

QUEENSLAND CURTIS LNG PROJECT  
BASELINE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE  
DEMAND REPORT (DECEMBER 08)

prepared for:

**BG Group Australia**

and

**ERM Australia Pty Ltd**

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose

This report provides a baseline assessment of existing social infrastructure needs in the Queensland Curtis LNG Project study area, and has been prepared to inform a social impact assessment being undertaken by the BG Group Limited (BG) and ERM Australia Pty Ltd. As the project proponent, BG is seeking regulatory approvals to develop an integrated Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Project in Queensland (the Project). The Project will be one of Australia's largest capital projects and will have significant economic benefits for Australia and in particular for Queensland.

In the construction phase, the Project is expected to employ up to 2,000 people for the LNG plant and 500 people for the pipeline. For the gas fields, the division between construction and operation is not as clear, as exploration, construction and operation are iterative. For the purposes of assessment, it is assumed that the gas fields expansion will create 1,000 jobs for the first five years. Population growth in the region is also expected to be stimulated, creating additional demands on the community's social infrastructure which need to be understood. This report will establish what the demands for infrastructure would be without the Project, providing a baseline against which to predict additional project related demands.

## 1.2 Scope and limitations

The definition for social infrastructure used in the South East Queensland Regional Plan has been adopted in this report, referring to the services, facilities and networks that enhance the community's wellbeing and their capacity for development<sup>1</sup>. Social infrastructure includes the following categories:

- Education and training;
- Health;
- Open space;
- Recreation and Sport;
- Safety and emergency services;
- Religious, art and cultural facilities;
- Community meeting places; and
- Targeted support facilities for individuals, families, people with disabilities, young people, older people, indigenous, culturally diverse.

This assessment examines this range of social infrastructure with the exception of the following categories:

- Recreation and open space (which is determined by a different needs analysis methodology and will be separately addressed); and
- Places of worship which are determined individually by religious organisations applying their own criteria.

The planning horizon for the study is 20 years, to 2026. The planning horizon for the study is 20 years, to 2026. It should be noted that long term planning (past ten years) is unreliable as

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<sup>1</sup> Queensland Department of Infrastructure, *South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005-2026, Implementation Guideline No 5, Social Infrastructure Planning*, June 2007, pg10

changes in local community makeup and needs, and funding models and priorities cannot be anticipated with any certainty this far out.

Needs have been assessed as a desktop exercise conducted at an LGA wide basis, focusing on the three Local Government Areas (LGAs) within which the Project will be established: Banana, Dalby and Gladstone. Adopting an LGA wide approach to a large and diversely settled area (ranging from remote and rural areas to the highly urbanised Gladstone City), has meant that a fine grained interpretation and validation of the results has not been possible. Given these constraints, the analysis of needs in this report should be cautiously applied, and treated as indicative.

The assessment has relied on quantitative information provided by BG, drawing on data collected for the Baseline Community Assessment Report (BG 2008). While considered to have an acceptable degree of accuracy (it is rare for community inventories of existing facilities to be 100% complete), it did not identify the capacity, accessibility or adequacy of the infrastructure reported.

Qualitative information has been ascertained as possible through concurrent consultation processes conducted by the BG team as part of the wider SIA. Other than enquiries to selected State Government health and emergency service facility providers, no direct consultation has been undertaken by the authors of this report.

It is not possible to benchmark service needs in the same way as for facilities as local service systems and models are diverse, and constantly evolving in response to changing local needs and public policy directions (set largely at the State and Federal level). Furthermore, most community services are dependent on a range of funding sources, and derive a significant portion of their funds from government sources, with the type and range of services funded dependent on current policies, priorities, resources and competition between States, Regions and LGAs for funding. Service needs have therefore be reported qualitatively, as they have arisen through consultation, and assessed according to available knowledge.

### **1.3 Study Area**

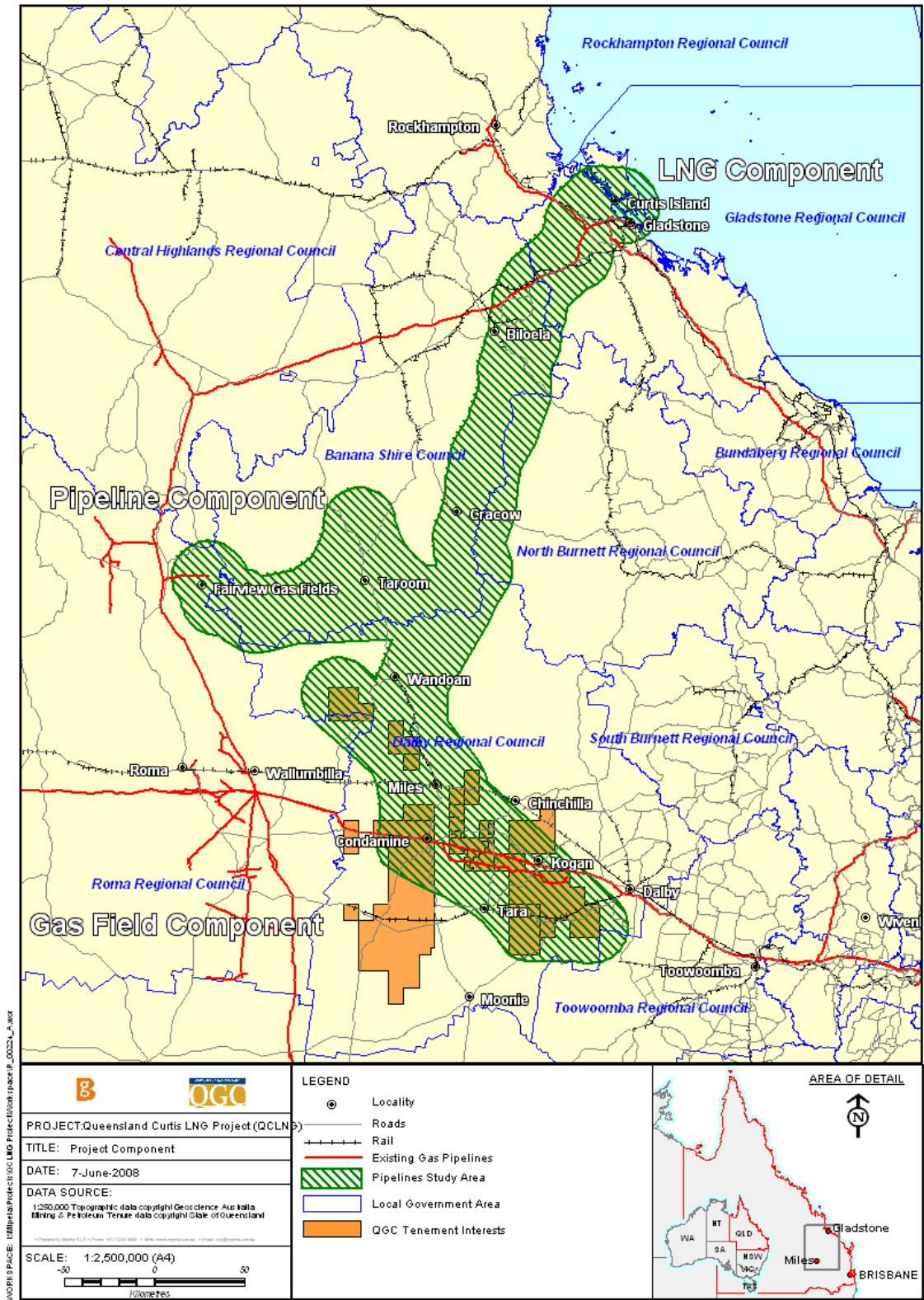
The Study Area includes the LGAs of Gladstone, Banana and Dalby (see Figure 1). Traditionally, these LGAs were dominated by agricultural activities, including grazing and cropping of cotton, sorghum, mung beans and wheat. Coal mining began in the Study Area around the 1940s, which eventually led to the establishment of coal mines at Callide and Boundary Hill, and the Callide Power Station in Banana LGA in the 1970s. The abundance of natural resources in the Study Area has resulted in the growth of the energy and mining industries, making the Central Queensland Region a significant contributor to the Queensland economy.

Gladstone LGA contains a variety of environmental settings, including coastal urban suburbs, rural and rural residential subdivisions, an island community, the harbour and a major urban centre, Gladstone City. The City is a regional city of some 32,000 people, whilst the newly expanded Gladstone LGA (including the former Calliope and Miriam Vale Shires) has a total population of around 56,000 people. Gladstone City has a diverse character – it is a strongly residential port city with all the amenities of a regional centre, multiple industrial facilities, and a close connection to the marine environment of the Harbour and the nearby Great Barrier Reef. Gladstone LGA's boating and fishing culture is central to many people's lifestyle. There is also a strong appreciation of the visual amenity afforded by the harbour. The former Calliope and Miriam Vale Shires have a more rural character, but enjoy close proximity to Gladstone's services and amenities.

Banana LGA had around 16,000 people in 2006, with three population centres – Biloela (as the main population and administration centre) Taroom and Moura. Other small centres include Banana, Baralaba, Dululu, Goovigen, Jambin, Thangool, Theodore, Wowan and Cracow. Key industries include beef production, dryland cropping, cotton and lucerne, native flower and foliage, along with power generation, coal seam gas extraction and several coal mines.

In 2006, Dalby LGA had a population of 30,000 people with the town of Dalby being the major administration and service centre for the LGA. As a result of recent local government boundary changes, the new Dalby Regional Council includes the amalgamated shires of Wambo, Chinchilla, Murilla, Tara and Taroom (Division 2). The recent growth in the energy sector has facilitated new residential developments and infrastructure improvements in the town of Dalby, and the emergence of work camps at Dalby, Chinchilla and Miles for Fly-In-Fly-Out workers. Key sectors contributing to the Dalby LGA's economy include agriculture, manufacturing and energy.

Figure 1. Study Area



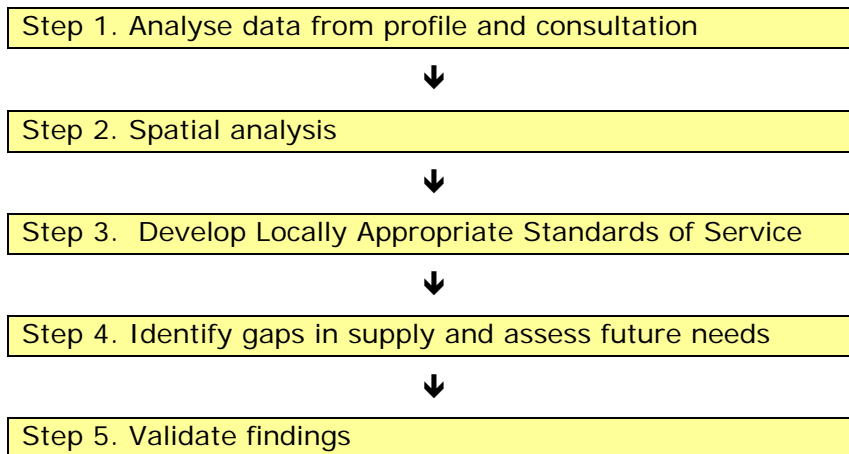
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## 2. Approach

### 2.1 Methodology

The approach adopted for assessing social infrastructure needs in the study area is similar to the steps indicated in the SEQ Regional Plan 2005-2026 Implementation Guideline No. 5 Social Infrastructure Planning (2007) illustrated in Figure 1.

*Figure 2. Needs Analysis Methodology*



**Step 1** – involved assembling a range of data including a community profile and population projections (AEC 2008), inventory of existing facilities provided by BG and the Baseline Conditions Report (BG Draft 2008), information from consultation activities, and additional data sourced from the web.

**Step 2** - involved an assessment of the settlement pattern against a social infrastructure network hierarchy developed for the study area. An assessment of the existing level of provision of facilities was also conducted in this stage of work.

**Step 3** – involved the development of desired standards of service (DSS) that indicate locally appropriate rates of provision for facilities.

**Step 4** – integrated the various data sources to identify gaps in supply and project likely future need to 2026.

**Step 5** – consultation timeframes for the project have constrained the ability to validate findings other than through enquiries with selected agencies (see Appendix 3).



## 2.2 Social Infrastructure Network Hierarchy

Community facilities and services generally operate within a hierarchy of provision, with different scales of infrastructure servicing varying sized catchments. For example, primary education, child care centres and halls generally service local catchments; secondary schools and community health centres generally service district catchments; and hospitals, universities and correctional centres service sub-regional or regional catchments.

Catchments refer to both geographical areas and the size of the population serviced, and are influenced by geography (including topography, physical barriers and distance between homes and social infrastructure), population density and distribution, and the relationships between centres (e.g. distance and transport accessibility).

The following hierarchy describes the respective catchments for the study area and provides a rational basis for interpreting and assessing social infrastructure needs at the local, district and regional catchment levels.

### Rural Village

Within each LGA in the study area, settlement is typified by a small population dispersed over a large area, supported by small rural villages of between 200 – 1,000 people (such as Wandoan, and Taroom). In rural villages, facilities and services can be provided for much smaller populations than would typically occur in urban areas. These villages are primarily service centres supporting dispersed populations with local level facilities (such as a community centre and local store), and in some cases also district level facilities (such as secondary schools).

The equivalent catchment in Gladstone City would equate with an urban neighbourhood (i.e. a collection of streets, generally up to 300 households or 1,000 people), but with a different function altogether. In the urban context the corresponding social infrastructure for a neighbourhood would be generally confined to parks, bus stops and access to some form of built space (such as a church hall, shelter or clubhouse for community activities such as playgroups).

### Local Area / Town

Local social infrastructure is provided to meet health, learning and support needs, and foster participation and social capital at local level. Infrastructure such as primary schools, youth services, family support services, child care centres and community centres typically service local catchments in the order of 1,000 – 10,000 people (such as Calliope, Mount Morgan and Miles), depending on the settlement pattern.

In the study area it is necessary to differentiate between local provision in Gladstone City, and that in rural towns. In a small rural town fewer people may be serviced by the equivalent infrastructure to ensure access to essential health, safety and cultural services.

### District Social Infrastructure

A district level catchment varies according to context. Generally it ranges from 20,000 – 30,000 people, with a radius of 10-50km. The more remote and low populations typical of much of the study area suggest a district catchment from 10,000 – 30,000 people, with a radius of 25 - 200km (from Calliope to Gladstone or Wandoan to Dalby). District level social infrastructure is expected to address the range of universal and lifecycle needs (from maternal and infant health to palliative care), foster community participation and cultural expression, and address issues of disadvantage. Planning at this level considers primary and secondary health services, P-12 education and post-

school training, employment support, disability access, emergency services, multi-purpose facilities, and access to Council and Government services such as libraries, child safety, correctional services and income support.

In the less populated Banana and Dalby LGAs, a 'district' is considered to correspond to the LGA (with populations of in the order of 16,000 and 30,000 people respectively). As with local level facilities in the smaller rural towns, some district level facilities are provided for smaller populations than would otherwise be the case in larger urban centres (such as TAFE colleges). In other cases, the full suite of district level facilities and services are not available, and must be accessed outside the district (as in the case of health services accessible from Toowoomba). An understanding of cross-border patterns of use is required in developing the pattern of provision.

## Regional Social Infrastructure

Social infrastructure at the regional level provides comprehensive care for complex health, education and community support needs. This includes health infrastructure such as hospitals and specialist services, tertiary education facilities (rather than satellite campuses as are expected at district level), the full range of government services (Local, State and Commonwealth), correctional centres, and cultural infrastructure such as entertainment centres and major sporting facilities.

Services and facilities at the regional level are desirably provided for populations of more than 50,000 people outside South East Queensland, or 100,000 people, depending on location in relation to Brisbane or other regional centres. The Project area has a total population of nearly 100,000 people (2006 Census, not including visitors). However, the area spans a large area with a gravitational pull (centred on Cracow), north to Gladstone City, and south to Toowoomba. On this basis, the Project area is considered to comprise two regions, north and south of Cracow, with a population threshold of around 40 - 100,000 people.

## Summary

Table 1 summarises the proposed social infrastructure network hierarchy for the study area. It is important to note that the first levels in the hierarchy, the rural villages and towns, can sometimes overlay the local and district levels. In these areas, spatial distribution and accessibility are a major influencing factor in determining the services network that must be balanced against hierarchical and benchmarking approaches.

