



## LAND FOR COMMUNITY FACILITIES

### LGIP2 Community Profiles Background Paper



## **LGIP2 Land for Community Facilities Background Report**

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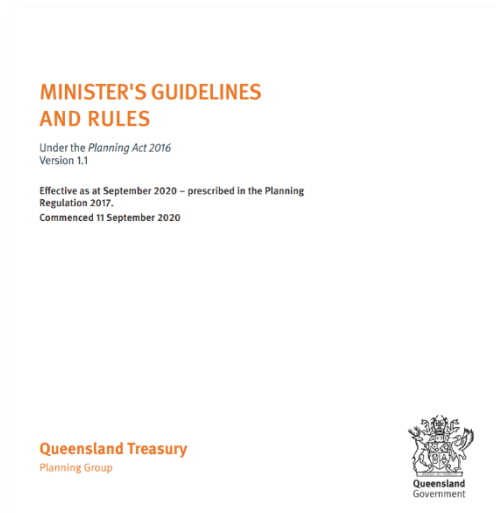
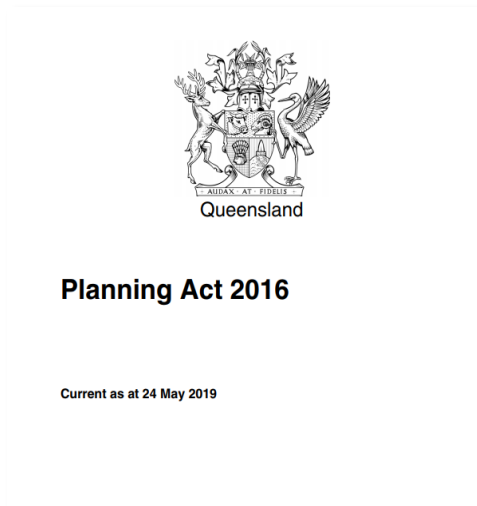
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## 1 Introduction and overview

The purpose of this background paper is to provide the regional network planning background for the Local Government Infrastructure Plan review (LGIP2) of Land for Community Facilities. Land for community facilities makes up one portion of the **Public parks and land for community facilities** network as prescribed by the Planning Act 2016 and the Minister's Guidelines and Rules (MGR).



Under the Planning Act 2016 (PA) an LGIP must be reviewed every five years. The following diagram shows the process of review for the MBRC LGIP2.

The LGIP forms Part 4 and Schedule 3 of the MBRC Planning Scheme and follows the format and guidelines required under the PA and the accompanying MGR.

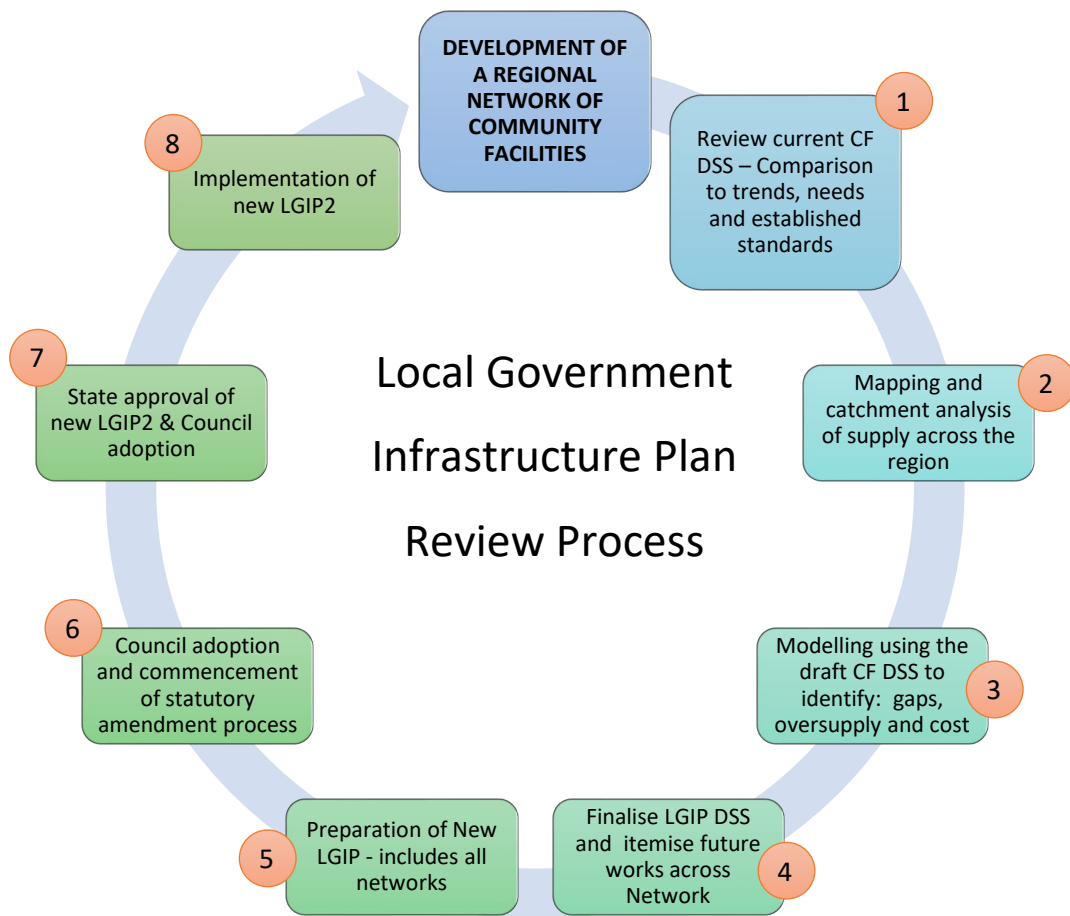


Figure 1: LGIP Process Diagram

### Minister’s Guidelines and Rules (MGR) 2020 Chapter 5 Part 6. (13)

14.1 An LGIP identifies trunk infrastructure which is ‘development infrastructure’ as defined in Schedule 2 of the Planning Act.

#### Planning Act 2016, Schedule 2

**trunk infrastructure**, for a local government, means— (a) development infrastructure identified in a LGIP as trunk infrastructure; or (b) development infrastructure that, because of a conversion application, becomes trunk infrastructure; or (c) development infrastructure that is required to be provided under a condition under section 128(3).

**non-trunk infrastructure** means development infrastructure that is not trunk infrastructure.

Part 4, 14.3 Trunk infrastructure identified in an LGIP must—

28.3 Trunk infrastructure identified in a LGIP must—

a) be provided in a coordinated, efficient and orderly way which prioritises urban development in areas where adequate infrastructure exists or can be provided efficiently;

b) be necessary to service urban development or an increase in the standard of service;

- c) provide an adequate, but affordable standard of service to urban development;*
- d) be the most cost-effective means of servicing urban development, having regard to not only the capital cost, but also the maintenance and operating costs of the infrastructure going forward; and*
- e) reflect a consistent servicing strategy across all trunk infrastructure networks.*

The LGIP template establishes the 5 networks which can be included:

- (i) water supply - (for Moreton Bay Region this is undertaken by Unity water as part of their Netserv Plan)
- (ii) sewerage- (for Moreton Bay Region this is undertaken by Unity water as part of their Netserv Plan)
- (iii) stormwater (quality and quantity)
- (iv) transport (roads and active)
- (v) parks and land for community facilities

## 2 Network Review Process

The process of reviewing the current LGIP included a series of seven steps to consider the existing public parks and land for community facilities network. Specifically, there were:

1. Population analysis (projections and demographics)
2. Community needs assessment
3. Review catchment boundaries
4. Review trunk infrastructure types
5. Review desired standards of service
6. Identify deficiencies and gaps in network
7. Recommendations to solve deficiencies, and rationalise networks<sup>1</sup>

Underpinning the network review process there are several projects, strategies and plans bearing relevance to the community facilities network as it particularly applies to LGIP. It is of significance that the community facilities network is made up of a series of other networks including libraries, art galleries and spaces, community halls, performance spaces, aquatic centres and museums. Within Council these are planned and managed across several different directorates and departments. Network planning is undertaken in varying ways and cycles of review in each instance. This background paper is based on a broad brush per capita, catchment approach and will be refined through the developing planning cycles. Networks will need to be reviewed again on completion of network planning/review for individual networks.

## 3 Principles for delivery of Community Facilities

### 3.1 Vision

Council's vision for community infrastructure is as follows:

***“The Moreton Bay Region has a diverse network of community infrastructure that brings people together, provides a focus for communities and is integral to a vibrant, creative, healthy and strong community”.***

### 3.2 Principles

The following principles are intended to guide the planning and delivery of community infrastructure for the next 20 years:

- Equity and opportunity
- Accessibility
- Safety.

#### 3.2.1 Equity and opportunity

Community infrastructure will support the needs of all demographic groups within the community (e.g. an aging population, Indigenous, multicultural, youth) and will provide facilities and opportunities for these groups. Community infrastructure will also be responsive to changing demographics and community needs through flexible, adaptable, multipurpose and multifunctional facilities.

#### 3.2.2 Accessibility

Access to facilities will be inclusive and for all abilities, including access by foot and by bicycle as well as public transport connecting facilities to the wider community. The community infrastructure network will physically link to other facilities and integrated with adjacent and compatible land uses, transport networks and services.

#### 3.2.3 Safety

Community infrastructure will be designed and located to provide a safe and secure environment. Crime prevention through environmental design principles will be used to guide the planning and design of community infrastructure. Facilities will encourage a range of activities throughout the day and evening to promote the activation of space.

### 3.3 Themes

Four specific themes for the provision of Community facilities are imbedded in the Community Infrastructure Strategy 2012-2031. Listed as follows:

1. **Well located and accessible facilities** - Population in the Moreton Bay Region is focused around key activity centres. Community hubs and centralised services will provide enhanced meeting places for all residents.
2. **Multipurpose and adaptable facilities** - Existing community facilities are ageing and may not provide for current and future community needs. Existing and new community infrastructure will be designed to respond to the changing needs of the population.



3. **Diverse facilities** - Population growth, employment opportunities and a changing population age profile require a diverse range of facilities to meet the needs of all residents. Council will ensure existing and future facilities meet the needs of this diverse population.
4. **Well managed facilities** - Community facilities are provided by Council, the State Government and private organisations. Council will work with these alternative community providers through new models of collaboration to ensure efficient management of community infrastructure development and provision.

The Interim Community Infrastructure Strategy 2012-2031 established the following principles, these underpin the planning for the delivery of community facilities in the Moreton Bay Region.

Principles for delivery of Community facilities

1. Co-ordinated network of facilities
2. Central catchment and equitable access
3. Located to promote visibility and accessibility
4. Clustered and co-located
5. Flexible and multipurpose
6. Serve identified social needs
7. Inclusive and welcoming
8. Contribute to public domain
9. Near open space for activities and events
10. Connected to public transport pedestrian and cycling networks
11. Sufficient size and design to enable expansion and adaptation
12. Financially viable
13. Environmentally sustainable
14. Safe and secure
15. Avoid conflict with neighbouring uses
16. Provided through partnership and collaboration
17. Accountable (monitored and reviewed)

## 4 Trends Needs and Issues

A comparative analysis of emerging trends and issues for community facilities was undertaken. The analysis looked at local government and State government publications relating to community facility planning. Eight common trends emerged which are identified under areas of size and scale, multi-purpose and function, location, placemaking, environmental sustainability, financial viability, safety and security, reduction in volunteers.

- Size and Scale
  - Fewer but larger and higher quality or better appointed
  - Visible within community
  - Enough size to allow for expansion and adaptation
  - Economies of scale
  - People will travel for better facilities
- Multipurpose and multifunction
  - Increasingly diverse and complex social needs
  - Match with diverse use and function of community facilities - well organised and well resourced
  - Integrated hubs
  - Flexible spaces that adapt to changing needs and a variety of service or activity
- Location
  - Central location where people congregate - located within centres, support activity of centres
  - Colocation of service types - leverage off each other - Clustering - Enhance accessibility
  - Community Hubs - drawing together multiple services and provisions - assist in management and cost
  - Accessible via public transport and active transport networks
  - Near open space to allow for related outdoor activity
- Place making
  - Vitality - public spaces
  - Community identity (civic, cultural, geographic, historic)
  - Gathering places - community gathering (third place and formal civic space)
  - Community building - community resilience
  - Recognition of focal point of the community
- Environmental Sustainability
  - Showcasing environmental sustainability and reducing cost
  - Design materials and energy usage
  - Adaptive reuse
- Financially viable
  - Level of service matching budget
  - Flexibility for more uses and service provision
  - Economies of scale to reduce cost of maintenance and provision
  - Exploration of methods of income generation

- Partnerships (State, Councils, NFP and Community)
- Promote safety and security
  - Design for safety
  - Incorporate safety values and goals
  - Social gathering - improve community resilience
  - Due purpose as emergency centres in times of crisis
- Reduction in number of volunteers
  - Management models to support clubs and associations
  - Staff required where previously volunteers managed elements of services

There are a range of other technology and general social trends which have been identified to have an ongoing impact on the provision of community facilities. Trends like technology, climate change and global pandemics are included in the list. Eight of these more global trends are highlighted as:

- Technology & Smart cities
  - \* Internet of things
  - \* Virtual reality
  - \* Social media
  - \* Coding
  - \* Digital disruption
  - \* Data Analytics
  - \* AI
  - \* Connected learning
  - \* Blockchain
  - \* Facial Recognition
  - \* Gamification
- Business incubation
  - \* Entrepreneurship - Gig economy
  - \* Education
  - \* Connection
  - \* Blurred lines business and recreation
- Changing economy
  - \* Creative Economy
  - \* Digital economy
- Ageing communities
  - \* Lifestyle shift
  - \* Specific needs
- Haptic learning
  - \* Technology that incorporates tactile experience
  - \* Vibrations, motion, or other forces.
- Micro mobility
  - \* new alternative modes of transport,

- \* including electric scooters and bicycles,
- Impacts of climate change and energy efficiency
  - \* implication for risk management
  - \* response in terms of design
  - \* community resilience
- Impacts of pandemic
  - \*social distancing, lockdowns and closures
  - \*COVID plans - increased management requirements

[Sources: National League of Cities and ALIA] <sup>1</sup>

## 5 Early provision of community infrastructure

The local government infrastructure plan (LGIP) allows for council to identify and locate future community facilities through the provision of land or gross floor area (GFA). The early provision of community infrastructure in developing communities has been acknowledge by multiple agencies, departments and academic research <sup>2</sup> to lead to better community outcomes in developing communities, particularly relevant for low socioeconomic demographics.

### **Early provision of community infrastructure**

*It is increasingly being recognised across the world that the failure to provide adequate community infrastructure early in the establishment of a new community can result in long term social disadvantage and productivity decline. There is a growing body of evidence that the economic benefits of providing community infrastructure far outweighed the costs of provision and result in a net return on investment. Economic studies demonstrate that social capital, which is directly influenced by community infrastructure, makes individuals less prone to depression, firms more competitive and nations more prosperous. Sociology studies suggest that social capital reduces crime, juvenile delinquency, teenage pregnancy, child abuse, welfare dependency, drug abuse and increases student test scores and graduation.*

*National Growth Areas Alliance<sup>3</sup>*

## 6 Identifying the range of providers

The provision of community facilities is enabled by a range of providers and responsibilities for management and operations vary including Council, State and community organisations. The

<sup>1</sup> "Trends in Smart City Development," National League of Cities, published 2016, available from <http://www.nlc.org/resource/smart-city-development>. (accessed 23-10-2020)

ALA Library of the future <http://www.ala.org/tools/future/trends/micromobility> (accessed 23-10-2020)

<sup>2</sup>Strengthening people and places: the role and value of community neighbourhood centres 2011 (West End Community House) <http://communityplus.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Strengthening-people-place-the-role-and-value-of-community-neighbourhood-centres.pdf> [accessed 23/10/2020]

<sup>3</sup> *National Growth Areas Alliance (2012), Tomorrow's Healthy and Productive Communities: The case for community infrastructure in outer metropolitan growth areas, Elton Consulting. As cited in Mount Barker District Council, 2017. Community Facilities Study And Delivery Strategy Final Report. Bondi Junction: Elton consulting.*

following table highlights the range of providers with responsibilities for community facilities across the region, the focus of this background paper is on Council owned and managed facilities.

