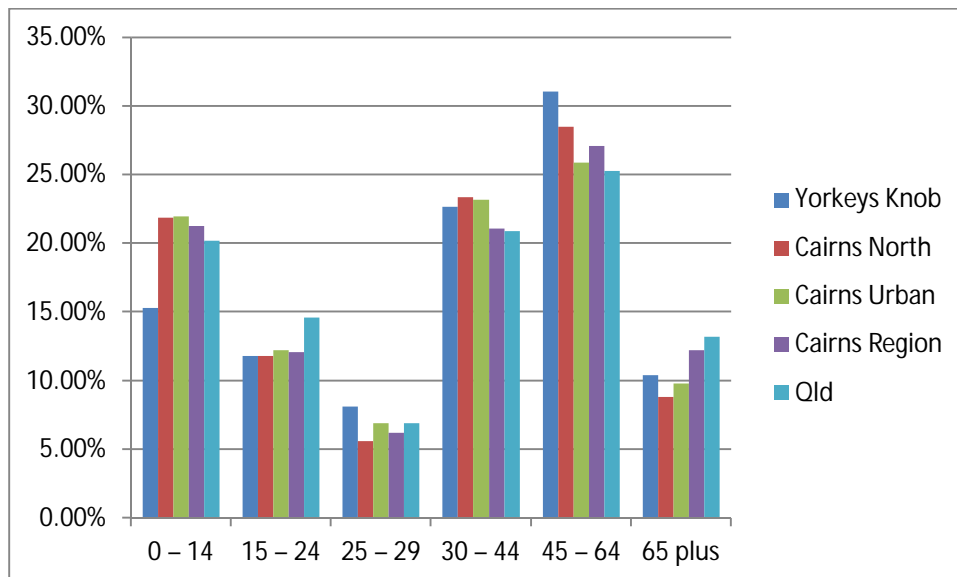
Years	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
0 – 14	15.3%	21.9%	22.0%	21.3%	20.2%
15 – 24	11.8%	11.8%	12.2%	12.1%	14.6%
25 – 29	8.1%	5.6%	6.9%	6.2%	6.9%
30 – 44	22.7%	23.4%	23.2%	21.1%	20.9%
45 – 64	31.1%	28.5%	25.9%	27.1%	25.3%
65 plus	10.4%	8.8%	9.8%	12.2%	13.2%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Yorkeys Knob suburb has a majority male population of 52% compared with all other statistical areas in the Cairns Beaches area that has a minority 49.1% male population. Cairns Urban Area and Cairns Region are close to State average.

Yorkeys Knob has a median age of 39 compared with Cairns Beaches 37, Cairns Urban 35, Cairns Region 37 and Queensland average 36. Yorkeys Knob and Cairns Beaches have median age above the State but Cairns Urban slightly below. The following chart shows the age profile across the sub-regions.

Chart 1: Age Profile across the Cairns Sub-regions (ABS Census 2011)



3.3 Household and Family Composition

The Yorkeys Knob community has a relatively high proportion of never married, divorced and separated compared with any of the other areas and Queensland as a whole.

The following tables show marital status in general by SIA Area and marital status by age group.

Table 8: Marital Status of Cairns Sub-regions

	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches SA3	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
Registered marriage	32.8%	48.3%	42.6%	44.4%	47.9%
(Defacto)	(18.3%)	(14.8%)	(14.1%)	(13.4%)	(11.3%)
Separated	4.2%	3.3%	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%
Divorce	16.2%	10.3%	10.2%	10.1%	9.1%
Widowed	3.6%	3.1%	4.1%	4.8%	5.0%
Never married	43.3%	35.1%	39.4%	37.2%	34.7%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Table 9: Marital Status by Age Group

	Never married			Divorced			Separated			(Defacto)		
	YK %	CN %	Qld %	YK %	CN %	Qld %	YK %	CN %	Qld %	YK %	CN %	Qld %
20-29	86	80	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	29	20
30-39	56	37	36	7	6	6	2	3	4	27	22	15
40-49	59	22	19	23	13	13	6	5	5	21	16	10
50-59	21	13	10	28	18	17	7	5	5	13	11	7
60-69	9	7	6	28	19	16	7	3	4	8	7	4
70-79	7	5	4	15	12	11	5	3	3	4	3	2
80-89	18	4	4	21	9	6	0	1	1	0	1	1

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

The tables indicate that there are comparatively high rates of never married, divorced and separated in Yorkeys Knob, but these are spread over older age groups. For instance, the table indicates that in the 40 to 49 year old age group, rate of never married, divorced and separated is 66% compared with Queensland 37%. Some 21% were in defacto marriages compared with the State average of 10%.

Those not in legal or defacto marriages for Yorkeys Knob (46%), in the 40 – 49 year olds, indicates a rate that was nearly two times that of Queensland (24%), and among 50 – 59 year olds (46%) was the same, nearly twice that of Queensland (25%). In the Cairns Urban Area and Cairns Region family households are marginally lower than the State average.

Against the foregoing background, the following table illustrates that in Yorkeys Knob, there is a relatively higher proportion of non-family households and a relatively lower proportion of family households. In contrast, the Cairns Region, while lower than the Queensland rate is some 12% higher in family households than Yorkeys Knob.

Table 10: Household Composition & Size

Household Composition	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
Family households	56.5%	74.8%	69.3%	68.6%	72.4%
Non family households	37.6%	21.0%	25.8%	26.0%	22.8%
Group households	5.8%	4.3%	5.0%	4.4%	4.7%
Household size (persons)	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

As the following table illustrates, in Yorkeys Knob, among the comparatively low proportion of family households, proportions that are couples without children and one parent families are high at 47.6%, with only 28.7% being couples with children. Again this is in contrast with the wider Cairns Urban Area and Region where proportions are more similar to State averages.

Table 11: Family Composition

Families	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
Couple family with children	28.7%	43.8%	40.7%	39.4%	42.8%
Couple families without children	47.6%	39.9%	38.0%	40.6%	39.7%
One parent family	21.7%	15.9%	19.8%	18.6%	16.1%
Other family	2.1%	1.0%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

3.4 Dwellings and Tenures

The following tables show the breakdown of dwelling structures, number of bedrooms and dwelling tenures by sub-regions.

Table 12: Dwelling Structures

Dwelling structures	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
Separate houses	41.0%	77.0%	70.7%	76.3%	78.5%
Semi detached	16.8%	7.3%	7.5%	5.8%	8.4%
Flat, unit or apartment	40.2%	14.9%	20.6%	15.9%	11.7%
Other	1.7%	0.8%	1.1%	1.9%	1.3%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Table 13: Dwellings Number of Bedrooms

	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
None	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%
1 bedroom	5.6%	2.7%	5.8%	5.9%	4.2%
2 bedrooms	49.7%	19.3%	22.3%	21.6%	16.8%
3 bedrooms	29.5%	38.3%	35.5%	41.1%	42.1%
4 or more bedrooms	12.1%	38.0%	30.6%	28.0%	34.4%
Not stated	2.5%	1.3%	2.3%	2.4%	1.9%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Table 14: Dwelling Tenures

	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
Owned outright	19.3%	23.2%	22.3%	28.0%	29.0%
Owned with mortgage	24.5%	39.4%	34.3%	31.4%	34.5%
Rented	52.9%	35.2%	40.1%	37.1%	33.2%
Other	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	6.7%	0.9%
Not stated	2.6%	1.7%	2.6%	2.8%	2.4%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

As might be expected from the foregoing demographics and household structures in Yorkeys Knob, types of dwellings and tenures have high numbers of flats/units and a large percentage of two-bedroom dwellings. In Cairns Beaches the number of four bedroom dwellings, mostly separate houses predominate. The Cairns Urban Area has 70.7% and the Cairns Region 76.3% separate houses reflecting a relatively low density lifestyle throughout the majority of the region.

The predominant areas for flats, unit or apartments are the Cairns CBD, Cairns Beaches (suburb), Palm Cove, Clifton and Trinity Beaches. There is higher percentage of one and two bedroom units across the Cairns Region (5.9% and 21.6% respectively) compared to the Queensland rates (4.2% and 16.8%). This may reflect the higher number of units targeted at non-residential uses such a tourists and visitors to this region than other parts of Queensland. Nearly 50% of Yorkeys Knob dwellings have two bedrooms.

Yorkeys Knob has a high proportion of rented accommodation. This may reflect the demographics outlined previously and type of accommodation available there (age of buildings and style of dwelling). Cairns Beaches has a higher proportion with a mortgage, reflecting new houses in newly released residential estates in the area (Smithfield, Trinity Beach and Palm Cove). The Cairns Urban and Cairns Region has a relatively high proportion of rented accommodation.

This may be indicative of a transient population and workforce – due to tourists and seasonal residents and workers.

3.5 Cultural Background

The following table summarises the cultural background of Yorkeys Knob up to the Cairns Region and Queensland. All cultural profiles of all the areas, born in Australia are fairly similar to Queensland (within 2%). As expected the Cairns Region has an Indigenous population (10.3%) almost three times that of Queensland (3.6%) as a whole. This reflects its role as the regional service area for the many of the Indigenous communities of Cape York and the Gulf of Carpentaria. Yorkeys Knob has 6.8% Indigenous population, similar to Holloways Beach (5.4%) but less than Machans Beach (10.1%).

Table 15: Cultural Background

	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
Born Australia	71.3%	71.6%	71.3%	74.3%	73.7%
Both parents born overseas	26.3%	28.9%	26.6%	24.7%	26.3%
No religion	32.8%	28.9%	24.9%	23.9%	22.1%
English only spoken at home	85.5%	86.6%	81.3%	83.2%	84.8%
Indigenous	6.8%	3.7%	9.3%	10.3%	3.6%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

The most common countries of birth outside of Australia (ABS Census 2011) were England 4.2%, New Zealand 3.4%, Papua New Guinea 1.3%, Japan 1.0% and Philippines 1.0%, accounting for 10.9% of the Cairns LGA population.

3.6 Public Housing

The following table provides the government management social rental housing statistics by sub-region. These figures have been converted to sub-regions for this Project.

Table 16: Government managed social rental housing¹ by sub-region -30 September 2013

Suburb	Public rental housing		Indigenous housing program - rental program
	All tenancies	Indigenous subset	All tenancies ²
Yorkeys Knob	12	2	8
Cairns Beaches	189	28	56
Cairns Urban	2016	707	307
Cairns Region	82	27	48
Total	2302	764	419

Source: SAP R/3 @ 30 September 2013 (Data provided by Department of Housing and Public Works)

Note:

1. Government-managed social rental housing comprises both the public rental housing (PRH) and Indigenous housing programs-rental program(IHP-RP).

2. In Government-managed social rental housing, all households in IHP-RP and those households in PRH where at least one member has identified to the department as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin are classified as being Indigenous households.

3.7 Education

Given the population demographics, it is consistent that a lower proportion of Yorkeys Knob residents (26.1%) were attending an education institution in 2011. The higher percentage attending university in Yorkeys Knob may reflect its proximity to the James Cook University and the high percentage of rental units. Overall the Cairns Region has similar attendance rates across the different educational institutions as Queensland, especially in primary, secondary and Technical/TAFE. However, the region is well below the Queensland average attending university (7.9% compared to 13.5% respectively).

This is demonstrated by the tables below.

Table 17: Attendance at an Education Institution

	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
Preschool	2.9%	4.1%	3.6%	3.6%	3.9%
Primary	23.5%	31.1%	28.6%	29.7%	29.7%
Secondary	17.8%	22.2%	19.8%	20.4%	20.2%
Technical & TAFE	7.9%	5.2%	6.0%	5.5%	6.2%
University	16.4%	13.4%	9.5%	7.9%	13.5%
Other	2.6%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Not stated	28.9%	21.7%	30.3%	30.7%	24.3%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Table 18: Proportion Completed Year 12 or Equivalent

Yorkeys Knob	53%
Cairns Beaches	58%
Cairns Urban	53%
Cairns Region.....	49%
Queensland	53%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Yorkeys Knob has a lower proportion of population who completed Year 12 than surrounding Cairns Beaches but is equal to the State average; a little lower than the Cairns Urban Area (53%), but higher than the Cairns Region 49%.

3.8 Workforce

The following table gives workforce composition by workforce status and industry of employment.

Table 19: Workforce Status

	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
Worked full time	58.1%	60.0%	59.8%	58.6%	59.7%
Worked part time	28.1%	28.2%	27.3%	28.1%	28.7%
Away from work	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%	6.3%	5.9%
Unemployed	7.9%	6.1%	6.8%	7.0%	5.6%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Table 20: Industry of Employment

	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%	4.8%	2.7%
Mining	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%	2.9%
Manufacturing	5.0%	4.4%	5.0%	5.6%	8.4%
Electricity, gas, water & waste services	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Construction	8.5%	9.2%	9.0%	8.9%	9.0%
Wholesale trade	2.0%	2.6%	3.2%	2.9%	3.6%
Retail trade	12.0%	11.5%	12.0%	11.6%	10.7%
Accommodation & food services	11.4%	9.5%	9.8%	9.5%	7.0%
Transport, postal & warehousing	8.5%	6.8%	6.7%	6.1%	5.3%
Information media & telecommunications	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%
Financial & insurance services	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.5%	2.7%
Rental, hiring & real estate services	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%
Professional, scientific & technical services	5.3%	5.6%	5.0%	4.5%	6.5%
Administration & support services	3.2%	3.7%	3.7%	3.5%	3.2%
Public administration & safety	7.4%	8.5%	8.3%	7.6%	6.7%
Education & training	8.5%	9.0%	7.9%	7.8%	7.9%
Health care & social assistance	13.0%	13.5%	12.8%	11.9%	11.9%
Arts & recreation services	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%	1.4%
Other services	3.0%	3.6%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%
N/S	2.8%	2.2%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

■ Denotes higher than State average.

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Throughout the Cairns Region, unemployment is higher than the State average, with Yorkeys Knob some 2.3% points above the State average and 0.9% points higher than the Cairns Region. Given the population demographics and industry of employment (table below) of the Cairns Beaches area, it is not unexpected that the unemployment rate, while higher than the state average, is lower than the Cairns Region as a whole. Cairns Beaches has a strong representation in professional, scientific, technical services, education and training, health care and social assistance.

The Cairns Region employs 4.8% of workers in the agriculture industry. This area includes the rural outlying areas of the Tablelands, Douglas and Innisfail where agriculture remains a significant industry. Closer into the Cairns Urban Area the retail trade, accommodation and food services, transport, postal and warehousing, health care

and social assistance, public administration and safety predominate as industries of employment.

The Yorkeys Knob area has a high rate of persons employed in the retail trade, accommodation and food services (normally associated with tourism businesses). Coupled with this, Cairns Beaches has higher proportions of government services, public administration, security, health and education. Yorkeys Knob is lower than other Cairns areas in its proportion of construction workers. Cairns Urban Area is high in retail trade, accommodation and food, transport, rental and hiring, administration and support, public administration and safety, health, arts and recreation and other services.

Table 21: Workforce by Occupation

	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
Managers	9.6%	12.3%	11.0%	12.5%	12.0%
Professionals	19.8%	20.6%	17.7%	16.0%	18.9%
Technicians & trades	15.3%	15.3%	15.9%	15.9%	14.9%
Community & personal service workers	12.4%	12.2%	12.1%	11.8%	10.0%
Clerical & administration	12.5%	14.3%	14.6%	13.3%	14.7%
Sales	11.9%	11.1%	11.0%	10.3%	9.8%
Machinery operators & drivers	5.7%	4.4%	5.8%	6.6%	7.3%
Labourers	10.2%	8.1%	9.9%	11.8%	10.6%
N/S	2.7%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

□ Denotes higher than State average.

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Yorkeys Knob has a high number of persons than Cairns Beaches and Cairns Urban Area in community and personal service workers, sales, machinery operators and drivers, and labourers. It has a lower number of managers, clerical and administration workers. The highest percentage of professionals is in the Cairns beaches area, with this area also having high proportions of managers, clerical and administration and sales. Cairns Beaches is distinctly lower in machinery operators and labourers compared to other areas in the Cairns region.

3.9 Vehicle Ownership and Transport to Work

The following tables show the average number of vehicles per household and number of vehicles per dwelling by SIA area in 2011.

Table 22: Vehicles Per Household

	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Table 23: Number of Registered Vehicles per Dwelling, 2011 Census

	Yorkeys Knob		Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
	No.	%	%	%	%	%
None	106	8.5%	8.6%	8.5%	8.3%	8.6%
1	586	46.8%	35.8%	38.1%	37.5%	35.8%
2	398	31.8%	36.1%	36.3%	36.1%	36.1%
3 or more	121	9.7%	16.5%	15.2%	14.5%	16.5%
Not stated	42	3.4%	3.0%	3.4%	3.6%	3.0%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

The average number of vehicles per household is lower in Yorkeys Knob, reflecting in part the number of single person households and households without children. Yorkeys Knob also has a lower proportion of vehicles per household, whereas Cairns Beaches has a slightly higher proportion of 2 and 3 vehicles per household than the state averages.

The following table shows the place of work and mode of travel to work across Cairns.

Table 24: Place of Work

Yorkeys Knob, Holloways, Machans .	170
Rest of Cairns Beaches	287
Cairns South.....	663
Remainder Cairns Region.....	234
Other Queensland	32
Total	1386

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Table 25: Mode of Transport to Work

One method only	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
Bus	4%	2%	2%	2%	4%
Car as driver	79%	80%	77%	79%	73%
Car as passenger	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%
Truck	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Motorbike/Scooter	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Bicycle	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%
Walk	4%	3%	4%	5%	4%
Other	2%	2%	3%	1%	5%
Total one method only	99%	99%	99%	99%	97%
Two or three methods	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%
Total travelled to work	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travelled to work	82%	83%	84%	83%	83%
Worked at home	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%
Didn't go to work	12%	11%	10%	10%	10%
Not stated	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

The majority of Yorkeys Knob residents have a 'place of work' in the Cairns CBD and Cairns South (southern area of the Cairns Urban Area). 19% are recorded as working outside of the Cairns Urban Area, mainly in the Cairns Region.

Nearly 80% of people travelling to work throughout the Cairns Region, including Yorkeys Knob and Cairns Beaches, do so by car, as the driver. Another 8% travel by car, as a passenger. In 99% of cases, this was the only mode of transport used. This is higher than the state average in all three cases.

Travel by bus to work is very low overall, however Yorkeys Knob at 4%, is twice as high as the Cairns Region overall and equals the State average. Bicycle usage is also low, although Cairns Urban Area is 3% higher than the State average and Yorkeys Knob. The average bicycle use as a mode of transport to work across Cairns Region is 2%.

3.10 Transient Population and Visitors

The following set of tables show the number of residents who have moved to Cairns from various places in the last year and within the last five years.

Residents

Table 26: Place of Residence One Year Ago

	Yorkeys Knob		Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
	No.	%	%	%	%	%
Same address/Same SA2	2024	80.0%	84.7%	81.7%	86.3%	84.7%
Queensland	383	15.2%	11.7%	13.3%	10.2%	11.7%
Interstate	93	3.7%	1.9%	3.3%	2.3%	1.9%
Overseas	31	1.2%	1.6%	1.7%	1.2%	1.6%
Sub Total		20.0%	17.6%	18.3%	13.7%	15.2%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Table 27: Place of Residence Five Years Ago

	Yorkeys Knob		Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
		%	%	%	%	%
Same address/Same SA2		54.3%	54.0%	53.7%	62.4%	59.2%
Queensland		27.4%	27.0%	30.7%	25.7%	28.8%
Interstate		11.7%	12.3%	9.1%	6.8%	5.8%
Overseas		6.4%	6.6%	6.5%	5.1%	6.3%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Yorkeys Knob and the Cairns Urban Area as a whole both had a relatively high proportion of population who had not been living there one year ago (20.0% and 18.3% respectively). This compares to 13.3% for Cairns Beaches and 13.7% for the Cairns Region. This may reflect the higher number of rental accommodation units in Yorkeys Knob, the higher proportion of single persons and households without children; and also the higher transient population of the urban area of Cairns.