**Table 1: Social Infrastructure Network Hierarchy for the Study Area**

HIERARCHY LEVEL	CATCHMENT POPULATION	EXAMPLES OF APPLICABLE INFRASTRUCTURE
Rural Village / Neighbourhood	200 – 1,000	<i>Urban:</i> parks, access to public transport, access to some form of built space <i>Rural:</i> may include some local level facilities (e.g. community centre, primary school)
Local Area / Town	1 – 10,000	Local community centre primary schools medical centres youth programs <i>Rural:</i> may include some district level facilities (e.g. secondary school, respite centres)
District	10 - 30,000	Secondary schools, multi-purpose community

HIERARCHY LEVEL	CATCHMENT POPULATION	EXAMPLES OF APPLICABLE INFRASTRUCTURE
		centres, seniors' services , health hubs, respite centres <i>Rural:</i> may include some regional level facilities (e.g. TAFE college)
Regional	40 - 100,000	Courthouses, hospitals, tertiary education facilities, correctional facilities

### 3. Existing Provision

#### 3.1 Overview

Reporting of existing social infrastructure is by LGA with a summary of facilities in the study area provided in Table 3 (for a more detailed inventory see Appendix 1). The capacity (ability to meet current demand) and quality (maintenance needs) of the facilities are not known. Additional information on the status of existing facilities and services has been drawn from the Draft Baseline Community Assessment Report (BG 2008).

Regional facilities and services are generally provided to the study area from Gladstone and Rockhampton in the northern parts, and from Toowoomba in the south. The exception is for access to TAFE colleges, courthouses and hospitals, with these (normally regionally provided) facilities available within each LGA. All LGAs have access to a range of district and local level facilities.

Gladstone LGA has the greatest share of facilities (40%) reflecting its role as a regional centre. However Banana and Dalby LGAs also contain a high number of facilities, a reflection of how the dispersed settlement pattern demands a higher rate of provision to ensure access for smaller and more remote communities. For some facilities (such as in the provision of ambulance stations and community halls) the higher rate of provision reflects the efforts of small isolated communities in developing their own facilities to meet their needs.

**Table 2. Community Facility Provision in the Study Area**

FACILITY BY TYPE	EXISTING PROVISION			TOTAL
	BANANA LGA	DALBY LGA	GLADSTONE LGA	
<b>GENERAL / CIVIC</b>				
<i>Regional:</i> Entertainment Centre	0	0	1	1
Correctional Centre	0	0	0	0
Courthouse	1	2	1	4
<i>District:</i> Community Centre	2	0	1	3
Library	1	1	1	3
Youth Facilities	2	2	2	6
<i>Local:</i> Library	3	6	6	15
Community Hall/Centre	10	13	14	37

	EXISTING PROVISION			
<b>ARTS / CULTURAL</b>				
<i>Regional:</i> Art Gallery	0	0	1	1
Performing Arts Spaces / Convention Centre	0	0	1	1
Museum	0	0	2	2
<i>District:</i> Performing Arts Spaces / Convention Centre	1	2	1	4
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
<i>Regional:</i> TAFE College/Other	1	3	1	5
University	0	0	1	1
<i>District:</i> Secondary School (public)*	3	6	4	13
<i>Local:</i> Child Care Centre	5	6	17	28
Kindergarten	4	13	7	24
Primary School (public)*	13	24	18	55
<b>HEALTH</b>				
<i>Regional:</i> Community Health Hub	0	0	0	0
Hospital - public	1	1	1	3
<i>District:</i> Aged Care Service / Respite Centre **	3	3	3	9
Community Health Centre***	0	0	2	1
<i>Local:</i> Rural Community Health Centre	4	5	3	12
<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>				
<i>District:</i> Ambulance	6	3	5	14
Fire and Rescue****	5	6	3	9
Police Station	7	6	6	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>278</b>

# Incorporated in Museum building

\* Does not include Special Education Units or Special Schools or private schools

\*\* Does not include accommodation facilities such as nursing homes, hostels and retirement villages

\*\*\* Includes auxiliary stations which are serviced by part time & full time fire fighters

It should be noted that fire services are funded and provided differently in urban and rural areas. Permanent stations are provided in all urban areas by the Queensland Fire and Rescue Services, while in rural areas they are provided by the Rural Fire Brigade at auxiliary stations that are staffed only in emergency events. By contrast, ambulance stations are funded and provided by the same organisation (Queensland Ambulance Service) in both urban and rural areas. However, a higher rate of provision / capita occurs in rural areas due to the need to maintain acceptable response times appropriate to the area (which varies from the 10 minutes response time in urban areas).

### 3.2 Spatial Distribution

Table 3 describes a spatial analysis of facilities throughout the study area and identifies the main service centres, assigning their role within the infrastructure network hierarchy described in Section 2.2. This Table illustrates how spatial distribution and accessibility needs influence supply, with rural villages and towns integrating multiple levels of infrastructure including local, district and even regional infrastructure.

**Table 3. Existing Hierarchy of Provision – Main Service Centres**

TOWN	POPULATION OF TOWN LOCALITY (EXCLUDES OVERSEAS VISITORS)	ASSIGNED SERVICE CENTRE HIERARCHY (AND SECONDARY HIERARCHY)	INDICATIVE RANGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE
<b>Dalby LGA</b>			
Dalby	9,778	District (Regional)	Courthouse Hospital / Community Health Centre Library TAFE
Chinchilla	3,681	Local (Regional and District)	Courthouse Secondary School Health Centre / Hospital  TAFE
Miles	1,164	Local (District)	Ambulance Health Centre /Hospital Police Secondary School
Tara	819	Rural Village (District and Local)	Ambulance Police Primary School Secondary School
Wandoan	386	Rural Village (District and Local)	Kindergarten Primary School Secondary School
<b>Banana LGA</b>			
Biloela	5,371	District (Regional)	Civic Centre Courthouse Hospital Library Primary School High School TAFE
Moura	1,774	Local (District)	Youth Centre Primary School Secondary School Health Centre / Hospital
Taroom	629	Rural Village (District and Local)	Primary School Secondary School Kindergarten Health Centre / Hospital

TOWN	POPULATION OF TOWN LOCALITY (EXCLUDES OVERSEAS VISITORS)	ASSIGNED SERVICE CENTRE HIERARCHY (AND SECONDARY HIERARCHY)	INDICATIVE RANGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE
Theodore	444	Rural Village (District and Local)	Youth Centre Primary School Health Centre / Hospital
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>			
Gladstone City	28,808	Regional (District and Local)	Entertainment Centre Art Gallery Museum Courthouse Hospital Community Health Centres Secondary School University TAFE
Agnes Waters	1,619	Local (District)	Ambulance Police Child Care Centre Primary School
Calliope	1,550	Local (District)	Ambulance Police Primary School Library
Miriam Vale	361	Rural Village (Local and District)	Police Primary School
Mount Larcom	253	Rural Village (District and Local)	Ambulance Youth Centre Primary School Secondary School Library

Source: ABS (2006) Census QuickStats by Location and British Gas (2007) Community Infrastructure Inventory. NB: benchmarking analysis is undertaken in five year periods corresponding to the Census periods, and as such the 2006 population data has been used here.

The main service centres are described below.

### Gladstone LGA

Gladstone LGA is the most populous of the LGAs in the study area (53,974 people at 2006) and has a strong regional relationship with Rockhampton, the main urban centre for the Central Queensland region. The main service centres in Gladstone LGA are:

- **Gladstone City** is the largest urban centre and main service centre in the LGA;
- **Calliope** and **Agnes Waters** are significant local centres in the Gladstone LGA, and **Mount Larcom** is a rural village providing a range of district level facilities to the surrounding settlements. Both Calliope and Mount Larcom are about half an hour's drive from Gladstone City whilst Agnes Waters is about an hour's drive from the City.

- **Miriam Vale**, another small rural village, also has some district level facilities (also one hour's drive from Gladstone City).

### Banana LGA

Banana LGA is the least populous of the LGAs in the study area (16,188 people at 2006) and has some of the most dispersed settlement pattern. The major service centres in Banana LGA are:

- **Biloela** is the main district centre and includes some regional health, education and courthouse facilities;
- **Taroom, Theodore** and **Moura** are a combination of rural villages and towns in Banana LGA that provide a number of health, education and community facilities in the central study area to support the rural and mining communities here.

### Dalby LGA

Dalby LGA is the second most populous LGA (29,523 people at 2006). Communities in the Dalby LGA rely on regional level facilities provided in Toowoomba, although some are provided more locally (such as the courthouse and TAFE colleges). The main service centres are:

- **Dalby** is the main service centre providing a range of district level facilities and regional education and courthouse facilities;
- **Chinchilla** is a significant a local centre with regional level and district level education, arts and cultural facilities and courthouse facilities;
- **Miles** is another (smaller) local centre providing district level facilities such as emergency services and high school, and a recently redeveloped rural community hospital;
- **Wandoan** and **Tara** are rural villages with a district level role in education services and in Tara emergency services also, supporting the northern and south-western remote areas of the LGA respectively.

## 3.3 Existing Provision by LGA

This section reports in more detail on facilities by LGA based on a desktop analysis of an audit undertaken for the BG project, and is valid as at November 2008. It is acknowledged that the Gladstone Regional Council is currently in the process of commissioning a study on the social infrastructure needs of the region which will include a detailed 'on the ground' audit of facilities.

### 3.3.1 Gladstone LGA

Gladstone City has a number of regional cultural, health, education and justice facilities, including:

- Gladstone Entertainment Centre;
- Gladstone Regional Art Gallery & Museum;
- QR Heritage Museum;
- Central Queensland TAFE;
- Central Queensland University;
- Gladstone Hospital; and
- Gladstone Courthouse.

Gladstone LGA is serviced by the Central Queensland Health Service District. A health service hub operates from the Gladstone Hospital and the new co-located district community health centre. This is one of a network of health hubs at Rockhampton, Emerald and Biloela. The main referral hospital for the Gladstone LGA is Rockhampton Hospital, approximately 110km north of Gladstone. In addition, Gladstone has a women's community health centre, as well as 3 local community health centres which service the outer settlements of Miriam Vale and Agnes Waters, along with

the Indigenous population around the Gladstone area.

There are no correctional centres located within Gladstone LGA although Capricornia Correctional Centre (for high, medium and low security prisoners) is located 20kms north of Rockhampton.

There are 4 State secondary schools and 18 primary schools (one in each being a prep year to year 10 (PY-10) at Mt Larcom) in the Gladstone LGA, with 2 secondary schools located in Gladstone City, 1 in Tannum Sands and 1 in Mt Larcom. Primary schools are provided in a number of smaller rural towns and settlements throughout the LGA.

There are 17 childcare and 7 kindergarten services in the LGA, with the majority located in Gladstone City. Although significant changes are occurring in early childhood education with the introduction of the preschool year, and with the tendency for kindergarten to be provided within child care centres, stand alone, community managed kindergartens appear to be a significant feature in Gladstone LGA.

There are 3 aged care service and respite centres in Gladstone LGA, including a centre based HACC service for ATSI people, a senior citizens centre and a day respite centre for children.

There is also a range of community centre, library and youth facilities available in the LGA:

- **Libraries:** with the recent Council amalgamations it is assumed that the Gladstone City Council library will become a central library, with the 6 smaller libraries in outlying rural towns and villages becoming branch libraries;
- **Community centres:** 1 district community centre is provided in Gladstone City; 11 local halls provide community spaces predominantly in rural villages and towns (as progress halls, CWA halls), along with 3 local community centres (2 in Gladstone and 1 at Boyne Island); and
- **Youth facilities:** 1 PCYC in Gladstone City (Gladstone PCYC) and 1 in Mount Larcom (Mount Larcom & District Youth Centre).

There is a range of emergency facilities provided including police, fire and rescue (2 auxiliary<sup>2</sup>) and ambulance stations in Gladstone City and rural towns and villages across the LGA.

### 3.3.2 Banana LGA

Beyond the courthouse and TAFE facilities at Biloela, Banana LGA has no regional level facilities, with its needs met from the regional centres of Gladstone City, Rockhampton City and for its southern-most settlements, Toowoomba City. Banana LGA is serviced by the Central Queensland Health Service District, with one public hospital located in Biloela and 4 rural community health centres in Baralaba, Moura, Theodore and Taroom.<sup>3</sup> There are no correctional centres in Banana LGA.

There are 3 state secondary schools and 13 primary schools (Taroom State School caters for prep year to P10 and is therefore included in both secondary and primary school counts) in the Banana LGA. The state secondary schools are located in Biloela, Moura and Taroom. The high number of primary schools is due to the presence of small rural settlements providing for the local community.

There are 5 child care centres and 4 kindergartens in Banana LGA with the majority of these

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<sup>2</sup> Auxiliary stations are not permanently staffed, but are serviced by casual and part time fire fighters

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Queensland Health health precincts framework, these rural hospitals are categorised as Rural Community and Ambulatory Care, serving a population of up to 7,000 people. For the purpose of this project, these facilities are classified as Rural Community Health Centres.



facilities being concentrated in Biloela. The remaining facilities are found in Moura, Taroom and Theodore.

The LGA also has 3 aged care services: 2 run by Bluecare in Moura and Callide Valley, and a HACC service in Theodore. There are several aged care accommodations in the LGA, including retirement villages in Biloela, Moura and Taroom. However, the rural health services (primarily rural hospitals) have a major role in providing high needs residential care for older people.

There is a variety of community centres, youth facilities and libraries located within the Banana LGA.

These include:

- **Library:** 1 district (central) library in Banana and 3 local libraries in Moura, Taroom and Theodore;
- **Community centres/halls:** 1 district level centre in Biloela and 10 local centres and halls distributed across the rural villages and towns in the LGA;
- **Youth facilities:** 2 district level centres, in Moura and Theodore.

Banana LGA has emergency service facilities including 7 police, 5 fire and rescue (all auxiliary facilities) and 6 ambulance stations in rural towns and villages. Smaller townships may also be supported by volunteer emergency services such as the rural fire brigade.

### 3.3.3 Dalby LGA

Dalby LGA has regional level facilities including TAFE (2 campuses in Dalby and Chinchilla), the Australian Agricultural College Cooperation, and 2 courthouses (in Dalby and Chinchilla). The provision of these regional level facilities should be acknowledged in light of the recent local government boundary changes which resulted in the amalgamation of Dalby, Wambo, Chinchilla, Murilla, Tara and Taroom to form the Dalby Regional Council.

Dalby LGA is serviced by the Toowoomba and Darling Downs and Southern Downs Health Service Districts and has 1 public hospital (including a district level community health centre) located in Dalby as well as 5 other rural community health centres serving Miles, Millmerran, Chinchilla, Jandowae and the regional Indigenous community (Goondir Health Services). The Miles Hospital (classified for the purpose of the needs assessment as the Rural Community Health Centre) has recently been redeveloped to incorporate a new emergency department, x-ray unit, pharmacy, acute care ward, hospital kitchen/laundry area, 14 bed residential aged care facility and 13 bed acute care ward.

There are no correctional facilities in Dalby LGA. This region is likely to be serviced by facilities in South East Queensland.

Within the LGA, there are 6 state secondary schools and 24 primary schools (2 each as PY-10 schools), with the secondary schools located in the main townships of Dalby, Chinchilla, Miles, Tara and Wandoan.

There are 6 child care centres and 13 kindergartens servicing the Dalby LGA. Half of the child care centres are found in Dalby whilst the remaining 3 centres are found in Moura, Chinchilla and Tara. Kindergartens have an important role in rural communities and the current supply of kindergartens in the Dalby LGA reflects the dispersed settlement pattern of the communities here.

There are 3 aged care services in Dalby LGA run by Bluecare in Chinchilla, Miles and Dalby, and there is also a number of retirement villages, hostels and nursing homes. As with Banana LGA, rural community health centres play an important role in providing residential care (nursing and palliative) accommodation for older residents.

There is also a range of community centre, library and youth facilities available in the LGA:

- **Library:** 1 district (central) library in Dalby and 6 local libraries in Chinchilla, Meandarra, Miles, Tara, Jandowae and Bell;
- **Community centres/halls:** 13 local level community centres and halls located throughout the LGA; and
- **Youth facilities:** 2 district level centres, one in Myall Youth and Community Network Centre and the other being the Police Citizens and Youth Club, both located in Dalby.