- Council owned and managed
  - Libraries
  - Art galleries
  - Museums
  - Performance centres
  - Community Halls (including scout and other single use halls)
  - Aquatic Centres
- Council Management Agreement
  - Community halls
  - Performing arts spaces
  - Aquatic centres - sporting facilities
- Leased
  - Art and craft centres
  - Halls
  - Performance spaces
- State Government provisions
  - Schools
  - Hospitals
  - Ambulance
  - Fire Station
  - Community Centres
- Private Provision
  - CWA
  - Scouts, Guides, Rangers
  - Private Schools
  - Churches

## 7 Defining trunk infrastructure

Land for community facilities is included in the definition of trunk for Moreton Bay Regional Council. Under this classification there are seven specific community facility categories: Libraries, Art Galleries, Museums, Community Halls, Cultural and Performance Spaces, Youth Centres and Aquatic Centres. A summary definition for each is provided below.

*Table 1: Types of Community Facilities included in LGIP Planning and Provision*

Type of service	Definition
<b>Libraries</b>	Local, district or regional library providing library services
<b>Art Galleries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes galleries and art development spaces</li> <li>Allowing for exhibition as well as incubation and development of artists within the region</li> </ul>
<b>Museums</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide spaces devoted to acquisition, conservation, study, exhibition and education interpretation of 'moveable culture' or objects with scientific, historic or artistic value.</li> <li>They offer a destination for residents and visitors to appreciate history, providing a vital link for residents to the heritage of the area.</li> <li></li> </ul>
<b>Community Halls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For purpose of LGIP they include community hubs, community halls and meeting rooms</li> <li>Neighbourhood centre model involve staff and service provision onsite – Council may or may not chose to operate these</li> <li>Community halls are buildings provided for the use of community for hire</li> <li>Unstaffed hall for meetings, gatherings, events, functions, and program delivery</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural and Performance spaces</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Space for community to have cultural events and performances</li> <li>Range of sizes to meet various needs</li> </ul>
<b>Youth Centres</b>	<p>Facility providing space for programs and services for young people. E.g. North lakes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes youth services and programs</li> <li>Services and programs generally run by partner organisations or other government departments</li> <li>Includes PCYC which provide sports facilities specific for youth needs</li> </ul>
<b>Aquatic centres</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can be run by Council or managed through lease arrangement by others</li> <li>Previously not included in the LGIP Community facilities. Now included in line with other Council LGIPs.</li> </ul>

*NB: for LGIP purposes it is land provision or GFA equivalent of facilities only.*

## 8 Desired Standards of Service

### 8.1 Establishing a Desired Standard of Service (DSS)

DSS outline the standards for each network and are specific to each local government. Prior to commencing the Community Facilities network planning for the LGIP2 project, the DSS must be reviewed and confirmed as appropriate. This review has been undertaken taking into consideration:

- existing community facility provision;
- previous internal studies;
- State Government statutory guidelines; and
- other best practice examples from the South East Queensland region.

DSS are intended to provide a guide only for future community infrastructure provision. The standards should be considered as part of a wider assessment of local needs, including demography, capacity of existing facilities, social and economic disadvantage, lifecycle costs and the unique needs of the diverse communities.

A set of principles established in the Community Infrastructure Strategy and Interim Community Facilities Plan 2012-2036 is used to direct the planning approach and decisions across the Region. These include:

- Equity and opportunity - needs of all community
- Accessibility - for all levels of ability
- Safety - safe and secure environments
- Well located and centralised for community
- Multipurpose and adaptable
- Diverse - meet changing needs
- Well managed

Further to these principles there are several key trends which are acknowledged as supporting quality community facilities across the network. These include:

- Community hubs - centralised in activity centres;
- Shared use facilities - maximizing the use of facilities for cost efficiency;
- Exploration of various models of delivery to support economic feasibility including:
  - Inclusion of commercial uses,
  - Public and private partnerships.
- The need for storage spaces for various uses and groups of users;
- The reducing numbers of volunteers across the nation and specifically our region puts a greater burden on the few volunteers and increases the role of Council to manage and co-ordinate user groups;
- An increasing use of technology in all aspects of Community activities and use of facilities including:
  - Management and booking systems,
  - Access to resources,
  - Types of facilities required,
  - Extended access to resources and facilities,
  - Security and monitoring,

- Data about usage and maintenance, and
- Programming and marketing.

## 8.2 Benchmarking MBRC with other Councils

### 8.2.1 Community Halls - Community Centres

Moreton Bays rates of provision have been benchmarked with other Councils across SEQ. Table 2 shows the comparison for Community Halls.

Table 2: Benchmarking Desired Standards of Service - Community Halls Provision Rate

Local Government	Hierarchy				
	Local	District	Principal	Regional/ Metropolitan	Greenfield
<b>Moreton Bay</b>	<b>1 Hall per 15,000 People</b> Less if small townships or rural areas	<b>1 hall per 50,000 people</b>	n/a	<b>1 hall per 200,000+ people</b>	n/a
<b>Brisbane</b>	1 hall per 5,000 residents or 20,000 employees or 420m <sup>2</sup> /1000	1 hall per 20,000 - 30,000 People or 550m <sup>2</sup> /1000	1 hall per 150,000 83m <sup>2</sup> /1000	<b>1 hall per 200,000 people</b> 11m <sup>2</sup> /1000	
<b>Gold Coast</b>	1,064m <sup>2</sup> per 1,000 people				
<b>Gold Coast</b>	680m <sup>2</sup> per 1,000 people all community facility networks				
<b>Ipswich</b>	1 hall per 10,000 – 15,000 people	1 hall per 30,000 - 50,000 people		1 hall per 130,000 - 150,000 people	
<b>Logan</b>	1 hall per 10,000 people	1 hall per 50,000 people		1 hall per 200,000 people	
<b>Sunshine Coast</b>		1 hall per 30,000 - 50,000			1 hall per 15,000 - 20,000 people
<b>EDQ PDA guidelines</b>	1 hall per 6,000 - 1,000 people	1 hall per 20,000 - 50,000 people	1 hall per 30,000 - 120,000 people		



Table 3: Benchmarking comparison Desired Standards of Service - Community Halls Minimum Size of Land Provision

Local Government	Hierarchy		
	Local community centre	District Community Centre	Community Centre Regional/City wide
Moreton Bay Regional	Local: GFA 800m <sup>2</sup> Land 5000m <sup>2</sup>	District: GFA 1,000m <sup>2</sup> Land 10,000m <sup>2</sup>	
Brisbane City	Local: Land 1,200m <sup>2</sup>	District: Land 2,000m <sup>2</sup>	
Cairns Regional	NA	District: Land 2,000m <sup>2</sup>	City Wide: Land 10,000m <sup>2</sup>
Ipswich city	Local: Land 2000m <sup>2</sup>	District: Land 2,250m <sup>2</sup>	
Logan City	Local Urban: GFA 300m <sup>2</sup> Land 1,000m <sup>2</sup>	District Urban Region: GFA 600m <sup>2</sup> Land 2000m <sup>2</sup>	Metro: GFA 15,000m <sup>2</sup> Land: 45,000m <sup>2</sup> if single storey
Mackay Regional	No Minimum	No Minimum	No Minimum
Redlands City	Local: Land 3000m <sup>2</sup>	District: Land 10,000m <sup>2</sup>	
Rockhampton Regional		District: Land 10,000m <sup>2</sup>	Regional: Land 15,000m <sup>2</sup>
Sunshine Coast Regional		District: Land 10,000m <sup>2</sup>	Council wide: Land 15,000 - 30,000m <sup>2</sup>
Aura PDA			Land 15,000m <sup>2</sup> GFA 2000-5000m <sup>2</sup>
EDQ-PDA guidelines	<b>Neighbourhood:</b> GFA 200 - 300m <sup>2</sup> <b>Local:</b> GFA 600-800m <sup>2</sup> Land 5,000m <sup>2</sup>	District: GFA-1000m <sup>2</sup> Land 10,000m <sup>2</sup>	Major centre: GFA 2,000-5000m <sup>2</sup> Land 15,000m <sup>2</sup>
Fraser Coast	Minimum size dependent on use	Minimum size dependent on use	Minimum size dependent on use
<b>Average</b>	Land 1,000-5,000m <sup>2</sup>	5,500m <sup>2</sup>	15,000m <sup>2</sup> to 10,000m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Maximum</b>	Land 5,000m <sup>2</sup>	10,000m <sup>2</sup>	45,000m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Minimum</b>	Land 1,000m <sup>2</sup>	2,000m <sup>2</sup>	10,000m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Mode</b>	Land 2,000m <sup>2</sup>	10,000m <sup>2</sup>	15,000m <sup>2</sup>

It should be noted that while gross floor area helps to establish the level of need and hierarchy the provision of community facilities is limited to Land area rather than floor area.

### 8.2.2 Art Galleries

The following table benchmarks the Moreton Bay art gallery desired standards of service for provision rates with other local government areas in SEQ.

*Table 4: Benchmarking Comparison of SEQ - Desired Standard Of Service rate of Provision - Art Galleries*

Local Government	Art gallery provision rates
Gold Coast City	680m <sup>2</sup> per 1000 people City wide
Ipswich city	1 per 130,000-150,000 people
Logan City	District: 1 per 50,000 people Metro: 1 per 150,000 people
Moreton Bay Regional	District: 1 per 150,000 people Regional: 1 per 150,000 people
Redlands City	1 per 50,000 people
Aura PDA	1 per 50,000* people
EDQ-PDA guidelines	1 per 30,000-150,000 people
Fraser Coast	2,000m <sup>2</sup> per 1000 people-not specified hierarchy
Average	District 1 per 90,000 Metro - 1 per 150,000 people
Maximum	District 1 per 150,000 people, Metro 1 per 150,000 people
Minimum	District 1 per 50,000 people Metro 1 per 150,000 people

### 8.2.3 Libraries

The following table benchmarks the Moreton Bay libraries desired standards of service for GFA with other local government areas in SEQ, while table 6 benchmarks the DSS land requirements.

*Table 5: Benchmarking Comparison - Desired Standard of Service - Library provision rates*

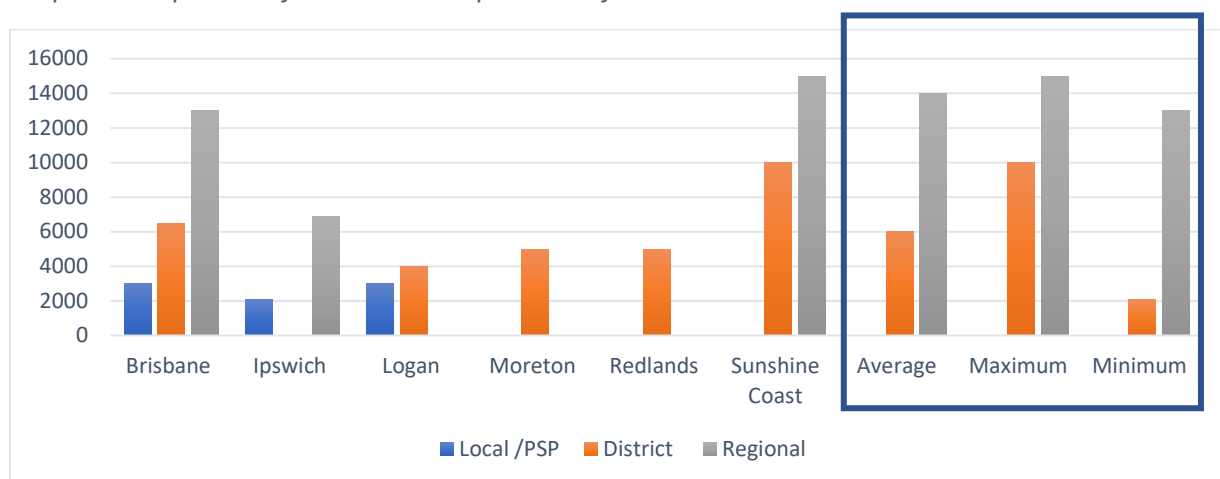
Local Government	Library provision rates - number of libraries/population
Gold Coast City	City wide: 680m <sup>2</sup> per 1,000 people
Ipswich city	Central: 1 per 130,000-150,000 people Branch: 1 per 30,000-50,000 people
Logan City	District: 1 per 40,000 people Metropolitan: 1 per 100,000 people
Moreton Bay Regional	District: 1 per 30,000 people SLQ standards for GFA
Redlands City	1 per 35,000 people
Sunshine Coast Regional	District: 1 per 30,000-50,000
Fraser Coast	2000m <sup>2</sup> per 1,000 people - no specified hierarchy
Aura PDA	1 per 30,000 people
EDQ-PDA guidelines	Branch: 1 per 15,000 - 30,000 people Central Library: 1 per 30,000- 150,000 people

Table 6: Benchmarking Comparison SEQ of Desired Standards of Service - Libraries Minimum Land Requirement

Local Government Library	Level	Gross Floor Area	Minimum Land requirement
Brisbane City	PSP District	1,000m2 GFA	3,000m2
	Principal	2,000m2 GFA	6,500m2
	Metro	4000m2 GFA	13,000m2
Ipswich City	Central		6,900m2
	Branch		2,100m2
Logan City	Urban	1,500m2 GFA	3,000m2
	Rural NA		
	Growth area	2,000m2 GFA	4,000m2
Moreton Bay Regional		QLD State Library Guidelines <sup>4</sup>	5,000m2
Redlands City			5,000m2
Sunshine Coast Regional	District		10,000m2
	Council wide		15,000m2
EDQ-PDA guidelines	Branch	Min 150m2	
	Central	37 - 49m2 per 1,000 people	

For comparison the following graph benchmarks Moreton Bay Regional Council with five other Local government areas in SEQ.

Graph 2: Comparison of DSS Land Area provisions for libraries - LGIP



<sup>4</sup> Queensland Public Library Standards and Guidelines <https://plconnect.slq.qld.gov.au/queensland-public-library-standards-and-guidelines> [Accessed 17/11/2020]

### 8.2.4 Youth Centres

The following table benchmarks the Moreton Bay youth centres desired standards of service for land area with other local government areas in SEQ.

Table 7: Benchmarking Desired Standards of Service - Youth Centres Minimum Land Requirement

Local Government	Details	Land Area
Moreton Bay Regional	GFA 1,000m <sup>2</sup>	Land: 10,000m <sup>2</sup> or adjoining open space
Brisbane City	District	Land: 2,000m <sup>2</sup>
	Principal	Land: 4,000m <sup>2</sup>
	Planning scheme policy District and principal 1,800m <sup>2</sup> GFA	Land: 6,000m <sup>2</sup>
Community service/ group space		
Cairns Regional	District	Land: 1,000m <sup>2</sup>
	City Wide	Land: 10,000m <sup>2</sup>
Community service facilities		
Aura PDA		Land: 15,000m <sup>2</sup> GFA: 2,000 - 5,000m <sup>2</sup>
EDQ-PDA guidelines		Land: 5,000 - 10,000m <sup>2</sup> GFA: 600m <sup>2</sup> - 1000m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Average</b>	District	Land: 10,000m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Maximum</b>	District	Land: 15,000m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Minimum</b>	District	Land: 5000m <sup>2</sup>

A range of measures of accessibility have been used at different Councils. Moreton Bay has stated the accessibility in terms of locating within an Activity Centre which serves as a focus for public transport, active transport and roads.

Table 8: Benchmarking desired Standards of Service - Youth Centres Accessibility

Local Government	Youth Centre
Moreton Bay Regional	<b>District-</b> within Activity Centres
Gold Coast	City wide access to integrated, Co-located facilities
Gympie Regional	Local government area
Ipswich City	Adequate pedestrian, cycle, bus and vehicle access
Mackay Regional	Not specified
Rockhampton Regional	<b>District-</b> within 800m of a public transport pick up/ drop off point <b>LGA wide-</b> within 500m of a public transport pick up/ drop off point

### 8.2.5 Museums

Only a few other Council's include Museums in their LGIP community facilities the table below illustrates the rate of provision where they are provided. Brisbane, Ipswich, Redlands Bay and Sunshine Coast did not include museums in their first LGIPs.

