Dugald River Project – Addendum to Terms of Reference

The following text replaces Section 4.9 of the Terms of Reference approved on 20 August 2010

4.9   Social values

The description of social and cultural values potentially impacted by the project, and the assessment of the impacts on those values, will be conducted in consultation (through the EIS Coordinator) with the Social Impact Assessment Unit of the Department of Infrastructure and Planning. The proponent will engage at the earliest practical stage with stakeholders and potentially affected parties to discuss and explain the project, and to identify and respond to issues and concerns regarding social impacts. The stakeholder engagement processes will continue throughout the EIS and contribute to the identification of social and cultural values and to the assessment of impacts.

4.9.1   Description of existing social values

Define the social and cultural values within the project's area of influence, including the local, district, regional and state level as appropriate, taking into account the:

- potential for social and cultural impacts to occur

- location of other relevant proposals or projects

- location and types of physical and social infrastructure, settlement and land use patterns

- social values that might be affected by the project, including integrity of social conditions, liveability, social harmony and wellbeing, and sense of community

- Indigenous social and cultural characteristics, such as areas under native title rights or application.

Undertake a targeted baseline study of the people in the project's social and cultural area to identify social values that may be impacted by the project. The social baseline study will be based on qualitative, quantitative, and participatory methods supported by stakeholder engagement processes. It will reference relevant data contained in local and state government publications, reports, plans, guidelines and documentation, including regional plans and any available community plans.

The social baseline study should describe and analyse a range of demographic and social statistics determined relevant to the project's social and cultural area including:

- total enumerated population and the full-time equivalent transient population

- existing or anticipated major population trends and changes irrespective of the project

- family structures

- age and gender distributions

- education, including schooling levels

- measures of community safety, health and wellbeing

- cultural and ethnic characteristics

- Indigenous population, including age and gender

- personal and household income

- labour force by occupation and industry

- housing tenure type and landlord type for rental properties

- housing availability:
  - private ownership: number and percentage of houses for sale
  - rental market: size, vacancy rate and seasonal variations
  - availability of social housing
- housing costs:
  - private ownership: typical costs of houses for sale in project area and monthly housing repayments with percent of dwellings in each category published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)
  - rental: weekly rent with percent dwellings in each category published by the ABS
- housing affordability separately for private ownership and rent
- household and family type
- disability prevalence
- the social and economic index for areas, index of disadvantage—score and relative ranking
- types and prevalence of crime, including domestic violence
- any other indicators determined through the community engagement process as relevant.

The social baseline study should also take account of and address issues such as:

- the social infrastructure including community and civic facilities, services and networks (for definition see South East Queensland Plan 2005–2026 Implementation Guideline No.5, <www.dip.qld.gov.au/resources/guideline/Implementationguideline5.pdf>)
- settlement patterns including the names, locations, size, history and cultural aspects of settlement in the social and cultural area
- identity, values, lifestyles, vitality, characteristics and aspirations of communities in the social and cultural area, including Indigenous communities
- land use and land ownership patterns including:
  - the number of properties potentially, directly or indirectly, affected by the project
  - rural properties, farms, croplands and grazing areas including on-farm activities near the proposed activities
  - properties used for other primary, secondary or tertiary industries
  - residential acreage properties
  - townships or other relatively small block residential areas
- the number of families potentially, directly or indirectly, affected by the project including Indigenous traditional owners and their families, property owners, and families of workers either living on the property or workers where the property is their primary employment
- use of the social and cultural area for forestry, fishing, recreation or tourism
- Indigenous cultural use of plants and animals.

4.9.2   Potential impacts and mitigation measures

Describe the stakeholder engagement processes and summarise their outcomes, including the response of Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities to the project.

Assess and describe the type, level and significance of the project's beneficial and adverse impacts on social and cultural values identified in the social baseline study and address issues raised in the stakeholder engagement processes. Assess the cumulative potential beneficial and adverse impacts of the project in relation to other major projects or known proposals in the social and cultural area. Discuss whether impacts would be felt at a local, regional or national level.

Assess the impacts in sufficient detail for local and state authorities to make informed decisions about the project's potential effect on their business and social infrastructure. If the project is likely to result in a significant increase in the population of the area, then the proponent should consult the relevant state authorities and summarise the results of the consultations in the EIS.

Provide separate profiles of the expected workforce for the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project that describe the:

- numbers and variations of personnel to be employed
- skills base of the required workforce
- likely sources of personnel, such as local, regional, national or overseas.

Provide an outline of the proponent's and contractors' recruitment schedules and their policies for recruitment of workers; describe initiatives for local employment business opportunities; and address the recruitment of Indigenous workers, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds and people with a disability. Outline training that would be provided to increase the skills levels of workers.

Assess the social and cultural impacts of recruiting and training the construction or operational workforces from within the host community and of bringing in workers from outside.

Estimate the population growth due to the proposal, directly, indirectly (for example, due to service industry growth) and cumulatively with other projects, providing detail on gender, age and any other relevant cohorts. Assess the potential impacts on:

- demographic patterns
- local, regional and state labour markets for separate occupational groupings of the workforce, particularly highlighting any potential skill shortages
- disruptions to existing lifestyles
- health and social wellbeing of families and communities
- social dysfunction, including use of alcohol and drugs
- crime and violence.

Assess the potential impacts of the project on vulnerable groups including women, children and young people, the aged and people with a disability.

Describe the social impacts of changes in land use, the alienation of property and loss of connection with the land, including the impacts and stresses associated with relocations.

Assess the impacts of construction and operational workforces, their families, and associated contractors on land, housing and accommodation availability and affordability. Assess the capability of existing housing and rental accommodation, including public housing, to meet any additional demands created by the project including direct impacts on disadvantaged groups and Indigenous people.

Estimate how much service revenue and wages from the project would be likely to flow to the project's social and cultural area, and assess the beneficial and adverse impacts of that financial inflow.

Describe the transport operations that would be used to move staff between their residences, dormitory camps and work sites. Modes of transport should be described in section 4.3, but this description should address the mix of privately-owned, public or chartered transport operators. Assess the potential social impacts of transport operations on the local and regional communities, including any road safety issues.

Propose measures, developed in consultation with relevant local authorities, state government agencies and stakeholders that would avoid, mitigate or offset any short, medium or long-term adverse impacts, particularly those on:

- housing affordability and availability, including the rental market, in the social and cultural area
- demographic changes in the profile of the region
- the capacity of social infrastructure to meet community needs, particularly in the areas of health, welfare, early childhood education and care, other education and training, policing and emergency services
- provision of education, training and employment opportunities for women, people with a disability, and Indigenous peoples.

Describe consultation with local and state authorities and stakeholders about their acceptance of proposed mitigation strategies and how practical management and monitoring regimes are proposed to be implemented.

Provide a draft social impact management plan that promotes an active and ongoing role for impacted communities and local authorities through the project life cycle. The draft plan should cover:

- an overview of the project

- all proposed mitigation measures and benefit strategies
- action plans to implement mitigation measures and benefit strategies
- assignment of accountability and resources for mitigation measures and project benefits
- practical mechanisms to monitor and adjust mitigation measures and action plans
- ongoing updates to stakeholders on activities and commitments
- mechanisms to respond to public enquiries and complaints
- mechanisms to resolve disputes with stakeholders
- stakeholder engagement processes including periodic review mechanisms.