Dalby LGA has numerous emergency facilities including 6 police, 6 fire and rescue (all auxiliary facilities) and 3 ambulance stations in rural towns and villages across the LGA. These emergency facilities reflect the dispersed settlement patterns of communities in the Dalby LGA. In the case of fire and rescue, smaller townships may have their own rural fire brigades which are run entirely by volunteers.

### 3.4 Services

This report has relied on information reported in the Draft Baseline Conditions Assessment (BG Group 2008) to report on existing services.

This report identified a trend towards increasingly remote service delivery in such services as legal aid, education and specialist medical care through such modes as outreach, technological and other models of service delivery. Service providers, in particular the Queensland and Federal Governments are increasingly using technology to deliver information and services, in large in response to the difficulty in attracting professional and specialised staff to live in these areas<sup>4</sup>. This trend is likely to alter community expectations for services, the role of services in contributing to community building, and the nature and use of the built infrastructure required to support them.

Most services are intended to be accessible to Indigenous communities although some services and facilities are specifically targeted to Indigenous people.

Services are more readily available in the Gladstone LGA, particularly in Gladstone City being a major urban centre. The city offers a range of health, employment and recruitment services, community and cultural services, youth services, family support services and family services based within Gladstone City. For detailed listing of services refer to the BCA report Chapter 5 (BG 2008).

The BCA (BG Group 2008) reports a number of agencies and networks providing services in the Banana LGA in the areas of employment and recruitment, youth, family support, housing and tenancy support, disability services and services for people from non-English speaking backgrounds. It also identifies over 45 social networks and community clubs operating throughout the Banana LGA. Legal aid services are provided to the LGA through outreach programs from Gladstone and Rockhampton.

There are a number of employment and recruitment services in the Dalby LGA located in Dalby and Chinchilla. Legal Aid services are available via outreach services based in Toowoomba.

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<sup>4</sup> Reported in the case of health services (Cath Borich, Q Health pers.comm. 14.12.08)

### 3.5 Conclusions

The majority of regional level facilities currently supplied in the study area are concentrated in Gladstone City which is anticipated to accommodate the vast proportion of expected population growth over the next 20 years. Gladstone City, alongside its neighbouring regional centre Rockhampton, will continue to serve as a regional centre for other urban and rural settlements in the Gladstone and Banana LGAs.

Local and District level facilities appear to be well provided, particularly emergency services, but may belie the tyranny of distance, and the need to increase typical service levels to compensate for the low density settlement pattern. Based on the information from consultation findings as well as the population projections, it is likely that the main townships acting as district centres either as a primary or secondary function may require higher levels of provision for some facilities to cater for the growing demand of FIFO, as well as permanent workers, employed in the energy and resource sectors. Existing facilities in local centres and rural villages will continue to serve the dispersed rural settlements, and are critical for the wellbeing of small communities that are not within close proximity to nearby district and regional centres.

The capacity and quality of equity of the existing supply of facilities is unknown although much of the infrastructure in rural areas is old and unlikely to be well suited to contemporary needs (as is the case for old hospitals providing modern community health services, and local halls supporting outreach services and multiple programs).

There is a growing trend towards providing service delivery to rural areas through more remote models of delivery including outreach and technologically based models with implications for the role of services, community expectations and the built infrastructure required to support them.

## 4. Benchmarks and Desired Standards

Benchmarks are used as a starting point for determining what needs might be present in a community. Benchmarking refers to a ratio of facility: population (e.g. 1 facility to 10,000 people) and is one measure used to estimate a population's needs. The application of benchmarks to services is less viable than for facilities, with needs analysis for services better informed by other inductive processes including consultation and demographic analysis. Benchmarking has therefore only been conducted for facilities in this study.

There is no universally agreed set of benchmarks for community facilities and services, requiring locally appropriate desired standard of service (DSS) to be developed. Benchmarking has a variable application to the study area which is diverse in its population spread and density (ranging from small remote communities to highly urbanised towns and cities), a fact reflected in the development of different DSS for Gladstone LGA and the Rural LGAs (Banana and Dalby). The DSS have been developed by comparing recently developed benchmarks in Implementation Guideline No. 5 Social Infrastructure Planning (OUM 2007), as well as recent benchmarks developed for the Lockyer Valley, a rural district in the Darling Downs, Queensland. The existing rates of provision within the 3 LGAs in the study area has also provided a useful comparative base.

The variance between population size, density and settlement patterns across the Project area described in 2.2 Social Infrastructure Network Hierarchy described above (in Section 2.2) has required that differential benchmarks be developed for the rural LGAs (Banana and Dalby) and the more urbanised Gladstone LGA. However, the Gladstone LGA has proved the most challenging of all LGAs with settlement ranging from very small rural villages to a city (Gladstone). To accommodate this range, benchmarks were modified to support a more meaningful LGA wide assessment. A more fine-grained assessment has been constrained by the absence of population

projections at a sufficient detail to support differentiated DSS for urban and non-urban areas in this LGA.

It should also be noted that proposed standards are triggers for provision, rather than absolutes to be achieved. For example, in respect to schools, several factors come into play such as distance between schools and neighbourhoods (walking catchment), capacity of existing schools in the area, the number of young families and children in a particular area, and the importance of schools as 'core' infrastructure for community development.

The DSS used for the benchmarking analysis, and their associated rationale, are outlined in Table 4. The output of the benchmarking exercise is reported in detail in Appendix 2 and summarised in the needs analysis in Section 5.

**Table 4. Desired Standard of Service for Study Area Facilities**

FACILITY / HIERARCHY	SEQ BENCHMARK	LOCKYER VALLEY BENCHMARK	DSS	RATIONALE
<b>General / Civic</b>				
<b>Regional:</b>				
Entertainment Centre	1:30-120,000	1:100,000	1:120000 (Gladstone Only)	Based on current rate of provision and on the assumption that the existing Centre can cater for additional demand. Applicable to Gladstone LGA only; rural LGAs do not qualify for this regional facility and are serviced instead from Gladstone and Toowoomba regional centres.
Correctional Centre	n/a	n/a	n/a	No correctional centre in the study area with no additional future demand assumed.
Courthouse	n/a	1:75,000	1:20,000 Rural LGA 1: 60,000 Gladstone	Based on current rate of provision in rural LGAs and general comparative rate for Gladstone
<b>District:</b>				
Community Centre	1:20-50,000	1:20,000	1:20,000 Rural LGA 1: 50,000 Gladstone	Based on current rate of provision
Library	1:30-150,000	1:15,000	1:20,000 Rural LGA 1:100,000 Gladstone (Central Library)	Given the recent Council amalgamation, it is assumed the Gladstone district library will take on the role of central library with all remaining libraries in the LGA functioning as branch libraries, operating at the local level. In rural LGAs, the DSS is set at a higher rate of provision to reflect smaller and more dispersed populations.
Youth Facilities	1:20-50,000	1:20,000	1:10,000 Rural LGA 1:25,000 Gladstone	Gladstone's rate of provision based on SEQ & Locker Valley. DSS in Rural LGAs is based on population size of rural towns and takes into account the consultation findings which indicate difficulties in young people accessing services due to lack of public transport
<b>Local:</b>				
Library	1:15-30,000	1:15,000	1:10,000 Rural LGA 1:20,000 Gladstone	The rate of provision in Rural LGAs reflects that existing local library facilities servicing smaller, dispersed populations. A lower rate of provision is suggested for urban areas of Gladstone. It is assumed that existing local libraries in Gladstone LGA will become branch libraries as a result of recent Council amalgamations.

FACILITY / HIERARCHY	SEQ BENCHMARK	LOCKYER VALLEY BENCHMARK	DSS	RATIONALE
Community Hall/Centre	1:6-10,000	1:3,000	1:3,000 Rural LGA 1:10,000 Gladstone	The rural rate is based on the current rate of supply (acknowledging that each town has a local facility) and is comparable with the Lockyer Valley. The Gladstone DSS assumes the upper end of the general rate of provision. This facility also includes local arts workshop and activity space.
<b>Arts / Cultural</b>				
<b>Regional:</b>				
Art Gallery	1:30-150,000	1:150,000	1:100,000 (Gladstone Only)	Based on assumptions about the capacity of the existing gallery to cope with population growth. Rural LGAs do not qualify for regional and are serviced by Gladstone and Toowoomba regional centres.
Performing Arts Spaces / Convention Centre	1:30-120,000	1:100,000	1:120,000 (Gladstone Only)	Based on the assumption that existing facility can cope with additional population growth.
Museum	1:30-120,000	1:120,000	1:120,000 (Gladstone Only)	Based on assumptions about the additional capacity of the existing gallery to cope with population growth. Rural LGAs do not qualify for regional facility given population size and serviced by Gladstone and Toowoomba regional centres.
<b>District:</b>				
Performing Arts Spaces	1:30-50,000	1:15,000	1:15,000 Rural LGA 1:30,000 Gladstone	Adopts minimum general benchmark for Gladstone. In Rural LGAs it is unlikely that both District and Regional facilities would be warranted
<b>Education</b>				
<b>Regional:</b>				
TAFE College	1:100,000 - 150,000	1:100,000	1:50,000 Rural LGA and Gladstone	Adjusted to reflect existing rate of provision with a minimum of 1 college per LGA. The rate of provision would be lower in Gladstone City, more consistent with SEQ.
University	n/a	1:150,000	1:100,000 (Gladstone Only)	Applies current rate of provision. Rural LGAs do not qualify for regional facility given population size and access to Gladstone and Toowoomba regional centres.
<b>District:</b>				
Secondary School (public)*	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:6,000 Rural LGA 1:20,000 Gladstone	The Gladstone DSS is consistent with the SEQ and Lockyer Valley benchmarks.
<b>Local:</b>				
Child Care Centre	1:4-8,000	1:2,600	1:3,000 Rural LGA 1:4,000 Gladstone	Based on existing rate in Banana and comparative rate for Lockyer Valley for Rural LGAs. The rate for Gladstone has adopted bottom of SEQ rate to take into account the existence of smaller towns (e.g. Calliope and Miriam Vale). As such child care facilities in urban centres should cater for a larger threshold than the Rural LGAs
Kindergarten	1:7,500-10,000	Combined with Child Care Centre	1: 4,000 Rural LGA Combined with Childcare in Gladstone (urban area)	Assumes bottom range of SEQ benchmark and capacity of existing facilities to accommodate the equivalent rate of demand. Gladstone rate assumes existing provision in rural towns is adequate to meet spatial distribution needs of the community.

FACILITY / HIERARCHY	SEQ BENCHMARK	LOCKYER VALLEY BENCHMARK	DSS	RATIONALE
			only)	
Primary School (public)*	1:7,500	1:7,500	1:1,200 Rural LGA 1:7,500 Gladstone	Adopts SEQ and Lockyer benchmarks for Gladstone LGA., and current rate of provision for Rural LGAs.
<b>Health</b>				
<b>Regional:</b>				
Community Health Hub	1:100-300,000	1:100,000	1:100,000 (Gladstone Only)	Based on SEQ and Lockyer benchmarks for Gladstone LGA only. Rural LGAs do not qualify for this level of facility.
Hospital - public	1:100,000	Combined with Community Health Centre	1:60,000 (Gladstone Only) Assumes existing rate of supply in Rural LGAs	Based on current rate of provision for Gladstone LGA and no additional facilities anticipated for Rural LGAs
<b>District:</b>				
Aged Care Service / Respite Centre **	1:20-100,000	1:20,000	1:10,000 Rural LGA 1:30,000 Gladstone	The application of this DSS acknowledges that each District will need to offer convenient access to a respite centre, irrespective of its population size. The DSS recognises the need for respite services in rural towns provided at a higher rate than in the urban centre of Gladstone. The rate for Gladstone is higher than the current rate of provision of supply as the existing rate includes Indigenous specialist services. The demographic profile of Gladstone LGA also suggests that there is a lower proportion of people aged 65+ years compared to the other LGAs.
Community Health Centre	1:20-30,000	1:30,000	1:30,000 Gladstone only (integrated with hospital in Rural LGAs)	Based on SEQ and Lockyer benchmarks. Integrated with hospitals in Rural LGAs
<b>Local:</b>				
Rural Community Health Centre			1: 7,000 Rural LGAs only	Based on Rural Community and Ambulatory Care Service in accordance with Qld Health 5 Tier Health Precincts Framework <sup>5</sup> with health services co-located with a community hospital offering emergency and some acute medicine. The DSS acknowledges that RCHCs serve a number of small rural communities and are not applicable to Gladstone LGA
<b>Emergency Services</b>				
<b>District:</b>				

<sup>5</sup> Materials provided to consultant to assist with the preparation of the SEQ Regional Plan Implementation Guideline No. 5 Social Infrastructure Planning 2007

FACILITY / HIERARCHY	SEQ BENCHMARK	LOCKYER VALLEY BENCHMARK	DSS	RATIONALE
Ambulance			1:10,000 Rural LGA 1:25,000 Gladstone	Based on the current rate of provision for Rural LGAs. Comparative rate of provision from SEQ and Lockyer Benchmarks applied to Gladstone
Fire and Rescue***			1:10,000 Rural LGA 1:25,000 Gladstone	Based on the current rate of provision in Gladstone and acknowledging that Rural LGAs are serviced by auxiliary stations and volunteer rural fire brigades operating on a 'call out' basis. Source: <a href="http://www.fire.qld.gov.au/about/regions/">http://www.fire.qld.gov.au/about/regions/</a>
Police Station			1:10,000 Rural LGA 1:25,000 Gladstone	Consistent with Ambulance and Fire and Rescue rates in Rural LGAs. SEQ and Lockyer benchmarks applied to Gladstone LGA.

\* Does not include Special Education Units or Special Schools or private schools

\*\* Does not include accommodation facilities such as nursing homes, hostels and retirement villages

\*\*\* Includes auxiliary stations which are serviced by part time & full time fire fighters

## 5. Needs Analysis

The needs analysis synthesises the existing provision of facilities and the settlement pattern, together with the various indicators of need investigated, including:

- benchmarked outputs of need for each LGA (reported in detail in Appendix 2);
- population characteristics and the distribution of growth (see Section 6); and
- expressed needs (see Section 6).

The needs analysis also draws upon the unique characteristics of the study area, including:

- the population diversity between the highly urbanised centre of Gladstone City and rural and remote communities elsewhere;
- the servicing of some regional and district level needs from centres beyond the study area (particularly Toowoomba and Rockhampton);
- the historical pattern of provision of facilities in response to the drive and commitment of local communities in responding to their needs in the case of community halls, ambulance stations and youth facilities; and
- The scarcity of a local skilled workforce, and the likelihood the project may have to rely on foreign workers on temporary skilled migration visas (on 457 Visas). The attraction of overseas workers may impact on the demand for social infrastructure in the region.

The assessment represents a desktop assessment conducted at the LGA level and the findings should be treated as indicative.

Facility and service needs are assessed in separate sections below.

### 5.1 Facilities

#### 5.1.1 Gladstone LGA Facility Needs

The assessment of social infrastructure facility needs in Gladstone LGA is presented in Table 5. A summary of the facilities recommended follows the table.

**Table 5. Facility Needs Analysis – Gladstone LGA**

(Note: this table only reports benchmarked results indicating need for new facilities (>0.5) or significant facility oversupply. For full benchmark results see Appendix 2.)