Table 9: Benchmarking Provision Rate - Museums in LGIP

Local Government	Museum
Moreton Bay Regional	1 per 50,000 people
Gold Coast City	680m <sup>2</sup> per 1000 people City wide
Logan City	1 per 120,000 people (1 city wide)
Fraser Coast	2000m <sup>2</sup> per 1000 people- hierarchy
EDQ-PDA guidelines	1 per 30,000 -120,000 people

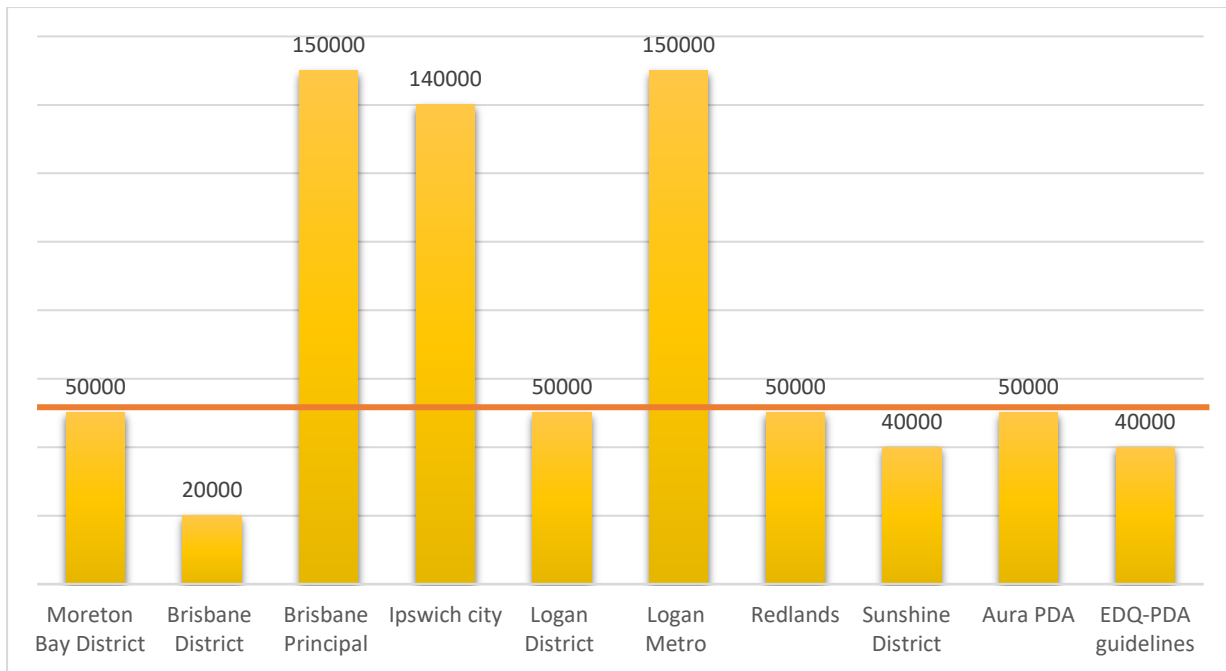
Logan City Council was the only Council with a minimum land size specified for their Museums, GFA 1,200m<sup>2</sup> and Land 4,000m<sup>2</sup>.

### 8.2.6 Performing Arts

Several other councils include performing arts in their list of community facilities. The following table (10) shows the comparison of the provision rates for cultural centres or performing arts centres which have similar definitions. Moreton Bay's standards are the same as Logan and Redland councils.

Table 10: Benchmarking Provision Rate - Performing Arts in LGIP

Local Government	Cultural Centre or performing arts centre
Moreton Bay Regional	District: 1 per 50,000
Brisbane City Council	District: 1 per 20,000 people Principal: 1 per 150,000
Brisbane City Council	District: 200m <sup>2</sup> per 1,000 people Principal: 53m <sup>2</sup> per 1,000 people
Gold Coast City	City Wide: 680m <sup>2</sup> per 1000 people
Ipswich city	1 per 130,000 - 150,000
Logan City	District: 1 per 50,000 Metro: 1 per 150,000 (1 city-wide)
Redlands City	1 per 50,000
Sunshine Coast Regional	District: 1 per 30,000-50,000
Aura PDA	1 per 50,000*
EDQ-PDA guidelines	1 per 30,000 - 50,000



Graph 3: Provision rates for cultural centres - performing arts - population 1 facility per Stated population

### 8.3 Hierarchy of provision

The service level hierarchy for community facilities was developed based on best practice, the existing hierarchy of community facilities, and the user's proximity to the facility.

The network of community facilities has been broken down into three levels of provision, these levels include:

1. **Regional** - regional community facilities can be utilized by residents across the region. They are of significant size and capacity and respond to region-wide needs. Residents may travel for an hour to access these facilities, with public transport connection essential. These facilities are often planned and funded in cooperation with the State and/or Commonwealth government. Large art galleries and cultural/performing arts centres are examples of regional facilities.
2. **District** - district community facilities are generally located in a central node surrounded by other community/business activities (hub). Residents should be able to access a district facility within 15 minutes from home or in rural areas within 30 minutes, with a short distance to public transport essential. District facilities can also provide a local function. Smaller art galleries/development spaces, cemeteries, district community centres, community centres – environmental, community commercial spaces, smaller cultural/performing arts centres/performance spaces, libraries, museums/heritage spaces, showgrounds and youth centres/youth spaces are examples of district level facilities.
3. **Local** - local community facilities are located within easy walking distance to local parks and shops. These facilities are intended to serve a local community, encouraging participation and social interaction. They are generally planned and operated in partnership with community organisations. Local community centres are local level facilities.

## 8.4 Accessibility

To provide a high level of accessibility to community facilities to the broadest range of the community the principle of centrally located facilities within activity centres with good transport options is applied. The following table outlines the location and accessibility requirements for community facilities. Community uses not specified in the table are provided on a case-by case basis. Accessibility is measured as a radius from the facility.

*Table 11: Accessibility Standards for Community Facilities Moreton Bay Regional Council*

Infrastructure type	Location	Accessibility
<b>Community centres and halls</b>		
District	Within or adjacent to Activity Centre	5km
Local	Within or adjacent to Local Centre, Rural Township or Coastal Village	2km
<b>Libraries</b>		
Regional	Within or adjacent to Principal or Major Activity Centre	10km
District	Within or adjacent to Activity Centre or Rural Township	5km
<b>Youth spaces / youth centres</b>		
District	Within or adjacent to Activity Centre	5km
<b>Art galleries / arts development spaces and Cultural / performance spaces</b>		
Regional	Within or adjacent to Principal or Major Activity Centre	20km
District	Within or adjacent to Activity Centre	5km
Local	Within or adjacent to Rural Township	Within townships
<b>Aquatic centres</b>		
Regional	Within or adjacent to Principal or Major Activity Centre	Across region
District	Within or adjacent to Activity Centre	10km
Local	Within or adjacent to Rural Township	5km

## 8.5 Rate of provision

To assess relative need, benchmarking of the facilities against a specified rate of provision is required. The benchmark rates are based on Council's current rate of provision, comparison to surrounding Council's rates of provision and available best practice standards for community infrastructure planning. There is a clear trend in community infrastructure planning towards fewer but better, more centrally located, multipurpose facilities, which is reflected in the desired provision rates.

The rate of provision is only one method to inform future infrastructure provision and should be used as a guide only. Demographics, the existing capacity of facilities, social and economic disadvantage

and other local issues will determine the provision within each local community area. Further detailed planning is also required to determine the best response to meet community needs (i.e. expansion of an existing facility in an adjacent community, delivery through outreach services or provision of a private facility).

Table 12: Rate of Provision

Infrastructure type	Rate of provision (facility/ people)		
	Local	District	Regional
Art galleries (including arts development spaces)	N/A (Provided in rural townships only)	1 per 75,000 people	1 per 200,000+ people
Community centres and halls	1 per 10,000 people	1 per 30,000 people	-
Cultural/performance spaces	-	1 per 50,000 people	1 per 200,000+ people
Libraries	N/A (Only provided in areas where specific need is identified)	1 per 60,000 people	1 per 150,000 people
Museums/ heritage spaces	-	1 per 80,000 people	-
Youth spaces/ youth centres	-	1 per 50,000 people	-
Aquatic centres/Swimming Pools	1 per 10,000 people	1 per 30,000 people	Entire region and beyond

Changes from LGIP 2017 included adding Aquatic centres and removing Cemeteries, along with increasing the district rate of provision for Art galleries from 1 per 75,000 to 1 per 200,000.

Table 13: Regional 2036 Population Assumptions Community Facilities Demand

Regional Area 2036 population projection 614,908	People per facility:	Number of facilities required in Region 2036	DSS - land m <sup>2</sup> required per facility	land required for projected population
Community Centre - Hall	50,000	12.3	5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	61,491m <sup>2</sup>
Library	30,000	20.5	5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	102,485m <sup>2</sup>
Art gallery /development space	150,000	4.1	2,000 m <sup>2</sup>	8,199m <sup>2</sup>
Museum /heritage spaces	70,000	8.8	site specific	site specific
Youth space	50,000	12.3	10,000 m <sup>2</sup>	122,982m <sup>2</sup>
Aquatic centres/Swimming Pools	50,000	12.3	15,000 m <sup>2</sup>	184,472m <sup>2</sup>



Table 14: Caboolture 2036 Population Assumptions Community Facilities Demand

<b>Caboolture District 2036 Population projection 130,634</b>				
<b>Facility type</b>	<b>People per facility:</b>	<b>Number of facilities required in 2036</b>	<b>DSS - land m<sup>2</sup> required per facility</b>	<b>Land required by proposed area m<sup>2</sup> (only triggered if full % required)</b>
Community Centre - Hall	50,000	2.6	5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	13,063 m <sup>2</sup>
Library	30,000	4.3	5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	21,772 m <sup>2</sup>
Art gallery /development space	150,000	0.87	2,000 m <sup>2</sup>	1,742 m <sup>2</sup>
Museum /heritage spaces	70,000	1.9	<i>site specific</i>	<i>site specific</i>
Youth space	50,000	2.6	10,000 m <sup>2</sup>	26,127 m <sup>2</sup>
Aquatic centres/Swimming Pools	50,000	4.3	15,000 m <sup>2</sup>	65,317 m <sup>2</sup>

Table 15: Coastal Communities 2036 Population Assumptions - Community facilities demand

<b>Coastal Communities Catchment 2036 Population projection 44,821</b>				
<b>Facility type</b>	<b>People per facility:</b>	<b>Number of facilities required in 2036</b>	<b>DSS - land m<sup>2</sup> required per facility</b>	<b>land required by proposed area (only triggered if full % required)</b>
Community Centre - Hall	50,000	0.9	5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	4,482 m <sup>2</sup>
Library	30,000	1.5	5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	7,470 m <sup>2</sup>
Art gallery /development space	150,000	0.3	2,000 m <sup>2</sup>	598 m <sup>2</sup>
Museum /heritage spaces	70,000	0.6	<i>site specific</i>	<i>site specific</i>
Youth space	50,000	1.0	10,000 m <sup>2</sup>	8,964 m <sup>2</sup>
Aquatic centres/Swimming Pools	50,000	1.0	15,000 m <sup>2</sup>	22,411 m <sup>2</sup>

Table 16: North Lakes - Redcliffe - MBRL Corridor - 2036 Population Assumptions - Community Facilities Demand

<b>North Lakes - Redcliffe - MBRL Corridor 2036 Population projection 284</b>				
<b>Facility type</b>	<b>People per facility:</b>	<b>Number of facilities required in 2036</b>	<b>DSS - land m<sup>2</sup> required per facility</b>	<b>land required by proposed area (only triggered if full % required)</b>
Community Centre - Hall	50,000	5.7	5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	28,421 m <sup>2</sup>
Library	30,000	9.5	5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	47,369 m <sup>2</sup>
Art gallery /development space	150,000	1.9	2,000 m <sup>2</sup>	3,789 m <sup>2</sup>
Museum /heritage spaces	70,000	4.1	<i>site specific</i>	<i>site specific</i>
Youth space	50,000	5.7	10,000 m <sup>2</sup>	56,842 m <sup>2</sup>
Aquatic centres/Swimming Pools	30,000	9.5	15,000 m <sup>2</sup>	142,106 m <sup>2</sup>

Table 17: Rural - 2036 population assumption - Community Facilities Demand

<b>Rural 2036 Population 42,314</b>				<b>land required by proposed area (only triggered if full % required)</b>
<b>Facility type</b>	<b>People per facility</b>	<b>Number of facilities required</b>	<b>DSS - land m<sup>2</sup> required per facility</b>	
Community Centre - Hall	50,000	0.8	5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	4,231 m <sup>2</sup>
Library	30,000	1.4	5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	7,052 m <sup>2</sup>
Art gallery /development space	150,00	0.3	2,000 m <sup>2</sup>	564 m <sup>2</sup>
Museum /heritage spaces	70,000	0.6	site specific	site specific
Youth space	50,000	0.8	10,000 m <sup>2</sup>	8,463 m <sup>2</sup>
Aquatic centres/Swimming Pools	30,000		15,000 m <sup>2</sup>	

Table 18: Strathpine - 2036 assumptions - Community Facilities Demand

<b>Strathpine Region 2036 population 112,926</b>				<b>Land required by proposed area (only triggered if full % required)</b>
<b>Facility type</b>	<b>People per facility:</b>	<b>Number of facilities required</b>	<b>DSS - land m<sup>2</sup> required per facility</b>	
Community Centre - Hall	50,000	2.3	5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	11,293 m <sup>2</sup>
Library	30,000	3.8	5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	18,821 m <sup>2</sup>
Art gallery /development space	150,00	0.75	2,000 m <sup>2</sup>	1,506 m <sup>2</sup>
Museum /heritage spaces	70,000	1.6	site specific	site specific
Youth space	50,000	2.3	10,000 m <sup>2</sup>	22,585 m <sup>2</sup>
Aquatic centres/Swimming Pools	30,000	3.8	15,000 m <sup>2</sup>	56,463 m <sup>2</sup>

## 8.6 Minimum land size and gross floor area

The demand for facility types is changing as our communities are changing. It is also difficult to precisely predict the absolute requirements for community facilities in the future. The provision of facilities may not always require a specific additional land parcel. As the benefits of integrated and co-located facilities and service hubs are becoming more widely recognised it is reasonable to be flexible in how a facility might be provided. This means that in some cases additional land could be replaced with floor space within a larger building or multi-purpose complex.

Table 19: Minimum land size by Community Facility Network Type

Infrastructure type	Minimum size of land		
	Local	District	Regional
Art galleries/ arts development spaces	Site or community specific	Land – 5,000m <sup>2</sup>	Land - 5,000m <sup>2</sup> -
Community centres and halls	Land – 5,000m <sup>2</sup>	Land – 10,000m <sup>2</sup>	-
Cultural/ performance spaces	-	Land – 5,000m <sup>2</sup>	Land - 5,000m <sup>2</sup>
Libraries	Land – 2,000m <sup>2</sup>	Land – 5,000m <sup>2</sup>	Land – 5,000m <sup>2</sup>
Youth spaces/ youth centres	-	Land – 5,000m <sup>2</sup> or adjoining open space	-
Aquatic centres	10,000m <sup>2</sup> land	15,000m <sup>2</sup> land	25,000m <sup>2</sup> land

Table 20: Minimum GFA for Community Facilities by Network Type

Infrastructure type	Minimum GFA	
	District	Regional
Art galleries/ arts development spaces	GFA 1,500m <sup>2</sup>	
Community centres and halls	GFA - 1,000m <sup>2</sup>	<i>Not defined part of community hub - exceeds 1,000m<sup>2</sup></i>
Cultural/ performance spaces	Site specific	
Libraries	See SLQ guidelines 2020	
Youth spaces/ youth centres	1000m <sup>2</sup>	
Aquatic centres	Olympic pool (50mx 15m) Toddler pool/ splash pool (10m x 5m) (pool area 750m <sup>2</sup> )	Multiple pools and other facilities - site specific

## 8.7 Land suitability

Land for community facilities should be of a standard that supports a diverse range of community activities to meet community expectations. This includes ensuring land is of an appropriate configuration and slope, has an acceptable level of flood immunity and is free of constraints which may otherwise limit its functionality.

*Table 21: Land suitability for all community facilities*

All community facilities	Local	District	Regional
Maximum grade	Site by site assessment		
Flood immunity	The building footprint and accessible areas must be located outside the extent of medium and high flood risk		

No changes are proposed to the current provisions for each network.