Overall the Cairns Region as a whole was lower (13.7%) than the State (15.2%). For Yorkeys Knob, a higher percentage moved from both within Queensland and interstate but not overseas. The indications are that Yorkeys Knob, Cairns Beaches and Cairns Urban Area have a high proportion of residents who were not in the area five years ago, with residents from interstate particularly high. In total, about 46% of Yorkeys Knob and Cairns Beaches, 49% of Cairns Urban Area and 38% of Cairns Region, were not resident in the area five years ago (cf. Queensland about 41%).

Visitors

Table 28: Usual Place of Residence by Place of Enumeration

	Yorkeys Knob		Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
	No.	%	%	%	%	%
At home or same stat area (SA2)	2601	89.5%	86.1%	84.7%	84.1%	92.2%
Visitors from:						
Queensland	80	2.8%	4.6%	4.5%	4.8%	3.9%
Interstate	165	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%	6.2%	2.4%
Overseas	60	2.1%	5.6%	5.3%	4.9%	1.5%
Sub total	2906	10.5%	15.5%	15.3%	15.9%	7.8%

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Yorkeys Knob, at the 2011 Census time, had a higher proportion of visitors (especially interstate and overseas) than the State average but not as high as Cairns Beaches, the Cairns Urban Area and the Cairns Region as a whole.

3.11 Household Finances

The following tables show incomes by SIA area, rents and mortgages.

Table 29: Household Family & Personal Income

Household income	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
Less than \$600 gross weekly	28.7%	18.7%	23.7%	26.3%	22.8%
More than \$3000 gross weekly	4.6%	9.7%	7.3%	6.1%	10.2%
Median household income	\$938	\$1344	\$1170	\$1057	\$1235
Median family income	\$1279	\$1578	\$1409	\$1294	\$1453
Median personal income	\$620	\$683	\$628	\$567	\$587

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

While the median household income for Yorkeys Knob is lower than Queensland and the Cairns Region, this may reflect the higher number of single person households and the higher unemployment rate in this area. In contrast, the median personal income in Yorkeys Knob is above the Cairns Region and just below Cairns Urban Area. Higher median household and family incomes in Cairns Beaches reflect the higher proportion of professionals, managers and administrators living in this area.

Table 30: Median Rents & Mortgages

	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban	Cairns Region	Qld
<u>Weekly Rental:</u>					
Median	\$230	\$290	\$260	\$240	\$300
<u>Monthly Mortgage Repayment</u>					
Median	\$1473	\$1840	\$1733	\$1647	\$1850

Source: Cummings Economics from ABS Census 2011 data.

Median rentals and monthly mortgage repayments for Yorkeys Knob are lower reflecting in part the higher number of single person households, couples without children, the number of flats and units, their age, size and construction. For Cairns Beaches, weekly rentals and monthly mortgage repayments were just \$10 per week and \$10 per month below State averages.

3.12 SEIFA Index – Yorkeys Knob

For the purposes of the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), the ABS broadly defines relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage in terms of “*people’s access to material and social resources, and their ability to participate in society*”.

Table 31: SEIFA Scores – State Suburb – Yorkeys Knob

State Suburb (SSC) SEIFA Summary, 2011						
2011 State Suburb Code (SSC)	Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSD)		Index of Economic Resources (IER)		Index of Education and Occupation (IEO)	
	Score	Decile	Score	Decile	Score	Decile
31853	963	4	919	2	995	6

In terms of the Decile (which divides a distribution into ten equal groups) scores for each of the four indexes the following may apply to Yorkeys Knob:

- IRSD (low index score indicates most disadvantaged; high index score indicates least disadvantaged): A score of four for Yorkeys Knob is likely to indicate a higher proportion of households with lower incomes, people with no qualifications and people in lower skilled occupations in the community.

- IER (low index score indicates most disadvantaged; high index score indicates most advantaged): A score of two for Yorkeys Knob indicates a relative lack of access to economic resources in general. This is not unexpected as it reflects the social profile for the area where there is a high proportion of rental accommodation, lower median rents and less households owning their own home and fewer higher incomes.
- IEO (low index score indicates most disadvantaged; high index score indicates most advantaged): A score of six at Yorkeys Knob may indicate a mixture of higher level of qualifications associated with health care and university based occupations off-set by lower levels of qualifications and higher proportions of unemployed persons than other areas across the state.

3.13 Current Patterns

Cairns Urban Area

The foregoing indicates that while much of the social structure of Cairns Urban Area itself is similar to other Australian urban areas, however, there are some distinct differences:

- Population is slightly younger, in large part due to lower proportions over 65 brought about by most of the inward flow of population as a result of strong growth being in working age groups. Unlike the tourism/lifestyle Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast areas, Cairns has not attracted large numbers of retirees. In fact, there has been a tendency for some older age people to move south to be closer to better medical facilities and sometimes family.
- There is a distinctly lower proportion of people in the 15–24 age profile, in part due to lack of development of university campus commensurate with population.
- While strong population growth leads to much of the population coming from southern Australia over the last three decades, there is a core of long term families that includes long term resident families from Asian countries, southern Europe and other tropical areas. Included in this group is one of the highest proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island populations in Australian cities.
- Cairns Urban Area, and in particular Yorkeys Knob, has higher levels of never married, defacto, divorced, separated, one parent families and no religion categories compared with State averages.

- Employment patterns are heavily influenced by the city's role as:
 - the major service centre for the now largest regional population in northern Australia (with a strong catch up taking place in government services such as health and education),
 - a transport hub, and
 - a major tourism centre.
- Cairns Urban Area business community and employment includes high levels of small businesses and self employed with strong levels of employment in business services compared with other northern cities.⁴

Variations within the Cairns Urban Area

Cairns is a linear city with a central area and suburbs stretching to the north and south. Within the Cairns Urban Area, there are distinct variations in socio economic profile.⁵

Generally the north has a higher socio economic profile than the south. The north has income profiles above State averages, higher proportions of professionals and the south has higher proportions of technicians, trades and lower incomes.

Within the northern side, there are a number of distinct areas:

- Redlynch Valley – recently built suburbs with families and high incomes.
- Freshwater, Stratford old hillside suburbs with higher socio economic profile and longer term families.
- Far northern beaches, Trinity Beach to Palm Cove, exhibits inward migration from southern Australia, higher socio economic profile and strong tourism employment Added to this profile is the developing university campus at Smithfield. There is a low Indigenous element.
- Near beach suburbs of Machans, Holloways Beach and Yorkeys Knob with average to lower socio economic levels, high levels of never married, defacto, divorced, separated, no religion and a higher Indigenous element than other areas in the north.

⁴ KPMG (2013) *Economic Impact Statement – Aquis Integrated Resort, Economic analysis and modelling*

⁵ ABS Census 2011 http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2011/communityprofile

The central part of the city has three major divisions:

- The established hillside (dress circle) suburbs with higher socio economic long term population – Edgehill, Whitfield, around to Bayview Heights.
- The central, flat parts of the city with a mix of lower income suburbs, old housing and flats. Most of the aged persons homes are in this area. The area has a high proportion of older population along with a high proportion of young working age and transient workforce living in units and fewer in family ages.
- Suburban area of the west of Mooroolbool, Earlville and Woree.

The southern area has elements of:

- The remnant cane farming related families and old sugar mill towns of Edmonton and Gordonvale.
- The spreading suburban development with young families relatively high trades employment and a lower socio economic profile.

Surrounding Areas

The four areas immediately surrounding the city have strong differences in social profile.

- Yarrabah – an Indigenous community with low levels of employment, low education profile, very high levels of young people, a very low proportion of aged persons and living in rented properties.
- Babinda – a typical farming area with a relatively older population profile, traditional family structures, and high levels of fully owned separate houses.
- Kuranda – Kuranda has a mix of alternative lifestyle population that moved to the area during the late 60s and 70s, relatively high Indigenous population (from the old Mona Mona mission), tourism related workforce and relatively high socio economic commuters to Cairns who wish to live at higher altitude in the rainforest. High separate dwellings.
- Douglas – Recent residents, high incomes, tourism employment, but relatively high proportions living in town houses and flats.

The Cassowary Coast, Tablelands and Mossman districts are rural areas with typical farming dominated social structures. There are some tourism/lifestyle community influences along the coast, Cape Tribulation and Mission Beach. Populations are dominantly older, long term residents, with traditional family structures, separate houses, and loss of young people (18-24) to larger centres. Average incomes tend to be lower than State average but houses wholly owned and rents and repayments low. The Innisfail and Mareeba areas had particularly strong traditional inward migration from Italy and in the case of Mareeba also the Balkans. The centres facing out to the Gulf and up into the Peninsula of Ravenshoe, Mareeba and Mossman tend to have higher Indigenous population. Mareeba especially has a strong cultural influence also as a service centre for the cattle industry:

The Outlying Areas

There are also substantial variations in the social profile of the rest of the region for which Cairns acts as the regional hub service centre.

- There is a distinctly different cultural profile in the Gulf area dominated by cattle stations.
- Cooktown, as a service centre for Cook Shire, has heavy influences from tourism and a high local Indigenous population and the cattle and expanding farming areas.
- The Cape Aboriginal communities have traditional remote Indigenous community social structures.
- The mining centre of Weipa has very distinct social structures with high incomes and working age population.
- The Torres Strait Islands including the NPA (Northern Peninsula Area), while having some similarities to the Aboriginal communities, have a different social structure.

4.0 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

As at June 2031, the population of Cairns Regional LGA is projected to be 241,494 persons, resulting in an additional 68,604 people. The population for the region is projected to increase by an average growth rate of 1.7% over the 20 year period between 2011 and 2031. In comparison, the population of Queensland is projected to increase by an average annual growth rate of 1.8% over the same period.

By 2016 the population is projected to be 190,657 or 17,767 additional people increasing to 207,756 by 2021 or an additional 35,866.

Table 32: Projected population growth - Cairns LGA

Local Govt Area	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	Average annual growth rate 2011 to 2031
Cairns LGA	172,890	190,657	207,756	224,426	241,494	1.7
Queensland	4,611,491	5,092,858	5,588,617	6,090,548	6,592,857	1.8

Source: Queensland Government population projections, 2011 edition (medium series)

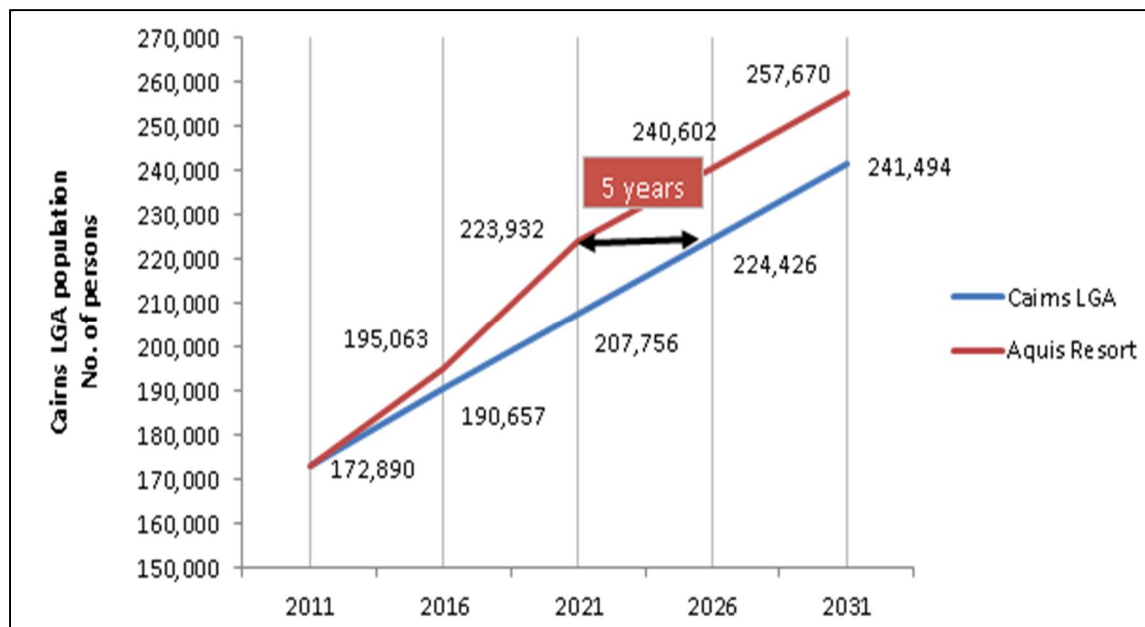
4.1 Aquis Growth versus Current Population Growth

It is estimated that Aquis will create 23,400 jobs in the Cairns region.⁶ Based on a historic employment rate across Cairns of 51% (ABS 2011, Cairns LGA Community Profile) this means that for every additional job in the LGA there is approximately two additional residents.

For the Project this equates to an additional population of approximately 47,000 persons by 2018 – 2019. In terms of a “bring – forward” growth, Figure 4 shows the comparison between the anticipated PIFU growth rate and the impact of the Project, as at the proposed opening of the resort in 2018 and commencement of the Resort (up to 2021).

⁶ KPMG (2013) *Economic Impact Statement – Aquis Integrated Resort, Economic analysis and modelling*

Figure 4: Aquis Growth versus Current Population Growth



5.0 EXISTING SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Infrastructure, Facilities and Services

An inventory of existing community facilities, education facilities, art & culture, sport and recreation has been prepared (North Australia Research Group 2013 (refer to **Appendix B** for the full list of facilities)).

The table below provides an overview of the numbers of facilities within the Cairns LGA. That is, based on the area covered by Cairns local government area (excluding the Tablelands or Cassowary Coast LGA facilities).

Table 33: Community Facilities (public or private) – Cairns LGA

TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER	TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES		ART AND CULTURE	
Schools – State Primary	30	Art Galleries	9
State – Secondary	10	Cinemas	4
Private	19	Theatres	4
Vocational Training	4	Concert Locations	7
Language Colleges	5	Festivals & Events	14+
Universities	2	Conventions & Conferences (venues)	24
		Libraries and Museum	10
HEALTH FACILITIES		GAMBLING AND GAMING	
Hospitals - Public	4	Casino	1
Hospitals – Private	2	Electronic Gaming Machine Venues	53
Community Health Services - Public	3	TAB venues	11
Doctors & Specialists	349	SPORTING AND RECREATION	
Dentists	197	Multiple Sports Venues	16
Mental Health Centres	3	Sports Centres	8
Mental Health Professionals	67	Swimming Pools	11
Gambling Services/counselling	4	Patrolled Beaches	9
Drug & Alcohol Counselling	4	Water Park	1
Sexual Health	4	Swimming Enclosures	9
Police Stations	10	Boat Ramps, Jetties, Pontoons	26
Major Shopping Precincts	11	Marinas	8
Markets	5		

COMMUNITY SERVICES		LAW AND ORDER	
Community Centres and Halls	20	Police Stations	10
Service Clubs	18	RELIGIONS	
Men's Sheds	4	Nominated religions	20
SPORTS (NUMBER OF KNOWN VENUES)			
AFL	7	Martial Arts	1
Archery	1	Mountain Biking	1
Athletics	5	Motocross	1
Badminton	4	Netball	9
Baseball	5	Outrigging	2
Basketball	6	Oztag	
Beach Volleyball	1	Polocrosse	2
BMX	21	Pony Club	7
Boxing	2	Road Running	1
Canoeing	6	Rock Climbing	1
Cricket	11	Rogaining	1
Croquet	1	Roller Derby	1
Cycling	1	Rugby League	15
Dancing	6	Rugby Union	7
Darts	1	Scouts	6
Dragon Boating	1	Softball	1
Equestrian	1	Squash	1
Fishing	1	Soccer	15
Futsal	5	Table Tennis	2
Golf	8	Tae Kwon Do	1
Greyhound Racing	1	Ten Pin Bowling	1
Gymnastics	6	Tennis	11
Hang Gliding	1	Touch Football	5
Hockey	3	Scouts	6
Horse racing	2	Skateboarding	11
Judo	2	Skating	1
Karate	3	Vigoro	1
Kayaking	6	Volleyball	5
Lawn Bowls	9	Yacht	4
Lifesaving	3		

6.0 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT RESULTS

A Community and Stakeholder Engagement program for the Project was carried out by Flanagan Consulting Group. The results of this program are part of the EIS for the Project.⁷ The key strategies to achieve the objectives of the program were to:

- identify those with a stake and interest in the project;
- make information about the development broadly available and easily accessible;
- create multiple pathways to access information and to receive views and feedback;
- disseminate targeted information to relevant stakeholders;
- respond to community aspirations and concerns through an iterative process, either through project design modifications or provision of further information; and
- ensure information is accurate and consistent (quality assurance process).

The results of the community consultation and stakeholder engagement that related to potential social impacts are summarised the table below.

Table 34: Extract of Social Issues from Consultation Report (2013) – Appendix 19

Key issues/concerns	Direct or Indirect Issue
Community – Housing	
Rent increases for local residents due to increased demand	Indirect
Rates increases for land owners	Indirect
Location of extra housing for increased population	Indirect
Concern about high volumes of staff accommodation being provided meaning a preclusion of local community from the work and working culture of the development.	Indirect
Community – Services	
Impact of increased population and increased visitor numbers on medical services	Direct/Indirect
Impact of increased population on schools	Indirect
Impact of increased population and increased visitor numbers on policing	Direct/Indirect
Community – Noise	
Increased air traffic resulting from increased flights, with no curfew	Direct
Increased ground traffic resulting from increased population and	Direct

⁷ Flanagan Consulting Group (2013) *Consultation Report, Aquis Resort at the Great Barrier Reef*

activity levels	
Water park proximity to residential area – noise concerns	Direct
Community – Character of the built environment	
‘Over development’ in the area, change in low rise style of development from ‘nothing taller than a Melaleuca’ historical measure.	Direct
Contextual appropriateness of scale and style of project in existing built environment	Direct
Community – People	
Change in size and character of the population	Indirect
Change away from laid back lifestyle to faster pace for the community, including traffic issues	Indirect
Impacts of gambling on the community	Indirect
Potential for crime to increase due to increase in population and gambling in community	Indirect
Ensuring engagement with local Indigenous people in terms of employment and engagement	Direct
Community – Local access	
Loss of access to local resources such as beach, parks, creeks, other public areas.	Indirect
Reduction of access to local community due to traffic congestion	Indirect
Access of locals to resort facilities – affordability and availability	Indirect
Provision of transit options for the community and wider community to access the development	Indirect
Economic – Regional economy	
Significant contribution of project to the regional economy	Direct/Indirect
Retention of economic benefits within the region	Direct
Use of local products and services	Direct
Economic – Jobs	
Significant increase in employment opportunities for locals	Direct
Risk for locals if work is awarded to contractors based outside the area, FIFO/DIDO workers, 457 visa workers (foreign workers).	Direct/Indirect
Economic – Tourism	
Improvement of the wider tourism product offering in Cairns	Out of scope for SIA
Improved international standing of the Cairns and Great Barrier Reef product	Out of scope for SIA
Flow-on effects – economic multiplier effect positive for local businesses and operators	Indirect
Flood proofing of the Yorkeys Knob access road	Direct - Hard Infrastructure
Provision of adequate roads for access	Direct - Hard

	Infrastructure
Provision of cycleways as alternative access	Direct - Hard Infrastructure
Provision of more effective public transport options	Direct/Indirect
Project – Design	
Lack of context of the project – how it fits with the landscape, community and existing built environment. Less Dubai, more FNQ.	Out of scope for SIA
Need for tropical design - aesthetics	Out of scope for SIA
Need for green building practices, advanced design techniques	Out of scope for SIA
Scale of development – excessively high and large in scale	Out of scope for SIA
Provision of car parking	Out of scope for SIA
Interest of community to make use of sport, recreation and conservation activities	Direct - design
Need for a robust process with effective consultation	Direct
Resources	
Capability of region to meet the demands of the project as it progresses	Indirect
Development of skills for human resources	Indirect
Availability of raw and manufactured materials	Out of scope for SIA
Capacity of the local government to respond to planning issues	Out of scope for SIA

7.0 POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

In accordance with the Coordinator General's *SIA Guideline*, the SIA is to:

“focus on social impacts that are direct impacts or benefits of the Project, are high risk, for the project lifecycle and that includes commitments for the project’s construction and operational phases”.