TOPIC	ANALYSIS
Main Service Centres	<p>Diverse area with highly urbanised centre and dispersed rural and coastal settlements (Boyne and Curtis Islands and Agnes Waters). Main service centres are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gladstone City - main service centre and largest urban centre</li> <li>• Calliope and Agnes Waters - significant local centres with some district facilities</li> <li>• Mount Larcom and Miriam Vale - significant rural villages with some district facilities</li> </ul>
Population Growth	<p>High growth area (majority of growth in study area) reaching 88,000 people in 2026, an increase of 34,000 (from 2006). Growth likely to be distributed as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• + 20,000 people - Gladstone City (to 51,000 people)</li> <li>• + 10,500 people - Calliope and Tannun Sands (Calliope SLAs)</li> </ul>



TOPIC	ANALYSIS
Population Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• + 3,500 people -Agnes Waters / Miriam Vale</li> <li>• High proportion of 15-14 and 15-24 year olds</li> <li>• High proportion of people not speaking English well / at all</li> <li>• 50% of study area's 65+ years population</li> <li>• High unemployment rate – general and youth</li> <li>• High families with children and one parent families</li> <li>• Low income households displaced to small villages (Barney Point, Mount Larcom and Miriam Vale)</li> <li>• Relatively low Christianity and high non-religious groupings</li> </ul>
Expressed Needs	<p>The following needs have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face challenges ensuring equitable service delivery across the LGA, particularly with lack of public transport services enabling access for those without independent transport (young people, low income people).</li> <li>• Growth outstripping social infrastructure supply and capacity, particularly services and networks</li> <li>• Shortage of early childhood, family and early prevention services (e.g. domestic violence and substance abuse)</li> <li>• Severe shortage of affordable housing (including family housing).</li> <li>• Displacement of lower income households to cheaper housing in rural villages / towns increasing the demand for outreach services (including satellite settlements near Gladstone, an even more so for settlements more than half an hour's drive from Gladstone)</li> <li>• Shortage of aged care packages and housing for older people</li> <li>• Lack of public transport impacting particular groups (especially young people)</li> <li>• Need for community health centres (in addition to existing centre)</li> <li>• Need increased community centre capacity in rural areas to accommodate support services (e.g. women's clinics)</li> <li>• Need improved accessibility for young people and Indigenous people to employment opportunities</li> <li>• Need to facilitate positive integration of resource workers with existing community and maximise strong acceptance of people/workers from beyond</li> <li>• Increase volunteering capacity</li> <li>• Declining capacity of rural communities to maintain existing community facilities (halls). Most halls are aged and are not suitable for multi-purpose use.</li> <li>• Need for youth drop in spaces in Gladstone and rural towns (separate to PCYC)</li> <li>• Particularly with lack of public transport services enabling access for those without independent transport (young people, low income people).</li> <li>• Displacement of lower income households to rural villages and towns increasing the demand for outreach services there.</li> </ul>
<b>General / Civic</b>	
Benchmarked Need to 2026	<p><b>Regional</b> facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.5 Courthouse</li> </ul> <p><b>District</b> facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Community Centre</li> <li>• 1.5 Youth Facility</li> </ul> <p><b>Local</b> facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apparent oversupply of Libraries (2)</li> <li>• Apparent oversupply of community hall / centre (5)</li> </ul>

TOPIC	ANALYSIS
	<p>Benchmarking for a diverse area like Gladstone LGA which ranges from highly urbanised to quite small and remote rural communities is challenging. In reality, there may be a need for additional facilities in Gladstone City which are shielded by the number of facilities in small locations, and difficult to accurately assess using an LGA-wide, desktop approach.</p>
Analysis	<p>There may be a need to expand the capacity of the existing <b>courthouse</b> to accommodate additional growth. <b>Correctional facilities</b> are adequately provided in Capricornia Correctional Centre (Rockhampton). Other regional facilities such as the <b>entertainment centre</b> appear to be adequately provided.</p> <p>The large number of rural villages and towns with the need for their own facilities are likely to be the cause for the apparent oversupply indicated in the benchmarking results for <b>libraries</b>. The recent amalgamation of local Councils and the traditional pattern of provision across small communities may lead to some rationalisation of library services with the Gladstone library likely to take on the role of central library (district) with the balance (6) retained as local libraries.</p> <p>The number of rural villages and towns is also likely to explain the oversupply indicated for <b>local community centres</b>. However, population growth in Gladstone City indicates a need for additional <b>community centre</b> facilities to complement its existing 1 District Centre (which may need expansion to absorb growth) and 3 local community centres. At a benchmarked rate of 1:10,000 this would equate to 2 additional local centres to meet the City's growth (one by 2016 and the second by 2026).</p> <p>The LGA has a myriad of small halls that are aged and require maintenance that is beyond the capacity of particularly smaller communities. There is an expressed need for expansion / renovation of existing <b>community halls</b> to adequately accommodate outreach and other services to support rural communities in the main service centres of Calliope, Agnes Waters, Miriam Vale, Mount Larcom and Tannum Sands (in view of potential population growth and the displacement of lower income households to these settlements).</p> <p>Benchmarking indicates a need for 1.5 <b>district youth facilities</b>. Currently there are 3 youth facilities: PCYC in Gladstone (which is membership based and not well accessed by some youth who have brushed with Police); Mount Larcom &amp; District Youth Centre. There is an expressed need for a drop in youth space in Gladstone, as well as youth spaces in rural towns. It is suggested that an additional youth centre is needed in the shorter term in Gladstone to address existing and future needs, and that the upgrading of community halls in rural settlements referred to above (with the exception of Mount Larcom which has a youth facility) ensure suitability for use by young people.</p>
<b>Arts / Cultural</b>	
Benchmarked Need to 2026	<p><b>Regional</b> facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum oversupplied (1)</li> </ul> <p><b>District</b> facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 District Performing Arts Spaces</li> </ul>

TOPIC	ANALYSIS
Analysis	<p>Gladstone LGA has 2 <b>regional arts spaces</b> (Gladstone Civic Theatre and the Gladstone Regional Art Gallery and Museum) which are sufficient on a benchmarked basis to meet expected growth. It has no <b>district performing arts spaces</b>. The regional facilities are unlikely to be sufficient to support for amateur performance, display and arts workshop spaces. Benchmarking indicates the need for 2 district performing arts centres, which seem to be warranted. 1 of these centres may be able to be provided through an extension to the existing District Community Centre.</p> <p>Restoration of local halls (see General / Civic facilities) provides an opportunity to provide performance and workshop spaces at a local level.</p> <p>The 2 existing regional <b>museums</b> (Gladstone Regional Art Gallery and Museum and QR Heritage Museum) are considered sufficient to meet need.</p>
<b>Education</b>	
Benchmarked Need to 2026	<p><b>Regional facilities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 TAFE college</li> </ul> <p><b>District facilities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No additional secondary schools indicated</li> </ul> <p><b>Local facilities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Childcare centres</li> <li>• Apparent oversupply of primary schools (6)</li> </ul>
Analysis	<p>While benchmarking indicates the need for an expansion of existing <b>TAFE facilities</b> by 2026, the benchmark applied had been adapted to take into account the rural population in the study area. Within Gladstone City itself, a more appropriate benchmark is the typical urban benchmark for a TAFE college is 1:100,000 (OUM 2007). The existing TAFE college in Gladstone City is assumed to have (or be capable of being expanded to have) the capacity to meet anticipated growth here.</p> <p>The benchmarking result for <b>secondary schools</b> is likely to be affected by the high rate of supply in rural areas to support accessibility to schools for the dispersed population. The population growth expected in Gladstone City is equivalent to the benchmark for secondary schools (1:20,000) however Queensland Education has advised that this need can be met through the 3 existing secondary schools (1 in the CBD area, 1 in South Gladstone and 1 at Tannum Sands).</p> <p>The large number of <b>primary schools</b> distributed in rural villages and towns cause an apparent oversupply of primary schools in the benchmarking results. On growth numbers alone (applying the benchmark of 1:7,000). However, Department of Education has advised that the 5 existing primary schools are adequate to meet this additional demand.</p> <p>Growth in Calliope and Tannum Sands may also warrant an additional primary school, but it is not possible to determine this need at an LGA level, in the absence of a more detailed understanding of population growth distribution and existing school capacity. Queensland Education is unlikely to support the development of an additional school here.</p> <p>Expressed needs indicate an existing demand for <b>child care</b>, particularly for</p>

TOPIC	ANALYSIS
	babies and toddlers, confirming the need for additional child care centres indicated by the benchmarking. However, benchmarking child care centres is complex and also depends on the size of centre. The industry is currently in a state of flux with the collapse of ABC Learning Centres (with 4 centres in Gladstone). Notwithstanding, the indicated need for centres is likely to be focused in the growth areas of Gladstone City, Calliope and Tannum Sands.
<b>Health</b>	
Benchmarked Need to 2026	<b>Regional facilities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Health Hub</li> <li>• 1 Community Health Centre</li> </ul>
Analysis	<p><b>Gladstone Hospital</b> offers emergency, outpatients, general medicine and surgery (including day surgery (including day surgery), basic orthopaedics, obstetrics and gynaecology, medical imaging, pharmacy, pathology, central sterilising, and includes a recently developed district community health centre, including the relocation of mental health services on site<sup>6</sup>. Q Health is commencing whole of district health services planning for Gladstone and expect that as the population grows there will be a need to extend the facilities and services available at the Gladstone hub (referring to the hospital and community health centre) which is consistent with the benchmarking results. The recently developed <b>district community health centre</b> is already operating at capacity and there is a need to expand this facility to meet current demand and expected growth. District<sup>7</sup> community health centres provide a core suite of services and dedicated local facilities matched to local need and typically serve a population of 20,000-30,000 people.</p> <p>Gladstone City also has the Gladstone Women's Health Centre, a specialist district health centre. <b>Rural community health centres</b> are available at Miriam Vale and Agnes Waters, providing health services matched to the needs of these local communities. Benchmarks do not indicate any additional need for rural community health centres. Remaining rural towns and villages (including Calliope, Mount Larcom and Tannum Sands/Boyne Island) are at a reasonable distance to access health services available in Gladstone City.</p> <p>There are 3 <b>respite centres</b> in Gladstone City, 2 for aged care and 1 for children. Benchmarking suggests that 3 centres would be adequate for the LGA. However, given that 1 centre is dedicated to children, there is likely to be a need for 1 additional aged care respite centre. Expressed needs noted a shortage of aged care packages and housing for older people. Such a shortage may lead to an excessive demand for respite care, particularly for older people living in unsupported accommodation (such as the family home).</p>
<b>Emergency Services Facilities</b>	
Benchmarked Need to 2026	<b>District facilities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.5 Fire and Rescue station</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.health.qld.gov.au/wwwprofiles/cqld\\_gstone\\_hosp.asp](http://www.health.qld.gov.au/wwwprofiles/cqld_gstone_hosp.asp) and <http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2008/07/09/2298652.htm> (accessed 28/11/08)

<sup>7</sup> District in this context refers to the term defined in this report and not the Health Services District of Queensland Health

TOPIC	ANALYSIS
Analysis	It would appear that there is no additional need for ambulance, fire and rescue or police stations for the Gladstone LGA.

### 5.1.2 Banana LGA Facility Needs

**Table 6. Facility Needs Analysis Summary – Banana LGA**

(Note: this table only reports benchmarked results indicating need for new facilities (>0.5) or facility oversupply. For full benchmark results see Appendix 2.)

TOPIC	ANALYSIS
Main Service Centres	Agricultural and resource based local economy with dispersed rural settlement pattern. The main service centres are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biloela – the largest town providing district and some regional level facilities and services</li> <li>• Moura – a local centre also providing some district level facilities</li> <li>• Taroom and Theodore – significant rural villages with some district facilities</li> </ul>
Population Growth	Very low growth area expected to increase by just 600 people to peak at about 16,800 people by 2026
Population Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A stable population that is mostly English speaking and follows the Christian faith</li> <li>• Significantly higher proportion of households on higher incomes</li> <li>• Higher levels of employment and conversely, significantly lower unemployment rates for the general population and young people</li> <li>• More couples with children and more lone person households</li> </ul>
Expressed Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of volunteer capacity to support local clubs</li> <li>• Need for activities and programs for young people</li> <li>• Need for a multi-sports facility at the sports ground in Banana</li> <li>• Events planning to promote local culture and heritage</li> </ul>
<b>All Facilities</b>	
Benchmarked Need to 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 primary school</li> </ul> <p>No other new facilities indicated.</p> <p>Apparent oversupply indicated for local halls / community centres (4), ambulance stations (4), fire and rescue stations – auxiliary (2) and police stations (5)</p>
Analysis	<p>The <b>primary school</b> indicated in the benchmarking is not supported as it effectively aggregates what is a dispersed population. In reality, the additional growth that tips the balance in favour of an additional facility will be dispersed, and able to be met within the capacity of existing primary schools (13).</p> <p>Low population growth and a sparse and dispersed settlement pattern are in turn the reasons for the absence of new demand, and the apparent oversupply of existing facilities. The existing number of local halls and centres is likely to be needed to enable access for the dispersed communities to a base level of service; however, many facilities are aged and it is likely to be difficult for</p>

TOPIC	ANALYSIS
	<p>communities to maintain them as volunteer numbers decline. It is also likely to be a reflection of individual community initiative in lobbying for or developing their own facilities to meet local needs (hall / community centre and ambulance station).</p> <p>Expressed needs suggest there is a difficulty in maintaining volunteer capacity for existing social infrastructure such as clubs, and this may extend to difficulties in maintaining ageing <b>local halls / community centres</b>. Subject to local needs, there may be some basis for rationalising these facilities to reduce demand on limited volunteer capacity, and investing in the development of the most accessible facilities, extending their capacity to provide programs for young people, support cultural activities and potentially even sporting activities, in response to expressed needs.</p> <p>Although <b>hospitals</b> and <b>rural community health centres</b> may need modification and service re-alignment to be more responsive to community needs, no additional facilities are anticipated.</p> <p><b>Ambulance, fire and rescue</b> and <b>police stations</b> have been provided on historic grounds in response to community initiative, as well as on the basis of ensuring adequate response times, and appear to be in adequate numbers to meet future needs.</p>

### 5.1.3 Dalby LGA Facility Needs

**Table 7. Facility Needs Analysis Summary – Dalby LGA**

(Note: this table only reports benchmarked results indicating need for new facilities (>0.5) or facility oversupply. For full benchmark results see Appendix 2.)

TOPIC	ANALYSIS
Main Service Centres	<p>An agricultural and resource based local economy with dispersed rural settlement pattern, supported by regional facilities at Toowoomba. Main service centres are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dalby – main service centre with district level facilities and services</li> <li>• Chinchilla – significant local centre and second largest town (also offering some district and regional level facilities). A base for a number of large camps for resource industry workers.</li> <li>• Miles – significant local centre</li> <li>• Tara and Wandoan – significant rural villages with some district facilities</li> </ul>
Population Growth	<p>Small growth (+5,300 people) reaching nearly 34,800 by 2026. Growth expected in the following areas (SLAs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dalby +1,800 (to 12,200 people)</li> <li>• Chinchilla SLA +1,100 ( to 7.400 people)</li> <li>• Wambo SLA +1,000 (to 6,500 people) including the towns of Miles and Condamine, and the villages of Dulacca and Drillham.</li> </ul>
Population Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively ageing community with highest proportion of people 65+ years in the study area</li> <li>• A relatively poor community with highest proportion of households on low incomes and ranking most disadvantaged on the SEIFA index</li> <li>• Highest proportion of households with no car</li> </ul>

TOPIC	ANALYSIS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highest representation of Indigenous people</li> <li>• High proportion of single parent and lone person households</li> <li>• Highest proportion of people who follow Christianity</li> </ul>
Expressed Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desire to maintain supportive and cohesive communities focused on the network of towns and rural villages</li> <li>• Need to provide employment and training opportunities for young people (who drift to urban areas)</li> <li>• Accessing essential services in smaller centres</li> <li>• Attracting and retaining skilled staff</li> <li>• There is a shortage of child care centres in Dalby which is experiencing a very high demand</li> </ul>
<b>General / Civic</b>	
Benchmarked Need to 2026	<p><b>District</b> facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 community centres (1 by 2011 and 1 by 2026)</li> <li>• 1 district library (by 2021)</li> </ul> <p><b>Local</b> facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• apparent oversupply of local libraries (2) and community halls (1) allowing for growth by 2026</li> </ul>
Analysis	<p>The benchmarking results have tended to over-state the facilities required given the distribution of the population. Benchmarking indicates 2 <b>district community centres</b>, however given the low density and dispersed settlement pattern it is unlikely that 2 could be justified. A more appropriate outcome is likely to be to maintain the presence of existing local halls (13) across rural towns and villages, and to provide 1 district community centre in Dalby, consistent with its role as a district service centre. This may be able to be achieved as an extension of the existing hall, or as a new centre.</p> <p>Given the high level of disadvantage in the LGA, and the expressed need for better access to essential services, there may be a need to upgrade selected <b>local halls</b> so that they can accommodate outreach service delivery to more remote areas (such as children's health programs, youth employment training programs).</p> <p>Similarly for the <b>district library</b> indicated, it would be more appropriate for the district library in Dalby to assume a central library function (likely under recent local government amalgamations), supported by the existing local libraries in the outlying rural villages. If needed library services could be extended to outer-lying areas through mobile library services.</p>
<b>Arts / Cultural</b>	
Benchmarked Need to 2026	<b>District</b> facilities: none indicated. Local facilities are assumed to be accommodated in local halls / community centres.
Analysis	No additional needs.
<b>Education</b>	
Benchmarked Need to 2026	<p><b>Local</b> facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 primary schools (2 by 2001, 2 by 2011 and 1 by 2026)</li> <li>• 6 child care centres (4 by 2011, 1 by 2021 and 1 by 2026)</li> </ul>