The LGIP process requires the establishment of a clear set of guidelines for the DSS for infrastructure across the region to meet the needs of the growing population in the region.

The main implications of the DSS relate to the Schedule of works and the LGIP budget that is generated, in turn correlating with the capital works program, noting only a portion of the annual LGIP developer contributions budget may be allocated to community facilities.

The proposed changes to the DSS were developed in consultation with an internal working group comprising of representatives from:

- Community Services;
- Sport and Recreation;
- Customer and Cultural Services; and
- Park and Recreation Planning.

## 9 Community facility networks



### 9.1 Community Halls and Centres

Community Halls are enclosed buildings or designate spaces within a building where the primary purpose is to provide hire-able spaces for multiple individuals and organisations to provide services and activities that benefit community members. For the purpose of LGIP it is the land component only (land provision only for LGIP purposes)

For purpose of LGIP Community Centres relate to community halls they also include community hubs, community halls and meeting rooms

The neighbourhood centre model involves staff and service provision onsite, council may or may not chose to operate these.

Community halls are buildings provided for the use of community for hire. These may be managed by Council or by private management

Facility condition and utilisation assessments undertaken across the network from May-August 2019.

Utilisation rates indicates capacity within existing network (capacity to lift DSS to larger provision rate).

Identified gaps in the network particularly in future growth areas

DSS Land requirements for community halls:

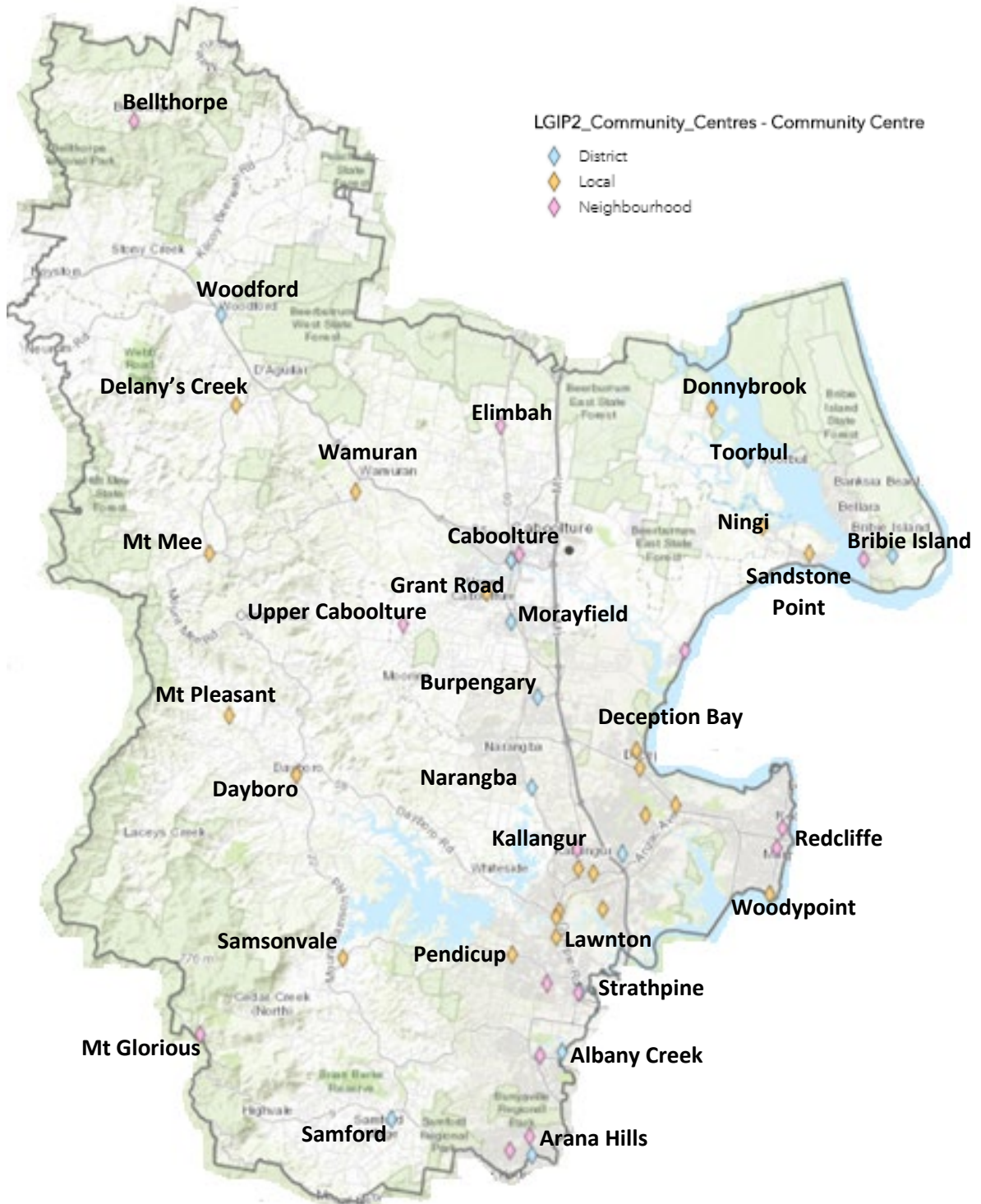
- Local - 5000m<sup>2</sup>
- District - 10000m<sup>2</sup>.

*Table 22 Current Community Centres or Halls*

Community Hall	Hierarchy	District	Address
Albany Creek Community Centre	District	STRATHPINE	15 Ernie Street, Albany Creek
Bribie Island Recreation Hall	District	COASTAL COMMUNITIES AND BRIBIE ISLAND	156A - 206A First Avenue, Bongaree
Burpengary Community Hall	District	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	101 - 121 Station Road, Burpengary
Caboolture Memorial Hall	District	CABOOLTURE	4 - 22 Hasking Street, Caboolture
Morayfield Community Hall	District	CABOOLTURE	298 Morayfield Road, Morayfield

Narangba Community Hall	District	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	227 - 229 Mackie Road, Narangba
North Lakes Community Centre	District	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	75 Lakefield Drive, North Lakes
Samford Community Centre	District	RURAL	41 School Road, Samford Village
Strathpine Community Centre	District	STRATHPINE	199 Gympie Road, Strathpine
The Hills District Community Centre	District	STRATHPINE	291 Dawson Parade, Arana Hills
Toorbul Community Hall	District	COASTAL COMMUNITIES AND BRIBIE ISLAND	1774 - 1798 Pumicestone Road, Toorbul
Woodford Memorial Hall	District	RURAL	103 - 107 Archer Street, Woodford
Bray Hall	Local	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	3 Mundin Street, Petrie
Caboolture Hub library meeting rooms	Local	CABOOLTURE	4 - 22 Hasking Street, Caboolture
Dayboro Community Hall	Local	RURAL	6 Bradley Street, Dayboro
Deception Bay Community Hall	Local	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	2 - 26 Raymond Terrace, Deception Bay
Delaney's Creek Community Hall	Local	RURAL	219 Mt Mee Road, Delaneys Creek
Donnybrook Community Hall	Local	COASTAL COMMUNITIES AND BRIBIE ISLAND	26 Edith Street, Donnybrook
Grant Road Sports & Community Complex	Local	CABOOLTURE	28 - 44 Grant Road, Morayfield
John Naumann Hall	Local	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	100 - 166 Maine Terrace, Deception Bay
John Oxley Reserve Community Centre	Local	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	6 - 14 Ogg Road, Murrumba Downs
Kallangur Community Centre	Local	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	1476 Anzac Avenue, Kallangur
Kruger Hall	Local	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	17 Ann Street, Kallangur
Lawnton Community Centre	Local	STRATHPINE	45 Todds Road, Lawnton
Mango Hill Community Centre	Local	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	2 - 16 Kinsellas Road West, Mango Hill
Mount Mee Public Hall	Local	RURAL	1352 - 1358 Mt Mee Road, Mount Mee
Mount Pleasant Public Hall & School of Arts	Local	RURAL	352 Mt Pleasant Road, Mount Pleasant
Ningi District Hall	Local	COASTAL COMMUNITIES AND BRIBIE ISLAND	1320 - 1336 Bribie Island Road, Ningi
Pendicup Community Centre	Local	STRATHPINE	365 Samsonvale Road, Warner

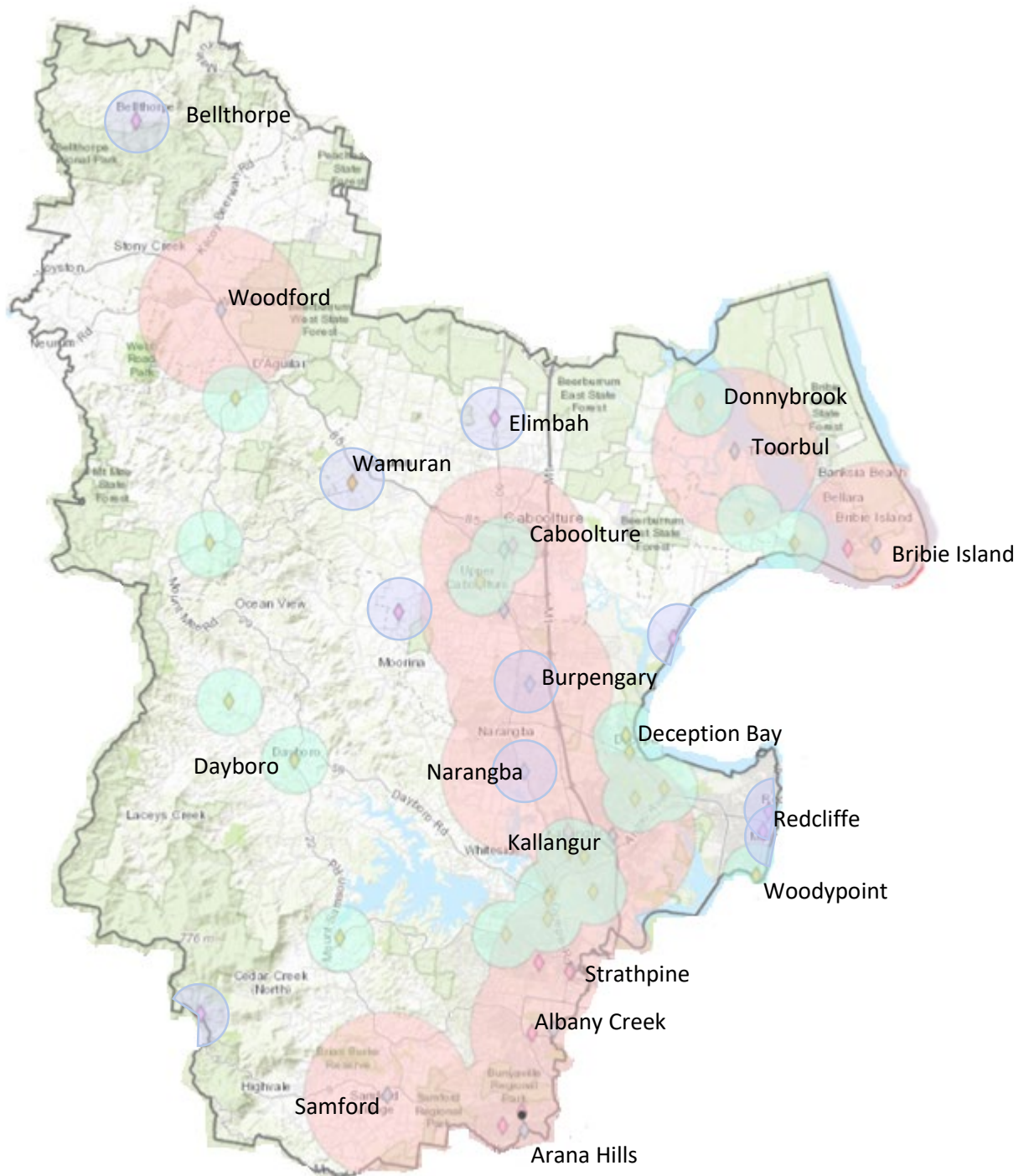
Petrie School of Arts	Local	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	1014 - 1030 Anzac Avenue, Petrie
Rothwell Community Hall	Local	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	176 Morris Road, Rothwell
Samsonvale and Districts Public Hall	Local	RURAL	1056 Winn Road, Mount Samson
Sandstone Point Sports & Community Complex	Local	COASTAL COMMUNITIES AND BRIBIE ISLAND	202 Bestmann Road East, Sandstone Point
Woody Point Memorial Hall	Local	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	66 - 68 Oxley Avenue, Woody Point
Albany Creek Library meeting room	Neighbourhood	STRATHPINE	16 Ferguson Street, Albany Creek
Alf Shaw Community Centre	Neighbourhood	STRATHPINE	190 - 198 Stanley Street, Strathpine
Arana Hills Library meeting room	Neighbourhood	STRATHPINE	63 Cobbity Crescent, Arana Hills
Beachmere Activity Centre	Neighbourhood	COASTAL COMMUNITIES AND BRIBIE ISLAND	21 - 25 Biggs Avenue, Beachmere
Bribie Island Library meeting room	Neighbourhood	COASTAL COMMUNITIES AND BRIBIE ISLAND	1 - 7 Welsby Parade, Bongaree
Bunya House	Neighbourhood	STRATHPINE	1157 South Pine Road, Arana Hills
Caboolture Combined Services Hall	Neighbourhood	CABOOLTURE	21A Hayes Street, Caboolture
Elimbah Soldiers Memorial Hall	Neighbourhood	CABOOLTURE	10 - 12 Coronation Drive, Elimbah
Upper Caboolture Farmers Assembly Hall	Neighbourhood	CABOOLTURE	704 Caboolture River Road, Upper Caboolture
Glenwood Community Centre	Neighbourhood	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	43 Glass House Circuit, Kallangur
Redcliffe Library meeting rooms	Neighbourhood	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	476 Oxley Avenue, Redcliffe
Strathpine Library meeting rooms	Neighbourhood	STRATHPINE	1 - 3 Station Street, Strathpine
Mount Glorious Community Hall	Neighbourhood	RURAL	1874 Mt Glorious Road, Mount Glorious
Redcliffe Volunteer Hub	Neighbourhood	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	395 Oxley Avenue, Redcliffe
Wamuran Sports Complex Hall	Local	CABOOLTURE	84 Campbells Pocket Road, Wamuran



Map 4: Current Community Halls/Centres Across Moreton Bay Regional Council



Map 5: Accessibility to Community Centres and Halls



Future needs identified for community Halls across the region are shown in the following table.