The identification, review, analysis, assessment and mitigation of social impacts have been undertaken for the Project on this basis. Due to the location of this Project (within the urban footprint of the Cairns Urban Area) the impact, intensity, duration, severity and probability of the potential social impacts will vary according to the location of the individual, group or stakeholder. The adopted hierarchy of sub-regional areas and the breakdown of the social profile into these areas assist with the assessment of potential social impacts.

The identification and assessment of potential social impacts has been an iterative process, commencing with the initial identification of a proposed SIA framework for the Project by The Cairns Institute (refer to **Appendix C**)⁸. This framework formed the basis of the hierarchical areas that has been adopted for the SIA and a reference for ensuring that potential issues raised were addressed within that framework.

A social impact, in simple terms is “how the project affects the surrounding community”. In this case, the construction and operation of the Aquis Resort, and its associated facilities, will have some social impacts (positive and negative) on the immediate area and region in which it is located. It will also have cumulative impacts that are as far reaching as the state and national level.

⁸ The Cairns Institute (James Cook University) (2013) *Social Impact Assessment Framework: Aquis Resort at Great Barrier Reef*

An impact becomes a social impact when it affects how people live, work and recreate in their community. Not all issues raised in the consultation and engagement program are social impacts. However, they may become a social impact, if or when they cannot be addressed through a mitigation or management strategy and then impact on someone's quality of life. Even then this will vary according to where people live, work and recreate, how easily they can adapt to changes and how the development is able to avoid, manage, mitigate or offset that impact.

Negative impacts are not expected, directly or indirectly, at the state or national level associated with the Project. Relocation to Cairns, for a 3-4 year construction project is not a "hardship posting" and may attract workers and their families in the short to medium term. This may have a small impact on other regional projects; however, it is not considered a 'high risk' impact of the Project.

7.1 Social Impact Risk Assessment

Social Planning Services Australia, Andrea Kanaris, was commissioned by Flanagan Consulting Group to facilitate a social impact assessment risk assessment workshop (SIA RAW) of the AQUIS Resort as part of the EIS process.

The SIA Risk Assessment Panel comprised the following participants:

Allison Anderson (PhD student – Tropical Urban Design and Planning, JCU, Cairns)

Dr. Sharon Harwood (Social Planner and JCU lecturer, Planning)

Julie Nichols (Sport and Recreation Consultant)

Deb McKenzie (Senior Strategic Planner)

A risk assessment framework was used for this SIA Workshop which was recommended by social planning specialists. The broad framework disaggregates potential social impacts and rates them as follows:

- Nature: Positive, negative, neutral
- Extent: International, national, regional, local community, site specific
- Duration: Permanent/irreversible (50+ years), long term (25-50 years), medium term (5-25 years), short-medium term (1-5 years), short term (less 1 year)
- Severity: Very high, high, medium, low, negligible
- Probability: Definite (>90% chance), probable (50 - 90% chance), possible (10 – 50% chance), unlikely (<10% chance), impossible

The result of this assessment is a weighting and prioritisation of social impacts – positive and negative - which leads to SIA Mitigation and management strategies to be applied throughout the lifecycle of the Project – during the construction and operational phases of the project. The full SIA Weighting Criteria is **Appendix D**.

In order to assess the potential social impacts the participants were instructed to assume:

- The project will be approved
- The impacts affect the existing community or communities and stakeholders
- The project is delivered as stated in the project description provided to the Coordinator General and for which the Terms of Reference were drafted
- No mitigation strategies are adopted (at this stage)
- There will be a majority of local jobs with some jobs from outside the region, on a FIFO basis
- There will be 10,000 jobs created locally, once operational and another 16,600 indirect jobs

- Local community is Yorkeys Knob; District is Cairns Beaches, regional is broader Cairns

The identification of potential social impacts provides an opportunity to identify appropriate mitigation measures that will enable the proponent or appropriate responsible body/organisation to minimise or negate the negative impacts on the community.

Conversely, the identification of the potential benefits and opportunities provide an opportunity for the proponent and the appropriate body/organisation or stakeholders to maximise the intrinsic positive effects of the AQUIS Resort.

For the purposes of the workshop potential social impacts refers to those assessed as 'negative' during the SIA RAW. Those that were assessed as 'positive' during the SIA workshop are referred to as benefits and opportunities.

The results of the SIA Risk Assessment workshop are **Appendix E**. By way of summary, the following table sets out the top ranking social impacts:

Table 35: Top Ranking Social Issues

Construction phase	Social Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress on human support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Services • Cultural Changes • Law & Order
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress on hospital and health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased rental prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of Living
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase cost in services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of Living
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in traffic and congestion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifestyle Change

Operational phase	Social Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change to the visual amenity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifestyle Change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in character of the area from a quiet rural beach community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifestyle Change • Cultural Change • Law & Order
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure on sports & recreation – facilities and spaces (impacting Local Government) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of Change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure on Sports and recreation – facilities and spaces (impacting users) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of Change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress on hospital and health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased reliance on tourism; lack of diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other

8.0 SOCIAL IMPACTS

Upon completion of the SIA Risk Assessment Workshop it was identified that the outcomes of the workshop required further synthesise of the potential social impacts. The result was seven key social impact areas that complied with the criteria set down in the SIA Guideline and more broadly categorised the top ranking issues for the community.

In terms of direct or indirect impacts, the potential social impacts categorised in Table 34 above are predominantly indirect social impacts of the Project. Economic opportunities and benefits for jobs, business, training, skills and retention of local people in the region are both direct and indirect. However, in terms of significance to the community, each of these impacts and benefits was ranked as a 'high risk' or 'high probability' of occurring if they are not addressed or mitigated.

The seven areas are (in no particular order):

- Rate of Change
- Human Services
- Lifestyle Changes
- Cost of Living
- Casino
- Cultural Change
- Law and Order

To gain an understanding and context for these impacts as relate to the Project and the Cairns region, impact is briefly discussed below. Each impact is addressed through one or more Mitigation Strategies (section 10 of this SIA). Many of the potential social impacts relate to economics. That is, how the Project or a flow-on effect will affect an individual's, families or group's 'hip pocket'. Others relate to one's quality of life and how their way of life and lifestyle is likely to change as a result of the Project.

8.1 Rate of Change

The Project is proposed to commence construction in mid 2014 and open in 2018. With a construction workforce increasing from approximately 1,135 at the commencement of earthworks to over 7,000 during peak construction, the Cairns region will need to respond to the needs of the Project in a very short period of time.⁹

With over 90% support from community members who responded during the community engagement program, indications are that the Project is likely to be welcomed by Cairns.¹⁰ However, the rate of change across the Cairns community will result in a level of stress as businesses and the community need to adapt quickly and efficiently to this change and the needs of the resort development.

Socially, some people will be able to deal with rapid change; some will struggle and fear the change as an unknown quantity. This may result in some angst and frustration within the community. This is not quantifiable in real terms but can be addressed by Mitigation Strategies that recognise and assist the community to adapt more quickly. The proponent, through a program of on-going communication about the project - its timetable, progress and anticipated areas of impact (eg road and traffic matters, construction hours, shift times) can provide the community with ongoing information. This can be monitored, reviewed and adapted throughout the construction and operation of the resort. Local government and State Government agencies can also assist by communicating to the Cairns community the strategic plans and programs to address the growth and rate of change. This will be outlined further in section 12 below.

The table below shows the level of each impact likely to be experienced for each SIA area and an overall risk if it's unmitigated.

⁹ KPMG (September 2013), Section 6.2.2) *Environmental Impact Statement – Aquis Integrated Resort, Economic Impact Assessment*

¹⁰ Flanagan Consulting Group (2013) *Aquis at the Great Barrier Reef Consultation Report*

Table 36: Level of risk for social impacts across sub-regions

Social Impact Risks and opportunities	Yorkeys Knob	Cairns Beaches	Cairns Urban Area	Cairns Region	Cairns Service Area	Risk (unmitigated)
Rate of Change	Very High	Very High	High	High	Medium	Very High
Human Services	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	High
Lifestyle Changes	Very High	High	High	Low	Low	High
Cost of Living	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Low	High
Cultural Change	Very High	Very High	Medium	Low	Low	High
Casino	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Law and Order	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low

The highest rate of change is anticipated to occur in and around Yorkeys Knob and the Cairns Beaches areas. Yorkeys Knob will change the quickest as it adjoins the development site, is a relatively small, isolated suburb, has a large rental accommodation market and is currently underserved in many areas. The Project will generate residential and business activity (in the short term) as Yorkeys Knob will attract a lot of attention from workers, their families, businesses and industry as the site that is “just down the street” becomes a hive of activity.

The Cairns Beaches (including Holloways and Machans Beach) will also experience a level of change along similar lines to Yorkeys Knob as activity north of the airport focusses on the Aquis resort development. However, the Cairns Beaches ‘district’ is a larger area that will be able to absorb a certain amount of the stressors generated by the rate of change. There is room for rental competition in the Beaches areas for housing and accommodation and there are more premises available for new businesses or expansion of existing businesses without impacting on existing ‘ways of life’.

The Cairns Urban Area (CBD and Southern Cairns sections) and the Cairns Region will have flow-on effects from the rate of change but these again will be better able to absorb the 'shock' in the short term. For instance, the latent supply of dwelling approvals (6,463 units) and subdivision approvals (5,400 to 6,100 residential lots) across the Cairns Region that will be able to respond to the initial demands for accommodation. There are also some latent vacancies in existing units and dwellings across the Cairns Region that can be taken up by the construction workforce.¹¹

Once operational, change is likely to continue but at a lesser intensity. After the initial opening and first years of the Aquis Resort, the growth of the Cairns region will continue but that growth will fall back to levels the same or only slightly higher than those currently predicted.

8.2 Cost of Living

The main area of impact for individuals and families across the Cairns region (in the short to medium term) is likely to be 'cost of living'. The Project 'cost of living' relates primarily to the cost of housing and accommodation (including the cost of property rates to local government), the cost of getting services (trades) and the cost for competing human services (medical, health care, education, social welfare) that experience higher demand.

Housing affordability may be a social impact across Cairns in the short to medium term, subject to the level of response from the housing industry and Cairns Regional Council's response to the Project. The intensity and severity of that impact is anticipated to be highest at Yorkeys Knob, decreasing across the Cairns Urban Area and throughout the whole region. The cost of renting is anticipated to increase as investor speculation increases and vacancy rates decline. Owners will quickly command higher rental returns. This will place pressure on those least able to absorb those increases – those that are sensitive to price increases. Some displacement of renters will occur quickly

¹¹ KPMG (2013) (Section 6.1.4) *Aquis at the Great Barrier Reef: Economic Impact Assessment*

and this may have flow-on effects onto service providers who provide social and emergency housing services to lower socio-economic sectors currently. Higher priced rentals will also increase so even higher socio-economic renters may begin to some experience 'housing stress' as a result of the rent increases.

Similar to rent prices, some residents of Yorkeys Knob have also raised concern that increase in property values will result in increased Council rates, making the cost of living on their property untenable.

The impact of these demands is likely to be felt most intensely and in the shortest timeframe in Yorkeys Knob for a number of reasons. Firstly, the proximity of Yorkeys Knob to the Project will provide quick, easy access to the site, making it attractive to construction and operational staff. Secondly, its high percentage of rental units/apartments will provide the potential for instant accommodation stock for the Project. Thirdly, the age of much of that accommodation stock (1970's, small, lesser block construction) will provide lower cost accommodation than the new units on the Northern Beaches or in the Cairns CBD. Fourthly, the SIEFA index for Yorkeys Knob shows a vulnerability to economic change (refer to section 3.12).

The Cairns Beaches area will also feel the effects of increased accommodation demand. Trinity Beach has a high percentage of units and apartments and while the housing stock is newer and commands a higher rental (than Yorkeys Knob) this area will be only 10-15 mins to the development site and therefore provides a high level of convenience in a beach-side location.

The Cairns Beaches area also has a large number of single dwelling houses, ranging in age and construction type. There is a mix of construction types throughout Holloways Beach, Machans Beach, Smithfield, Kewarra, Clifton Beach and parts of Palm Cove. If accommodation demands increase, these may command a variety of rental prices and may change the cost of living in these areas. Depending upon individual circumstances, this may increase the cost of living to stressful levels (housing stress), create a need to relocate, or

reduce their capacity to indulge in leisure activities thus impacting their quality of life.

In terms of costs of goods and services Cairns is characterised by many small and lone person business operators in the trades and service industries.¹² With the attraction of the security of the Aquis Resort construction site for up to four years, the cost of finding and securing local trades and services throughout the community may increase. Local businesses and local government may also loose staff to the project, creating vacancies in trades and services that could be difficult to fill. While this is an economic impact, socially it may affect the overall cost of living and affordability of Cairns and thus quality of life due to reduced ability to engage in social activities and/or cause stress for existing residents, especially during construction.

Once operational the number of trades and services will decline and the Cairns Region will be able to adapt to the level and number of trades and services it requires to maintain the population at that time and to respond to future growth scenarios in the medium to long term.

8.3 Human Services

Stakeholder engagement with a number of human service state agencies together with feedback from community representatives and focus group participants has highlighted the potential impacts on human services. The construction of the Project, in a relatively short timeframe, may affect the service providers' ability to respond to that growth.

Human services such as law and order, medical, sport and recreation, emergency services, health, education, crisis accommodation, youth and disability will need to respond to the increase in population growth across the Cairns region together with any increases in social welfare (housing stress, relocation, cost of living) requirements that may emanate from this growth.

¹² KPMG (2013) *Aquis at the Great Barrier Reef: Economic Impact Assessment*

Without mitigation these services are assessed as a high risk as there would be a reduction in the number of services per capita and a high potential of a decrease in a quality of service providers as a result.

8.4 Lifestyle Changes

It is likely that the size and scale of the Project will flow on effects outside of its property boundaries. The pace and style of life many experience in and around Cairns in the future is likely to change. This may require residents and visitors to grow with and respond to the Project. Similar to rate of change, some will adapt and some will not want those changes. This is very difficult to quantify. However, it is a high risk in terms of social impacts of this development.

Individuals, families and groups may experience, or have a perception of, a faster pace of life with more people and visitors in Cairns. This may develop from more people at a variety of venues, more vehicle movements, more chatter, competition of existing active and passive open space leisure and recreational areas and pursuits, different nationalities, increased aircraft movements and more buildings.

A change in the character of the area, both the built environment and the human character of the place will be created. Similar to the rate of change and cost of living impacts, this will occur most intensely in close proximity to the Project site - Yorkeys Knob and the Cairns Beaches areas.

The flow-on effects of the Project are likely to change people's lifestyle as a variety of new activities, events, festivals, benefits and opportunities to the community will be created. These will provide new choices for people, new interests and the opportunity to change their view of what Cairns and its surrounds can offer. It is also worth noting that, improved job opportunities, higher household incomes, and business opportunities allows participation in these activities.

8.5 Casino and associated law and order

The project includes a casino in the central complex. Some concerns (12 out of 1,979 responses) have been raised by members of the community about the impacts of problem gambling and perceptions of increased crime, prostitution and unsocial behaviour associated with casinos.

A review of the Queensland Government's *Queensland Household Gambling Survey 2011-2012* reveals that gambling amongst Queenslanders is a problem (high risk) for 0.48% of the adult population. By contrast, the non-gambling adult population is 26.2%, recreational gambling is 66.3%, Low risk 5.2%, Moderate risk 1.9%.¹³

The following table, extracted from the Queensland Survey (Table 12), lists the gambling group prevalence rates in the 10 Queensland regions.¹⁴ The survey results did not indicate any differences between the regions in terms of the prevalence of problem gambling.

Table 37: Gambling Prevalence, Queensland Adult Population, by region

Table 12: Gambling group prevalence
Queensland adult population, by region

Region	Non-gambling (%)	Recreational (%)	Low risk (%)	Moderate risk (%)	Problem gambling (%)	Total (%)
Brisbane	27.7	64.7	5.1	1.9	0.6	100.0
Gold Coast	23.7	66.5	6.9	2.5	0.4**	100.0
Sunshine Coast	25.8	66.8	5.4	1.8	0.3**	100.0
Wide Bay	26.1	68.2	3.6	2.1	0.0	100.0
Darling Downs	27.5	66.8	4.6	0.8*	0.3*	100.0
Fitzroy	22.3	69.6	5.8	2.1*	0.2**	100.0
Mackay	18.8	74.7	4.3	1.7*	0.5**	100.0
Townsville	21.3	71.9	4.4	2.3*	0.1**	100.0
Cairns	29.3	63.9	4.8	1.4*	0.6**	100.0
Queensland Outback	30.2	61.8	5.1*	1.8**	1.2**	100.0
Queensland	26.2	66.3	5.2	1.9	0.48	100.0

* Relative standard error greater than 25 per cent.

** Relative standard error greater than 50 per cent.

The full data for this graph is presented in Table T12 in Appendix One.

¹³ *Queensland Household Gambling Survey 2011-2012* (Table F10, page 119).

¹⁴ As there were small sample numbers in the moderate risk and problem gambling groups, this data needs to be interpreted with caution

The Cairns local government area has 53 gaming sites and 1,930 electronic gaming machines (EGMs). Of these, 11 gaming sites are located in the Cairns Beach area, supplying some 385 EGM's to the public. Additionally, the Reef Casino in Cairns CBD has 533 slot machines and 44 tables catering to a wide variety of gamblers.¹⁵

There are a number of differences between the Aquis Casino and others within metropolitan cities in Australia:

- The location of the Aquis casino is not within a downtown urban area (like the Crown Casino and Entertainment Complex, Melbourne or the Star City casino, Sydney);
- The casino is sited within the central complex within a large development site that is privately owned and operated;
- The proponent will have management of the area immediately surrounding the Casino building and the 'public areas' of whole Resort;
- The development site is remote from public places like the Cairns CBD or a major shopping centre;
- The casino is not located near any schools, religiously affiliated facilities, aged care, child care or other 'sensitive locations'.

In relation to availability of gambling and venues for gambling, the Aquis Casino is proposed to be the second casino in the Cairns region. There currently exists a venue with tables and gaming machines for all levels of gambler (low risk, medium risk and problem gamblers). This type of gambling currently exists in Cairns. Therefore the casino would not be altering the social values of the Cairns community, as gambling is currently an acceptable form of adult entertainment.

¹⁵ www.olgr.qld.gov.au

In addition, on-line gambling opportunities include online casino games or poker; lotteries; horse, harness or greyhound races; or sporting events. All on-line gambling options are easily accessible by computer and/or mobile phone. Advertising of gambling opportunities is rife across various media and at sporting events.

Although it is acknowledged that problem gambling is a serious concern for those that are directly or indirectly affected by it, this SIA has assessed it as a 'low risk impact' because of the existing low percentage of problem gambling in a community that already has access to gambling.