TOPIC	ANALYSIS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>apparent oversupply of kindergartens (5) allowing for growth to 2026</li> </ul>
Analysis	<p>The LGA currently has 24 <b>primary schools</b>. While the benchmarking results indicate 5 new primary schools for the LGA, these are considered to be overstated as they aggregate population growth in what is a dispersed pattern of settlement. Given this, it is necessary to examine the benchmarking results against the likely distribution of growth, and review the likely effect on triggering thresholds in existing school catchments. While Qld Education does not use population size alone for benchmarking in school planning, it is useful to compare the current rate of provision of primary schools in Dalby (currently provided at the rate of 1:5,000) with the comparative rate for urban areas of 1:7,500 (suggested in Section 5.4). On this basis it could be assumed that schools in Dalby township have capacity for a population of up to 15,000 people, 3,000 people more than the peak population of 12,200 expected by 2026. Population growth is unlikely to exceed +1,000 people in any other settlement, and is not considered to be sufficient to trigger the need for an additional school. Applying this logic there is unlikely to be a need for any additional primary schools in the LGA. There are sufficient <b>secondary schools</b> in the LGA.</p> <p>Benchmarking indicates the need for 6 additional <b>child care centres</b> in Dalby LGA which may also be overstated in a similar way as for schools. Dalby Shire currently provides child care at well below the benchmarked rate (at 1:4,900 compared with 1:3,000 for Rural LGAs and 1:4,000 for urban areas/Gladstone). There is also a very strong need expressed for child care in Dalby township where there are currently 3 centres with long waiting lists, with a likely demand for 2 additional centres. A further 2 centres may also be needed, 1 in Division 2 Taroom SLA (reaching a population of 626 people by 2026) and Wambo SLA (at 6,500 people by 2026) which includes the villages of Jandowae, Bell, Warra, and Jimbour. This analysis reduces the number of centres indicated in the benchmarking to take into account the sparse distribution of the population.</p> <p>The oversupply indicated by the benchmarking for <b>kindergartens</b> is explained by the need to provide facilities to a dispersed population.</p>
<b>Health</b>	
Benchmarked Need to 2026	<p><b>Local facilities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.5 aged care / respite centre (by 2026)</li> </ul>
Analysis	<p>The Dalby hospital / community health centre is supported by 5 rural community health centres (including community hospitals). No additional facilities are indicated in the benchmarking, although there may be a need for facility modification and service re-alignment to be more responsive to community needs.</p> <p>The population in Dalby LGA is older than the study area, which may help explain the lower number of students at secondary school. However, the benchmarking indicates a growing demand for an aged care / respite centre. Some residential care facilities are provided in the Dalby Hospital. However there appears to be a need to expand respite care capabilities in the LGA, possibly at Dalby or more centrally at Chinchilla.</p>



TOPIC	ANALYSIS
<b>Emergency Services</b>	
Benchmarked Need to 2026	<p><b>Local facilities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.5 ambulance station (by 2026)</li> </ul>
Analysis	<p><b>Ambulance stations</b> are already provided in the expected growth areas (3 already exist in Dalby, Chinchilla and Miles). Given that these stations are located on the basis of response time criteria, no additional demand for ambulance stations is anticipated. Fire and rescue stations and police stations are adequately provided according to benchmarked results.</p>

#### 5.1.4 Summary of Needs

The facility needs indicated from the preceding assessments for baseline population growth in each of the LGAs is summarised in Table 8 below. These needs have not been validated through local consultation or an evaluation of the capacity of existing facilities.

**Table 8. Summary of Facility Needs to 2026 for each LGA**

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES:	EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES:
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 local community centres</li> <li>1 district youth centre</li> <li>2 district performing arts centres</li> <li>1 secondary school</li> <li>2 primary schools</li> <li>5 child care centres</li> <li>1 aged care service/respice centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>expansion of hospital/community health centre to meet growth</li> <li>expansion of TAFE</li> <li>expansion of district community centre</li> <li>renovation of 5 local halls</li> </ul>
<b>Banana LGA</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>possible rationalisation/expansion of selected local halls/centres</li> </ul>
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 district community centre</li> <li>4 child care centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>expansion of aged care/respice centre</li> <li>rationalisation/expansion selected local halls</li> </ul>

The timing, function, location and indicative floor area for these facilities is outlined in Tables 9.

**Table 9. Outline of Facility Needs to 2026**

FACILITY / FUNCTION	LOCATION / TIMING			INDICATIVE FLOOR AREA:
	GLADSTONE LGA	DALBY LGA	BANANA LGA	
<p><b>District Community Centre:</b> General community use space providing meeting place; social and recreational activities; community education; and health and support service space</p>	<p>Expand existing x 2026:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gladstone City</li> </ul>	1 by 2011	Nil	1,000 -1,500 m <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>Local community centre:</b> General community use space providing meeting place; social and recreational activities; community education; and health and support service space. Can house community agencies and related operational and outreach programs.</p>	<p>2 local community centres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 x 2016 Gladstone City</li> <li>1 x 2026 Gladstone City</li> </ul> <p>(1 potentially integrated with expansion of district community centre – see above)</p>	Nil	Nil	600 – 800 m <sup>2</sup> (Site area 500 – 750 m <sup>2</sup> )
<p><b>Rural halls / centres:</b> Multi-use space to accommodate operational base for service delivery (e.g. women’s and children’s clinics), employment training programs, and local cultural performance / display / workshop spaces.</p>	<p>5 expanded and renovated halls / centres (current - 2026):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calliope</li> <li>Agnes Waters</li> <li>Miriam Vale</li> <li>Mount Larcom</li> <li>Tannum Sands</li> </ul>	Expansion / renovation selected halls/centres	Possible expansion / restoration of selected halls / centres	100 – 200 m <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>District Youth Centre:</b> Centre for young peoples’ activities (drop in, training, information, health). Accommodates a</p>	1 youth centre by 2011 in Gladstone City	Nil	Nil	600 – 1,000 m <sup>2</sup> (Site area 5,000 – 10,000 m <sup>2</sup> )

	LOCATION / TIMING			
youth worker to deliver on-site and outreach programs and services. Includes outdoor recreational uses if possible.				
<b>Arts / Cultural:</b> Provide amateur performance, display and arts workshop spaces.	2 district performing arts spaces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 x 2011 Gladstone City</li> <li>• 1 x 2021 Gladstone City</li> </ul> 1 potentially as part of an expansion of the district community centre.	Nil	Nil	500 – 1,000 m <sup>2</sup> (Site area 5,000 m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Education:</b>	1 Secondary School x 2026 in Gladstone City	Nil	Nil	17,000 m <sup>2</sup> subject to number of students (Site area 12ha)
	2 Primary Schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 x Gladstone City</li> <li>• 1 x Gladstone City</li> </ul> Gladstone City	Nil	Nil	5,500 m <sup>2</sup> subject to number of students (Site area 6.5 – 7ha)
<b>Child Care Centres:</b> Long day care and occasional care for children to school age. May also provide before and after school hours care.	5 Child Care Centres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 x 2016</li> <li>• 2 x 2021</li> <li>• 2 x 2026</li> </ul>	4 Child Care Centres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 x 2011</li> <li>1 x 2016</li> <li>1 x 2026</li> </ul>	Nil	Dependent on number of licensed places 1,200 m <sup>2</sup> (For a 75 place centre)

<sup>8</sup> Physical Environments for Centre-Based Child Care, Early Childhood Australia (peak national early childhood advocacy organisation), ECA Position Statement - currently under review. Visit at: [http://www.earlychildhoodaustralia.org.au/position\\_statements/physical\\_environments\\_for\\_centre\\_based\\_early\\_childhood\\_services.html](http://www.earlychildhoodaustralia.org.au/position_statements/physical_environments_for_centre_based_early_childhood_services.html) (accessed 28/11/08)

	LOCATION / TIMING			
	in Gladstone City, Calliope, Tannum Sands	in Dalby / other		@ 15 m <sup>2</sup> / place <sup>8</sup>
<b>Health Hub:</b> Upgrade existing Gladstone Hospital and Community Health Centre to provide a broader range of health services, including co-location with disability, aged care and family service providers.	1 Health Hub (expansion of existing) x 2026 in Gladstone City	Nil	Nil	4,000 – 8,000 m <sup>2</sup>  (Site area 1.6 – 3.2 ha )
<b>Aged Care / Respite Centre:</b> Operational base for individual or collection of service providers or as service centre targeted at older and/or younger people. May include day respite care, HACC services and allied health services.	1 Aged Care Service / Respite Centre x 2016 in Gladstone City	1 Aged Care Service / Respite Centre x 2026 (expansion of existing at Dalby Township / Chinchilla)	Nil	1,000 – 1,500 m <sup>2</sup>  (Site area 3,000 – 5,000 m <sup>2</sup> )
Emergency Services	Nil	Nil	Nil	

## 5.2 Services

As noted previously, services do not lend themselves to benchmarking in the same way as facilities. Local service systems and models are highly diverse and the type and range of services funded in any one period are dependent on current policies, budget priorities, resources and competition between states, regions and LGAs for service funding. Furthermore, new service descriptions and delivery models are constantly evolving, as is evident with some services in the study area.

As the information available to assess service needs in the study area is limited, service needs have been reported below by exception, where information is known.

## Changing models of delivery

Distance and the low density of population throughout the study area present challenges in providing services to support the needs of communities there. While new models of delivery are being investigated by some agencies (especially Queensland Health), accessing employment for young people, and providing a base level of services generally to the community remains an issue for smaller centres (BG Group 2008).

### General services

Consultation with Gladstone Regional Council<sup>9</sup> reveals a long history by the former Gladstone Council in providing and planning social and human services. Council faces a significant challenge in providing equitable service across the region subsequent to the recent Council amalgamations. Population growth has been a longer term challenge, with service demand impacts from mining and industrial projects, with inadequate State and Federal Government funding so support the commensurate demand for services (it was indicated that no additional funding for human services had been provided for seven years). The greatest service gap is in the area of children, young people and families, particularly families facing isolation through relocation and absentee parents (working in the mines or on construction projects).

There is a need for increased training and skill development services to enable Indigenous people and young people to access employment opportunities.

Financial counselling, drug and alcohol, legal aid and domestic violence support services are all under-resourced as rising housing costs and difficult working conditions (such as fly-in-fly-out and shift work) place growing pressures on family and community harmony.

There is also a demand for community development programs that help to settle new residents and break down the social isolation of coming to a new community, exacerbated by partners being absent at workers camps. Gladstone Regional Council reports that much success has been achieved through its community development programs to welcome new residents<sup>10</sup>.

Issues associated with worker camps include the imbalance in population makeup with large clusters of single men at times leading to unacceptable behaviour, and a growing community concern for the safety of women (heightened by two recent murders of young women in Gladstone City).

Public transport services are also reported to be inadequate to meet the needs of low income households that have been displaced to smaller communities beyond Gladstone City (such as Mount Larcom and Miriam Vale).

### Health services

Queensland Health has advised<sup>11</sup> that it will be developing a health services plan for the Central Queensland Health Service District (which takes in the Gladstone and Banana LGAs) in 2009 applying an updated model of health services delivery to that represented in the Social Infrastructure Planning Guideline No 5 (OUM 2007). This model is under development, and will have a services focus rather than facilities focus, reflecting the commitment in the Queensland Statewide Health Services Plan 2007-2012 to establish links between services to create safe and sustainable service networks (Q Health 2007, page 15). A major emphasis is on attracting and

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<sup>9</sup> BG interview notes with Veronica Laverick, Manager, Human and Social Services, Gladstone Regional Council (15 October 2008)

<sup>10</sup> BG interview notes with Andrea Hughes, Community Development Officer, Gladstone Regional Council (23 October 2008)

<sup>11</sup> Catherine Borich, Central Queensland Health Services District, Q Health (pers.comm. 4.12.08)

maintaining appropriately trained staff. Service networks will be established between public and private health services where there is insufficient volume and throughput of patients to provide specialist services in a safe and sustainable way. The model will establish and publicise service networks using the 'hub and spoke', 'integrated multi-campus' or 'combined hub and spoke and integrated multi-campus' models of service delivery, including use of outreach models and tele-health.

Queensland Health advises much greater pressure on health services due to the limited availability of affordable private health services (including acute and emergency services), exacerbated in coastal settlements that have growing and ageing sea change populations (such as Tannum Sands), and in Gladstone City which is growing with young mining families with higher demand for mental health, community, children and family health services associated with the social dislocation brought about by absentee parents.

In health services planning there will be an emphasis on making better use of existing facilities, and developing innovative models of delivery that are responsive to changing community needs. For example Tannum Sands needs services that are better adapted to contemporary ageing such as community health programs supporting healthy ageing and chronic disease management. In inland communities, many of the facilities are old, and do not meet contemporary service standards and practices. These centres are also likely to continue to provide residential high care for older people. Many facilities are dependent on retaining the existing specialist staff without whom there would be no service (a number are already supported by agency staff). These issues will be addressed through the District Health Services Plan.

There is also a need to stimulate private sector investment in health services to complement the public health system, and help reduce the demand the public system from people who have private health cover but no local access to private health services. General practitioners are reported to be in short supply with some closing their waiting lists.

### Indigenous services

Indigenous communities are able to access the same infrastructure, services and facilities as Non-Indigenous communities. Nevertheless, there are some locational and cultural issues which make it necessary to provide Indigenous-specific services. The services and facilities that cater specifically to the Indigenous population are outlined below.

- *Childcare Services:* the Gundoo Day Care Centre in Dalby provides multifunctional Aboriginal children services, including services for pre-school and school-aged children and also long day-care, playgroups, after school care, vacation care and cultural programs.
- *Aged Care:* Two aged care facilities in the Project Area cater specifically to Indigenous communities. These are the Nhulundu Wooribah Aged Care Program (CCP) and the Nhulundu Wooribah Indigenous Health Organisation Inc in Gladstone LGA. The closest aged care homes provided by Aboriginal Hostels Limited are in Woorabinda and Cherbourg.
- *Health Services:* There are 10 Indigenous Health Services providers in the project area, 6 in Biloela LGA, 2 in Dalby LGA and 2 in Gladstone LGA.
- *Community Facilities and Services:* Most Indigenous services are based in major regional centres or metropolitan areas such as Rockhampton and Brisbane. There are 8 community facilities and services catering to Indigenous persons in the Project Area including in housing, community centre, legal advocacy, arts and Indigenous development. A new health centre and a youth centre are currently being planned in Dalby.
- *Employment and Recruitment Services:* National employment programs such as the (STEP) Program and the Indigenous Young Employment Program (IYEC) and the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Program in Queensland operate in the Project area, supported by a number of organisations and employment and recruitment agencies in the Project area. Access to jobs in the Project Area through the Indigenous Youth Employment

Consultants (IYEC) program is available through Salvation Army Employment Plus in Rockhampton and ADD Employment in Toowoomba.

- *Policing Services:* General police services are augmented by key Indigenous initiatives including the Indigenous Licensing Program; the Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Police Program; and the Cross-Cultural and Police Liaison Officer Scheme.
- *Emergency Services:* General emergency services are augmented with initiatives through the Indigenous Coordination Unit (ICU) in Brisbane, and the State Indigenous Australian Reference (SIAR) Group and the Regional Indigenous Australian Reference (RIAR) Group, both of which deliver services in the Project Area.
- *Legal Services:* Indigenous Legal services are found throughout the Project Area and include the Wakka Wakka Legal Aboriginal Corporation in Dalby and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service in Chinchilla and Dalby, the Outreach Centre at Anglicare Central Queensland in Biloela, and the Neighbourhood Centre; Anglicare Central Queensland; and the Women's Health Centre in Gladstone.