Table 23: Future community hall requirements

Facility type	Date	Area	Detail
Local Hall	2026	Griffin/ Murrumba Downs	Additional LGIP item
Local Hall	2036	Scarborough/ Newport	Additional LGIP item
District Hall	2026	Redcliffe/ Kippa-Ring	Future LGIP item CI – 2
District Hall	2031	Burpengary/ Morayfield	Future LGIP item CI – 1

## 9.2 Libraries

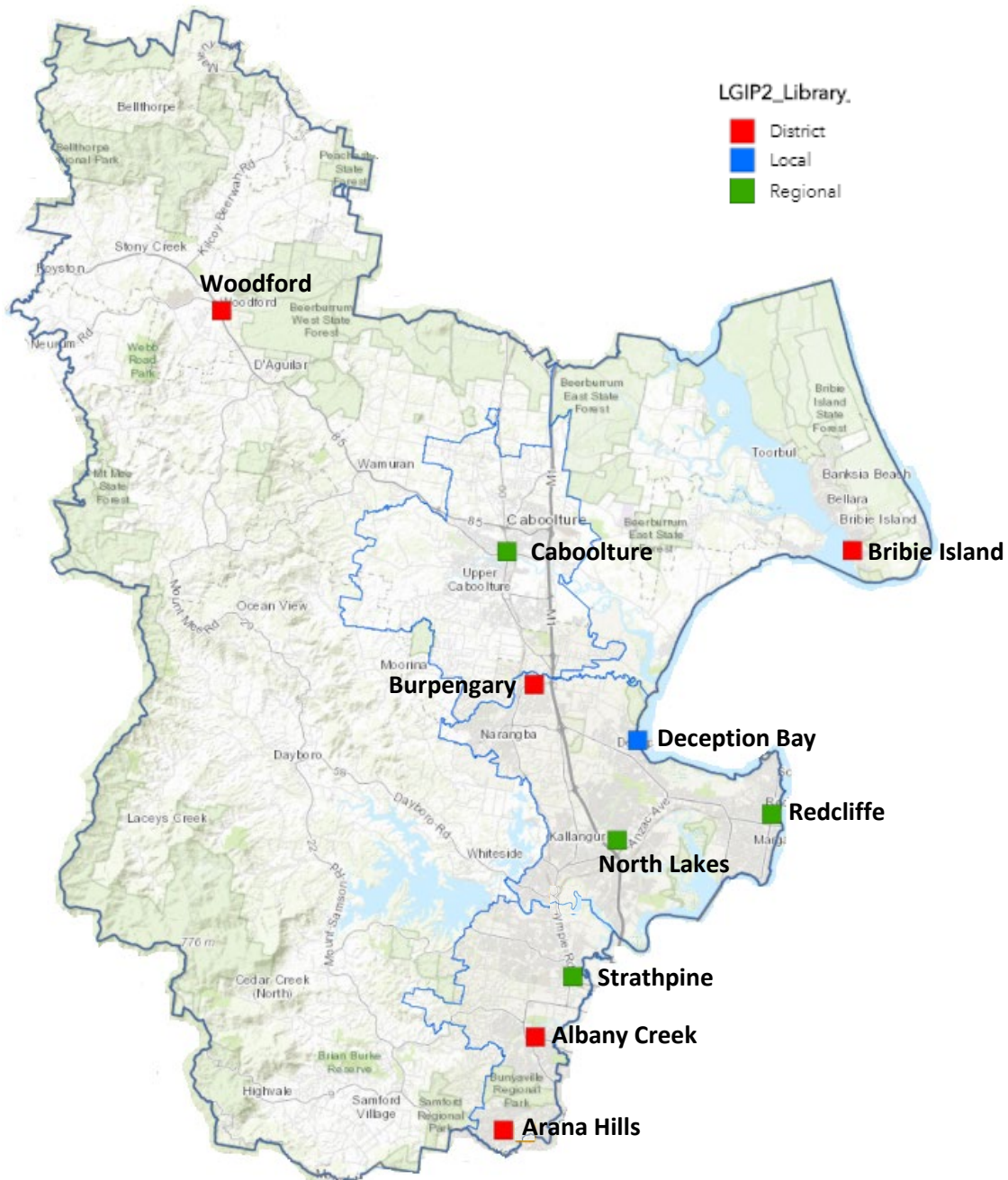
A central library operates at a regional level, offering high-level functions and resources. It shares collections with branches, as required. A branch Library caters for a more localised area, offers access to both text and online resources for learning and can also incorporate meeting spaces and areas for study.

The Moreton Bay Region Libraries Strategy provides a vision of ‘a thriving region of opportunity where our communities enjoy a vibrant lifestyle’, with a mission to ‘deliver library services that connect people with information, experiences and each other to create opportunities, strengthen communities and enrich lives’.

Moreton Bay has ten libraries and a mobile library service.

Table 24 Current Libraries in Moreton Bay

Library	Catchment		Hierarchy	Area	Co-location
Deception Bay Library	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	9 Bayview Tr, Deception Bay	Local	GFA 600 m <sup>2</sup> Land 15,820m <sup>2</sup>	District recreation park
Woodford Library	RURAL	103 Archer St Woodford	Local	GFA 376 m <sup>2</sup> Land 7,103m <sup>2</sup>	Museum
Albany Creek Library	STRATHPINE	16 Ferguson St Albany Creek	District	GFA 952 m <sup>2</sup> Land 10,870 m <sup>2</sup>	Greenview Park
Arana Hills Library	STRATHPINE	63 Cobbity St Arana Hills	District	GFA 820 m <sup>2</sup> Land 19,670 m <sup>2</sup>	Narellan Park
Bribie Island Library	COASTAL COMMUNITIES AND BRIBIE ISLAND	1 Welsby Parade Bongaree	District	GFA 900 m <sup>2</sup> Land 4,124 m <sup>2</sup>	-
Burpengary Library	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	101 Station Rd Burpengary	District	GFA 848 m <sup>2</sup> Land 57,030 m <sup>2</sup>	Sports complex and community Hall
Caboolture Central Library - the Hub	CABOOLTURE	4 Hasking St Caboolture	Regional	GFA 1,520 m <sup>2</sup> Land 22,000 m <sup>2</sup>	Community Hall, Art Gallery, Council Offices, Civic Park, Carpark
North Lakes Library	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	10 The Corso North Lakes	Regional	GFA 2,730 m <sup>2</sup> Land 7426m <sup>2</sup>	Community Hall, Offices, Youth Space
Redcliffe Library	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	476 Oxley Ave Redcliffe	Regional	GFA 3,000 m <sup>2</sup> Land 6,060m <sup>2</sup>	-
Strathpine Library	STRATHPINE	1 Station Str Strathpine	Regional	GFA 1,124 m <sup>2</sup> Land 4,366m <sup>2</sup>	-



Map 6: Location of Current Libraries and Museums

Table 25: Library Floorspace (GFA) Requirements by Catchment

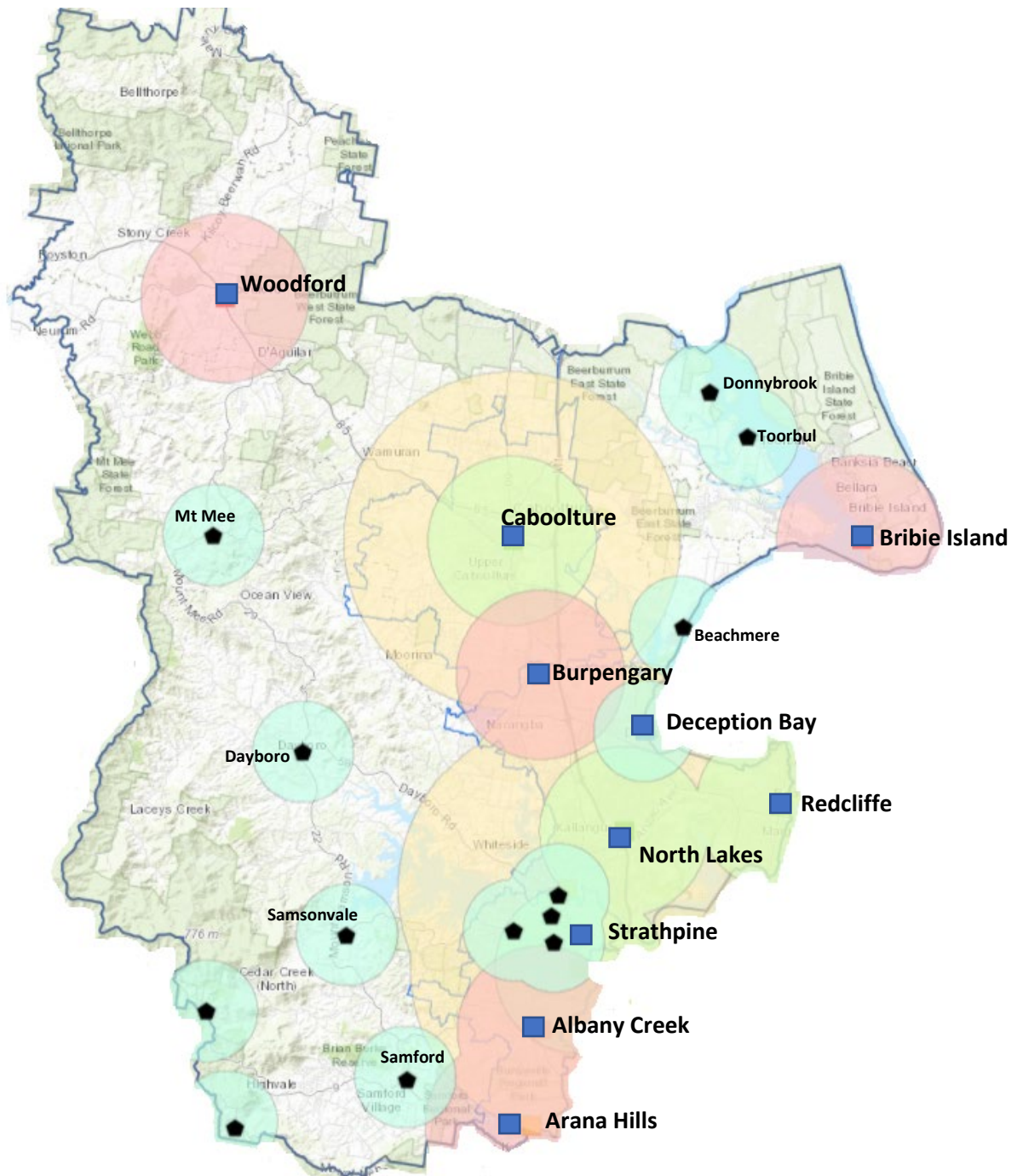
Catchment Name	2036 Population	Library floor space needed - m <sup>2</sup>
Rural	39,990	1,920
Caboolture	125,014	4,300
Redcliffe- North Lakes	286,846	6,435
Strathpine	115,600	4,079
Coastal Community- Bribie island	44,830	2,078

SOURCE: based on SLQ library standards guidelines

Table 26: Three levels of libraries in Moreton Bay Region

CLASSIFICATION	POPULATION	GFA (SLQ)	LAND (MBRC DSS)
<b>Local (Village)</b>	10,000	690m <sup>2</sup>	2000m <sup>2</sup>
<b>District</b>	60,000	2558m <sup>2</sup>	5000m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Regional</b>	150,000	5775m <sup>2</sup>	5000m <sup>2</sup>

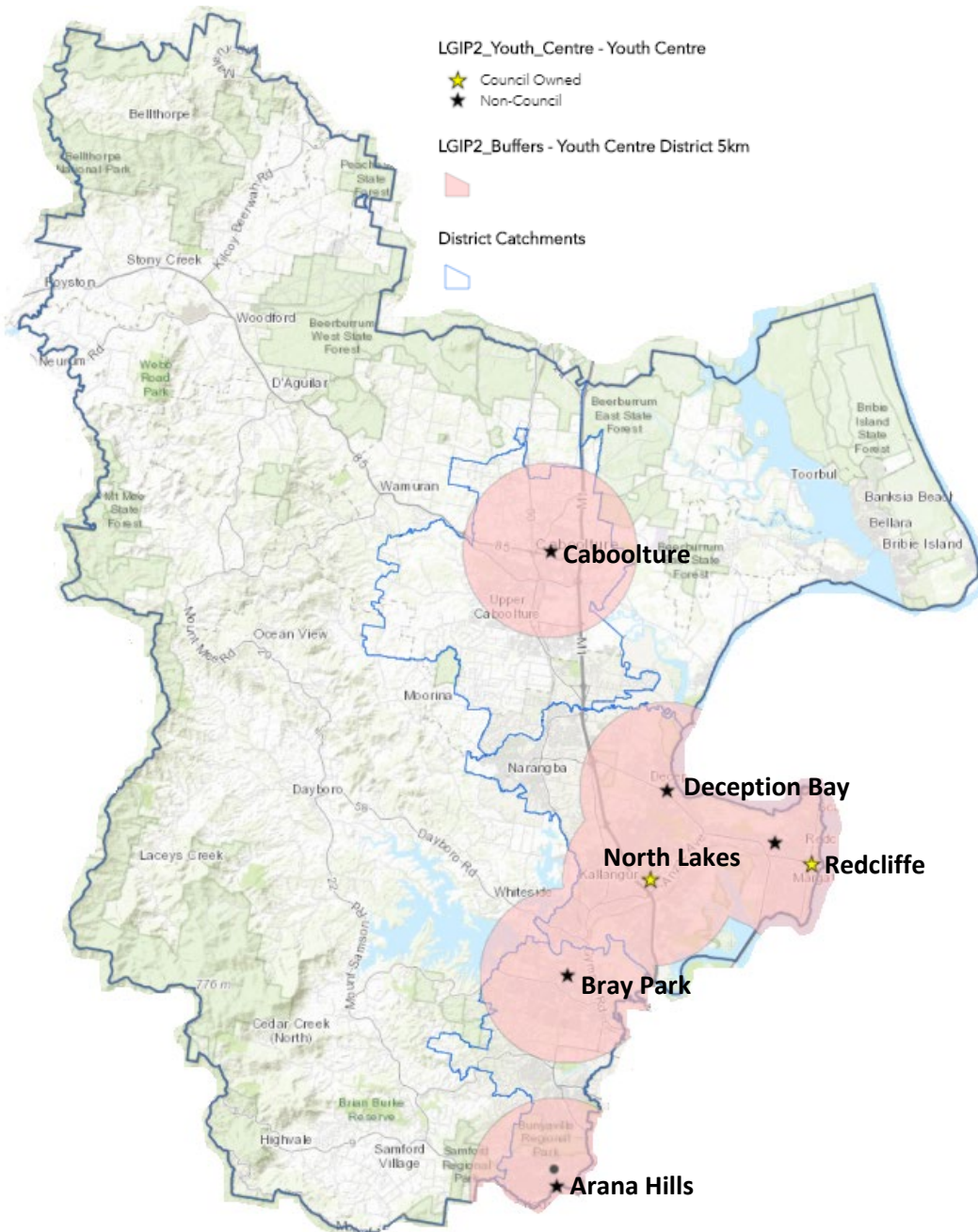
Map 7: Accessibility of Libraries



- A couple of locations are being considered for the further development of the network however these do not require or are not eligible for LGIP funding.

### 9.3 Youth centres

Moreton Bay Regional Council's LGIP allows for the provision of youth centres as a land provision only. Council supports but rarely runs the programs, these are supported by other partner organisations or government departments. Coverage of youth facilities across the region included looking at PCYCs, Guides and Scouts programs. There are several occasions where Council supports this type of facility through provision of land and or buildings, in other instances youth groups may utilise Council Community Halls.



Map 8: Youth Centres across region showing 5km accessibility

Table 27: Current Youth Centres across region

Youth Centre	Address	Catchment
Arana Hills PCYC	291 Dawson Parade, Arana Hills	STRATHPINE
Caboolture PCYC	1 - 11 Toovey Street, Caboolture	CABOOLTURE
Deception Bay PCYC	100 - 166 Maine Terrace, Deception Bay	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR
Pine Rivers PCYC	119 Francis Road, Bray Park	STRATHPINE
Redcliffe PCYC	186 Klingner Road, Kippa-Ring	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR
Redcliffe Area Youth Space	66 Anzac Avenue, Redcliffe	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR
The Space North Lakes	10 The Corso, North Lake	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR

Network planning into youth centres is still being undertaken and investigation into a youth space at Bribie Island is also subject to further investigation.

No additional sites identified for youth centres.

## 9.4 Art galleries

Art galleries include gallery and art development spaces. They allow for exhibition as well as incubation and development of artists within the region.