The Casino License application will be required to include a full assessment of this issue in a "Community Impact Statement" required to accompany that application. The preparation of that CIS includes a requirement for community consultation specifically focussed on this subject.¹⁶

8.6 Cultural Diversity

The anticipated increase in "outbound Chinese tourism" and the resort's ability to attract "significant tourism visitation from all over the world"¹⁷ is anticipated to increase the proportion of the resident population 'not born in Australia'. This will be due to a number of specialist language and culture jobs that will be required to service the target tourist market. With this comes different cultural lifestyles and traditions not experienced in Cairns or in such concentrations for many years. The rate of this change may also impact on an area. Higher impacts will be experienced in the short to medium term in Yorkeys Knob and the Cairns Beaches as that portion of the new workforce is more likely to concentrate in the northern end of the Cairns Urban Area initially, especially up to and immediately after opening of the resort due to affordability and accessibility to the Project. Over a number of years of operation this impact will reduce as the workforce disperses into the wider urban and rural areas and integration of cultures matures.

¹⁶ www.olg.qld.gov.au

¹⁷ <http://aquisgreatbarrierreefresort.com/project-overview/>.

To encourage cultural diversity an integration of skills, languages and traditions needs to be understood by existing and future residents and workers. This requires a cross fertilisation of information and education for locals and internationals residing across the Cairns region.

8.7 Law and Order

It is anecdotally accepted that a wealthier community attracts a higher number of law and order issues as 'money attracts crime'. This may be a perception or an experience by people. Hence, health and safety issues correlate to the growth of the area. This may be especially true where that growth is related to a large tourist based development, increased visitation by different nationalities, more money and generally a faster and more hectic pace of life. The short term nature of the construction phase of the Project heightens this perception as construction workers attracted to Cairns for that period are perceived as not having an ownership or 'connection' with the area that would innately seek to protect it.

This was not assessed as a 'high risk impact'. However, this issue may be able to be raised through a number of avenues and addressed in a number of Mitigation Strategies, including the Human Services (law and order organisations), local participation, Workforce and training, Housing and accommodation.

9.0 PROJECT BENEFITS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Benefits and opportunities were expressed through all of the consultation and engagement activities, but most expressions of support were received through the feedback forms at the shopfronts and on the Aquis website.¹⁸

Of the 1,979 responses received during the community engagement, 82% provided unequivocal support and 9% conditional support (that is, they support the Project subject to issues being adequately addressed). The high number of responses from males in the 55-65 years age group may reflect their particular interest in business and employment opportunities in the Cairns area.

From the extract of the Issue Register and the Consultation Report, the benefits identified included the following:

Economic – Regional economy
Significant contribution of project to the regional economy
Retention of economic benefits within the region
Use of local products and services
Economic – Jobs
Significant increase in employment opportunities for locals
Risk for locals if work is awarded to contractors based outside the area, FIFO/DIDO workers, 457 visa workers (foreign workers).
Economic – Tourism
Improvement of the wider tourism product offering in Cairns
Improved international standing of the Cairns and Great Barrier Reef product

These may be summarised as:

- Training and education opportunities
- More jobs – number of jobs available
- Business opportunities – direct and indirect to Aquis
- Increased incomes
- Boost to local tourism and businesses
- Increase property values and investment opportunities

¹⁸ Flanagan Consulting Group (2013) *Aquis at the Great Barrier Reef Consultation Report*.

The following table sets out the top ranking social benefits and opportunities identified by the SIA Risk Assessment Workshop. The positive social impacts are a flow-on effect of economic benefit and a broadening of ways to make and retain wealth – jobs, business and/or investment.

Table 38: Top Ranking Social Benefits and Opportunities

Construction phase	Social Benefits and Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in job opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, skills and jobs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to retain 18-24 year olds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, skills and jobs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in diversity of workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, skills and jobs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New business opportunities, including expansion of existing business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure on sports and recreation - facilities and spaces (Cairns region) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business opportunities
Operational phase	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in job opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, skills and jobs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to retain 18 - 24 year olds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, skills and jobs • Business Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase training and education opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, skills and jobs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in diversity of workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports and recreation – facilities and spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in average household income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased incomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New business opportunities, including expansion of existing business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Opportunities

The top ranking benefits and opportunities are of an economic nature, relating to employment, tourism, the economy, property and an expected improvement in the region's identity. There is a direct link between training, education and job opportunities and the retention of young adults. In the long term this augurs well for future business ownership and a higher level of post-tertiary and professional employment and residency in the Cairns region. The flow-on social benefits stemming from economic prosperity as opportunities for social choices about an individual, family or group choose to live, to work and moreover how to spend their leisure time.

More broadly, the Project is a significant investment in the Cairns region and Far North Queensland. The investment amounts to some \$4.2billion. The casino is anticipated to generate some \$200 million of revenue to the Queensland government and it is anticipated that a significant community grant fund will be a condition of the casino licence. This community grant fund (similar to that of Brothers Leagues Club and the Reef Casino, Cairns) will provide funds for non-for-profit organisations, small community based organisations, community support groups, community based sporting organisations or charitable organisation. Sports/health clinics, equipment for a charity, funding for community services and other projects that meet the eligibility guidelines will benefit from a similar fund anticipated for this Project.¹⁹ This will assist in offsetting some of the potential negative impacts especially for the more vulnerable sectors of the community by providing resources and support.

It is anticipated that positive economic impacts across the community may have a flow-on effect in terms of positive social impacts. Job opportunities, less unemployment and potentially higher incomes may provide some offset to higher costs of living and allows for different social choices as incomes rise. This may have further positive flow-on effects in the area of human services, law and order and lifestyle changes across some segments of the community. This would require more research to fully explore the connection and its changes on a community.

¹⁹ www.olgr.qld.gov.au

10.0 MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR SOCIAL IMPACTS

The section aims to identify management and mitigation measures to ensure that negative impacts on the community and region are reduced and positive impacts are maximised.

The SIA Guideline states that *“the following principles apply:*

- *Proponents are expected to mitigate impacts that are directly related to their project.*
- *social impact mitigation incorporates the principles of adaptive management.*
- *SIA covers the full lifecycle of the project to the extent possible.*
- *SIA will identify strategies to capitalise on social opportunities and to avoid, manage, mitigate or offset the predicted impacts arising from the project.”*

(Section 3, SIA Guideline 2013)

Further, “the mitigation and management strategies must be included in the SIA and submitted with the EIS”. (Appendix 3, SIA Guideline 2013)

The Aquis EIS contains a number of Strategies dealing with environmental, economic and infrastructure issues. There is an overlap between these and the Social Mitigation Strategies outlined. Some potential social impacts are likely to be mitigated or managed through environmental, economic or infrastructure actions by the proponent, local government, state agencies or the community. To account for this a range of Mitigation Strategies for social impacts are proposed, which when implemented are proposed to work towards mitigating the “high risk” social impacts associated with the Project.

The proponent will work closely with government and the community on actions developed under the following strategies. This will require facilitation and partnership on behalf of the proponent through working groups or similar for each Strategy (or combined where there may be overlaps of participants). A short description of each Strategy is provided.

- Communication and Engagement Strategy
- Workforce and Training Strategy
- Indigenous Engagement Strategy
- Local Content Strategy
- Local Participation Strategy
- Strategic Planning (town planning) Strategy
- Human Services Strategy
- Emergency Services Strategy
- Housing and Accommodation Strategy
- Cultural Diversity Strategy
- Community Health and Safety Strategy

The relationship between these Mitigation Strategies and the identified social impacts and proposed mitigation measures are demonstrated in the table below. It also shows a revised assessment of the risk once successfully mitigated.

Table 39: Social Impact risks (unmitigated and mitigated) with Mitigation Strategies

Social Impact	Risk unmitigated	Proposed Mitigation	Mitigation Strategy	Risk mitigated
Rate of Change	Very High	Quality communication with community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and Engagement Strategy • Indigenous Engagement Strategy 	Medium
		Implementation of Management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and Review Framework 	Medium
		Training programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce and Training Strategy • Local Content Strategy • Indigenous Engagement Strategy • Cultural Diversity Strategy • Emergency Services Strategy 	Medium
		Effective and consultative Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 	Medium
Human Services	High	Plan for additional relevant services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Services Strategy • Workforce and Training Strategy • Community Health and Safety Strategy • Indigenous Engagement Strategy • Cultural Diversity Strategy 	Low
		Embed services in Resort (eg medical, law and order)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce and Training Strategy • Local Content Strategy • Indigenous Engagement Strategy • Cultural Diversity Strategy • Emergency Services Strategy 	Low

Lifestyle Changes	High	Encourage local participation in resort and associated facilities – jobs, visitation	• Local Participation Strategy	Low
		Local access eg vouchers, discounts, sponsorships	• Local Participation Strategy	Low
		Yorkeys Knob and Smithfield Local Area Plans	• Strategic Planning (town planning) Strategy	Medium
		Cairns Beaches Strategic Plan	• Strategic Planning (town planning) Strategy	Medium
		Effective and consultative Strategic Planning	• All	Medium
		Tropical Design principles in context with local landscape	• Strategic Planning (town planning) Strategy	Low
Cost of Living	High	Workforce Plan – Construction and Operational	• Workforce and Training Strategy	Medium
		Effective and consultative Strategic Planning	• All	Medium
Cultural Change	High	Information and education of visitors on local culture	• Cultural Diversity Strategy	Medium
		Promote workforce opportunities across cultures and nationalities	• Cultural Diversity Strategy	Medium
		Information and education of locals on visitors' cultures and traditions	• Cultural Diversity Strategy	Medium
		Provision of opportunities to engage across cultures	• Cultural Diversity Strategy	Medium
		Provision of opportunities to learn basic language	• Cultural Diversity Strategy	Medium

The Strategies will be based on areas of social impact identified through the Social Impact Assessment and designed to provide greater clarity to stakeholders, community members and potential partner organisations on tasks and engagement activities. The Strategies will detail how the proposed actions will directly respond to identified impacts and benefits and how they will be achieved.

Each Strategy, when developed, will include:

- Rationale
- Objectives
- Impacts addressed
- Key Stakeholders
- Potential Partner Organisation and/or Agencies
- Actions, Timing and Consultation
- Key Performance Indicators

Using adaptive management principles of review, improvement, revision and action, the Strategies will be updated as activities are undertaken and new ones planned to incorporate additional tasks, information, timing and engagement. The Strategies Key Performance Indicators will provide the basis for the Monitoring Program.

For short or medium term impacts (1–3 or 3–5 years) specific timeframes will be identified for the completion of strategy actions. Actions that may occur in the longer term (5–10 years) will, where possible, have a nominated project milestone or year for its planning and implementation.

10.1 Communication and Engagement Strategy

The proponent will continue to undertake high quality and effective communication with the community past the land use assessment (EIS) phase, through to construction and operation of the Project. It is proposed to continue with the existing community consultation and stakeholder engagement methodologies and incorporate new tools as the Project progresses, on an adaptive management basis.

The outcome of this Strategy is a focus on high quality, consistent and effective communication by the proponent, local and state governments, the business community and across the community.

10.2 Workforce and Training Strategy

The Workforce and Training Strategy Group will investigate how to provide locals with opportunities for training and skills to access employment, directly or indirectly related to the Project across a variety of industries. This Group will focus on a number of areas:

- assisting unemployed or underemployed persons access training and employment
- ways to achieve greater wage parity
- specific opportunities for Indigenous community members to undertake job specific training with opportunities for employment
- cultural awareness training for all employees (Indigenous and international nationalities)
- upskilling local residents to assist with tendering for contracts
- identification and support training programs for any under-represented groups
- workforce requirements wider than just the construction and resort industries eg human services
- assistance in integrating new employees into the community eg corporate volunteering framework or sponsorships to encourage participation in community events and activities.
- workforce plan for shift work for construction and operations recognise need for work life balance that assists in allowing time with families.

10.3 Indigenous Engagement Strategy

All of the Strategies will include cultural awareness of Indigenous culture and its importance to groups and communities in the Cairns region and service area (Cape York and the Gulf). These groups have issues and vulnerabilities that need to be considered in any social impact Strategy.

The Indigenous Engagement Strategy Group will collaborate on training and education programs for Indigenous groups in the community. This may include how established Indigenous businesses can support new Indigenous enterprises to encourage sustainable development of their community.

Programs and support will be provided through collaboration with industry networks, State Government and local business groups.

10.4 Local Content Strategy

The Local Content Strategy Group will include the development and implementation of programs aimed at assisting local businesses supply goods and services to the Project and maintaining a level of service to the Cairns Region.

Programs and support will be provided through collaboration with industry networks, State Government and local business groups such as Cairns Chamber of Commerce, Cairns Regional Council, TTNQ, Advance Cairns, TAFE, JCU and NGO's.

10.5 Local Participation Strategy

The Local Participation Strategy Group would investigate activities, programs and services that would encourage locals of Cairns and surrounds to have access to the resort and its facilities. This may include information about the facilities available, costings and potential local incentives. The outcome of this Strategy will seek to encourage a sense of ownership, connection and pride in the Project.

10.6 Strategic Planning (town planning) Strategy

This Strategy is recommended as an outcome of any approval of the Project to ensure that local and state governments respond to the unanticipated growth that the Aquis Project will generate for the region in the short and medium term. Without a supply side response to the increasing demands placed on the region the cost of living, housing affordability, lifestyle changes and the capacity of the region to adequately respond to the needs of the Aquis Project will flow-on into social impacts on the existing and future community. The proponent is committed to working with local and state government in facilitating this Strategy through the formation of a working group or similar with industry, government and community members represented.

The outcomes of this Strategy would be a positive direction and plan for Cairns that accounts for this growth and ensures that a sustainable population increase can occur which responds to the needs of the region in the short term. This is especially relevant for the Yorkeys Knob and Cairns Beaches area (north of the airport) as this area will be the focus of early growth and change as a result of the Aquis Resort development.

10.7 Housing and Accommodation Strategy

The objective of the Housing and Accommodation Strategy will be to seek to mitigate potential increased costs of living by responding to increased housing and rental costs associated with investor speculation and increased demand, as early as possible. A regional consultative committee and partnership network with organisations such as the Economic Development Queensland, DSDIP, Department of Housing and Public works and Local Housing Providers is proposed to facilitate this work.

Temporary construction accommodation will be investigated, only if the housing market does not or cannot respond to demand in the short to medium term.

The Strategy will outline measures to collaborate with the commercial accommodation / tourism sector to provide information on anticipated demand for short term accommodation to ensure the project is not leading to a lack of access to commercial accommodation for other users such as tourists and business travellers.

The outcome of this Strategy will seek to ensure that a sustainable population increase can occur which does not place undue stress on the cost of living across the region.

10.8 Emergency Services Strategy

The Emergency Services Group will comprise specific services providers such as Council, Police, Ambulance, Emergency Services Queensland, State Emergency Services and Fire and Rescue Service. This Group will develop a framework to assist in building capacity within those services. Outcomes would be guided by an industry reference group drawn from state agencies, Council and service providers.

10.9 Human Services Strategy

The Human Services Strategy Group will comprise community support service providers, Council and the community charged with the role of developing a framework to assist in building capacity within support services. These may include programs such as scholarships or traineeships that assist in meeting demand in the broader workforce, not necessarily related to the Project. It is anticipated that programs would align with flow-on effects associated with the Project, as well as programs that may assist mitigating other impact areas such as housing distress, income and cost of living.

Outcomes would be guided by a community or industry reference group drawn from state agencies, Council and service providers (those with expertise in these areas).

To ensure programs reflect community values and lifestyle the Human Services Strategy will seek to align with community needs and relevant regional and local plans such as Cairns Council's plans and relevant state policies. This together with a commitment to involve the community in decision making would assist in ensuring that human services programs aim to meet the future needs of the Cairns region.

The Proponent proposes to investigate collaborating with medical and law & order service providers to embed those services on-site, designing them as part of the footprint of the resort.

10.10 Cultural Diversity Strategy

The Cultural Diversity Strategy will seek to provide ways to information and educate visitors and local residents about the cultural traditions of Australia and visiting nationalities. This will initially focus on Chinese/Mandarin traditions and languages together with opportunities to engage and benefit from cross culture experiences and business opportunities. A working Group will comprise representatives from across cultures and local groups who are able to guide this Strategy.

10.11 Community Health and Safety Strategy

The Community Health and Safety Group plan will seek to mitigate adverse health and safety impacts and develop opportunities in collaboration with local communities and emergency service providers.

Strategies will include implementing health and safety monitoring for construction and operations and establishing methods to communicate the results regularly with the community, developing emergency response plans in close collaboration with emergency service providers, local council and other industry. It will also focus on ensuring the traffic management plans are communicated with the community, especially Yorkeys Knob and the Cairns Beaches and relevant stakeholders to increase awareness about road construction and illustrate the safety management practices being put in place.

The Proponent will investigate collaborating with medical and law & order service providers to provide those services on-site by embedding them into the design of the resort.

The project will engage with emergency services and Queensland Health to ensure that workforce numbers are provided in a timely manner to assist with their demand planning.

Vector control and a Crocodile Management Plan will be developed to minimise health risks associated with mosquitos, awareness and education on the risks associated with crocodiles and warnings as needed.

A community grievance mechanism will be implemented and advertised throughout construction and operations to monitor any potential impact on the community due to light, dust or noise impacts and provide feedback to the community on action taken to rectify any incidents. This process of continual evaluation and monitoring will be employed throughout the project life cycle from design to construction to operations to assist in minimising impact to community amenity and lifestyle.

11.0 MITIGATION STRATEGY PARTNERSHIPS

The proponent recognises that they have certain responsibilities in relation to the management and mitigation of project related impacts. However, the complexity and nature of many of the impacts requires the participation and collaboration of a range of stakeholders in order to effectively address and mitigate them.

There are a number of complex factors that contribute to the need for a shared approach to management and mitigation. These include:

- The size, scale, scope of activities of the Aquis Project
- The phases of the development (planning, construction and operation)
- The breadth of the influence of flow-on effects and cumulative impacts across the Cairns region and Queensland.
- The diverse local, regional and broader governance contexts in which the Project will exist.

The proponent will work closely with local and state governments in the planning and delivery of the above Strategies. Where relevant, the Strategies will identify potential partners for delivery and/or monitoring of a particular strategies or programs. This includes the community. A number of the Mitigation Strategies recognise the importance of including the community. The community – individuals, families and various interest groups will need to engage with the other parties and organisations, form relationships and collaborate to achieve outcomes that benefit everyone.

Key partnerships anticipated for the Aquis Project include:

- Cairns Chamber of Commerce, TTNQ, Industry Capability Network, Tourist Operators and various government agencies – development of a regional business register and capability building program. This will be the catalyst to supporting local business in understanding the contracting supply chain framework associated with the activities of the Aquis development.

- JCU, TAFE, State agencies, training and employment organisations: This group can identify targeted training where capacities are inadequate and assist qualified local and regional businesses to access opportunities for provision of goods and services for the Project. Occupational, health and safety to gear up for the construction phase would be one of the first areas of focus.
- DATSIMA, Indigenous community and associated organisations – develop partnerships to develop programs that target the employment of Indigenous Australians.
- Indigenous businesses – investigate partnerships with successful Indigenous businesses to provide ongoing mentoring and support to local Indigenous groups who wish to establish businesses
- Cairns Regional Council, Tablelands Council, Cassowary Coast Councils – investigate the benefit of establishing a Regional Consultative Committee to provide advice and input on local and regional issues, focussing on local planning, infrastructure, housing and cost of living in the short term.
- Community Reference and Focus Groups – ongoing consultation and engagement with the existing groups.

12.0 MONITORING PROGRAM

It is anticipated that conditions of approvals (post EIS) will require the proponent to collaborate with the assessment manager, relevant state agencies and representatives of the community (Community Reference Group) in the development of the Monitoring Program. A framework for the development of the Monitoring Program has been prepared which outlines the elements of the program anticipated to satisfy potential development conditions.