### Culturally appropriate services

With numerous infrastructure and mining projects occurring in the study area, it is likely that some projects will have to rely on foreign workers on temporary skilled migration visas (Visa 457). There is already some indication that the attraction of overseas workers and their families are impacting on the demand for services capable of supporting people in the study area from non-English speaking backgrounds.

### NGO services

Non-government organisations (NGOs) play a significant role in service delivery such as Anglicare which provides non-centre based respite care to people with disabilities in Moura, Biloela and Gladstone.

## 5.3 Conclusions

A critical issue for infrastructure now and in the next 20 years seems to be the changing nature of need. Communities have shifted from an agricultural base to embrace the development of the resources industry, bringing with it large communities of relocated families with absentee parents, and temporary residents in workers' camps. Growth and its fluctuating nature (due to start-ups and completions of major projects) have stimulated a severe shortage of affordable housing, with low income households displaced to rural towns and villages placing new demands on old infrastructure.

Ageing infrastructure, greater mobility, declining volunteer capacity and changing service standards mean that many facilities are not suitable for contemporary use, and are in need of upgrading. New service delivery models (including outreach service delivery) is placing different demands on single use facilities (like a CWA hall) which now need to be used in flexible ways (e.g. to provide discrete spaces for counselling services, as well as spaces to hold youth activities or employment training programs). The ability to attract and maintain skilled staff is also altering the way in which some agencies need to provide services (health services in particular), adopting outreach models of delivery. The under-development of the private sector in such areas as health services also places greater demand on public health services, and may well extend to other areas of infrastructure provision such as aged care services and residential care.

The greatest demand appears to be in the area of increased service delivery to support families

(including socially dislocated resource industry families and low income families displaced by rising housing costs); FIFO workers with particular language and cultural needs; young people, children and ageing people; and public transport services.

For built infrastructure, growth in services and changing models of delivery is likely to demand a rationalisation and refurbishment of existing facilities so that they are fit for use, and a bolstering of community capacity to sustain their management.

Demand for affordable housing has also been identified a pressing issue, but is beyond the scope of this report.



## 6. Supporting Data

### 6.1 Population Growth

According to the Planning Information and Forecasting Unit (PIFU), the Study area's population is projected to increase from approximately 99,000 people in 2006 to 139,000 people in 2026. This is an increase of 40,000 people, which is equivalent to an annual average population growth of 2%. The population projections for Banana, Dalby and Gladstone LGAs are presented in Figure 1 for permanent residents and do not include visitors or temporary workforces.

**Figure 1. Population Projections for Banana, Dalby and Gladstone LGAs, 2011-2026 (Usual Residents)**

Region	Projected Population				
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Old Taroomb LGA	2,526	2,416	2,459	2,507	2,565
Banana SLA	14,224	14,252	14,393	14,569	14,851
Division 1 of Taroomb SLA	1,964	1,861	1,879	1,902	1,939
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>16,188</b>	<b>16,113</b>	<b>16,273</b>	<b>16,471</b>	<b>16,790</b>
Dalby SLA	10,384	10,856	11,343	11,837	12,249
Tara SLA	3,906	4,084	4,267	4,453	4,608
Wambo SLA	5,535	5,787	6,046	6,310	6,529
Murilla SLA	2,846	2,975	3,109	3,244	3,357
Chinchilla SLA	6,290	6,576	6,871	7,170	7,420
Division 2 of Taroomb SLA	562	555	580	605	626
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>29,523</b>	<b>30,833</b>	<b>32,215</b>	<b>33,620</b>	<b>34,789</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	14,650	17,099	19,215	21,429	23,911
Calliope – Pt B SLA	2,888	3,371	3,788	4,224	4,714
Gladstone SLA	31,028	36,216	40,695	45,386	50,643
Miriam Vale SLA	5,408	6,312	7,093	7,911	8,827
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>53,974</b>	<b>62,998</b>	<b>70,791</b>	<b>78,950</b>	<b>88,095</b>

Source: Queensland Department of Infrastructure and Planning (2008) AECgroup

Data Notations: The population projections at an SLA level have been estimated by distributing projected population growth in the respective LGAs based on the proportion of LGA population each SLA contributed in 2006 (AEC 2008, page 26). They are also based on permanent resident population and do not take into account the non resident workforce (e.g. Fly-In-Fly-Out workers). The projections have taken into account major projects in the Gladstone region, these being mainly in the coal industry, as well as potential permanent workforces associated with the construction of:<sup>12</sup>

- 2 gas pipelines (Santos and British Gas)
- Railway link from Wandoan to Biloela
- Nathan Dam
- Gas fired power station
- Drilling and gas well construction

<sup>12</sup> Peter Hutson, PIFU (Pers. Comm. 24/11/08)

PIFU is currently estimating existing and future populations of FIFO workers, which is due to be completed in early 2009. According to Peter Hutson from PIFU (Pers. Comm. 24/11/08), the current FIFO workforce is substantial in size and includes overseas workers (i.e. industry specialists from developed countries such as Canada).

The most significant growth in the study area is expected to be focused on Gladstone City and surrounding areas, with some additional growth in the Dalby LGA. Most growth is likely to be fuelled by activities in the energy and resource sectors. The following features of growth are noted for each LGA:

- Gladstone LGA is projected to reach a resident population of 88,000 people by 2026, increasing by about 34,000 people. Most of the growth is expected in Gladstone City (primarily Gladstone SLA) expected to increase by nearly 20,000 people, followed by Calliope (primarily Calliope SLA Pts A and B) with growth in the order of about 10,500 people. It is assumed that much of the growth in Miriam Vale SLA, about 3,500, people will occur in Agnes Waters.
- The population for Banana LGA is expected to remain fairly stable with projected growth of only 600 people to 2026.
- The population of Dalby LGA is projected to reach approximately 35,000 people by 2026, an increase of about 5,000 people.

## 6.2 Population Characteristics

A number of socio-demographic and socio-economic indicators have been investigated in the study area and the neighbouring LGAs to provide an insight into population characteristics, and distribution patterns. The neighbouring LGAs investigated include Roma, Rockhampton and Toowoomba. The total of all figures are presented and discussed as "Regional" totals for the purpose of this analysis.

With numerous infrastructure and mining projects occurring in the region, consideration has also been given to the existing cultural and religious compositions of communities in view of the employment of overseas workers in the study area and their likely demand for social infrastructure.

The data for the indicators are sourced from the *AEC Baseline Communities Assessment Report* (2008) and the Australian Bureau of Statistics' 2006 Census. The indicators are presented in the Table below.

**Table 10. Socio-demographic and Socio-economic Indicators, Census Data, 2006<sup>13</sup>**

Indicator	Study Area			Neighbouring LGAs			Totals	
	Banana LGA	Dalby LGA	Gladstone LGA	Roma LGA	Rockhampton LGA	Toowoomba LGA	Study Area	Region
<b>Population Summary</b>								
Total persons (a)	16,188	29,523	53,974	13,099	107,630	151,276	99,685	371,690
Male %	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	51.0	50.0
Female %	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	50.0	51.0	49.0	50.0
<b>Age Summary</b>								
0-4 years	1,288	2,247	4,005	1,000	6,876	10,384	7,540	25,800
0-4 years %	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.6	6.4	6.9	7.6	6.9
5-14 years	2,576	4,640	8,926	2,087	16,356	22,834	16,142	57,419
5-14 years %	15.9	15.7	16.5	15.9	15.2	15.1	16.2	15.4
15-24 years	1,947	3,426	6,945	1,590	15,226	22,046	12,318	51,180
15-24 years %	12.0	11.6	12.9	12.1	14.1	14.6	12.4	13.8
65+ years	1,776	4,143	4,560	1,573	14,656	21,027	10,479	47,735
65+ years %	11.0	14.0	8.4	12.0	13.6	13.9	10.5	12.8
<b>Diversity Summary</b>								
Aboriginal and TS Islanders*	430	1,181	1,573	912	3,470	2,893	3,184	10,459
Aboriginal and TS Islanders %*	3.2	4.3	3.1	7.4	5.9	3.2	3.5	4.1
Overseas Born: NESB*	252	284	978	83	1,279	2,332	1,514	5,208
Overseas Born: NESB %*	1.9	1.0	1.9	0.7	2.2	2.6	1.7	2.1
Population who speak English not well or not at all (b)*	3	31	95	12	230	475	129	846
Population who speak English not well or not at all % (b)*	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3
Christianity %*	74.3	78.5	64.5	79.6	71.2	75.7	70.1	72.8
Islam %*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Hindu %*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
Non religious %*	14.0	9.8	21.9	11.1	15.3	12.7	17.1	14.8
<b>New Residents</b>								
Other address 5 years ago %	33.0	35.0	38.0	35.0	36.0	46.0	36.4	40.1
<b>Income Summary</b>								
Household income < \$500/wk %*	8.4	22.0	13.0	13.1	12.7	11.9	15.5	13.6
Household income > \$1000/wk %*	57.6	37.3	54.3	45.5	49.2	50.2	48.9	49.2
<b>Labourforce Summary</b>								
Employed persons	7,912	12,728	23,842	6,516	43,934	64,753	44,482	159,685
Employed persons %	48.9	43.1	44.2	49.7	40.8	42.8	44.6	43.0
Unemployment rate %	2.3	4.3	5.4	2.4	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
Youth unemployment rate % (c)	4.0	8.0	10.0	4.4	9.0	8.4	8.5	8.5
<b>Household Summary</b>								
Average household size	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
Couple families with children %	34.7	31.6	37.0	33.2	30.5	31.7	35.0	32.3
Couple families without children %	30.2	31.0	29.6	29.3	28.7	29.0	30.1	29.2
One parent families %	7.8	9.6	10.2	9.2	12.5	10.8	9.6	10.9
Lone person households %	23.6	23.5	19.6	24.4	23.7	23.7	21.5	23.1
Households owned %	36.7	40.5	28.7	37.4	34.6	35.2	33.6	34.7
Households being purchased %	27.4	27.2	39.8	27.8	32.1	32.5	33.9	32.6
Households renting %	31.3	27.8	28.7	30.7	29.5	28.9	28.9	29.1
<b>Dwelling Summary</b>								
Separate house %	90.0	90.4	87.0	92.4	87.8	85.8	88.6	87.3
Semi-detached dwelling %	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.4	3.2	4.9	2.3	3.6
Flats, units & apartments %	4.6	3.9	7.4	4.7	6.7	8.6	5.9	7.2
Other dwellings %	3.1	3.1	3.4	13.7	2.1	0.7	3.3	2.3
<b>Vehicle Availability</b>								
No vehicles %*	5.7	6.9	5.3	7.4	10.2	9.9	5.9	8.4
2 or more vehicles %*	60.6	57.9	58.3	59.3	46.0	45.3	58.5	50.8

\* Diversity Summary, Income Summary and Vehicle Availability data not comparable to non-asterisk data. Asterisk figures were obtained directly from ABS 2006 Population Census and not AEC Report (therefore variations exist between number of SLAs included). Percentages (where applicable) were calculated based on the total population figures in the relevant ABS tables (not total persons in the population summary which was calculated by AEC)

(a) excludes overseas visitors

(b) NESB population only

(c) youth aged 15-24 years

Source: AEC (2008) and ABS (2006)

### 6.2.1 Regional and Local Government Area Overview

The Study area has a population of approximately 99,700 people which account for 27% of the total population in the wider region which comprises Dalby, Banana, Gladstone, Toowoomba, Roma and Rockhampton LGAs. The comparative analysis of the Study area and the Region reveal few differences, with both areas having similar socio-demographic and socio-economic profiles. When compared to the Region, the Study area has:

- A similar age distribution. The study area has a slightly higher proportion of children aged 0-4

<sup>13</sup> Asterisk figures were obtained directly from ABS 2006 Population Census and not the AEC Report. Therefore variations exist in geographical boundaries for the LGAs and direct comparisons cannot be made between the two sources.

years compared to the Region (7.6% and 6.9% respectively) and people aged 5-14 years (16.2% for the study area and 15.4% for the Region), and a slightly lower proportion of people aged 15-24 years (12.4% compared to 13.8% for the Region) and 65 years and over (10.5% compared to 12.8% for the Region);

- A slightly lower proportion of Indigenous people (3.5% compared to 4.1% for the Region);
- Similar proportions of people from Non English Speaking Backgrounds (1.7% for the study area and 2.1% for the Region). Moreover, Christianity is the dominant religion for both the study area (70.1%) and the Region (72.8%). Religious and language homogeneity indicate a potential need for support associated with language and cultural differences for minority cultures in the area (in the case of overseas resource industry workers); A slightly lower proportion of new residents (36.4% compared to 40.1% for the Region);
- A higher proportion of households earning less than \$500 a week (15.5% compared to 13.6% for the Region) and a slightly lower proportion of households earning more than \$1,000 a week (48.9% compared to 49.2% for the Region), highlighting a potential socio-economic disadvantage in the study area;
- Higher proportions of people in the labour force (44.6% compared to 43.0% for the Region) however the unemployment rate is almost the same for the two areas (4.5% compared to 4.6% for the Region), indicating a need for improved access to employment opportunities;
- The same youth unemployment rate as the Region, that being 8.5%. The high youth unemployment rate indicates a need for increased access to employment and training for young people in the region;
- A higher proportion of couple families with children (35.0% compared to 32.3% for the Region), indicating an orientation towards family based infrastructure;
- A higher proportion of couple families without children (30.1% compared to 29.2% for the Region) and a slightly lower proportion of single parent families (9.6% compared to 10.9% for the Region);
- A slightly lower proportion of lone person households (21.5%) compared to the Region (23.1%);
- Lower proportions of households owned (33.6% compared to 34.7% for the Region) and rented (28.9% compared to 29.1% for the Region) but higher proportions of houses being purchased (33.9% compared 32.6%);
- Separate dwellings as the dominant household structure which is the same as for the whole Region (88.6% compared to 87.3% for the Region); and
- A slightly lower proportion of households with no vehicles (5.9% compared to 8.4% for the Region) and a higher proportion of households with more than two vehicles (58.5% compared to 50.8% for the Region).

There are a number of demographic differences within the study area that are also worth noting, including:

- Banana has a slightly higher proportion of children aged 0-4 years (8%) compared to Dalby and Gladstone LGAs (7.6% and 7.4% respectively);
- Gladstone has a slightly higher proportion of people aged 5-14 years (16.5%) and 15-24 years (12.9%) than the other two LGAs (15.9% and 12% respectively for Banana LGA; and 15.7% and 11.6% respectively for Dalby LGA);
- Dalby has the highest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (14% compared to 11% for Banana LGA and 8.4% for Gladstone LGA);
- Indigenous people comprise a higher proportion of the total population in Dalby (4.3%) than in Banana (3.2%) and Gladstone (3.1%);
- Gladstone has the highest proportion of people who don't speak English well or don't speak it at all (0.2% compared to 0.1% for Dalby LGA and 0% for Banana LGA);
- Christianity is the dominant faith, with Dalby (78.5%) having the highest proportion of Christians compared to the other two LGAs (74.3% for Banana LGA and 64.5% for Gladstone

LGA), whilst Gladstone (21.9%) has the highest proportion of people who are non-religious (14% for Banana LGA and 9.8% for Dalby LGA);

- Higher proportions of Gladstone residents are new residents (38% compared to 33% for Banana LGA and 35% for Dalby LGA);
- There are more households with an income of more than \$1000 a week in Banana (57.6%) compared to the other LGAs (37.3% in Dalby LGA and 54.3% in Gladstone LGA) and Dalby has the highest proportion of households with income less than \$500 a week (22%), consistent with the ABS Index of Socio Economic Disadvantage (the proportion of households with income less than \$500 a week was 8.4% in Banana LGA and 13% in Gladstone LGA);
- Gladstone has the highest unemployment rate (5.4% compared to 2.3% in Banana LGA and 4.3% in Dalby LGA). This also applies to the youth unemployment, where the rate in Gladstone (10%) is more than twice the rate of Banana (4%);
- Gladstone has the highest average household size (2.7 compared to 2.6 for Banana and Dalby LGAs);
- Household composition is relatively similar in all LGAs although Gladstone has the highest proportion of couple families with children (37% compared to 34.7% for Banana LGA and 31.6% for Dalby LGA) and one parent families (10.2% compared to 7.8% for Banana LGA and 9.6% for Dalby LGA);
- In terms of housing tenure, Dalby has the highest level of home ownership (40.5% compared to 36.7% for Banana LGA and 28.7% for Gladstone LGA) whilst Gladstone has the highest proportion of home purchasers (39.8% compared to 27.4% for Banana LGA and 27.2% for Dalby LGA) and Banana has the highest proportion of households that rent (31.3% compared to 27.8% for Dalby LGA and 28.7% for Gladstone). The latter two LGAs may be more vulnerable to mortgage and rental stress due to the higher proportions of people in these respective tenure categories;
- Gladstone has the highest proportion of flats, units and apartments (7.4% compared to 4.6% for Banana LGA and 3.9% for Dalby LGA), highlighting the need for community facilities to serve a more urban population in Gladstone than in other LGAs; and
- Motor vehicle ownership is high in all LGAs however Dalby has the highest proportion of households without a motor vehicle (6.9% compared to 5.7% for Banana LGA and 5.3% for Gladstone LGA) indicating more restricted accessibility to services and facilities for some households.