The desired standard of service establishes a provision rate of:

- District 1 per 75,000 people
- Regional 1 per 200,000 people

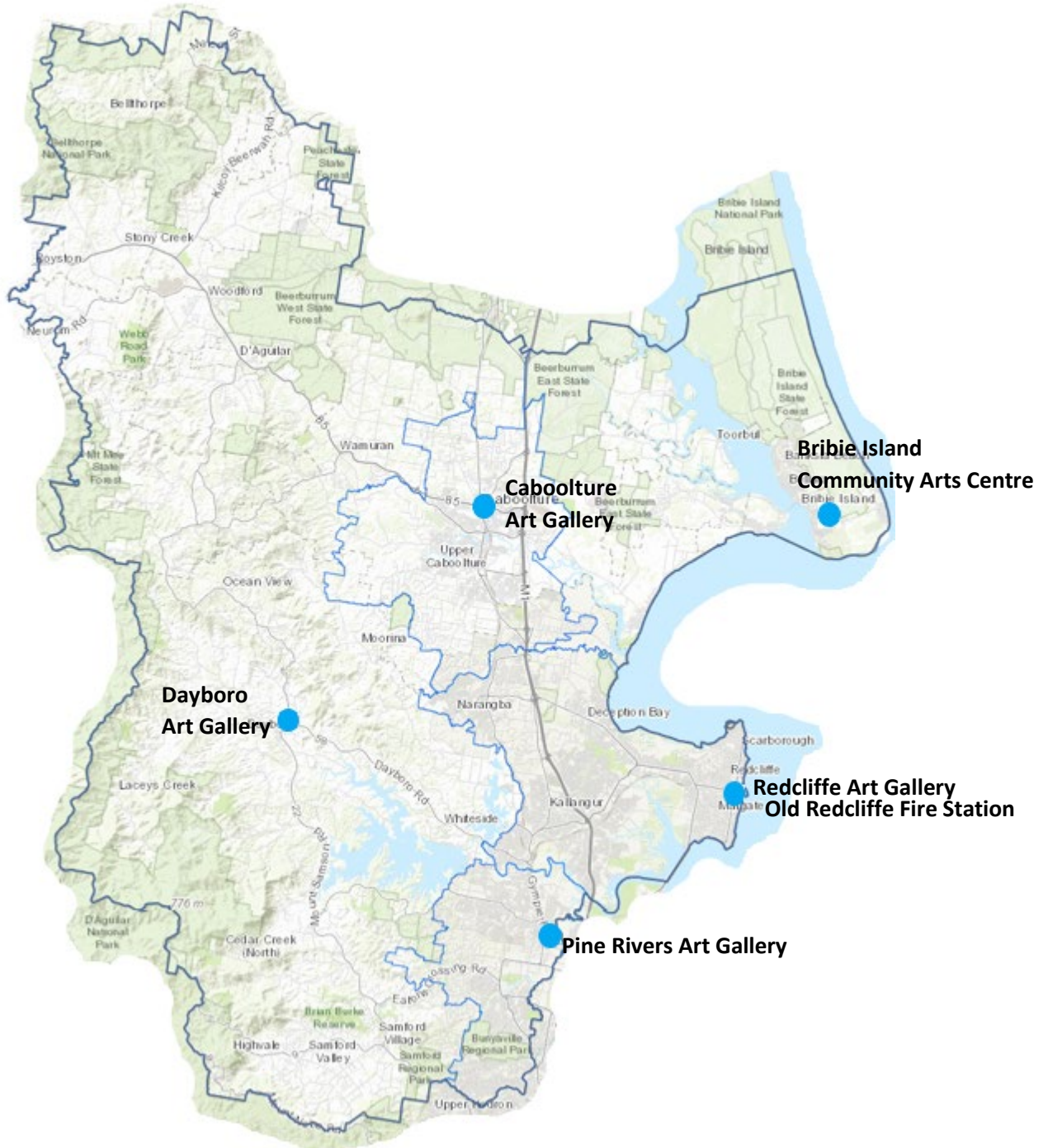
There are currently seven (7) art gallery spaces across the region at a range of scales, these are listed in the table below.

Further investigations into the following spaces within the region

- Art space incorporated with the proposed library at The Mill – Non LGIP
- Noting the value of co-locating libraries and art galleries
- Other community halls and buildings supporting local artist classes, exhibition etc.

Table 28: Current Council art galleries across region

Gallery	Level	Address	District
Caboolture Regional Art Gallery, Creative Studios (CRAG)	Regional	4 - 22 Hasking Street, Caboolture	CABOOLTURE
Bribie Island Community Arts Centre	District	191 Sunderland Drive, Banksia Beach	COASTAL COMMUNITIES AND BRIBIE ISLAND
Pine Rivers Art Gallery (PRAG)	District - transition to Regional	199 Gympie Road, Strathpine	STRATHPINE
Redcliffe Art Gallery (RAG)	District - transition to Regional	476 Oxley Avenue, Redcliffe	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR
Dayboro Art Gallery	District	37 Williams Street, Dayboro	RURAL
Old Redcliffe Fire Station	Local /District	395 Oxley Avenue, Redcliffe	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR



Map 9: Existing Art Galleries

No additional sites identified for Art Galleries in LGIP.



## 9.5 Cultural and performance spaces

Council is committed to achieving its vision of a thriving region of opportunity where our communities enjoy a vibrant lifestyle. Council's Corporate Plan 2017-2022 outlines the steps to achieve this vision through identified strategic priorities. One such priority is to ensure residents of all ages have greater choice of recreation and cultural activities.

### **Defining performing arts spaces:**

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) defines primary types of performing arts as music concerts and performances, theatre, dance, musicals and operas. Furthermore, the Federal Government's funding and advisory body dedicated to arts and culture, the Australia Council for the Arts, provides guidance on what constitutes performing arts and includes:

- music in all forms;
- theatre, musical theatre and opera;
- dance in all forms; and
- other performing arts such as circus, comedy and puppetry.

Performing arts facilities and spaces are defined by Council as infrastructure that incorporates fixed and intentionally designed elements that support performing arts activities. For example, parks with fixed community stages and community halls incorporating stages and appropriate support facilities like dressing rooms and storage.

The Desired Standard of Service rates of provision for

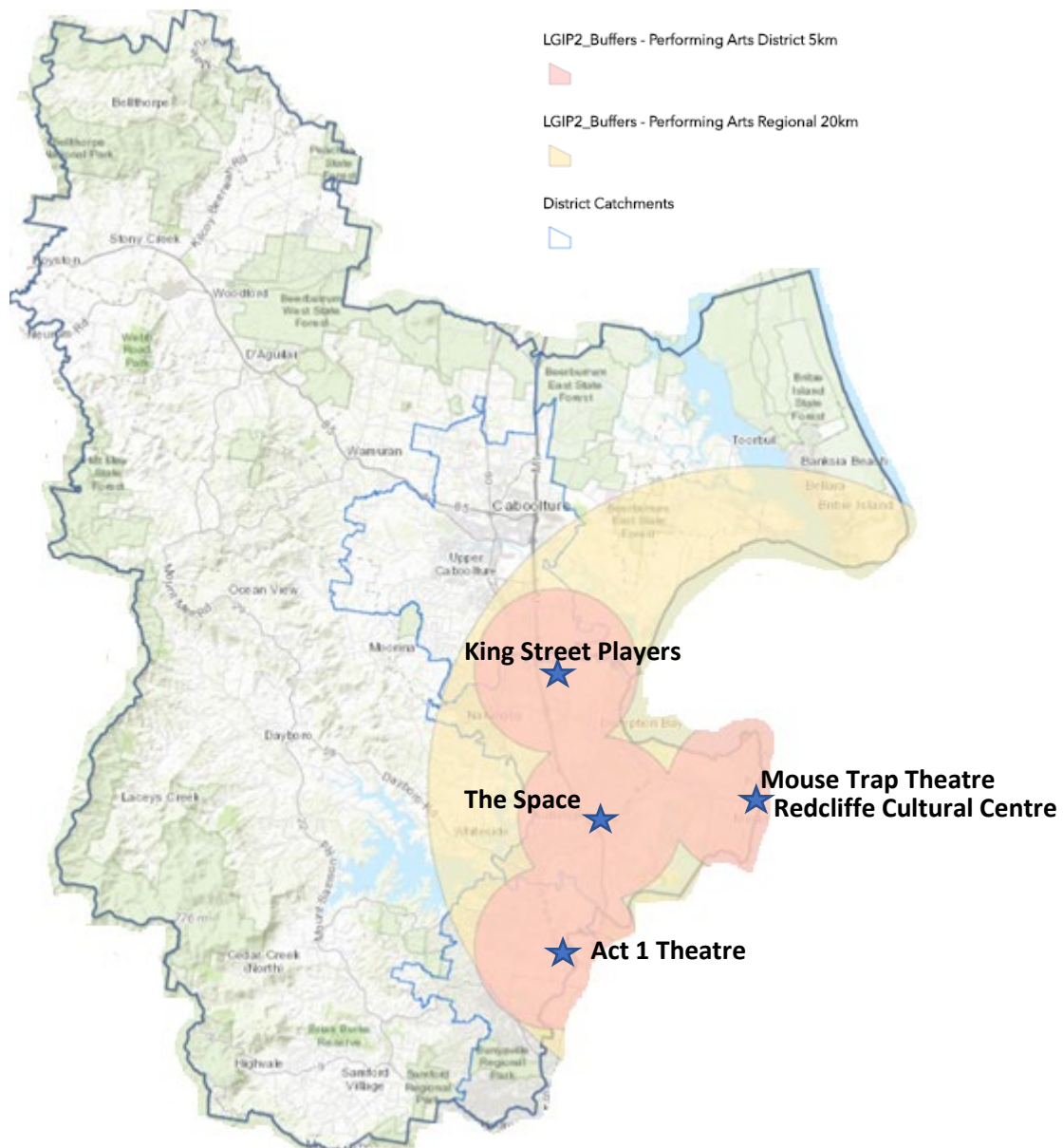
- District 1 per 50,000
- Regional 1 per 200,000
- Five (5) intentionally designed performing arts spaces, in a range of sizes (capacity)
- Twenty-one (21) community halls with fixed attributes that support performing arts such as stages and dressing rooms.
- Seven (7) parks with fixed attributes that support performing arts such as stages and amphitheatres.

LGIP plans can include the provision of land for community facilities such as performing arts spaces.

The Redcliffe Cultural Centre is an example of a regional level cultural and performance facility within MBRC.

Table 29: Current Performing Arts Centres - not including community halls

Name	Hierarchy	Catchment	Address
Act 1 Theatre	District	STRATHPINE	238 Gympie Road, Strathpine
King Street Players	District	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	1 - 17 Maitland Road, Burpengary East
The Mousetrap Theatre	District	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	23 Downs Street, Redcliffe
The Space - North Lakes	District	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	10 The Corso, North Lakes
Redcliffe Cultural Centre	Regional	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	10 Downs Street, Redcliffe



Map 10: Performing Arts Centres

## 9.6 Museums

Museums are included in the community facilities, this also related to the provision of land only. This does not include buildings or restoration work.

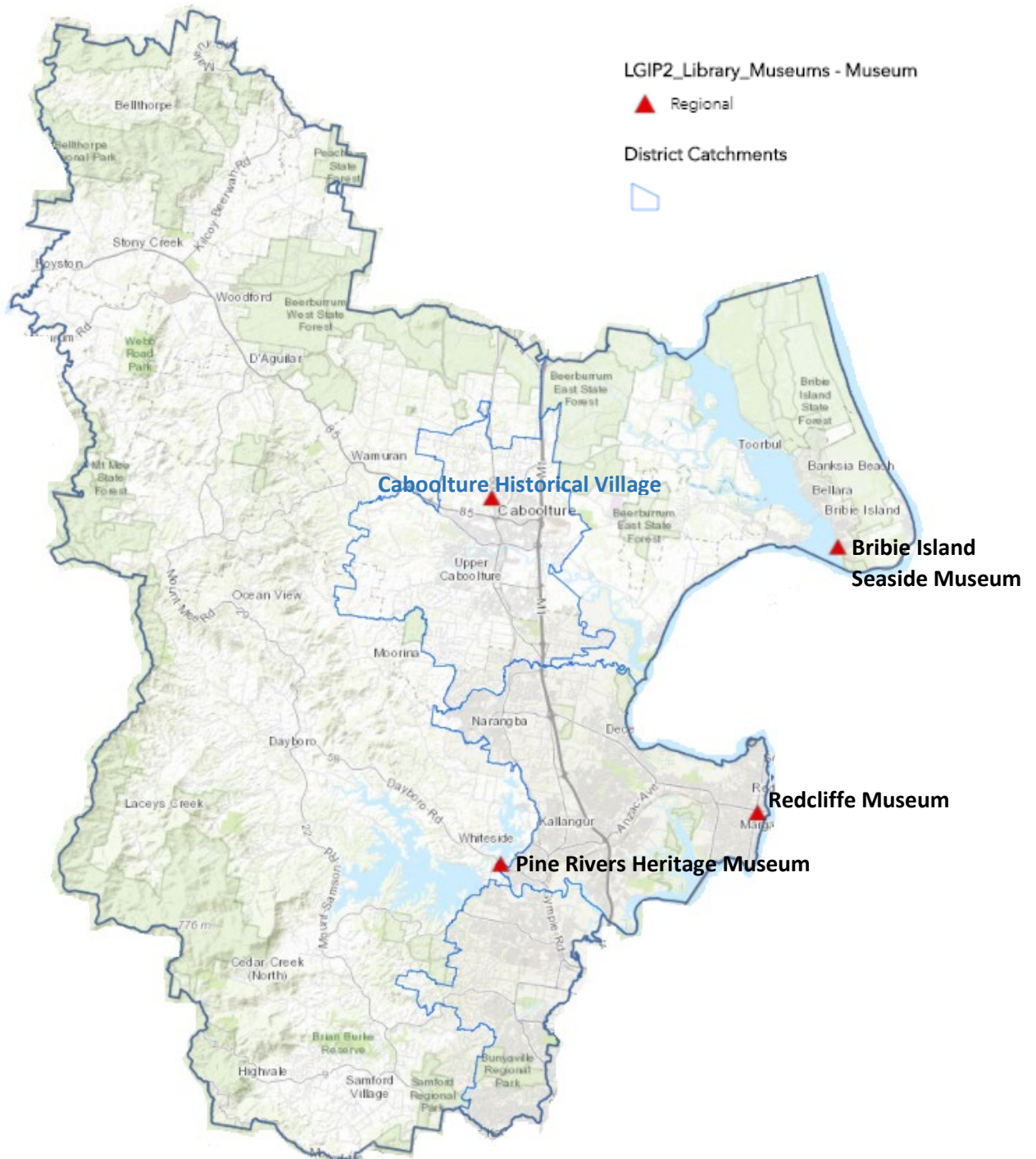
Museums provide spaces devoted to acquisition, conservation, study, exhibition and education interpretation of 'moveable culture' or objects with scientific, historic or artistic value. They offer a destination for residents and visitors to appreciate history, providing a vital link for residents to the heritage of the area.

This following table lists the current museum and heritage areas across the region.

*Table 30: Current Museums in Moreton Bay Regional Council*

	<b>Council Museums</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Catchment</b>
1	Pine Rivers Heritage Museum	901 - 949 Dayboro Road, Whiteside	Regional	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR
2	Redcliffe Museum	45 - 47 Anzac Avenue, Redcliffe	Regional	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR
3	Bribie island Seaside Museum	1 South Esplanade, Bongaree 4507	Regional	COASTAL COMMUNITIES AND BRIBIE ISLAND
	<b>Community Museums</b>			
5	Caboolture Historical Village	280 Beerburrum Road, Caboolture	Regional	CABOOLTURE
6	North Pine Trades Guild (Old Petrie Town)	Old Petrie Town Historical Village, 901 Dayboro Road, Dayboro	District/Regional	NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR
7	Samford District Historical Museum	21 Station street, Samford	District	RURAL
8	Caboolture Warplane and Flight Heritage Museum	157 McNaught Road, Caboolture	District	CABOOLTURE
9	Australian Narrow Gauge Railway Museum	30 Margaret Street Woodford	Regional	RURAL
10	Woodford Museum and Arts Centre	103-107 Archer Street, Woodford	Local/District	RURAL

*N.B. Grey shaded museums are community operated and managed - included in gap analysis but not recorded as trunk infrastructure.*



Map 11: Regional Council Operated Museums

Further investigation into heritage places is required, but not available across the region at this time.

## 9.7 Aquatic centres

The region has 14 aquatic centres ranging in their size and function, like other community facilities the LGIP provides for land provision only. Council owns the land for all facilities however some are run by Council, while others are managed through lease arrangement by others.

Aquatic centres are included in other Council's LGIP for example Gold Coast, and Logan. They are important community facilities in emerging areas and provide a level of amenity and lifestyle options for communities. While they were previously not included in the LGIP Community facilities, the significance of their contribution to the community has meant a revision and consequent inclusion.

The following table lists the aquatic centres and their hierarchy across the region.