The Monitoring Program will:

- Respond to EIS conditions on monitoring social impacts;
- Outline internal processes (Aquis Resort at the Great Barrier Reef) for monitoring performance indicators of the Mitigation Strategies;
- Outline external reporting processes for receiving feedback from stakeholders;
- Outline procedures for periodically reporting progress and results to company management, the assessment manager, state government and affected stakeholders;
- Outline any requirements or conditions set down for partnerships, joint actions and activities by various parties;
- Outline the timing of progress reports - when/if compliance audits will be required during the construction and operation phases;
- Establish performance indicators to provide a measure of the extent to which commitments and conditions are being met; and
- Clearly identify the data required, the data sources, frequency and responsibility for that data collection.

12.1 Monitoring Framework

The Monitoring Program, when developed, will comply with the requirements of the *SIA Guideline (2013)* and include:

- a list of identified impacts and issues (as per this SIA plus any issues identified post EIS public notification and subject to conditions of any planning approval);
- targets and outcomes sought;
- methodology for Monitoring Program

- list of names of party(ies) responsible for implementation and monitoring of each Strategy
- timing and frequency of reporting
- performance indicators (based on specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, timely, easily reported and understood).

A sample monitoring plan is shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Sample Mitigation Strategy Monitoring Plan

1.0 Communication and Engagement Strategy						
Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To focus on high quality, consistent and effective communication by the proponent, local and state governments, the business community and across the community • To continue to communicate and engage with the community using the established stakeholder engagement methodologies • To incorporate new tools as the Project progresses • To review strategy actions on an adaptive management basis 						
Action	Social Impact Addressed	Key Performance Indicator	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Data Collected by?	Reported when?
1.1 Continue to provide high quality communication about the Project to a broad public base	Rate of change; Lifestyle Change; Indigenous Engagement	Number of media releases, newsletters, website comments issued and received.	Communication Database	Monthly	Proponent	Level 1
1.2

Objective/Rationale for Strategy

Name of Mitigation Strategy

Methodology for action, monitoring and reporting on Strategy

Responsible parties

The development of the Monitoring Program will be undertaken in consultation with stakeholders including local government, the community (through the CRG) and relevant state government agencies. The plan may identify that the responsibility for a particular action needs to be shared or may identify that other stakeholders have direct responsibility, such as government agencies, service providers or the community.

While monitoring is the primary responsibility of the proponent, responsibility for reporting may be shared or may be the direct responsibility of other stakeholders including government agencies. This effectively means that responsible parties will need to report on the progress of the Mitigation Strategy to the proponent as part of agreed reporting requirements.

The community can assist in many aspects of monitoring, such as collecting local data and participating in the development of monitoring program.

Reporting

Effective reporting will be dependent upon all stakeholders meeting data collection and reporting requirements. Data collection and reporting responsibilities will be outlined in detail in a Reporting Manual.

The Monitoring Framework identifies internal and external reporting requirements. It is proposed that four levels of reporting apply, as follows:

- Level 1: Internal (quarterly): Collect data from Aquis management company, construction sites, contractors as part of the internal monitoring of progress and addressing mitigation plans and strategies;
- Level 2: Reporting to the Local Consultative Committee (or similar – as per condition of approval) (six monthly): based on internal reporting (level 1) + community and agency feedback;
- Level 3: Reporting to assessment manager and government (annually): compliance against EIS conditions and implementation of Mitigation Strategies together with any proposed changes as part of the adaptive management principles of review.

Level 4: (end of construction phase, every 5 years after commencement of the operation): independent assessment of the Mitigation Strategies against KPI's, including qualitative and quantitative review.

Review

The outcomes of the SIA focus on direct impacts of the Aquis Resort Project and the "high risk" social impacts. The Monitoring Program may identify the need to reassess the level of risk of some of the social impacts if any of the responsible parties do not respond effectively to the Mitigations Strategies. This enables government and the proponent to ensure that mitigation strategies are aligned with those impacts upon the Cairns community which are most likely to occur and recognises that ranking of risks may change over time.

The review of the Mitigation Strategies should:

- be developed in collaboration with relevant parties, enabling improved interaction between stakeholders and regulatory agencies;
- utilise short, medium or long term responses appropriate to the type, probability and consequence of impacts (as set up in the Social Impact Risk Assessment undertaken for this SIA, see section 7.1).
- reflect or link to strategies and initiatives that are already being implemented by the proponent.

The Coordinator General's report or the Assessment Manager's Decision Notice may include conditions for compliance that may include an external review as a fundamental aspect of an effective compliance program. The timing of external reviews will be determined at the project approval stage. Following each external review, a report will be provided to the Assessment Manager.

One option may be the following:

- two years after commencement, then every three years, or
- two years after commencement then at key project milestones, for example, with a coalmine, a review may be conducted at the time of planned/unplanned increases/decreases in production levels, or
- every three years.

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Appendix A

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES
OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR GENERAL
(QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT)



Social impact assessment guideline

July 2013

The Department State Development, Infrastructure and Planning is responsible for driving the economic development of Queensland.

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1. Introduction

The purpose of an environmental impact statement (EIS) is to assess and report on a project's social, economic and environmental impacts and the measures proposed to avoid, manage, mitigate or offset the predicted impacts of the project. Impacts can be either positive (i.e. benefits and opportunities to capitalise on) or negative (i.e. adverse impacts to be managed).

In the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* (SDPWO Act) and the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act), the definition of 'environment' includes social impacts that affect people and communities. Consequently, social impact assessments (SIAs) are a component of the EIS process for assessing coordinated projects (resource and non-resource) under the SDPWO Act and resource projects under the EP Act. This guideline applies to projects assessed under either the SDPWO Act or the EP Act.

The Coordinator-General and the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP) have streamlined the approval processes and reduced approval timeframes for the EIS. DEHP and the Coordinator-General have developed a generic terms of reference for all EIS process and a proponent service delivery charter which includes timelines for project assessment. The streamlined environmental impact assessment process focuses on high risk impacts and uses outcomes-focused measures, (not prescriptive conditions), to better manage the impacts of projects.

This guideline complements the streamlined environmental impact assessment process. It will assist proponents to assess the social aspect of their projects, promote a risk-based approach to social impact assessment and focus on outcomes to encourage innovative solutions to capitalise on social opportunities and mitigate detrimental impacts that may arise from the project.

The Coordinator-General's/DEHP delegate's preference is to recognise commitments that address social impacts that are directly related to the project. However, for coordinated projects being assessed under the SDPWO Act, the Coordinator-General may deem it necessary that outcome focused conditions are required for social impact measures. These conditions will be developed in consultation with the proponent and stakeholders.

This guideline emphasises the value of building long-term relationships between proponents, stakeholders and communities of interest who are directly affected by the project. This guideline informs relevant parties of their roles in the development and implementation of a SIA.

The guideline complements the Queensland Government's *A new approach to managing the impacts of major projects in resource communities July 2013*. This framework provides clarity on roles and responsibilities of industry, local government and government agencies in mitigating the social, economic and infrastructure impacts of resource development.

2. The EIS and SIA process

The EIS assessment processes, including the SIA, pursuant to the SDPWO Act and the EP Act are set out in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 respectively.

Each project's terms of reference (TOR) includes a SIA. The Proponent Service Delivery Charter (an agreement between the proponent, the Office of the Coordinator-General (OCG)/ DEHP and, if applicable, the Australian Government) may establish further details of the components that the SIA should focus on, subject to their level of risk and impact.

Proponents should consult with OCG and DEHP about the guideline to ensure a consistent approach to its application. However the application of the guideline may vary because projects' social impacts vary on a case-by-case basis, depending on their extent and duration.

3. Core SIA principles

The following principles underpin this guideline:

- SIA will only assess impacts (both beneficial and detrimental) arising from the project and cumulatively with other developments in the region. Proponents are expected to mitigate impacts that are directly related to their project
- social impact mitigation incorporates the principles of adaptive management
- SIA covers the full lifecycle of the project to the extent possible
- SIA is based on the best data available
- SIA will identify strategies to capitalise on social opportunities and to avoid, manage, mitigate or offset the predicted impacts arising from the project
- communities of interest will be engaged in a meaningful way during the development of the SIA, recognising local knowledge, experience, customs and values. Community participation should continue across the project lifecycle.

4. Stakeholder roles

This guideline informs relevant parties on their roles in the development and implementation of a SIA.

Project proponents

- Prepare a SIA that identifies the social impacts and mitigation measures with a focus on those that are high risk, for the project lifecycle and that includes commitments for the project's construction and operational phases.
- Commit to continuous improvement in SIAs through recognised best practice as set out in tools such as those developed by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM).
- Engage with the local community and interested stakeholders.

- Engage with state agencies on impacts and mitigation strategies.
- Engage with local governments on impacts and mitigation strategies.
- Engage with the community on impacts and mitigation strategies.
- Implement, monitor, review and report on mitigation strategies.
- Where practicable, provide data to the data portal led by the Queensland Government.
- Prepare commitments that are outcomes-focused and relevant to social impacts needing mitigation.

State agencies

- Provide information and data for the social baseline assessment.
- Review the proponent's SIA and assessment of impacts on state government services to the community during the EIS public consultation period and make a submission to the Coordinator-General/DEHP delegate as appropriate.
- Engage with proponents on strategies and commitments to mitigate impacts on state government services, acknowledging that it is not appropriate to seek funding to deliver core state government services beyond the impacts that are directly related to the project.
- Where the Coordinator-General deems it necessary that outcome focused conditions are required for social impact measures, provide draft outcomes-focused conditions relevant to their areas of expertise for consideration in the Coordinator-General's evaluation report on the project.
- DSDIP may play a key role in linking the proposed mitigation actions in the EIS to broader government programs.
- Provide data to the data portal led by the Queensland Government that informs SIA assessment and mitigation strategies.

Local governments

- Review and provide consistent information, data and advice for the social baseline assessment.
- Review and provide advice on the proponent's SIA and assessment of impacts on local government services to the community during the EIS public consultation period and make a submission to the Coordinator-General/DEHP delegate as appropriate.
- Engage and provide advice to proponents on strategies to mitigate these impacts on local government services.
- Represent local community groups as appropriate.

Non-government organisations

- Provide information and data for the social baseline assessment.
- Review the proponent's SIA and assessment of impacts on non government services to the community during the EIS public consultation period and make a submission, to the Coordinator-General/ DEHP delegate, as appropriate.

- Engage with proponents on strategies to mitigate these impacts on non-government services.

5. Social impact assessment

The SIA will identify and assess a project's social impacts that are directly related to the project and propose measures to enhance potential positive impacts and strategies to avoid, manage, mitigate or offset the predicted negative project impacts.

Components to be considered as part of an SIA include:

- community and stakeholder engagement
- workforce management
- housing and accommodation
- local business and industry content
- health and community wellbeing.

SIAs do not assess project impacts on hard infrastructure such as roads and transport facilities and utilities. The proponent addresses these impacts in other sections of the EIS and not in the SIA.

SIAs contain (See Appendix 3 for a detailed explanation of these points):

- a definition of the stakeholders and impacted communities of interest
- a social baseline study of the impacted communities of interest, for example:
 - community history, Indigenous communities, culture and key events that have shaped economic and social development, resilience and trends
 - key industries in the region and any historical lifecycle considerations, pressures or vulnerabilities experienced by these industry sectors.
- an overview of state government legislation and policies that complement the mitigation measures for social impacts that are directly related to the project
- an explanation of methods used to gather information including a description of how the communities of interest were engaged during the development of the SIA
- identification of potential direct social impacts and prediction of the significance of any impacts and duration and extent of each impact
- the proponent's proposed enhancement and mitigation measures
- the proponent's monitoring framework that informs stakeholders on the progress of the enhancement and mitigation measures.

6. Reporting and review

The Coordinator-General may request annual progress reports, and the DEHP delegate may note or draw attention to requests from OCG, on enhancement and mitigation measures, during the construction phase and for the early years of the project's operations phase, for example, up to two years for most projects. Where a project is

larger and more complex, reports may be required for more than two years of its operational phase.

The Coordinator-General/DEHP delegate may consider the review reports in conjunction with state agencies, local governments and community groups and recommend further action or publish the reports if it is considered necessary.

After the Coordinator-General's reporting requirements or the DEHP delegate's noted requests have concluded, proponents may choose to continue to publicly report on their measures to address a project's social impacts, including to demonstrate their social licence to operate. The ongoing engagement and reporting process should be described in the project's SIA.

7. Timing

The SIA will be an integral part of the EIS documentation and will go on public display as part of the process. The EIS must contain all the information needed to address the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the project, including a comprehensive SIA and the proposed mitigation actions.

8. Coordinator-General's and DEHP EIS evaluation report

The SIA will inform the Coordinator-General's/DEHP delegate's evaluation/assessment report. In assessing the SIA, the Coordinator-General's/DEHP delegates will have regard to issues raised in submissions, additional information provided by the proponent and advice received from state agencies, local governments, communities of interest and other stakeholders.

The proponent should commit to mitigation measures that address impacts that are directly related to their project. The Coordinator-General's/DEHP delegates preference is to recognise commitments that address social impacts that are directly related to the project.

However, for coordinated projects being assessed under the SDPWO Act, the Coordinator-General may deem it necessary that outcome focused conditions be required for social impact measures. These conditions will be developed in consultation with the proponent and stakeholders. Emphasis will be given to direct impacts assessed as having a high probability and significant to severe consequence or impact.

For projects proceeding under the EP Act, the DEHP delegate cannot set conditions relating to social impacts but may note or draw attention to requests from the Office of the Coordinator-General that the proponent provide annual progress reports on mitigation measures for social impacts (See Section 6 Reporting and Review).

9. Transition arrangements for coordinated projects

For Coordinator-General's evaluation reports that are well-advanced but are expected to be finalised after this guideline is implemented, proponents can choose to:

- commit, in writing, to adopt the SIA guideline, or
- continue with some or all of the current arrangements for the preparation of a social impact management plan (SIMP).

For completed evaluation reports, where proponents have been conditioned to have a SIMP, proponents can choose to:

- continue with the current arrangements, or
- notify the Coordinator-General, in writing, that they wish to amend or replace the SIMP conditions by adopting some or all of the SIA guideline.

Appendix 1. SDPWO Act EIS process including SIA components

Initial advice statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required for projects to be declared as a <i>coordinated project</i> under the SDPWO Act. Can also assess whether the project includes controlled actions as defined in the Commonwealth Government's <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) and may result in a bi-lateral EIS agreement. The IAS includes an overview of social impacts.
TOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TOR is developed detailing the environmental and if relevant the social assessment requirements to be covered in the assessment. The TOR includes provision for public, local government and advisory agency comment. The TOR may require the proponent undertake an SIA.
Proponent service delivery charter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a SIA is required, the issues to be addressed will include Community and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy; Workforce Management; Housing and Accommodation; Local Business and Industry Content; and Health and Community Wellbeing. The determination of these issues should be negotiated with the SIA Project Manager.
EIS (including SIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent commences preparation of the EIS using the ToR which includes the SIA as one component and based on the SIA Guidelines. This stage may include additional information through the submission of a Supplementary EIS.
Impact mitigation and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant commitments/ mitigation strategies with all stakeholders will be listed in the SIA. The SIA forms part of the project's EIS documentation. It will describe mitigation and management strategies, and the ongoing monitoring and review framework.
Coordinator-General's evaluation report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared pursuant to section 35 of the SDPWO Act. Provides an evaluation of the EIS process for the project and includes an assessment and conclusions regarding environmental and social effects of the project and any associated mitigation conditions. EIS Assessment Report prepared under section 57 of the EP Act.
Implementation, monitoring and review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation, monitoring and review process should be ongoing throughout the life of the project. The process should be documented. The Coordinator-General may condition the project proponent provide annual progress reports on mitigation measures for social impacts.

Appendix 2. EP Act EIS process including SIA components

Project triggers EIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEHP has trigger criteria for mining and petroleum projects that would be required to undertake an EIS under the <i>EP Act</i>. Can also assess whether the project includes controlled actions as defined in the Commonwealth Government's <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) may result in a bi-lateral EIS agreement. The project description may include an overview of social impacts.
TOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TOR is developed detailing the environmental and social assessment requirements to be covered in the assessment. The TOR includes provision for public, local government and advisory agency comment. The TOR may require the proponent undertake a SIA.
Proponent service delivery charter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a SIA is required the issues to be addressed will include Community and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy; Workforce Management; Housing and Accommodation; Local Business and Industry Content; and Health and Community Wellbeing. The determination of these issues should be negotiated with the SIA Project Manager.
EIS (including SIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponent commences preparation of the EIS using the TOR which includes the SIA as one component and based on SIA Guidelines. This stage may include additional information through the submission of a Supplementary EIS.
Impact mitigation and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant commitments/ mitigation strategies with all stakeholders will be listed in Social Impact Assessment. The SIA forms part of the project's EIS documentation. It will describe mitigation and management strategies, and the ongoing monitoring and review framework.
EIS assessment report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIS Assessment Report prepared under section 57 of the EP Act. Provides an evaluation of the EIS process for the project and includes an assessment and conclusions regarding environmental and social effects of the project and any associated mitigation conditions.
Implementation, monitoring and review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation, monitoring and review process should be ongoing throughout the life of the project. The EIS Assessment Report may note OCG requests for annual progress reports on mitigation measures for social impacts be provided to EHP.

Appendix 3

Social baseline study

The social baseline assessment should include impacts at the project site and, as appropriate, along the supply chains to where the associated service activity is located. Agreement on the extent of the project's direct impact should be agreed with the OCG/DEHP to ensure an appropriate baseline is established.

The baseline study needs to be supported by recent on-the-ground research. Desktop research, on its own, is not sufficient to form baseline data.

Quantitative data can be accessed from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, current census data, the Government Statistician or various government agencies and local governments. Qualitative data may be sourced from stakeholder engagement activities, community strategies, plans and other research.

Broad data categories may include:

Community history and culture	Income and cost of living
Population	Social infrastructure
Workforce participation, employment and diversity profile	Technology
Housing and accommodation	Community health and safety
Education and training	Transportation and access
Business, industry and economy	Other, including socio-economic advantage and resilience, relevant economic modelling and cumulative impact data

Quantitative and qualitative data captured in the development of the social baseline study should be compared, aligned and analysed using appropriate social science research methods like triangulation, and cause and effect analysis.

Community and stakeholder engagement strategy

The strategy needs to be an inclusive and continuous process between the proponent and the communities of interest that identifies social opportunities and impacts that are directly related to the project. The strategy should begin early and include for example:

- holding information meetings at which the communities of interest are advised of the project details, the expected social impacts and opportunities, and the possible mitigation strategies identified to date
- consult with the communities of interest to verify social impacts and opportunities and to formulate mitigation strategies based on the responses from the communities of interest
- seeking responses from communities of interest and the transparent integration of these responses in the project's SIA.

Engagement with communities, local governments and government agencies needs to be ongoing to ensure that their input is appropriately reflected in the SIA.

The strategy must be reviewed to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of engagement policies, processes and tools. Stakeholders may be asked to participate in the review.

Impact and opportunity assessment

The proponent's approach and methodology for identifying and rating social impacts should be acceptable within its organisation and by the communities of interest. The process implemented by the proponent will need to be consistent with the community's capacity to participate.

An assessment of potential impacts and opportunities across each stage of the project lifecycle is to be informed by the social baseline study and the feedback from stakeholder engagement. The potential opportunities and impacts will be identified by considering the potential changes to key areas included in the social baseline study.

Appendix 4 provides an example of a risk impact and opportunity assessment. This is illustrative only and proponents should use rating tools consistent with nationally or internationally recognised best practice risk management standards.

Stakeholders should be given the opportunity to comment on the rating of the impacts. In instances where stakeholders do not support the ratings, this should be stated and the reasons why explained and documented in the SIA. Once the social opportunities and impacts are identified and able to be attributed to the project, the proponent, in consultation with stakeholders, will develop mitigation measures.