### 6.2.2 Gladstone LGA

Gladstone is the most populated LGA in the study area with a population of 53,974 at 2006. Based on the comparative analysis of socio-demographic and socio-economic data, Gladstone has:

- A higher proportion of people aged 5-14 years (16.5%) and 15-24 years (12.9%) compared to the study area (16.2% and 12.4% respectively), highlighting the potential need for educational and recreational programs that cater for children and young people;
- A relatively low proportion of people aged 65 years and over (8.4%);
- At least 1,573 Indigenous people and 978 people from Non English Speaking countries, indicating a need for culturally appropriate services as well as migration related services (e.g. interpreting and settlement support services);
- A lower proportion of people following the Christian religion (64.5%) compared to the study area (70.1%) and the Region (72.8%);
- A high proportion of new residents with the majority of Gladstone residents living at the same address as 5 years ago;
- A relatively high proportion of households earning more than \$1000 a week (54.3%);
- Much higher rates of unemployment (5.4% compared to 4.5% for the study area and 4.6% for the Region) and youth unemployment rate (10.0% compared to 8.5% for the study area and the Region);

- A slightly higher average household size of 2.7 compared to the study area and Region's average of 2.6;
- High proportions of couple families with children (37.0%) followed by couple families without children (29.6%) and single parent families (10.2%). The proportion of lone person households in Gladstone is 19.6%;
- Considerably higher levels of home purchasers (39.8%) compared to the study area (33.9%) and the Region (32.6%), and a lower proportion of household ownership (28.7% compared to 33.6% for the study area and 34.7% for the Region), indicating a higher proportion of people with home loans;
- A higher proportion of flats, units and apartments (7.4%) compared to the study area (5.9%), reflecting its role as a regional urban centre compared to the other LGAs which are primarily rural; and
- A high level of motor vehicle ownership, similar to the other areas in the Region.

### 6.2.3 Banana LGA

Banana is the smallest of the three LGAs in the study area with a population of 16,188 people. Based on the demographic analysis, the Banana LGA has:

- A similar age distribution compared to other LGAs in the study area;
- A slightly higher proportion of children aged 4 years and under (8.0%) compared to the study area (7.6%) and the Region (6.9%), which increases the need for child care and child health services;
- A significant proportion of the population (11%) aged over 65 years (compared to Gladstone 8.4% but lower than Dalby at 14%).
- A low proportion of people born in Non English Speaking countries and a low proportion of people who don't speak English well or don't speak it at all;
- The dominant religion is Christianity with 74.3% of the population identifying themselves with this religion. People of Islamic and Hindu faith only accounted for 0.1% of the population;
- A relatively stable population with the majority of Banana residents living at the same address as 5 years ago;
- Considerably high proportions of households earning more than \$1,000 per week compared to the study area and the Region (57.6% compared to 48.9% and 49.2% respectively), indicating household affluence. Subsequently, the Banana LGA has a significantly lower proportion of households earning less than \$500 per week (8.4%) compared to the study area (15.5%) and the Region (13.6%);
- Significantly higher proportions of people in the labour force (48.9%) compared to the study area (44.6%) and the Region (43.0%);
- Lower rates of unemployment (2.3%) and youth unemployment (4.0%) compared to the study area (4.5% and 8.5% respectively) and the Region (4.6% and 8.5% respectively);
- An average household size of 2.6;
- A high proportion of couple families with children (34.7%) followed by couple families without children (30.2%) and single parent families (8%). This, coupled with the high proportion of children aged 0-4 years is likely to necessitate the need for family focussed services and programs in Banana LGA;
- A higher proportion of lone person households (23.6%) compared to the study area (21.5%) and the Region (23.1%);
- A high proportion of home ownership, accounting for 36.7% of all dwellings in Banana LGA. Another 31.3% of houses are being rented and 27.4% are being purchased;
- A high proportion of separate dwellings (90.0%) which is relatively higher than the study area (88.6%) and the Region (87.3%);

- A higher proportion of households owning 2 or more vehicles (60.6%) compared to the study area (58.5%) and the Region (50.8%), suggesting a high level of reliance on motor vehicle usage.

#### 6.2.4 Dalby LGA

Dalby has a population of 29,523 people. The analysis of socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics shows that Dalby has:

- A similar age distribution compared to the study area and the Region;
- Considerably higher proportion of people aged 65 years and over (14.0%) compared to the study area (10.5%) and the Region (12.8%), which increases the need for aged care services including respite and medical care. Related to this is the high proportion of people with a profound or severe disability requiring assistance in Dalby, which indicates the need for services and housing that cater for mobility needs of older residents;
- At least 1,181 Indigenous residents, which constitute 4.3% of the Dalby LGA's total population. This reinforces the need for culturally appropriate health and education services, and housing;
- A small proportion of people who are born in a Non English Speaking country;
- A large proportion of people who follow Christianity (78.5%) compared to the study area (70.1%) and the Region (72.8%);
- A relatively stable population with the majority of Banana residents living at the same address as 5 years ago;
- A higher proportion of households earning less than \$500 a week (22.0%) compared to the study area (15.5%) and the Region (13.6%), whilst the proportion of households earning more than \$1000 a week being lower (37.3%) than the study area (48.9%) and the Region (49.2%). This indicates that more households in Dalby are on lower incomes and may be experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, consistent with the Index of Socio Economic Disadvantage (ABS);
- A lower rate of unemployment (4.3%) compared to the study area (4.5%) and the Region (4.6%). Youth unemployment is slightly lower at 8.0% compared to the study area and the Region (both 8.5%);
- An average household size of 2.6;
- A high proportion of couple families with children (31.6%) followed closely by couple families without children (31.0%) and single parent families (9.6%);
- A higher proportion of lone person households (23.5%) compared to the study area (21.5%) and the Region (23.1%) and given that Dalby has a considerably high proportion of people aged 65 years and over, there may be an increase in the need for social support services to prevent social isolation;
- Significantly high proportions of houses owned (40.5%) compared to the study area (33.6%) and the Region (34.7%). Rented dwellings account for 27.8% of all houses in Dalby and 27.2% of houses are being purchased;
- A high proportion of separate houses; and
- A higher proportion of households without a motor vehicle (6.9%) compared to the study area (5.9%), indicating a need for alternative transport options

### 6.3 Expressed Needs

Expressed needs have been reported on the basis of consultation findings determined by the BG Project Team and a review of community values as reported in the BCA (BG Group 2008).

The consultation findings are summarised below according to each LGA. Consultations with community facility and service providers were undertaken by the OCLNG team between July and

December 2008. The list of organisations consulted is presented in Appendix 3.

The community values assessment (BG 2008) concluded that the study area exhibits a richness of community, cultural, environmental and economic values, and shared several common elements:

- strong, vibrant townships, working to maintain liveability in the face of change
- economies reliant on a combination of agricultural and extractive industries
- an understanding of the disparate values inherent in land and water bodies, from spiritual to economic
- an appreciation of a casual, relaxed lifestyle which balances work and play
- outdoor recreation values including water-based and rural activities, with strong scenic values
- a current process of adjustment to amalgamated Regional Councils
- regional plans which aspire to balance social, environmental and economic sustainability.

A more detailed assessment of known expressed needs in the study area follows.

### 6.3.1 Gladstone LGA

The Gladstone Council has a long history of providing human services however the recent local government amalgamation has created difficulties in ensuring equitable services across the region. The consultation found that Gladstone is a progressive and welcoming town that has a strong acceptance of workers and people from outside the region. With this in mind, the key issues relating to the social infrastructure needs in the Gladstone region include the following:

- There has been a loss of social infrastructure in the greater Gladstone area and funding from the State Government Department of Communities has not matched the rate of population growth experienced in the region. No additional funding has been provided by the Department for seven years;
- Local community services are under-funded albeit providing basic and essential services to people at the local level;
- Social networks are in place and are well structured however they lack resources; and
- Human services in Gladstone have been operating beyond their capacity for the past few years.

Gaps identified in social infrastructure through consultation include:

- Shortfalls in housing stock, catering for both residents and workers employed in the resource sector. Availability of housing, particularly affordable housing is by far the most pressing issue for the Gladstone region, with the consultation findings indicating that housing shortfalls have led to:
  - An increase in rent of up to \$50-\$60 a week on some rental properties. Past experience from the construction of the Comalco Aluminium Refinery in 2002 resulted in people on non industry wages being forced out of Gladstone into outer areas where rents were lower;
  - Reported incidents of abuse of tenancy agreements and withdrawals of bond money by landlords;
  - The public housing stock remains unchanged and therefore some public housing tenants are being forced to compete in the private rental market;
  - Services and programs for children under the age of 15 years, including preventative services such as children's counselling
  - Accommodation for seniors to help them 'age in place'. This includes high care facilities to prevent people from having to move away from Gladstone
  - Aged care packages for seniors living in Miriam Vale



- Programs and services that respond to incidents of domestic violence, aggression and drug use
- Community health centres in addition to the existing centre run by Council and funded by the Commonwealth Government (Discovery Community Health Service)
- Community centres outside of Gladstone City that can accommodate essential services such as women's clinics
- Training and tertiary education opportunities for young people living in the region
- Some sporting facilities need to be upgraded and improved
- The region lacks public transport services, which affects certain groups more than others (e.g. young people);
- There is a perception that Barney Point and Miriam Vale have high concentrations of socially and economically disadvantaged households;
- Unemployment among Gladstone's youth and Indigenous population is a concern and a regional apprenticeship scheme was suggested in the consultation as being a possible response to youth and Indigenous unemployment;
- Gladstone has a high rate of child safety notifications, possibly due to the lack of preventative services;
- There is a shortage of child care places for babies and toddlers;
- There is a need for youth drop in spaces in Gladstone and rural towns (separate to PCYC)
- There is a perception that industrial development in Gladstone is uncontrolled and further development may negatively affect the social and environmental values held by the Gladstone community;
- Declining capacity of rural communities to maintain existing community facilities (halls). Most halls are aged and are not suitable for multi-purpose use;
- Displacement of lower income households to rural villages and towns increasing the demand for outreach services there; and
- A need for aged persons' accommodation catering for various levels of care to help residents 'age in place', and the need for more aged care packages for the Miriam Vale community.

The resource industry workforce in the study area is perceived to generate the following impacts on community facilities and services:

- Demand for extra services to support families based in Gladstone City or other coastal settlements, including mental health, family and children's services;
- The need for programs to integrate the resource workforce with existing residents, particularly as people who move to Gladstone due to non-resource sector related jobs have difficulties being part of the community networks;
- There is a need to attract workers who will bring families with them to Gladstone to reduce the impacts associated with the concentration of single male workers. However it is difficult to attract families since the housing and rental markets in Gladstone are no longer affordable. Workers in the resource industry also prefer the Fly-In-Fly-Out option rather than relocating to Gladstone. The Gladstone Regional Council holds the view that a permanent workers' camp will alleviate some of the impacts on housing affordability during large construction projects. However the community is concerned about the temporary nature of the construction workforce, as they are likely to be less involved in the community and are less likely to contribute to the local economy.

In addition to the above, specific issues relating to the Curtis Island community were identified during the consultation process. These issues included the desire for the community to keep South End the same, maintaining its casual, relaxed lifestyle for current and future generations, including maintaining personal and community safety.

Relevant values described in the Gladstone City Planning Scheme (as cited in BG 2008 Chapter 2) include:

- achieving a balance between maintaining Gladstone's role as an economic centre of National and State significance and providing a complete 'home' for its residents; and
- consolidating future urban growth in Gladstone into areas able to be serviced easily and economically.

Issues identified by the community<sup>14</sup> in considering the Q2 policy for Queensland included:

- the social and welfare needs of communities as a result of industry and economic development;
- incentives and barriers to work (especially for carers);
- education and opportunities for Indigenous Australians;
- education services; and
- support for volunteering.

Gladstone has experienced significant industrial growth over recent years with anecdotal evidence indicating that Gladstone's social infrastructure is under strain. This has led to the initiation of a comprehensive social infrastructure plan soon to be commenced by the Gladstone Economic and Industry Development Board and Gladstone Regional Council.

The communities of Mt Larcom, Boyne Island, Tannum Sands, Calliope and Benaraby are all satellite settlements of Gladstone with people living in these communities regularly travelling to Gladstone City for employment, shopping, health and other services. However, with the limited public transport network, people with disabilities, low incomes (especially with petrol prices rising) and the elderly are not able to access these services, generating a greater need to provide outreach services in these locations. The communities more than 0.5 hour drive from Gladstone City have an even greater need for outreach (including the former Miriam Vale Shire communities of Agnes Waters, Turkey Beach, 1770, Baffle Creek; the Boyne Valley communities of Nagoorin, Ubobo, Many Peaks and Builyan; and communities closer to Rockhampton including Raglan, Bajool; Ambrose).

### 6.3.2 Banana LGA

At the time of this report being written, no consultation data was available on community facilities and services in Banana LGA. However, information from the Community Development Profile of Biloela (Biloela Shire Council 2008) identified a number of issues, including:

- The lack of volunteers in local clubs;
- The need for activities and programs for young people;
- The need for supporting seniors;
- The community has a vision to transform the Banana Sports Ground into a multipurpose sports facility; and
- The community has plans to develop specific events to showcase Banana's culture and heritage, including Anzac Day parades.

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<sup>14</sup> Gladstone Observer September 25 2008 viewed at <http://www.gladstoneobserver.com.au/storydisplay.cfm?storyid=3785849> on 30 September 2008 (as cited in BG 2008)

The towns and localities in Banana Shire have a strong rural character, and over the past thirty years have also benefited from mining and power generation. They share many of the traditional values evident in communities in the Dalby LGA – family values, an outdoor lifestyle, and cohesive communities. There is also a shared focus on economic development and diversification to ensure that sustainable local industries are developed to support the local population and slow the movement of young people to the urban centres.

An assessment of community values (BG 2008) identified the following about local communities:

- **Taroom** has a strong and cohesive community and serves as one of the LGA's three population centres. It is well serviced with a hospital, town centre, shops, a hotel and motel, a heritage centre, a swimming pool and other sporting facilities including golf course, tennis, horse racing and polo. Local cultural events showing Taroom rural values include agricultural shows and rodeos
- **Cracow** is an old gold mining town in decline. The recent re-opening of the mine provides some encouragement for sustaining the local community. Key facilities include an outpatients' clinic, and the hotel as the social hub.
- **Biloela** is an agricultural, coal mining and administrative centre with an active community life particularly in sport. The area has a diverse community and cultural life, centred in rural pursuits, environmental appreciation and arts and crafts. It aspires to becoming a more diverse and attractive area.

### 6.3.3 Dalby LGA

No consultation information was available at the time of writing, however, the following values held by communities were reported in the BCA Report for this area (BG 2008) and include:

- a peaceful, rural lifestyle, centres on small but active towns and townships;
- a family-friendly environment, with a network of educational options;
- supportive and cohesive communities, with a strong commitment to local well-being;
- good local amenity, with clean air, good recreational facilities, basic shopping and access to district centres for higher order shopping and services;
- a strong vision for healthy, liveable, and prosperous places;
- a strong reliance on agricultural and extractive industries;
- endeavours to broaden the local economic base;
- a strong connection to the area's heritage and traditional values;
- in most cases, active and vital town centres, some with upgrading plans in place;
- good social infrastructure, with need for recourse to regional centres; and
- environmental landscapes and biodiversity values supporting a healthy lifestyle.