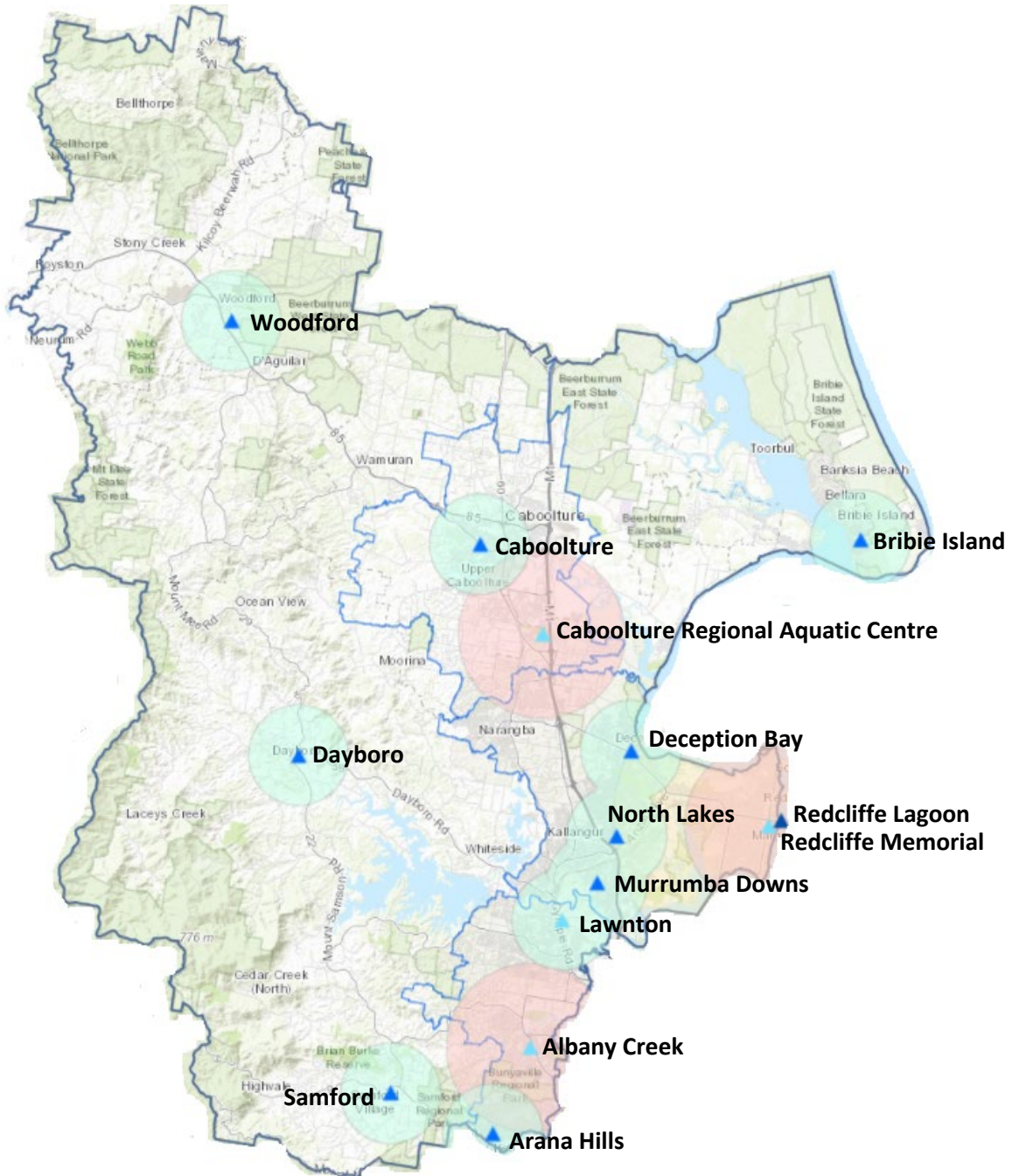
*Table 31: Current Council Owned or Managed Aquatic Centres in the Region*

	Name	Hierarchy	Address	Suburb
1	Settlement Cove Lagoon	Regional - Leisure /tourism	2 Redcliffe Parade	REDCLIFFE
2	Redcliffe War Memorial Pool	District - competition	42-50 Sydney Street	REDCLIFFE
3	Caboolture Swimming Pool	Local	198A King Street	CABOOLTURE
4	Woodford Swimming Pool	Local	47-55 Peterson Road	WOODFORD
5	Bribie Island Aquatic Centre	Local	48 Goodwin Drive	BONGAREE
6	Caboolture Regional Aquatic Leisure Centre	District - competition (Regional)	1 Aquatic Centre Drive	BURPENGARY
7	Dayboro Swimming Pool	Local	37 Williams Street	DAYBORO
8	Ferny Hills Swimming Pool	Local	52 Ferny Way	FERNY HILLS
9	Deception Bay Aquatic & Fitness Centre	Local	100 Maine Terrace	DECEPTION BAY
10	Lawnton Olympic Swimming Pool	Local	1 Lawnton Pocket Road	LAWNTON
11	Albany Creek Leisure Centre	District - competition and leisure	34 Explorer Drive	ALBANY CREEK
12	Samford Pool	Local	23 School Road	SAMFORD VILLAGE
13	North Lakes Pool	Local	9 The Corso	NORTH LAKES
14	Murrumba Downs Swimming Pool	Local	Ogg Rd & Dohles Rocks Rd	MURRUMBA DOWNS

The role and function of local government in the provision of aquatic facilities, programs and services have changed over time. Swimming pools were primarily designed to meet the needs of competitive swimming, and to a lesser extent to “cool off” in hot weather. Whilst aquatic education was a function, it was not a major part of the business of public swimming pools. Over the last thirty years the focus of swimming pools has become much broader, expanding from a competitive swimming base to catering for five major markets; aquatic education, fitness, leisure, competition and

rehabilitation/therapeutic. Each market has specific facility requirements, complemented by programs to meet the needs of market segments within each market.

Aquatic facilities owned and/or operated by local government exist within a broader network of aquatic centres owned and or operated by other public organisations, (e.g. schools), private nor for profit organisation (e.g. Royal Life Saving Society) and commercial organisations (e.g. swim schools). Other key drivers in the aquatics industry have been an emphasis on professional business management practices, environmental sustainability, access for all and a return on investment (financial and non-financial).



Map 12: Aquatic centres Across Region

Table 32: Four types of aquatic facilities

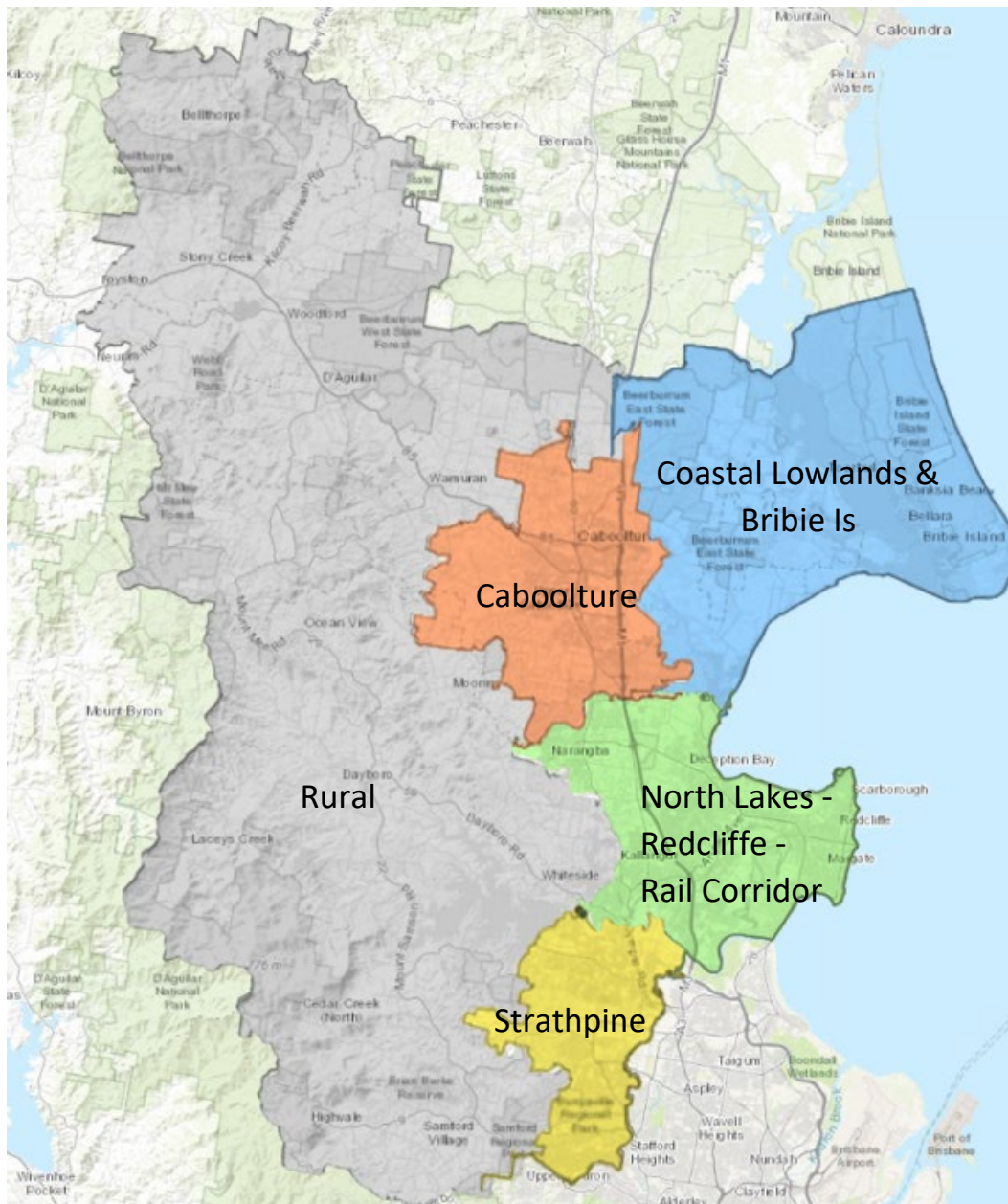
Title	Type	Example	Hierarchy
Aquatic Leisure Centre	Facility includes non-aquatic components	Albany Creek Caboolture (Regional)(1)	Regional
Aquatic Centre	Facility operates 12 months	Bribie Island Lawnton North Lakes Redcliffe	District
Community Swimming Pool	Seasonal pool	Caboolture (2) Dayboro Deception Bay Ferny Hills Murrumba Downs Woodford Samford	Local
Lagoon	Leisure pool	Settlement Cove	Regional

## 10 Catchment Analysis - Demographics

Each catchment was analysed in relation to the needs, demographic profile and current facilities within the population assumptions (see Extrinsic Material Report Population Assumptions).

There are five LGIP catchments for Community Facilities being:

- Caboolture
- Coastal lowlands and Bribie Island
- North Lakes- Redcliffe - Moreton Bay Rail Corridor
- Rural
- Strathpine



Map 13: District Catchments



There is also a further breakdown of local catchments which were used for analysis purposes but are not the service catchments used for LGIP.

## 10.1 Population Assumptions to 2036 and ultimate

Population assumptions were calculated across the Region based on the Moreton Bay Regional Council Planning Scheme 2016 V4 (Planning Scheme) strategic place types and land-use zones.

A detail report on the planning assumption process was developed for the LGIP amendment (LGIP2) extrinsic material. A range of factors were used to calculate the potential growth and sequencing included development application approvals and building starts, sequential development. (See Extrinsic Material Report for Planning Assumption methodology).

The following two tables highlight the population assumptions broken down into the district and local catchments. These projections have been used as the basis of this network review.

*Table 33: LGIP Population Assumptions (Version 2.0 - Oct 2019 Baseline) - Public Parks and Community Facilities*

<b>District Catchments - Total Resident Population</b>						
<b>District Catchments</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>2036</b>	<b>Ultimate</b>
CABOOLTURE	78,260	91,299	103,801	119,360	130,634	240,119
COASTAL COMMUNITIES AND BRIBIE ISLAND	35,532	38,652	42,440	43,987	44,821	46,739
NORTH LAKES - REDCLIFFE - MBRL CORRIDOR	195,632	221,009	242,401	265,124	284,212	349,508
RURAL	34,128	35,532	37,880	39,818	42,314	47,106
STRATHPINE	95,672	98,906	103,214	106,480	112,926	131,492

*\*Population is resident portion only (Non-resident people and accommodation excluded)*

*Source: MBRC Extrinsic Material Planning Assumptions*

A similar process was used for local catchments, it is noted that there are slight changes from the local to the district catchments particularly in relation to the urban rural edges. The local level facilities in some of these edge areas will serve the areas of rural catchment picked up in the calculations, therefore the totals will vary slightly between local and district catchments.



Map 14: Local Catchment Boundaries within the District Catchments

## 10.2 Mapping Boundaries

Map 20 delineates the local and district boundaries. Approximately half of the Caboolture West local catchment is included in Rural district catchment and the other half in the Caboolture district catchment. This will create some variance in the total figures of these catchments. The local level of service is more accurately reflected for the longer time frame of ultimate population. It is not until the development of the Caboolture West urban area that local area population is picked up. At 2036 this population is estimated to be at 11,787, to an ultimate population of 74,025.

## Demographic review by district catchment

### Caboolture

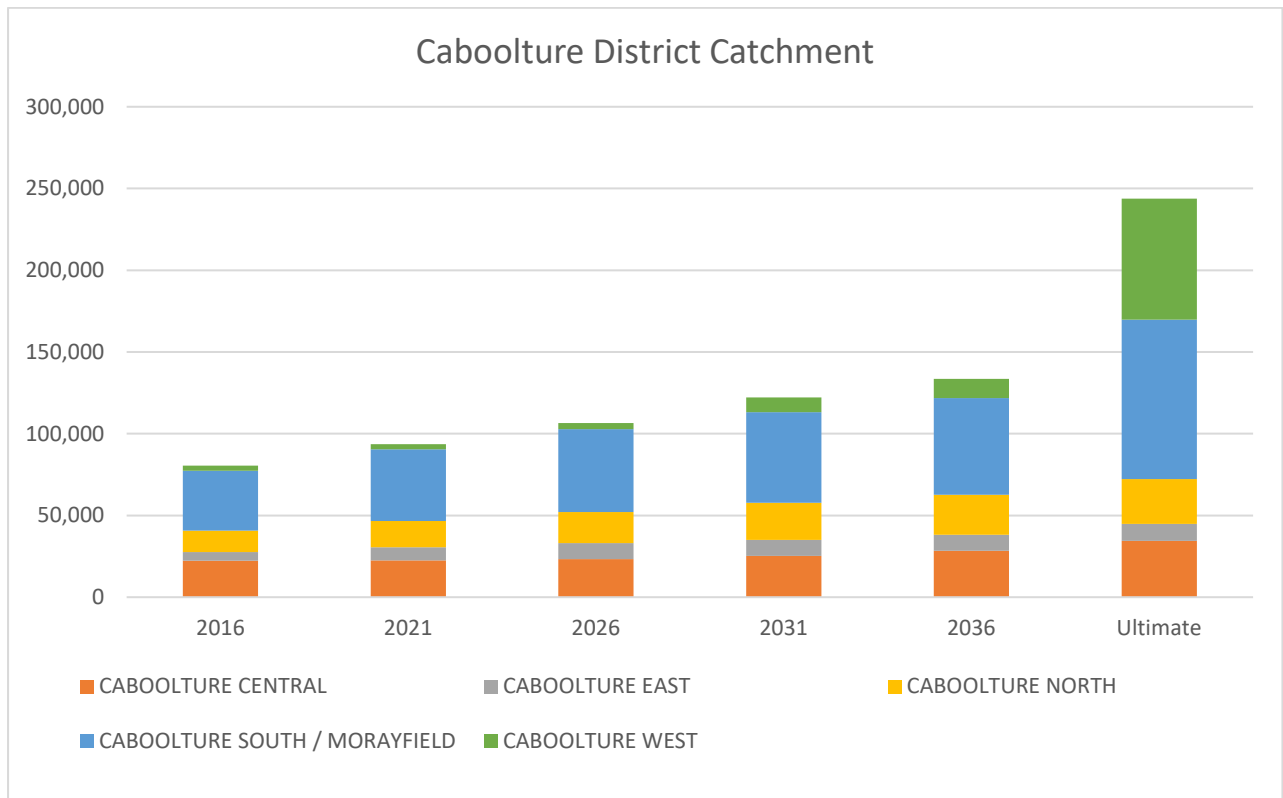


Table 34: Caboolture Local Catchment

<b>Caboolture</b>	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate
CABOOLTURE CENTRAL	22,346	22,583	23,345	25,229	28,432	34,487
CABOOLTURE EAST	5,247	8,005	9,673	9,767	9,835	10,284
CABOOLTURE NORTH	13,202	16,114	19,050	22,778	24,330	27,556
CABOOLTURE SOUTH / MORAYFIELD	36,568	43,763	50,697	55,440	59,236	97,448
CABOOLTURE WEST	3,094	3,109	3,761	8,994	11,787	74,025