In assessing and determining appropriate mitigation measures, proponents will consider whether the social opportunities and impacts are accurately, reasonably and reliably able to be attributable to:

Considerations	Are impact mitigation measures required?
The project	Yes
A cumulative impact where the proportion of the impact of the project can be readily and reasonably forecast and/or separated from the total cumulative impact or opportunity.	Yes
An existing issue, legacy or cumulative impact which is not attributed to the project	No

Mitigation strategies

The mitigation and management strategies must be included in the SIA and be submitted with the EIS. The mitigation strategies must include:

- the impacts documented in the SIA
- description of the mitigation and management strategies.
- outcomes, performance indicators and targets

- significant stakeholders
- timing/timelines
- monitoring framework

The mitigation and management strategies that have resulted from the SIA need to be embedded across the proponents business. This will include developing management systems and operating procedures to deliver social outcomes.

Monitoring program

The proponent's monitoring framework will monitor the progress and effectiveness of mitigation strategies and ensure stakeholder input is considered as part of the ongoing implementation process.

The proponent may use existing and/or new community engagement forums to play a key role in monitoring the social impacts and the effectiveness of the mitigation and management strategies. The monitoring framework must include:

- a list of identified impacts and issues
- targets and outcomes sought
- an explanation of how management of the impact will be monitored—for example, regular communication with state government agencies or local governments
- the names of each party responsible for implementation of each monitoring strategy
- timing and frequency—documenting how often monitoring of the impact should take place for example, monthly, annually, throughout pre-construction, construction, and operations phases, life of the project
- performance indicators—need to be informative, relevant, measurable, reliable, widely recognised, simple to report and easily understood.

Glossary

- **Adaptive Management** — A process of decision making that reduces uncertainty and manages responses to environmental changes over time through ongoing monitoring and review of mitigation strategies.
- **Communities of interest**—communities that are impacted (both beneficially and detrimentally) by the project
- **Cumulative impact**—successive, incremental and combined impacts (both beneficial and detrimentally) of an activity or multiple activities on communities of interest
- **Environmental impact statement (EIS)**—describes the current environment; the project's social, economic and environmental impacts; and ways of avoiding, managing, minimising and mitigating these impacts
- **Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act)**—a Queensland Government Act to protect Queensland's environment while allowing for development that improves the total quality of life
- **Social impact**—an activity related to the project that has the potential to affect the communities of interest (both beneficially and detrimentally)
- **Social opportunity**—a project benefit that the proponent has assessed as appropriate to pursue
- **Mitigation measure**—activity or strategy designed to alleviate social impacts of the project
- **Project lifecycle**—the various stages of the project including pre-construction activities, construction, operation and decommissioning
- **Project proponent**—project owner and their nominated representatives
- **Social impact assessment (SIA)** – an assessment of the project's social impacts (both beneficial and detrimental) and identifies social opportunities and measures to avoid, manage, minimise and mitigate social impacts
- **Social licence to operate (SLO)**—the acceptance within the communities of interest of both the proponent and its project
- **State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971 (SDPWO Act)**—a Queensland Government Act to provide for state planning and development through a coordinated system of public works organisation, for environmental coordination and related purposes.

Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning
PO Box 15517, City East Qld 4002
tel 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
fax +61 7 3225 8282
info@dsdip.qld.gov.au

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Appendix 4. An example of Social opportunity and impact risk assessment

Likelihood of Occurring		Social opportunity and risk categorisation								
		Very likely to occur or be an opportunity at either a specific stage of the project lifecycle or more broadly.			Social impact or opportunity	Social impact or opportunity	Social impact or opportunity			
			Likely to occur or be an opportunity at either a specific stage of the project lifecycle or more broadly.			Social impact or opportunity	Social impact or opportunity	Social impact or opportunity		
				Possible to occur or be an opportunity at either a specific stage of the project lifecycle or more broadly.				Social impact or opportunity	Social impact or opportunity	
					Unlikely to occur or be an opportunity at either a specific stage of the project lifecycle or more broadly.					
						Very unlikely to occur or be an opportunity at either a specific stage of the project lifecycle or more broadly.				
LOW		Opportunity/Impact/Consequence								
		LOW	HIGH							
		Incidental	Minor	Significant	Major	Severe				
		Local, small-scale, easily reversible change on social characteristics or values of the communities of interest or communities can <u>easily adapt</u> or cope with change. Local small-scale opportunities emanating from the project that the community can readily pursue and capitalise on.	Short-term recoverable changes to social characteristics and values of the communities of interest or community has <u>substantial capacity</u> to adapt and cope with change. Short-term opportunities emanating from the project.	Medium-term recoverable changes to social characteristics and values of the communities of interest or community has <u>some capacity</u> to adapt and cope with change. Medium-term opportunities emanating from the project.	Long-term recoverable changes to social characteristics and values of the communities of interest or community has <u>limited capacity</u> to adapt and cope with change. Long-term opportunities emanating from the project.	Irreversible changes to social characteristics and values of the communities of interest or community has <u>no capacity</u> to adapt and cope with change.				

**Process adapted for illustrative purposes from a review of socio-economic impact assessments included in Social Impact Assessments for a selection of resource projects.*

Low Social Impact or Opportunity	Medium Social Impact or Opportunity	High Social Impact or Opportunity
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Appendix B

COMMUNITY FACILITIES INVENTORY
NORTH AUSTRALIA RESEARCH GROUP



NORTH AUSTRALIA RESEARCH GROUP

38 Grafton St (PO Box 2148) CAIRNS Q 4870 ABN 99 734 489 175
Tel 07 4031 2888 Fax 07 4031 1108
Email narg@cummings.net.au
Website : www.cummings.net.au



23rd September 2013

Social Facilities of Cairns Regional Council area.

EDUCATION

Schools : State Primary (30)

Alexandra Bay State School
Aloomba State School
Babinda State School
Balaclava State School
Bartle Frere State School
Bellenden Ker State School
Bentley Park College
Cairns West State School
Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy
Caravonica State School
Daintree State School
Edge Hill State School
Freshwater State School
Gordonvale State School
Hambledon State School
Isabella State School
Machans Beach State School
McDonnell Creek State School
Miallo State School
Mirriwinni State School
Mossman State School
Parramatta State School
Port Douglas State School
Redlynch State College
Trinity Beach State School
White Rock State School
Whitfield State School
Wonga Beach State School
Woree State School
Yorkeys Knob State School

Schools : State Secondary (10)

Babinda State School
Bentley Park College
Cairns State High School
Gordonvale State High School
Mossman State High School
Redlynch State College
Smithfield State High School
Trinity Bay State High School
Woree SHS – School Tech Campus
Woree State High School

Schools : Private (19)

Cairns Adventist College
Djarragun College
Freshwater Christian College
Holy Cross School (Trinity Park)
Mother of Good Counsel School (Cairns North)
Our Lady Help of Christians School (Earlville)
Peace Lutheran College
St Andrew's Catholic College Redlynch Valley
St Augustine's College (Cairns)
St Augustine's School (Mossman)
St Francis Xavier's School (Manunda)
St Gerard Majella Primary School (Woree)
St Joseph's School (Cairns)
St Mary's Catholic College (Woree)
St Michael's School (Gordonvale)
St Monica's College (Cairns)
St Rita's School (Babinda)
St Therese's School (Bentley Park)
Trinity Anglican School (White Rock Campus)

Vocational Training (4)

Cairns College of Business
Cairns Language Centre & Cairns Business College
Tropical Institute
Tropical North Queensland Institute of TAFE

Language Colleges (5)

Cairns College of English
Cairns Language Centre & Cairns Business College
James Cook English Language Centre
Kaplan International College
Sun Pacific College

Universities (2)

James Cook University
Central Queensland University



HEALTH**Hospitals - Public (4)**

Babinda
Cairns Base
Gordonvale
Mossman

Hospitals – Private (2)

Cairns Private
Cairns Day Surgery

Community Health Services - Public (4)

Cairns North
Edmonton
Smithfield
Wuchopperen

Doctors & Specialists (349)

Cairns City (174)
Woree (27)
Manoora (21)
Manunda (15)
Cairns North (14)
Port Douglas (14)
Mt Sheridan (12)
Edmonton (11)
Smithfield (9)
Trinity Beach (9)
Kewarra Beach (8)
Mossman (8)
Redlynch (8)
Edge Hill (5)
Parramatta Park (5)
Westcourt (4)
Palm Cove (1)
Portsmith (1)
Stratford (1)
White Rock (1)
Whitfield (1)

Gambling (4)

Gambling Help Cairns, Aumuller Street
Cairns Gamblers Anonymous, Manunda
Relationships Australia, Grafton Street
Lifeline Cairns

Sexual Health (4)

Sexaholics Anonymous
Queensland Aids Council
Sexual Assault Service (FPQ Cairns)
Sexual Health Services, Cairns Base Hospital

Mental Health Centres (3)

Community Mental Health Services, Cairns City
Centacare Mental Health Resource Service, Cairns North
Headspace Cairns

Mental Health Professionals (67)

Cairns City (27)
Westcourt (13)
Manunda (5)
Smithfield (4)
Cairns North (3)
Woree (3)
Redlynch (2)
Clifton Beach (1)
Edge Hill (1)
Freshwater (1)
Kanimbla (1)
Kewarra Beach (1)
Manoora (1)
Mt Sheridan (1)
Parramatta Park (1)
Portsmith (1)
Yorkeys Knob (1)

Dentists (197)

Cairns City (70)
Earlville (30)
Smithfield (20)
Manunda (18)
Cairns North (17)
Woree (11)
Mt Sheridan (7)
Edmonton (5)
Edge Hill (4)
TrinityBeach (4)
Westcourt (4)
Machans Beach (2)
Palm Cove (2)
Bentley Park (1)
Brinsmead (1)
Smithfield (1)

Drug & Alcohol Counselling (4)

Residential Drug & Alcohol Treatment Service, Minnie St Cairns
Alcoholics Anonymous
Psychologists (2)

ART & CULTURE**Art Galleries (9)**

Bundarra Fine Art Gallery, Port Douglas
 Jungara Aboriginal Art Gallery, Cairns City
 Cairns Regional Gallery
 Canopy Artspace, Cairns City
 Crackerbox Palace, North Cairns
 Kick Arts, Cairns City
 Tanks Art Centre, Edge Hill
 Village Gallery, Palm Cove
 UMI Arts, Cairns North

Cinemas (4)

Babinda Munro Theatre
 Event Cinema, Cairns City
 Event Cinema, Cairns Central
 Events Cinema, Earlville

Theatres (4)

Tanks Arts Centre, Edge Hill
 Cairns Civic Theatre, Cairns City
 Rondo Theatre, Edge Hill
 JUTE Theatre, Cairns City

Concerts (7)

Cairns Convention Centre
 Cairns Civic Theatre
 Cairns Showgrounds
 Brothers Leagues Club, Manunda
 Cairns Cruise Terminal, Cairns City
 Fogarty Park, The Esplanade
 Tanks Art Centre, Edge Hill

Festivals & Events (14 plus)

Cairns Chinese New Year (28 Jan – 15 Feb 2014)
 Cairns Blues Festival (11th May 2013)
 Port Douglas Carnivale (17-26 May 2013))
 Festival of the Knob (1st June 2013)
 Cairns Airport Adventure Festival (2-10 June 2013)
 Cairns to Karumba Bike Ride (22-29th June 2013)
 Cairns Ukelele Festival (4-7 July 2013)
 Cairns Festival (24 August-1 September in 2013)
 Cairns Amateurs Carnival (6-7 Sept 2013)
 Cairns Cardiac Challenge (20-22 Sept 2014)
 Tropical Wave (21st September 2013)
 Reef Feast – The Best of Palm Cove (25-27 Oct)
 Crocodile Trophy (19 -27 Oct 2013)
 Canegrowers Great Barrier Reef Marathon(3Nov2013)

Casino

The Reef Hotel Casino

Electronic Gaming Machine Venues (53)

See list for 53 venues with a total of 1 920 EGMs

Conventions & Conferences (24)

Brothers Leagues Club
 Crosswell Hall, Cairns State High School
 Cairns Civic Theatre
 Cairns Convention Centre
 Cairns Colonial Club, Manunda
 Cairns Cruising Yacht Squadron, Portsmith
 Cairns Sheridan Hotel, Cairns North
 Holiday Inn, Cairns City
 Kewarra Beach Resort
 The Reef Hotel Casino, Cairns City
 The Hotel Cairns, Cairns City
 Shangri- La Hotel, Cairns City
 Mercure Cairns Harbourside, Cairns North
 Pacific International Hotel, Cairns City
 Paradise Palms Resort & Country Club, Kewarra Beach
 Peppers Beach Club & Spa, Palm Cove
 Pullman Palm Cove Sea Temple Resort & Spa
 Novotel Palm Cove Resort
 Rydges Esplanade Resort, Cairns City
 Rydges Tradewinds Hotel Cairns, Cairns City
 Rydges Plaza Hotel, Cairns City
 Seville Mercy Conference Centre, Earlville
 The Reef House, Palm Cove
 Whitfield House Luxury Retreat, Edge Hill

TAB venues (11)

Cairns RSL
 Balaclava Hotel, Balaclava
 Cairns Shield Street TAB
 Cairns McLeod Street TAB
 Brothers Leagues Club, Manunda
 Raintrees Tavern,
 Dunwoody's Tavern, Cairns North
 Barrier Reef Hotel, Cairns City
 Cazaly's Cairns
 Red Beret Hotel, Redlynch
 The Reef Hotel Casino

Libraries (9)

Babinda
 Cairns City
 Earlville
 Edmonton
 Gordonvale
 Manunda
 Mossman
 Smithfield
 Stratford

ART & CULTURE**Ancestry (165 533)**

Australian (56 972)
 English (53 510)
 Irish (16 550)
 Scottish (13 673)
 German (8 230)
 Italian (7 289)
 Dutch (2 614)
 Chinese (2 437)
 Japanese (2 166)
 Filipino (2 092)
 New Zealander (1 990)
 Papua New Guinean (1 958)
 Australian Aboriginal (1 928)
 Torres Straits Islander (1 485)
 French (1 102)
 Maori (1 064)
 Indian (1 043)
 Welsh (944)
 Greek (914)
 Polish (844)
 Danish (722)
 Spanish (692)
 Cook Islander (669)
 Other Oceanian (668)
 Hmong (608)
 Maltese (604)
 American (574)
 Korean (551)
 Croatian (529)
 South African (484)
 Samoan (464)
 Thai (435)
 Swiss (430)
 Austrian (403)
 Canadian (401)
 Russian (398)
 Hungarian (381)
 Indonesian (362)
 Swedish (345)
 Fijian (333)
 Serbian (314)
 Sinhalese (304)
 Other Indian Subcontinent (276)
 Finnish (255)
 Malay (244)
 Portuguese (239)
 Vietnamese (235)
 Norwegian (193)
 Czech (190)
 Australian South Sea Islander (184)
 Ukrainian (158)

Museum

Cairns Museum, Cairns City

Indigenous Population (14 420)

Aboriginal (7 732)
 Torres Strait Islander (4 267)
 Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander (2 389)

Birthplace (28 046 of 156 165)

United Kingdom (7 704)
 New Zealand (5 288)
 Papua New Guinea (2 005)
 Japan (1 538)
 Philippines (1 516)
 Germany (1 206)
 India (711)
 South Africa (703)
 Italy (698)
 USA (651)
 Netherlands (558)
 Thailand (499)
 South Korea (489)
 Canada (481)
 China (446)
 Ireland (358)
 Malaysia (308)
 Indonesia (289)
 Cook Islands (272)
 France (268)
 Switzerland (264)
 Fiji (259)
 Laos (215)
 Zimbabwe (205)
 Bhutan (203)
 Poland (196)
 Sri Lanka (195)
 Vietnam (194)
 Austria (168)
 Hong Kong (159)

Cultural Associations (18)

Australian Korean Association
 Brazilian Community
 Cairns and District Chinese Association
 Timorese Association
 Filipino-Australian Association
 Alliance Francaise
 German Austrian Swiss Association FNQ
 Dante Alighieri Society
 Italian Social and Dance Club
 Cairns & Region Multicultural Association
 Cairns Polish Community
 Russian Speaking Association of Cairns & FNQ
 Serbian Cultural & Information Centre
 SPK Housing Group
 Hmong Queensland Association
 The Australia Japan Society of FNQ
 PNGLogohu Cultural Group
 Voice of Samoa in North Qld



RELIGION**Religious Organisations (3)**

Rigsum GonPo Tibetan Buddhist Centre
 St John Baptist Greek Orthodox Parish
 Open Way Zen

Religions (95 561)

Roman Catholic (38 899)
 Anglican (26 867)
 Uniting Church (6 929)
 Presbyterian (5 398)
 Christian (3 362)
 Buddhism (2 629)
 Pentecostal (2 443)
 Lutheran (2 055)
 Baptist (1 976)
 Jehovah Witness (1 170)
 Seventh Day Adventist (809)
 Hinduism (671)
 Islam (519)
 Sikhism (390)
 Latter Day Saints (361)
 Salvation Army (289)
 Churches Of Christ (241)
 Other Christian (195)
 Other Nature Religion (194)
 Other Non- Christian Religions (164)

Religion Summary (156 165)

Christian (92 256)
 Non Christian (5 221)
 Non classifiable religious belief (1 564)
 No religion (39 117)
 Not Stated (18 007)

PARKS & GARDENS (6)

Cairns Botanic Gardens
 Centenary Lakes
 Cattana Wetlands
 Mt Whitfield Conservation Park
 Sugarworld Gardens
 Mangrove Boardwalk - Airport

COMMUNITY SERVICES**Community Centres & Halls (20)**

Aloomba Community Hall
 Babinda Community Centre
 Babinda Memorial Hall
 Bellenden Ker Memorial Hall
 Brinsmead/Bella Vista Community Centre
 Cairns West Community Centre
 Community & Cultural Wellbeing Services, Mooroolbool
 Daintree Hall
 Edmonton Down Park Community & Pensioner Hall
 Edmonton Playgroup Hall
 Gordonvale Community Hall
 Hambledon House Community Centre
 Holloways Beach Community Hall
 Kewarra Beach Community Centre
 Meerawa Community Hall, Gordonvale
 Mossman Shire Hall
 Port Douglas Community Hall
 Stratford Community Hall
 Woree Community Centre
 Yorkeys Knob Community Centre

Service Clubs (21)

Country Women's Association, Mossman
 Country Women's Association, Port Douglas
 Country Women's Association, Smithfield
 Country Women's Association, Freshwater
 Country Women's Association, Cairns
 Country Women's Association, Earlville
 Country Women's Association, Gordonvale
 Country Women's Association, Babinda
 RSL, Cairns
 Lions Club, Cairns
 Rotary Club, Cairns West
 Rotary Club, Cairns North
 Rotary Club, Cairns Mulgrave
 Rotary Club, Cairns Sunrise
 Rotary Club, Marlin Coast
 Rotary Club, Port Douglas
 Rotary Club, Mossman
 Men's Shed, Manunda
 Men's Shed Mooroolbool
 Men's Shed, Trinity Park
 Men's Shed, Mossman

SPORTING & RECREATION**Multi Sports Venue (16)**

Barlow Park Multi Sports Facility
 Bendigo Bank Basketball Centre
 Cairns Convention Centre
 Cazaly's Stadium
 Cairns Showgrounds
 Cairns Recreation Centre
 Edmonton Leisure Centre
 Endeavour Park
 Fretwell Park
 Griffiths Park
 James Cook University
 Jones Park
 Marlin Coast Recreation Centre
 Police Citizens Youth Club, Edmonton
 Police Citizens Youth Club, Manunda
 Redlynch Central Sports Stadium

Sports Centre (8)