An assessment of community values (BG 2008) identified the following points of relevance about local communities:

- **Tara** has a strong and cohesive community, as evidenced by the range of social infrastructure and cultural and recreational activities available in the area;
- **Kogan** has benefited from an active community and partnerships between the Regional Council and energy companies operating locally, with significant upgrading of the town and its facilities in progress, including the development of a multi-purpose building for community group meetings and workshops;
- **Chinchilla** is a family friendly and culturally diverse community, with an active community life, good social infrastructure provision, and a rural lifestyle with a range of amenities. In response to resource industry growth, new dwelling approvals have tripled here between 2004 and 2005;

- **Condamine** has a strong sense of history, and a strong sporting culture with football predominating. Residents are generally reliant on services and shops in Chinchilla, Dalby and Miles;
- **Miles** has an active cultural and community life, with a strong focus on visual arts, with the previous Murilla Shire Community Art Gallery as the centre. Active sporting, service and environmental groups provide a strong sense of amenity, but there are limitations on services available;
- **Wandoan** is a centre of longstanding local cattle and wheat industries, transportation and more recently coal and transportation (with the prospective development of the XStrata Mine and the Biloela rail link); and
- **Dalby** aspires to consolidate its position as a major inland manufacturing, rural industry and service centre, and has a focus on renewing the town's amenities and infrastructure. It is also a district centre for education, shopping and services.

Issues relevant to the Tara, Miles and areas to the west (BG 2008 Chapter 2) also include:

- providing opportunities for young people who have traditionally migrated to urban areas;
- attracting and retaining skilled staff; and
- accessing and providing essential services in smaller centres.

There is a shortage of child care centres in Dalby (especially for babies and toddlers) caused by an influx of families who have relocated here for employment in the energy and resources industry, with one centre suspending its waiting list due to excessive demand<sup>15</sup>.

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<sup>15</sup> Dalby Child Care Centre staff (Pers. Comm. 20/11/08)

## References

AECgroup (2008) *Queensland Curtis LNG Project: Baseline Communities Assessment Report* prepared for Environmental Resources Management

Banana Shire Council. (2008) *Our Town Biloela: Community Development Profile of Biloela* accessed on 21/1108 at <http://www.banana.qld.gov.au/index.php/11>

BG Group (2008) *Draft Baseline Communities Assessment* (unpublished)

Office of Urban Management (2007) *SEQ Regional Plan 2005-2026 Implementation Guideline No. 5 Social Infrastructure Planning*, Department of Infrastructure and Planning

Queensland Health (2007) *Queensland Statewide Health Services Plan 2007-2012*

## Appendix 1. Inventory of Existing Facilities

Gladstone LGA

General/Civic	Arts/Cultural	Education			
<b>Regional</b>	<b>Regional</b>	<b>Childcare</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Tertiary/Other</b>
Gladstone Entertainment Centre	<b>Museum</b>	ABC Kin Kora	Agnes Water State Primary School	Mount Larcom State School and Secondary Dept (PY-10)	Central Queensland TAFE Gladstone
Gladstone Court House	Gladstone Regional Art Gallery & Museum QR Heritage Museum, Gladstone	ABC Gladstone	Ambrose State School	Gladstone State High School	Central Queensland University Gladstone
		ABC Gladstone South	Benaraby State Primary School	Toolooa Secondary School	
		ABC Tannum Sands	Bororen State School	Tannum Sands State High School	
		Agnes Water Child Care Centre	Boyne Island State School		
		Baby Bits, BI	Builian State Primary School		
		Benowa Children's Centres	Calliope State School		
		Boyne - Tannum Sands Learning Centre	Clinton State School		
<b>District</b>		Clinton Park Childcare Centre	Gladstone Central State School		
<i>General community space</i>		Gladstone Childcare	Gladstone South Primary School		
Baffle District Community Centre Inc		Star Kids Calliope Child Care	Gladstone West State School		
		Stepping Stones Child Care Centre Centre Calliope	Kin Kora State School (Gladstone)		
<b>Library</b>		Boyne Island Childcare	Miriam Vale State School		
Gladstone City Council Library		Port City Kids Early Learning Centre Gladstone	Nagoorin State School		
		Rainbow Valley Early Learning Centre Gladstone	Tannum Sands State School		
<i>Youth Facilities</i>	<b>Performing Arts Spaces</b>	Boyne Island Child Care and Kindergarten	Mount Larcom State School and Secondary Dept (PY-10)		
Mount Larcom & District Youth Centre	Gladstone Civic Theatre	Glen Eden Childcare Centre and Kindergarten	Ubobo Primary School		
Gladstone PCYC		<b>Kindergarten (Only)</b>	Yarwun State Primary School		
		Calliope Kindergarten and Pre-School (non urban)			
		Gladstone Kindergarten (urban)			
		Birralee Kindergarten and Community Pre-School Assoc Inc Gladstone (urban)			
<b>Local</b>	<b>DELETED MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES</b>	Kookaburra Creek Kindergarten, Gladstone (urban)			
<i>Community Centres</i>		Koolyangarra Kindergarten and Pre-School, Gladstone (urban)			
Gladstone Neighbourhood Centre		St Stephens Community Kindergarten, Gladstone (urban)			
QCWA Hall, Calliope		Tannum Sands Kindergarten (non urban)			
QCWA, Mt Larcom					
QCWA, Tannum Sands					
Ambrose CWA Hall					
Benarby Progress Hall					
Boyne Tannum Progress Hall					
Builian Hall					
Raglan Memorial Hall, Gladstone					
Ubobo Hall					
Yarwun Community Hall					
Boyne Island Community Centre					
Roseberry Community House					
Calliope RSL					
<i>Local library</i>					
Miriam Vale Library					
Agnes Water Library					
Builian Library State School					
Boyne Island Library					
Calliope Don Library					
Mount Larcom					3
		<b>Health</b>			
		<b>Hospital</b>	<b>Community Health Centre</b>	<b>Aged care</b>	
		Gladstone hospital	<i>District</i>	<i>Aged Care / Respite Centre</i>	
		Mater hospital (private)	Gladstone Women's Health Centre	ATSI HACC, Gladstone	
			District Community Health Centre (with Gladstone Hospital)	RSL Community Care, Senior Citizens Centre, Gladstone	
			<i>Local</i>	<i>Children's Respite Centre</i>	
			Miriam Vale Community Health Services Centre	Port Curtis Day Respite Centre	
			Discovery Coast Community Health Services Centre (Agnes Water)		
			Nhulundu Wooribah indigenous Health and Aged Care Centre, Gladstone	<i>Aged Accommodation</i>	
				Domain Parklands Calliope	
				Alchera paark Nursing Home, Calliope	
				Bindaree Lodge Hostel, BI	
				Hibiscus Gardens Hostel, Gladstone	
				Sunset Lodge, Gladstone	
				Village Life, Gladstone	
				Gladstone Heritage Retirement Village	
		<b>Emergency Services</b>			
		<b>Ambulance</b>	<b>Fire and Rescue</b>	<b>Police</b>	
		Agnes Water ambulance station	Gladstone fire station (permanent)	Calliope police station	
		Boyne Island ambulance station		Mt Larcom police station	
		Gladstone ambulance station	Boyne Island station (auxiliary)	Miriam Vale police station	
		Calliope ambulance station	Calliope station (auxiliary)		
		Mt Larcom ambulance station		Gladstone police station	
				Agnes Water police station	
				Tannum Sands police station	







## Appendix 2. Benchmarking Results

Tables A2.1 - 3 present the benchmarking outputs, taking into account existing provision, at 5 year intervals to 2026. The results have been rounded to half or whole numbers for interpretation, and figures in parenthesis indicate an apparent oversupply.

**Table A2.1 Benchmarking Analysis for Gladstone to 2026**

FACILITY / HIERARCHY	EXISTING PROVISION	PROPOSED DSS	ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS (FIGURES IN PARENTHESES INDICATE OVERSUPPLY)				TOTAL 2011-2026
			DESIRED BY 2011	DESIRED BY 2016	DESIRED BY 2021	DESIRED BY 2026	
<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>53,974 (2006)</b>		<b>62,998</b>	<b>70,791</b>	<b>78,950</b>	<b>88,095</b>	
<b>GENERAL / CIVIC</b>							
<i>Regional:</i> Entertainment Centre	1	1:120,000					0
Courthouse	1	1:60,000				0.5	0.5
<i>District:</i> Community Centre	1	1:50,000			0.5	0.5	1
Library	1	1:100,000					0
Youth Facilities	2	1:25,000		1		0.5	1.5
<i>Local:</i> Library	6	1:20,000				(1.5)	(1.5)
Community Hall/Centre	14	1:10,000				(5)	(5)
<b>ARTS / CULTURAL</b>							
<i>Regional:</i> Art Gallery	1	1:100,000					0
Performing Arts Spaces / Convention Centre	1	1:120,000					0
Museum	2	1:120,000				(1)	(1)
<i>District:</i> Performing Arts Spaces	1	1:30,000	1		0.5	0.5	2

FACILITY / HIERARCHY	EXISTING PROVISION	PROPOSED DSS	ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS (FIGURES IN PARENTHESES INDICATE OVERSUPPLY)				
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
<i>Regional:</i> TAFE College	1	1:50,000			0.5	0.5	1
University	1	1:100,000					0
<i>District:</i> Secondary School (public)*	4	1:20,000					0
<i>Local:</i> Child Care Centre	17	1:4,000		1	2	2	5
Primary School (public)*	18	1:7,500				(6)	(6)
<b>HEALTH</b>							
<i>Regional:</i> Community Health Hub	0	1:100,000	0.5	0.5			1
Hospital - public	1	1:60,000				0.5	0.5
<i>District:</i> Aged Care Service / Respite Centre **	3	1:30,000					0
Community Health Centre	2	1:30,000				1	1
<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>							
<i>District:</i> Ambulance	5	1:25,000				(1.5)	(1.5)
Fire and Rescue***	3	1:25,000				0.5	0.5
Police Station	6	1:25,000				(2.5)	(2.5)

\* Does not include Special Education Units or Special Schools or private schools

\*\* Does not include accommodation facilities such as nursing homes, hostels and retirement villages

\*\*\* Includes auxiliary stations which are serviced by part time & full time fire fighters

**Table A2.2 Benchmarking Analysis for Banana LGA to 2026**

FACILITY / HIERARCHY	EXISTING PROVISION	PROPOSED DSS	ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS (FIGURES IN PARENTHESES INDICATE OVERSUPPLY)				
			DESIRED BY 2011	DESIRED BY 2016	DESIRED BY 2021	DESIRED BY 2026	TOTAL 2011-2026
<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>16,188 (2006)</b>		<b>16,113</b>	<b>16,273</b>	<b>16,471</b>	<b>16,790</b>	
<b>GENERAL / CIVIC</b>							
<i>Regional:</i> Courthouse	1	1:20,000					0
<i>District:</i> Community Centre	2	1:20,000				(1)	(1)
Library	1	1:20,000					0
Youth Facilities	2	1:10,000					0
<i>Local:</i> Library	3	1:10,000				(1)	(1)
Community Hall/Centre	10	1:3,000				(4)	(4)
<b>ARTS / CULTURAL</b>							
<i>District:</i> Performing Arts Spaces	1	1:15,000					0
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
<i>Regional:</i> TAFE College	1	1:50,000				(1)	(1)
<i>District:</i> Secondary School (public)*	3	1:6,000					0
<i>Local:</i> Child Care Centre	5	1:3,000				0.5	0.5
Kindergarten	4	1:4,000					0
Primary School (public)*	13	1:1,200		0.5		0.5	1
<b>HEALTH</b>							
<i>Regional:</i> Hospital - public	1						0
<i>District:</i>	3	1:30,000				(1)	(1)

FACILITY / HIERARCHY	EXISTING PROVISION	PROPOSED DSS	ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS (FIGURES IN PARENTHESES INDICATE OVERSUPPLY)				
Aged Care Service / Respite Centre **							
Community Health Centre***	0	1:30,000					0
<i>Local:</i> Rural Community Health Centre	4	1:7,000				(1.5)	(1.5)
<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>							
<i>District:</i> Ambulance	6	1:10,000				(4)	(4)
Fire and Rescue****	5	1:10,000				(2)	(2)
Police Station	7	1:10,000				(5)	(5)

\* Does not include Special Education Units or Special Schools or private schools

\*\* Does not include accommodation facilities such as nursing homes, hostels and retirement villages

\*\*\* Provided as part of the Biloela Hospital

\*\*\*\* Includes auxiliary stations which are serviced by part time & full time fire fighters

**Table A2.3 Benchmarking Analysis for Dalby LGA to 2026**

FACILITY / HIERARCHY	EXISTING PROVISION	PROPOSED DSS	ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS (FIGURES IN PARENTHESES INDICATE OVERSUPPLY)				TOTAL 2011-2026
			DESIRED BY 2011	DESIRED BY 2016	DESIRED BY 2021	DESIRED BY 2026	
<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>29,523 (2006)</b>		<b>30,833</b>	<b>32,215</b>	<b>33,620</b>	<b>34,789</b>	
<b>GENERAL / CIVIC</b>							
<i>Regional:</i> Courthouse	2	1:20,000					0
<i>District:</i> Community Centre	0	1:20,000	1.5			0.5	2
Library	1	1:20,000	0.5		0.5		1
Youth Facilities	2	1:10,000	1			0.5	1.5
<i>Local:</i> Library	6	1:10,000				(2.5)	(2.5)
Community Hall/Centre	13	1:3,000				(1)	(1)
<b>ARTS / CULTURAL</b>							
<i>District:</i> Performing Arts Spaces	2	1:15,000					0
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
<i>Regional:</i> TAFE College	3	1:50,000				(2)	(2)
<i>District:</i> Secondary School (public)*	6	1:6,000					0
<i>Local:</i> Child Care Centre	6	1:3,000	4		1	1	6
Kindergarten	13	1:4,000				(4)	(4)
Primary School (public)*	24	1:1,200	2		2	1	5
<b>HEALTH</b>							
<i>Regional:</i> Hospital - public	1	Assume current supply					0

FACILITY / HIERARCHY	EXISTING PROVISION	PROPOSED DSS	ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS (FIGURES IN PARENTHESES INDICATE OVERSUPPLY)				
<i>District:</i> Aged Care Service / Respite Centre **	3	1:30,000				0.5	0.5
Community Health Centre***	1	1:30,000					0
<i>Local:</i> Rural Community Health Centre	5	1:7,000					0
<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>							
<i>Local:</i> Ambulance	3	1:10,000				0.5	0.5
Fire and Rescue****	6	1:10,000				(2.5)	(2.5)
Police Station	6	1:10,000				(2.5)	(2.5)

\* Does not include Special Education Units or Special Schools or private schools

\*\* Does not include accommodation facilities such as nursing homes, hostels and retirement villages

\*\*\* Provided as part of the Dalby Hospital

\*\*\*\* Includes auxiliary stations which are serviced by part time & full time fire fighters

## Appendix 3. List of Organisations Consulted

The following organisations were consulted by the BG and ERM consultation team .

<b>NAME AND POSITION</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>LGA</b>
<b>Conducted by BG:</b>		
Veronica Laverick Manager, Human and Social Services	Gladstone Regional Council	Gladstone
	Gladstone Interagency Meeting	Gladstone
Andrea Hughes Community Development Officer	Gladstone Regional Council	Gladstone
South End residents	Curtis Island Community	Gladstone
Cr Maxine Brushe	Gladstone Regional Council	Gladstone
<b>Additional consultations by authors of this report:</b>		
Catherine Borich, Principal Planning Officer	Central Queensland Health Service District, Queensland Health	Includes Gladstone and Banana
Peter Wojciechowski, Rebecca Kalianiotis Facilities Management Branch	Department of Emergency Services	Central Office
Rosalyn Mann Manager, Gladstone Stakeholder	BG Australia	Gladstone
Linda Minnery Facilities Planning	Q Education	All