Cairns BMX Centre
 Cairns Hockey Centre
 Cairns International Tennis Centre
 Cairns Esplanade Beach Volleyball
 Martyn St Sporting Reserve
 Smithfield Mountain Bike Track
 Thomson Road Motocross Centre
 Trinity Beach Baseball Grounds

Swimming Pools (11)

Babinda Swimming Pool
 Edmonton Swimming Pool
 Gordonvale Swimming Pool
 Marlin Coast Swimming Pool
 Mossman Bicentennial Pool
 Paradise Palms Resort, Kewarra Beach
 Tobruk Memorial Pool
 Trinity Anglican School Pool
 Woree Swimming Pool
 Saints School Swimming Pool
 Sugarworld Waterslides

Water Park

Sugarworld Waterslides

Swimming Enclosures (9)

Four Mile Beach, Port Douglas
 Ellis Beach
 Palm Cove
 Clifton Beach
 Kewarra Beach
 Trinity Beach
 Yorkeys Knob
 Holloways Beach
 Bramston Beach

Lifeguard Patrolled Beaches (9)

Ellis Beach (part service ps)
 Palm Cove (full service fs)
 Clifton Beach (ps)
 Kewarra Beach (ps)
 Trinity Beach (fs)
 Yorkeys Knob (ps)
 Holloways Beach (ps)
 Bramston Beach (ps)
 Green Island (fs)

Marinas (8)

Marlin Marina, Cairns City
 Commercial Fishing Base 1, Portsmith
 Commercial Fishing Base 2, Portsmith
 Cairns Cruising Yacht Squadron, Portsmith
 Half Moon Bay Marina, Yorkeys Knob
 Closehaven Marina, Port Douglas
 Port Douglas Marina
 Bluewater Marina, Trinity Park

Boat Ramps (BR), Jetties (J) & Pontoons (P) (26)

Bellenden Ker, Russell River Road (BR,J)
 Deeral, Ross Road (BR,J)
 Redbank Creek, Pine Creek Road (BR)
 Edmonton, Thompson Road, (upstream) (BR)
 Edmonton, Thompson Road, (downstream) (BR)
 Cairns, Tingira Street (BR,P)
 Cairns, Fearnley Street (BR)
 Barron River, Greenbank Road (BR)
 Machans Beach, Christensen Street (BR)
 Holloways Beach, Acacia Street (BR)
 Yorkeys Knob, Buckley Street (BR, P)
 Palm Cove, Cedar Road (BR, J)
 Port Douglas, Ashford Street (P)
 Port Douglas, Inlet Street (BR)
 Newell, Rankin Street (BR, J)
 Dayman Point, Daintree Road (BR)
 Daintree, Stewart Street (J)
 Daintree River, Stewart Street (BR)
 Daintree River, Cape Tribulation Road (BR, P)

AFL (7)

Cazaly's Stadium
 Crathern Park, Trinity Beach
 Griffiths Park
 Fretwell Park
 Watsons Park, Manunda
 Wharf Street, Port Douglas
 Wisteria Street, Holloways Beach

Archery

Between Port Douglas and Mossman

SPORTING & RECREATION**Canoeing (6)**

Mulgrave River
 Lake Placid
 Freshwater Creek
 Russell River
 Mossman Gorge
 Behana Creek Gorge

Cricket (11)

Bill Wakeham Park, Babinda
 Cazaly's Stadium
 Coronation Park, Mossman
 Diwan Park, Daintree
 Endeavour Park
 Fuller Park, Edmonton
 Griffiths Park
 Johnson Park, Edmonton
 Fretwell Park
 Nautilus Street, Trinity Beach
 Port Douglas Sports Complex

Croquet

Holloways Cairns Croquet Club, Holloways Beach

Cycling

Smith Park Cycledrome, Manunda

Dancing (6)

Blue Mango Bar, The Esplanade
 Cairns Municipal Dance Hall, North Cairns
 Front Street, Mossman
 Masonic Hall, Edmonton
 The RSL, The Esplanade
 The Salthouse, The Esplanade

Darts

McNamara Street, Manoora

Dragon Boating

Outdoor Aquatic Sports Venues

Equestrian

Rocks Road Reserve, Redlynch Valley

Equestrian Showjumping

Cairns Showgrounds

Fishing

6 Clubs

Athletics (5)

Barlow Park
 Front Street, Mossman
 Johnson Park, Gordonvale
 Redlynch Community Sports Complex
 Smithfield High School

Badminton (4)

129 Mulgrave Road, Cairns
 James Cook University
 Marlin Coast Recreation Centre
 Edmonton Leisure Centre

Baseball (5)

Hambledon State School, Gordonvale
 Loridan Reserve, Brinsmead
 Shannon Drive, Bayview Heights
 Trinity Beach Baseball Grounds
 Martyn Street Sporting Reserve

Basketball (6)

Bendigo Bank Basketball Centre
 Cairns Convention Centre
 Edmonton Leisure Centre
 Little Fretwell Park
 Front Street, Mossman
 Marlin Coast Recreation Centre

Beach Volleyball

Cairns Esplanade Volleyball Courts

BMX (21)

Bill Wakeham Park, Babinda
 Cairns BMX Centre
 Little Fretwell Park, Edmonton
 Port Douglas Sports Complex
 Rocks Road Reserve, Redlynch Valley
 Wonga Community Park, Wonga Beach
 George Davis Park, Mossman
 Evergreen Street, Clifton Beach
 Allyson Street, Smithfield
 Rainy Mountain Park, Smithfield
 Yorkeys Community Centre Park, Yorkeys Knob
 Syd Granville Memorial Park, Holloways Beach
 Lake Placid Road, Lake Placid
 Marshall Street, Machans Beach
 Aeroglen Drive, Aeroglen
 Engineers Park, Whitfield
 Gamburra Drive, Redlynch
 Loridan Drive, Brinsmead
 Jeff Pezzutti Park, Woree
 Fuller Park, Edmonton

SPORTING & RECREATION**Golf (8)**

Babinda Golf Club
 Cairns Golf Club, Woree
 Half Moon Bay Golf Club
 Mirage Country Club, Port Douglas
 Mossman Golf Club
 Novotel Resort, Palm Cove
 Paradise Palms Resort & Golf Club
 The Links, Port Douglas

Greyhound Racing

Cannon Park Racecourse, Woree

Gymnastics (6)

32 Esplanade, Wonga Beach
 Barron Valley Club, Stratford
 Cairns Police Citizens Youth Club, Manunda
 Front Street, Mossman
 Marlin Coast Recreation Centre
 Southside Swallows Gym Club, Bentley Park

Hang Gliding

Outdoor venues

Hockey (3)

Cairns Hockey Centre
 Callana Park, Woree
 Jeff Pezzutti Park, Woree

Horse racing (2)

Cannon Park, Woree
 Gordonvale Turf Club

Judo (2)

Cairns Convention Centre
 McCormack Street, Manunda

Karate (3)

129 Mulgrave Road, Cairns
 Buffs Hall, Mossman
 Matsumoto Academy, Manunda

Kayaking (6)

Mulgrave River
 Lake Placid
 Freshwater Creek
 Russell River
 Mossman Gorge
 Behana Creek Gorge

Road Running

Triathlon Venues

Lawn Bowls (9)

Babinda Bowls Club
 26 Armstrong St, Edmonton
 Toogood Rd, Bayview Heights
 Edge Hill Memorial Bowls Club
 Gordonvale Bowls Club
 Marlin Coast Bowls Club, Trinity Beach
 Mossman Bowls Club
 Stratford Bowls Club
 West Cairns Bowls Club

Lifesaving (3)

Ellis Beach
 Palm Cove
 Port Douglas

Martial Arts

Cairns Convention Centre

Mountain Biking

Smithfield Mountain Bike Track

Motocross

Thomson Road Motocross Centre

Netball (9)

Johnson Park, Gordonvale
 Martyn Street Netball Centre
 Marlin Coast Recreation Centre
 Progress Road, Whiterock
 Edmonton Leisure Centre
 Redlynch Central Sports Stadium
 Fretwell Park
 Front Street, Mossman
 Port Douglas Sporting Complex

Outrigging (2)

Cairns Yacht Club, Ellis Beach
 Port Douglas Outrigger Club

Oztag

Barlow Park

Polocrosse (2)

Nautilus Street, Trinity Beach
 Redbank Road, Gordonvale

Rock Climbing

Cairns Recreation Centre

Softball

Martyn Street Sports Reserve

SPORTING & RECREATION**Rogaining**

Various outdoor venues

Roller Derby

Cairns Recreation Centre

Rugby League (15)

Knowles Street, Babinda
Barlow Park
Cairns Recreation Centre
Cazaly's Stadium
Smithfield Sporting Precinct, Smithfield
Coronation Park, Mossman
Jones Park
James Cook University
Petersen Park, Edmonton
Alley Park, Gordonvale
Redlynch Community Sports Complex
Stan Williams Park, Manunda
Sunflower Drive, Moorooloolool
Irene Street, Moorooloolool
Mann Street, Westcourt

Rugby Union (7)

Barlow Park
Cazaly's Stadium
Jones Park
James Cook University
Progress Road, White Rock
Redlynch Community Sports Complex
Wharf Street, Port Douglas

Scouts (6)

Gordonvale
Edmonton
Bayview
Edge Hill
Freshwater
Northern Beaches

Skateboarding (11)

Cairns Esplanade
Port Douglas Sports Complex
George Davis Park, Mossman
Nautilus Street, Trinity Beach
Loriden Drive, Brinsmead
Tenni Skate Park, Redlynch
Jeff Pezzutti Park, Woree
Fuller Park, Edmonton
Little Fretwell Park, Edmonton
Gordonvale Skate Park
Bill Wakeham Park, Babinda

Squash

Gatton Street, Westcourt

Soccer (15)

Barlow Park
3 Brinsmead Road, Brinsmead
Endeavour Park
James Cook University
Johnson Road, White Rock
Johnson Park, Gordonvale
Stratford Soccer Club, Stratford
Peterson Park, Edmonton
Port Douglas Sports Complex
Progress Road, White Rock
Impey Street, Yorkeys Knob
Redlynch Community Sports Complex
Tiger Park, Manunda
Trinity Beach Sporting Complex
Jeff Pezzutti Park, Woree

Table Tennis (2)

James Cook University
Sheridan Street, Cairns City

Tae Kwon Do

129 Mulgrave Road, Cairns
Police Citizens Youth Club, Manunda

Ten Pin Bowling

Pease Street, Manoora

Tennis (11)

152 Abbott Street, Cairns
365 Lake Street, Cairns
Trinity Beach Sporting Complex
Brinsmead Road, Freshwater
Cairns International Tennis Centre
Clifton Beach
Alley Park, Gordonvale
Reynolds Park, Port Douglas
Down Park, Edmonton
Jeff Pezzutti Park, Woree
Rocks Road Reserve, Redlynch Valley

Touch Football (5)

Aeroglen Reserve
Alley Park, Gordonvale
Bill Wakeham Park, Babinda
Coronation Park, Mossman
Jones Park

SPORTING & RECREATION**Volleyball (5)**

Edmonton Leisure Centre
Fretwell Park
Redlynch Central Sports Stadium
James Cook University
Marlin Coast Recreation Centre

Yacht (4)

Cairns Cruising Yacht Club, Portsmith
Cairns Yacht Club, The Marina, Cairns
Half Moon Bay Yacht Club, Yorkeys Knob
Port Douglas Yacht Club

Pony Club (7)

Babinda – Bill Wakeham Park
Cairns – Nautilus Street, Trinity Beach
Earlville
Edmonton
Freshwater
Gordonvale
Mossman

Futsal (5)

Redlynch Central Sports Stadium
Edmonton Leisure Centre
Bendigo Bank Basketball Centre
Fretwell Park
Front Street, Mossman

Boxing (2)

Police Citizens Youth Club, Manunda
Warren Jensen Hall @Bill Wakeham Park, Babinda

Skating

Cairns Recreation Centre

Vigoro

North Cairns Reserve

POLICE STATIONS (10)

Babinda
Cairns
Cairns Esplanade
Earlville
Trinity Beach
Smithfield
Gordonvale
Edmonton
Mossman
Port Douglas

MAJOR SHOPPING PRECINCTS (11)

Cairns CBD
Cairns Night Markets
The Pier
Smithfield
Earlville
Manunda (Westcourt)
Edmonton
Port Douglas
Mossman
Gordonvale
Babinda

MARKETS (5)

Cairns Esplanade
City Place
Holloways Beach
Port Douglas
Tanks Art Centre

Sources for the Social Facilities of Cairns Regional Council tables were various but included:

1. Major Sport Event Venues Cairns Region, Cairns Regional Council, July 2013
2. Cairns Regional Council website
3. Yellow pages
4. Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation
5. Education Queensland
6. Queensland Health
7. Profile.id



Appendix C

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK THE CAIRNS INSTITUTE





Social Impact Assessment Framework: AQUIS Resort at Great Barrier Reef

Professor Sue McGinty

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JULY 2013

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SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK: AQUIS Resort at Great Barrier Reef

Development Context

AQUIS Resort at Great Barrier Reef Pty Ltd is proposing a large destination resort and ancillary development with a Great Barrier Reef theme, located at Yorkey's Knob, and targeted at the Chinese tourism market. It will comprise:

- 3,360 hotel rooms in 9 hotels
- 1,632 accommodation units
- 326 villas, entertainment and performance facilities
- a large beach
- an 18 hole championship golf course
- a convention centre
- a water park and
- a casino

This Framework is a prelude to the preparation of a Social Impact Assessment Report that will be prepared as part of the assessment process for the proposal.

This is not a full SIA but a very preliminary expert opinion on the issues for consideration in a full SIA.

Social Impact Assessment Logic & Principles

SIA has long been a standard part of broader integrated assessment of major development proposals and needs to be well integrated with both planning and environmental impact assessment (EIA) aspects of development decision-making. Depending on the complexity of what is being proposed, SIA practice can range from a simple technical assessment of possible impacts related to the human experience of development, inclusive of economic issues. In more complex development assessment projects, SIA processes are best framed within cohesive approaches to engagement associated with project planning and assessment, and should focus on the development of partnerships between the developer and the wider affected community. This allows the development of an early and joint understanding of issues and agreed solutions. Such engagement should in itself, be well informed by a strong technical evidence-base.

Given the size and significance of this project, we strongly recommend that the SIA process be designed within the context of a strong *engagement framework*. Hence our comments here seek to help structure that engagement around the major scales/issues of impact likely to emerge.

Towards an Effective Engagement Framework

Based on a preliminary scan of the most significant social impacts and opportunities likely to emerge from the construction and operational components of this proposal, we would recommend that early and structured engagement be framed around at least the following key themes:

- **Regional impact:** Engaging at least Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP) (coordinative whole of government), Local Employment Coordinator (AG), Far North Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils (FNQROC), Cairns regional Council (CRC), Advance Cairns, Cairns Chamber of Commerce, Convention Centre, Tourism Tropical North Queensland (TTNQ), Cairns Airport, Regional development Australia Far North Queensland and Torres Strait (RDA FNQ&TS), Quality Innovation Training And Employment (QITE), Cairns Human Services Alliance, Wet Tropics World Heritage Area (WTMA), Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) and the Rainforest Aboriginal People's Alliance (RAPA);
- **Regional Visual Amenity and Tropical Design:** Focused on intensive and wide and professional public information delivery and feedback within geographic communities from Cairns to Palm Cove;
- **Development Phase Impacts:** Coordinated engagement with at least CRC, Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR), Chamber of Commerce, Advance Cairns, Cairns Airport, locally affected Progress Associations, the Green Build Cluster, Terrain Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Local Landcare groups. There should also be a focus on intensive and professional public information delivery and feedback within geographic communities from Cairns to Palm Cove;
- **Social Impacts of Casino Development:** Coordinated engagement with Qld Department of Communities, Queensland Policy, Australian Federal Police, Liquor Licensing Commission, CRC Community Development Section, Cairns Health Services Network and relevant Hoteliers Associations;
- **Mill District Impacts on Cane Production:** Coordinated engagement with Queensland Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (QDAFF), Mulgrave Mill, Mulgrave-Babinda Canegrowers, James Cook University (JCU)/ Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO);
- **Local / Village Impact:** Coordinated engagement, perhaps via a tight Local Community Reference Group involving at least relevant Local Councillors, CRC staff, Progress Associations, Neighbourhood Centres, Schools, Retailers, Local Traditional Owners (TO), JCU, Landcare, Fishing Clubs, etc.; and

- **Traditional Owner Engagement and Impacts:** Coordinated engagement negotiated via Irukandji Traditional Owners and other interested parties following advice from North Queensland Land Council (NQLC), including support from Rainforest Aboriginal peoples Alliance (RAPA), JCU, etc.

Structured engagement (e.g., keeping parties together as much as possible) would enable rapid scoping of the key issues with the key stakeholders, provide a framework for prioritising data collection and sharing, and provide a basis for determining key impacts and appropriate avoidance and mitigation responses. It would also enable a basis for longer term impact monitoring and review.

We would also strongly recommend that any emerging community contributions (via Corporate Social Responsibility Programs or CSR) be guided by these engagement and impact assessment processes, ensuring any CSR investments directly address key issues of concern to the community. This will ensure CSR investment is well targeted, linked to impact management and well engaged.

Key Scales and Domains of Impact

Regional Impact

It is important to note the project could create a 'shock' effect on the local economy, opening up significant new opportunities for development but also creating the potential for 'push back' from some sectors or community members. Managing this requires both structured engagement and open information flows. The development, for example, could add new options regarding the regional debate over the need for a new entertainment precinct. While this might be a good thing, associated engagement about the opportunities need to be able to contribute to such debates in a structured and well managed way. The project will also act as a catalyst for follow-on development of private housing, commercial precincts and other development, potentially becoming the catalyst for significant master planning in the Barron Delta and Northern Beaches and major transport planning to the south of Cairns. Ideally, such things need to be managed in partnership with the State and CRC and in a manner that avoids decision making bottlenecks in approvals and infrastructure provision.

Table 1 Potential Regional Impacts

Impact Category	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative Impacts	Possible avoidance & mitigation approaches	Potential resources
Regional infrastructure	Enhanced facilities for local community. Trigger for new infrastructure development.	Increased costs to CRC feeds into higher Council rates. Competition between visitors and locals for local infrastructure	Early infrastructure planning partnerships. Agreed cost-splitting mechanisms on infrastructure to be developed and used by project.	DMR. CRC Asset Plans. Cairns Public Transport Strategy. Construction Industry Cluster.
Housing and accommodation	Creates opportunity for local builders. Encourages investment in new rental stock.	Drive up house and rental prices in immediate area. Increased need for social housing.	Proactive CRC planning to open new land in parallel with construction and initial operation. Encourage new investment in rental stock that parallels increase in demand.	Cairns Plan. CRC. Developers. State and Federal Agencies. Construction Industry Cluster.
Airport	New routes, facilities/jobs. Increase General Aviation/support.	Increased noise from flights over northern beaches.	Scheduling of airline movements. Enhanced Airport Planning.	Cairns Airport Plan. China Flights Strategy.
Human services impact and regional services	Wider range of improved regional services for locals as population base.	Pressure on Govt. CRC and Not for Profit (NFP) support services for low income clients.	Raise human service sector capacity and planning to ensure the vulnerable have ready access to required services.	Appropriate State and Federal agencies. RDA. CRC. Cairns Health Services Alliance.
Regional economic impacts	Major regional profile improvement. Significant economic injection in construction and operations phases. Major new employment driver. Potential wider regional employment opportunities.	Increased economic dependence of tourism. Adjusts out other industries (e.g. agriculture).	Supporting major impetus for building a stronger knowledge-based economy. Supports industry adjustment (e.g. strategic development of agriculture in the south and new spin off clusters in energy and tropical design.	Advance Cairns, RDAFNQ&TS. Regional Roadmap.] Tropical North Queensland Regional Economic Plan (TNQREP).
Regional employment	Increased jobs, more career opportunities for progression in region, higher local retention of school leavers.	Large number of low skilled jobs, cost to public of transfer payments to low income families. Seasonality of regional employment becomes more pronounced.	Up skilling of current workforce, develop new training/education infrastructure to attract students.	JCU. Technical and Further Education (TAFE), Qld. Dept of Ed. Catholic Ed. Centrelink. QITE.
Skills and education	Enhances region's skills base. Opportunity for business and hospitality training at TAFE and JCU.	Outside labour brought in if region cannot generate required skills. Local skills shortages.	Work with region's education sector to develop a training plan to cover skills requirements.	Regional education providers. QITE. JCU.

Impact Category	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative Impacts	Possible avoidance & mitigation approaches	Potential resources
Business, retail and commercial	New businesses opportunities, expansion of existing businesses.	Outside or corporate investors move in and buy up local business. Pressure on commercial/industrial space.	Partnerships with Chamber of Commerce, Advance Cairns to enhance business outcomes. Master planning in Barron Delta and Northern Beaches.	Chamber of Commerce. Advance Cairns. Cairns Plan.
Cultural impacts (Chinese Community)	Enrich local community's cultural scene, opportunities for local business, culture, art/entertainment.	Locals feel alienated via increased migration. Potential for segregated communities.	Early partnerships with local Chinese and wider community. Significant public information delivery.	CRC. Local Chinese community.
Regionally significant retail and amenities	New activities for regional community. Generate demand for new regional shopping centres, attracts new retail businesses leading to greater choice and lower prices for locals.	Possible adverse impact on existing businesses. Unplanned pressures on land use and consequent infrastructure. Alienation of small businesses.	Master planning in Barron Delta and Northern Beaches.	Cairns Plan. CRC. State Govt.

Regional Visual Amenity, Floodplain Impact and Tropical Design

The project will significantly alter the visual amenity of the delta but may provide a new visual icon and demonstrate new tropical design technologies. If managed well, it could also have significant (and potentially quite positive implications for wider floodplain management).

Table 2 – Regional Visual Amenity, Floodplain Impact & Tropical Design

Impact Category	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts	Possible avoidance & mitigation approaches	Potential resources
Major and high rise development next to a village, based in the flood plain and visible from the ocean.	Could create new visual icon that compliments/ enhances Marlin Coast values. Associated engineering works (road and flood mitigation) may improve local flood immunity.	Inconsistent with current planning norms and cultural preferences. Increased lighting. Flooding in areas formerly immune for inundation. Extra cost to CRC & TMR for flood mitigation. Storm surge, sea level rise and extreme event risks.	Major public information and input into design phase. Master Planning in the Barron Delta and Northern Beaches. Serious consideration of risk management standards and flood mitigation strategies. Well-structured insurance and asset management frameworks to limit exposure to State Govt. and Council. Major public information and input into design phase. Master Planning in the Barron Delta and Northern Beaches.	Cairns Plan. CRC. JCU. State agencies.
Internal view out.	Enhanced by vegetation renewal.	Changed local landscape.	Significant attention to internal tropical design and appropriate screening. Major public information and input into design phase. Master Planning in the Barron Delta and Northern Beaches.	Cairns Plan. Tropical Green Build Cluster.
Tropical design environmental sustainability.	New technologies and design encourage local community to adopt new technologies.	Depending on design could create a non-representative bubble and community isolated from the landscape.	Significant attention to internal tropical design. Major public information and input into design phase. Master Planning in the Barron Delta and Northern Beaches.	Cairns Plan. Tropical Green Build Cluster.

Impact Category	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts	Possible avoidance & mitigation approaches	Potential resources
Environmental issues & landscape restoration/ context.	Potential for environmental regeneration including riparian corridors and floodplain enhancement.	Heavier use of beach, noise from vehicles and lighting, loss of natural amenity and changed aesthetics of area, visual impact from ocean will change as will view from ridgelines	Noise reduction planning, building codes, ensure tie in with environmental assessment, including strong focus on energy/water use. Early exploration of potential for development to kick start major partnerships in regionally significant floodplain recreation and environmental precinct, including strong environmental and connectivity improvements to coastline, Lake Placid, Cattana Wetlands and JCU. Effective integration of environmental programs with JCU course curriculum.	Barron River Integrated Catchment Management (BRICMA)/ Terrain. JCU CRC. Regional NRM Plan. Northern Beaches Biodiversity Studies.

Development Phase Impacts

The impact of the development phases will be initially felt in the local area as construction commences and peaks. This will have a flow on effect to other areas when new housing estates are required for employees and new industrial areas opened to supply inputs. Coordination between the developer, CRC and TMR will be required to mitigate road disruption which will be one major pressure point.

Table 3 Development Phase Impacts

Impact Category	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts	Possible avoidance & mitigation approaches	Potential resources
Traffic	Trigger for new arterials with less congestion in Nth Beaches. Flood proofing of will assist community.	Peak hour delays, large number of heavy truck movements during construction, increased congestion.	Master Planning in the Barron Delta and Northern Beaches. Effective development scheduling. Major public information during construction.	Cairns Plan. TMR. CRC. Construction Industry Cluster.
Jobs	Decrease in regional unemployment level, new career paths with a more pyramid shape management structure. New categories of jobs/ careers. Opportunities for local contractors.	Large number of low end jobs, lack of career progression. Attraction of out of area low skill workers/ contractors will create housing issues. Housing of new workers during construction.	Local based training to focus on career progression skills. Early partnering with Cairns Chamber of Commerce (CCoC) and Advance Cairns and clusters of interests associated with construction.	CCoC. Advance Cairns. Local Employment Coordinator (LEC). QITE. Centrelink.
Poor visuals & noise	A new iconic structure in longer term.	Degraded current scenic environment. Increased traffic and aviation noise, 24/7 nature of operation	Effective development scheduling/ timing. Effective screening and traffic management.	CRC. TMR.

Social Impacts of Casino Development

There has been significant work in Australia and Queensland concerning the impacts of casinos and gambling. While this proposal aims from the high end market, there can be significant social issues that need to be managed and a wider negative perception of high-end casino culture and associated crime risks. This significant and legitimate community concern will need to be managed explicitly. While gambling is a mainstream activity across Australia, with increasing accessibility, it drives public health issues, with around 395000 Australians experiencing harm from problem gambling (Rodda, Lubman & Gatage, 2012). Crime associated with gambling is usually low in the initial stages of casino development, but increases over time (Grinols & Mustard, 2006).

Table 4 – Social Impacts of Casino Development

Impact Category	Potential positive Impacts	Potential negative Impacts	Possible avoidance & mitigation approaches	Potential resources
Perceptions of high end casino culture	Increase spending in Cairns region, new jobs. Opportunity for new post-secondary training, increased revenue for CRC, more competitive in convention business leading to jobs.	Criminal linkages, increase in prostitution, increase in drug use and availability, entry of organised crime links. Increased crime, money laundering, increase in fraud and theft.	Early, cohesive and evidence-based partnerships between developer, Queensland Police (QP) and Australian Federal Police (AFP) services and CRC. Posting of specialist state and federal law enforcement officials.	QP/AFP. CRC. TTNQ.
Problem gambling	Increased resources to deal with problem gambling and flow on social impact.	Public health issues, depression, anxiety, substance use disorders and nicotine dependence. Absenteeism. Humbugging relatives for money. Domestic violence. Vulnerable group impacts.	Early, cohesive and evidence-based partnerships between developer and Cairns Health Services Alliance and CRC. Regulation of problem gamblers by Casino. Self-exclusion policies.	Centacare. Qld Dept of Communities. Relationships Australia. Gambling Help Services. Wuchopperen. Lifeline.
Potential casino related crime	Often not a problem in the first few years	Potential increase over time.	Early, cohesive and evidence-based partnerships between developer, QP and AFP services and CRC.	Police and Corrective Services.

Cane Production and Mill District Impacts

While only directly affecting one farm, this development could be the catalyst to major land use change in the Barron Delta, presenting both a risk to the viability of the Mulgrave Mill, and two related opportunities. First, it could be a trigger for progressing effective Master Planning of the Barron Delta and Northern Beaches area, enabling a smoother industry transition. Second, it could also trigger a renewed strategic approach to the identification and development of land and infrastructure for industrial agriculture and energy from Gordonvale to Innisfail as part of any adjustment to cane supply for the Mulgrave mill.

Table 5 – Cane Production and Mill District Impacts

Impact Category	Potential Positive Impacts	Potential negative Impacts	Possible avoidance & mitigation approaches	Potential Resources
Wider urban development pressure on Barron Delta cane production	Reduced industrial traffic in harvest. Reduced nitrogen to Great Barrier Reef (GBR).	Mill viability. Redundancy in local tramways. Agricultural and service industry job losses.	Support regional approach to land available/infrastructure in southern area. Master Planning in Barron Delta/ Northern Beaches to avoid uncoordinated land use change.	Mill District Data. Cairns Public Transport Study. Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE) Outlook.
Local Loss of Farming Land	Reduced industrial traffic in harvest. Reduced nitrogen to GBR.	Minor job losses. Minor impact to Mill viability.	Local farm negotiations of required changes in local harvest transport arrangements.	Local knowledge. Mulgrave and Babinda Canegrowers.

Local / Village Impacts

A huge development of the scale proposed will significantly transform and impact the local village lifestyle. Many local people will undoubtedly feel the loss of autonomy and the sense of small community interaction. This significant local impact will be perhaps one of the greatest challenges for the proposal.

Table 6 – Perceptions of the Impact on Village Lifestyle

Impact Category	Potential Positive Impacts	Potential negative Impacts	Possible avoidance & mitigation approaches	Potential resources
Infrastructure & commercial activities	Increase accessibility to Smithfield/JCU/Cairns.	Closure of local shops. Big business taking out locals.	Local Community Reference Group processes. Inclusive tendering for outlets provided by development.	Local knowledge & businesses. CRC. Local Councillors.
Local amenities and services.	Improved quality and supply. Employment & education opportunities.	Significant loss of local amenity and village level services.	Local Community Reference Group processes. Major public information and input into design and operational phases. Master Planning in the Barron Delta and Northern Beaches.	Local knowledge & businesses. CRC. Local Councillors. JCU. TAFE. Religious institutions.
Minor property & personal crime	More police services.	Local perceptions of changing risks and security.	Local Community Reference Group processes. More police surveillance. Better technology solutions.	State Government Private security firms. JCU.
Alcohol, drugs, prostitution	Improved police and associated rehabilitation services	Increased drug/alcohol access. New suppliers. Increase in disease, illnesses.	Local Community Reference Group processes. Improved regulation, services/meditative spaces.	Local support groups.

Traditional Owner Engagement and Impacts

Effectively engaging Traditional Owners (TO) from the start of this project will be critical to both avoiding impacts and providing significant new opportunities for indigenous development. Getting the foundations right will also increase the experience-based product emerging from the development. Design of an appropriate engagement and SIA framework is best done direct with affected Traditional Owners and their support organisations.

Table 7 Traditional Owner Engagement and Impacts

Impact Category	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts	Possible avoidance & mitigation approaches	Potential resources
Cultural impacts	Cultural heritage protection/enhancement. Wider cultural recognition. Site access up. Cultural enhancement via employment and interpretation.	Destruction of significant sites, stories and artefacts. Loss of cultural knowledge. Site access decreases.	Effective engagement, site mapping and cultural heritage protection. Exploring cultural stories/opportunities within emerging development.	NQLC Claim Material. Department of Environment and Heritage Data Base. JCU (CI).
Wider Employment and Enterprise	Commercial and employment opportunities.	Employment marginalisation. Population mix changes. Alcohol/gambling impacts.	Structured engagement and associated plan/ agreement for maximising traditional owner benefits.	TO Groups. Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Policy (DATSIP). RAPA. JCU. C'wealth LEC.
Employment Within the Project/ Development	Strong project employment.	Marginalised from internal employment.	Structured engagement and active Indigenous Employment Strategies.	TO Groups. DATSIP. C'wealth LEC.

Biographies of Cairns Institute Researchers

Professor Sue McGinty is the Acting Director of the Cairns Institute at James Cook University. She lectures in the School of Indigenous Australian Studies. Professor McGinty has a strong background in the field of education and training. She holds several positions on national educational boards. She has held several Australian Research Council grants addressing the issues of disengaged young people. She has extensive experience in PNG over the last six years in a range of teaching, research and development projects. She has worked or taught in the USA, Malaysia, Iran, Singapore and Sweden.

Associate Professor Allan Dale has 25 years of experience in social impact assessment. He has conducted several high profile SIAs and was the inaugural manager of the Queensland Government's Social Impact Assessment Unit. He has published extensively in the international and national literature on this subject, and has designed and delivered extensive training in SIA practice. Having grown up in the Northern Beaches of Cairns, Allan also has extensive local knowledge.

Professor Bruce Prideaux lectures in tourism at the Cairns campus of JCU where he holds the position of Professor of Marketing and Tourism Management. He holds a PhD from the University of Queensland and an MEc (Regional Planning) from JCU. He is an active researcher with a range of projects including climate change and its impacts on coral reef systems and rainforests. Other active areas of research include agri-tourism, tourism transport, tourism aviation, crisis management, heritage and ecotourism. He holds Visiting Professorships at Bournemouth University in the UK and Taylors University Malaysia and has authored over 250 papers, book chapters, conference papers and books.

References

- Grinols, E. L., & Mustard, D. B. (2006). Casinos, crime, and community costs. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 88(1), 28-45.
- Rodda, S., Lubman, D., Latage, K. (2012). Problem gambling: Aetiology, identification and management. *Australian family Physician*, 41, 725-729

Appendix D

SIA RISK ASSESSMENT WEIGHTING



WEIGHTING FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Nature	
Positive:	Impacts have a positive or uplifting effect on the project-affected community and stakeholders. The quality of life of affected individuals, households or the community is improved.
Negative:	Impacts have a negative or oppressive effect on the project-affected community and stakeholders. The quality of life of affected individuals, households or the community is diminished.
Neutral:	Impacts are neither positive nor negative in nature and have no meaningful effect on project-affected communities and stakeholders.
Extent	
5	International scale
4	National scale
3	Regional scale (substantially beyond site boundaries)
2	Areas adjacent to the project site (local)
1	Site-specific
Duration	
5	Permanent / irreversible (more than 50 years)
4	Long-term (25 – 50 years)
3	Medium-term (5 – 25 years)
2	Short-medium term (1 – 5 years)
1	Short-term (less than 1 year)
Probability	
5	Definite (>90% chance)
4	Probable (50 - 90% chance)
3	Possible (10 – 50% chance)
2	Unlikely (<10% chance)
1	Impossible

Severity	
5	Very High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irreparable damage to/destruction of highly valued items of great cultural significance or complete breakdown of social order; or
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly positive and enduring impact on social, economic or cultural environment.
4	High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious social issues/temporary cease of systems functioning; or
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate improvement to social, economic or cultural environment or quality of life for affected people
3	Medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate social issues and/or moderately significant damage to items of cultural significance. Social environment altered but systems continue to function; or
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate improvement to social, economic or cultural environment or quality of life for affected people.
2	Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor changes to the social environment, which are easily reversible over time; or
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor improvement to quality of life and/or social functioning.
1	Negligible
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negligible impacts on the local population, repairable over time. Temporary impairment of the availability of items of cultural significance; or
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negligible improvement to quality of life and/or the social, economic or cultural environment.

Source: Provided by Social Planning Services Australia P/L

Appendix E

SIA RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHOP RESULTS



RESULTS OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHOP

Table 1: High and Medium Potential Negative Social Impacts – Construction phase

Potential Social Impacts	Affected stakeholders	Nature of Impact	Level of impact				
Construction Phase		P / N / 0	Neg	Low	Med	High	Very High
Stress on Human support services	Low income, unemployed, vulnerable groups	Negative				73	
Stress on Hospital and health services	Cairns population - in particular, aged, disabled, and vulnerable	Negative			60		
Increased rental prices	Renters, low-medium income, 'at risk' of homelessness, homeless, vulnerable groups	Negative			60		
Increase cost in services e.g. plumbers, electrician, handy men	Home owners	Negative			60		
Increase in traffic and congestion	Local community	Negative			56		
Increase in housing density	Cairns population	Negative			53		
Local skills shortage	Employers, Proponent	Negative			53		
Increase in noise	Local community	Negative			52		
Competition with existing business and industries	Business Owners / Community	Negative			49		
Increased pressure on hard infrastructure such as electricity, telecommunications, sewerage and roads	Community and suppliers	Negative			44		
Increase in House prices	Buyers, potential buyers - particularly first home buyers	Negative			43		
Training and education of required workforce	Unemployed and underemployed, school leavers, TAFE, leavers	Negative			43		
Lighting	Local community	Negative			42		

Table 2: High Potential Social Impacts – Operational phase

Potential Social Impacts	Affected stakeholders	Nature of Impact	Level of impact				
			P / N / O	Neg	Low	Med	High
Operational Phase							Very High
Change to the visual amenity	Local community	Negative					80
Change in character (landscape) of the area from a quiet rural beach town to urban centre	Local community	Negative					80
Pressure on Sports and recreation - facilities and spaces	Local Government	Negative					80
Pressure on Sports and recreation - facilities and spaces	Users of facilities and spaces	Negative					80
Stress on Hospital and health services	Cairns population - in particular, aged, disabled, and vulnerable	Negative					80
Increased reliance on tourism; lack of diversity	Employers, business owners, workforce	Negative					80
Change of lifestyle	Local community	Negative					75
Stress on Human support services	Low income, unemployed, vulnerable groups	Negative					73
Increased pressure on Social Housing stock	Low income, unemployed, vulnerable groups, users of social housing, 'at risk' of homelessness, homeless	Negative					73
Increase in traffic and congestion	Local community	Negative					69
Rental prices increases	Renters, low-medium income earners, 'at risk' of homelessness, homeless, vulnerable groups	Negative					67
Cultural changes as Cairns grows	Community	Negative	13				67

Table 3: Identified benefits and opportunities – Construction Phase

Benefits and Opportunities	Affected stakeholders	Nature of Impact	Level of impact				
Construction Phase		P / N / 0	Neg	Low	Med	High	Very High
Increase in job opportunities	Unemployed underemployed	Positive				73	
Opportunity to retain 18-24 year old	Young adults, families, employers	Positive				67	
Increase in diversity of workforce	Workforce, unemployed, underemployed, school leavers, university/TAFE leavers	Positive				60	
New business opportunities, including expansion of existing business	Business Owners Community	Positive				48	
Pressure on sports and recreation - facilities and spaces (Cairns region)	Owners and Operators	Positive				43	

Table 4: Identified benefits and opportunities – Operational Phase

Benefits and Opportunities	Affected stakeholders	Nature of Impact	Level of impact				
			P / N / 0	Neg	Low	Med	High
Increase in job opportunities	Unemployed and underemployed	Positive					73
Opportunity to retain 18-24 year old	Young adults, families, employers	Positive					67
Sports and recreation - facilities and spaces	Users of facilities and spaces	Positive				60	
Pressure on sports and recreation - facilities and spaces (Cairns region)	Business Owners Community	Positive				59	
Training and education of required workforce	Unemployed and underemployed, school leavers, TAFE, leavers	Positive				59	
New business opportunities, including expansion of existing business	Business Owners Community	Positive				57	
Increased number of low skilled jobs	Unemployed and underemployed	Positive				48	
Increase in average household income	Families, share houses	Positive				48	
Outside corporate investors move in and buy local business (Only one participant assessed at State level)	Business Owners Community	Positive				60	
Change of lifestyle (for QLD) (only one participant rated at State level)	Community	Positive				59	