Source: MBRC Planning Assumptions 2019

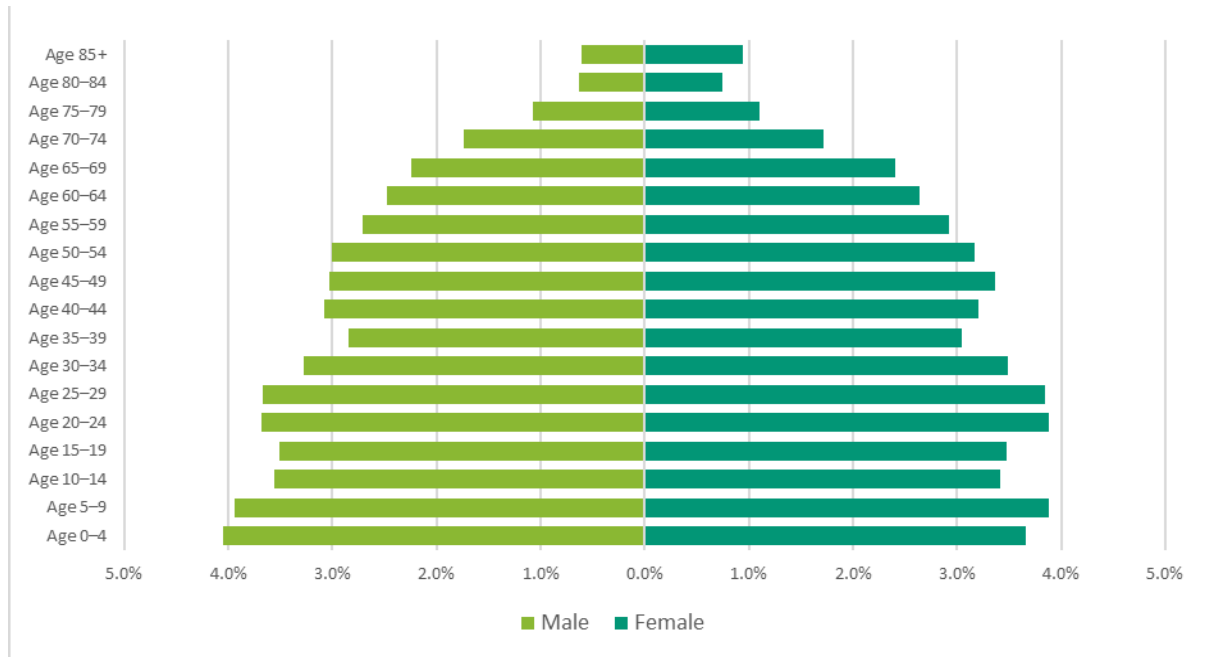
At the 2016 Census Caboolture District catchment recorded a population of 78,260 people, the population assumptions show a growth in this area to 2021 of 17 % in five years to 91,299 people, and by 2036 of 67% from 2016 to 130,634.



Source: MBRC Planning Assumptions 2019

Graph 15: Population Chart Caboolture

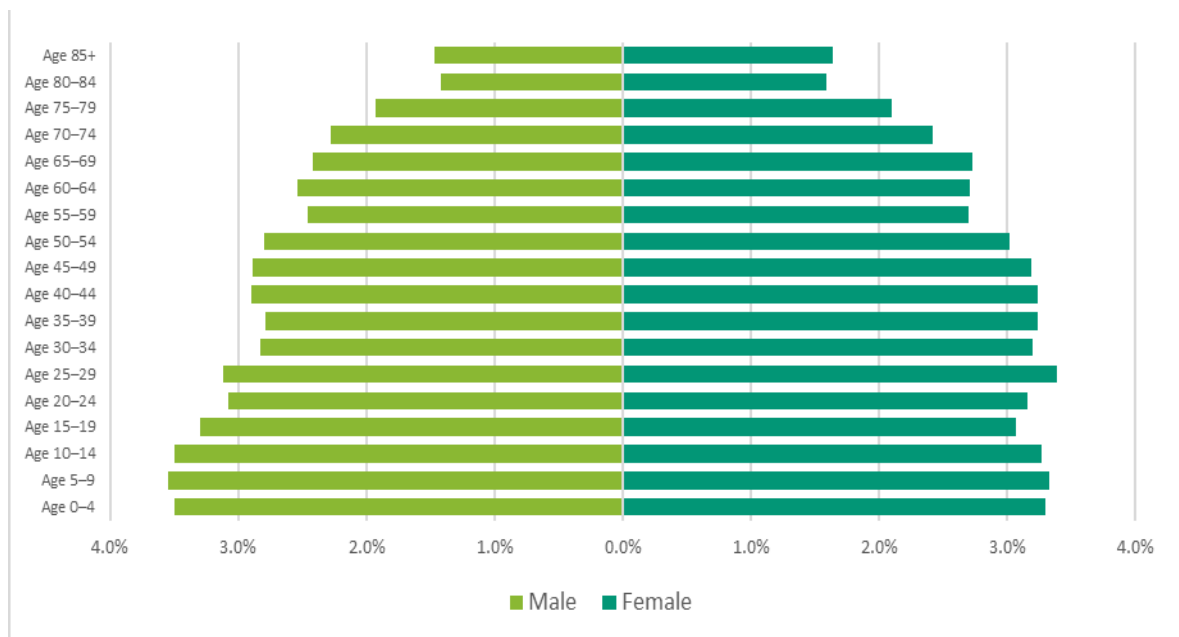
Graph 16 demonstrates the age profile of the Caboolture catchment showing a relatively A-typical profile with an increasing older cohort at 2036.



Source: MBRC Planning Assumptions 2019

Graph 16: Caboolture Age Profile 2016

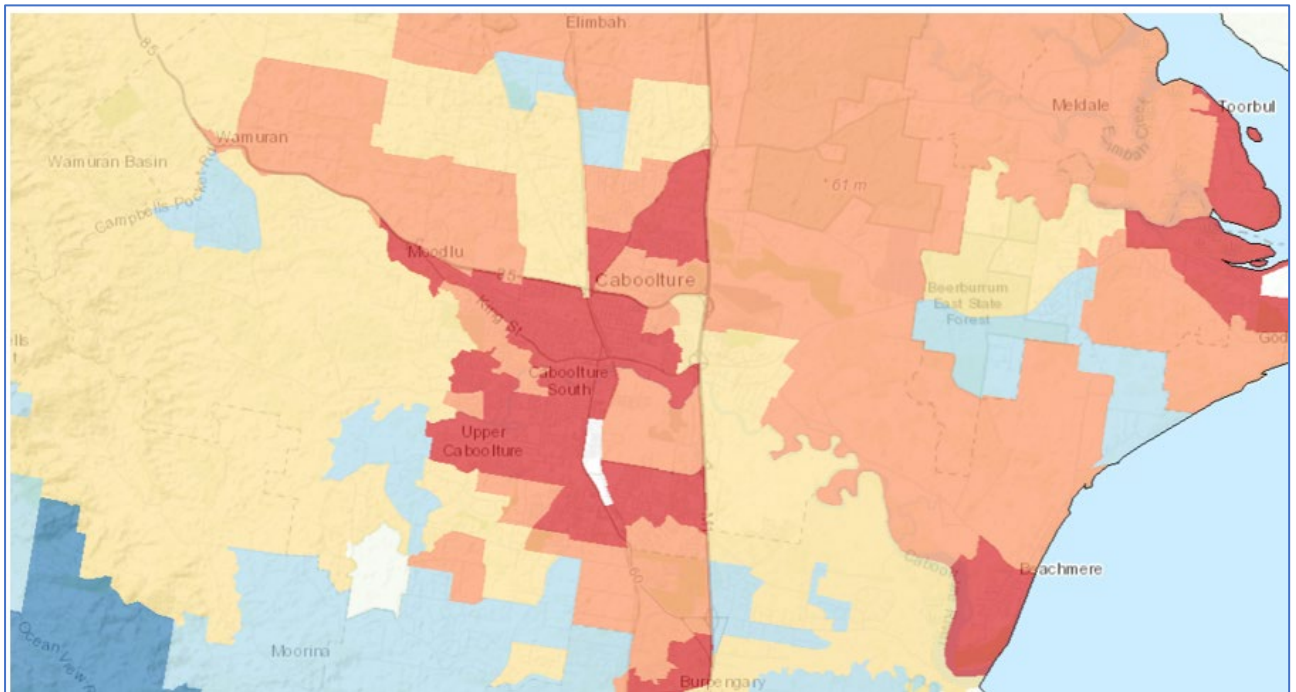
Caboolture District has a relatively young population profile with 22% of children under 15 years of age (at 2016 census). Towards 2036 the population is expected to even out across the age groups within an increasingly ageing population, this is following national trends and will see an increased need for community facilities and parks that cater for older residents as well as a continued population of youth. It also represents the maturing of areas that are currently being developed or will be developed over the next 10-15 years.



Source: MBRC Planning Assumptions 2019

Graph 17: Caboolture Age Profile 2036

The population of Caboolture has a relatively low socioeconomic profile. It is noted in the Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD) SEIFA<sup>5</sup>. The following map shows the rating across the catchment at an SA1 scale.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics<sup>5</sup>

MAP 18: SEIFA Mapping Caboolture

<sup>5</sup> 2033.0.55.001 - Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia, 2016 Australian Bureau of Statistics Moreton Bay Regional Council, NPSR, Esri, © OpenStreetMap contributors, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/2033.0.55.001~2016~Main%20Features~IRSAD%20Interactive%20Map~16>

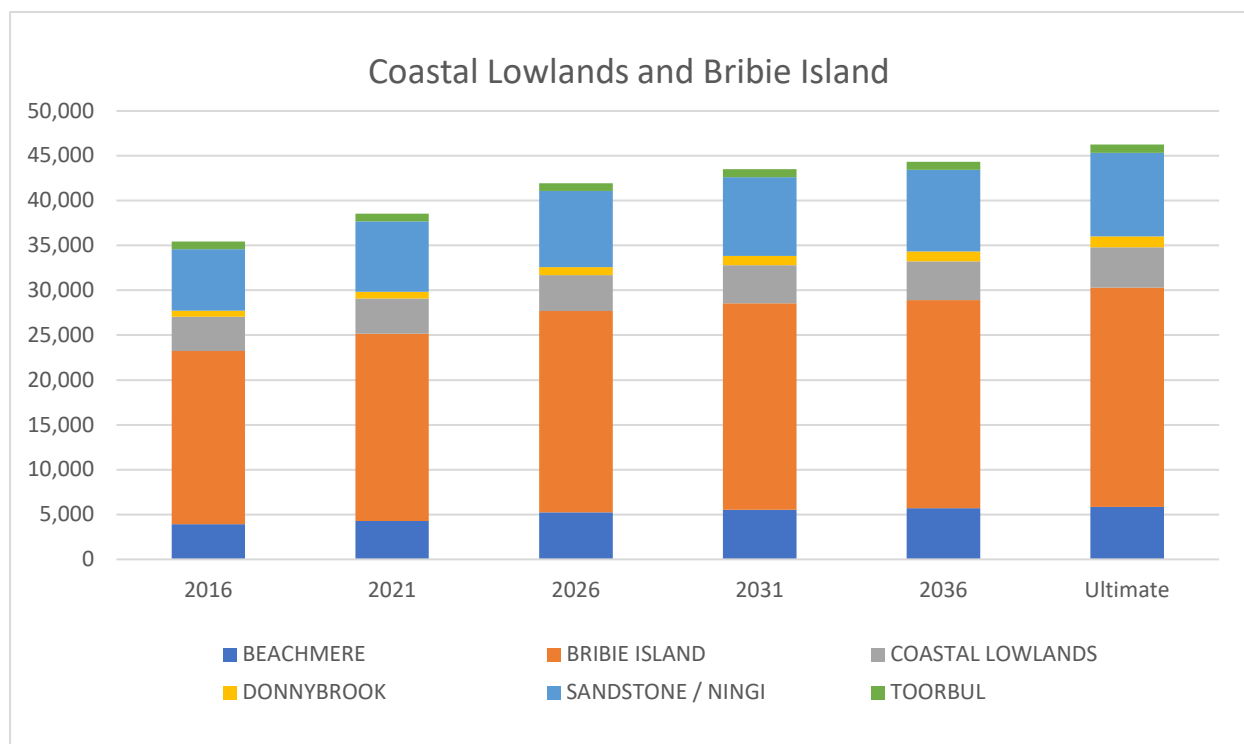


## Coastal Lowlands and Bribie Island

Table 35: COASTAL LOWLANDS AND BRIBIE ISLAND - LOCAL CATCHMENTS

Local Catchments	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate
BEACHMERE	3,931	4,274	5,232	5,517	5,693	5,849
BRIBIE ISLAND	19,307	20,896	22,460	23,031	23,205	24,447
COASTAL LOWLANDS	3,797	3,918	3,989	4,247	4,332	4,496
DONNYBROOK	694	759	891	1,024	1,109	1,213
SANDSTONE / NINGI	6,864	7,833	8,503	8,791	9,092	9,324
TOORBUL	846	861	878	892	906	923

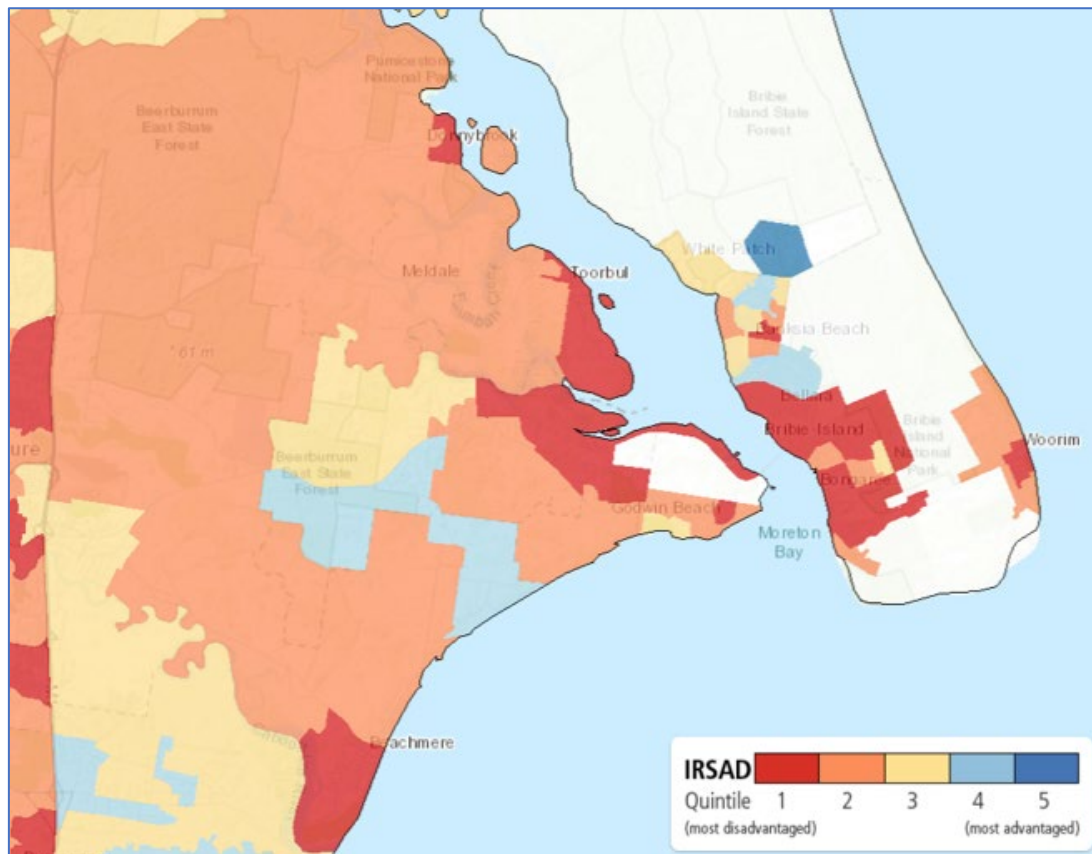
Source: MBRC Planning Assumptions 2019



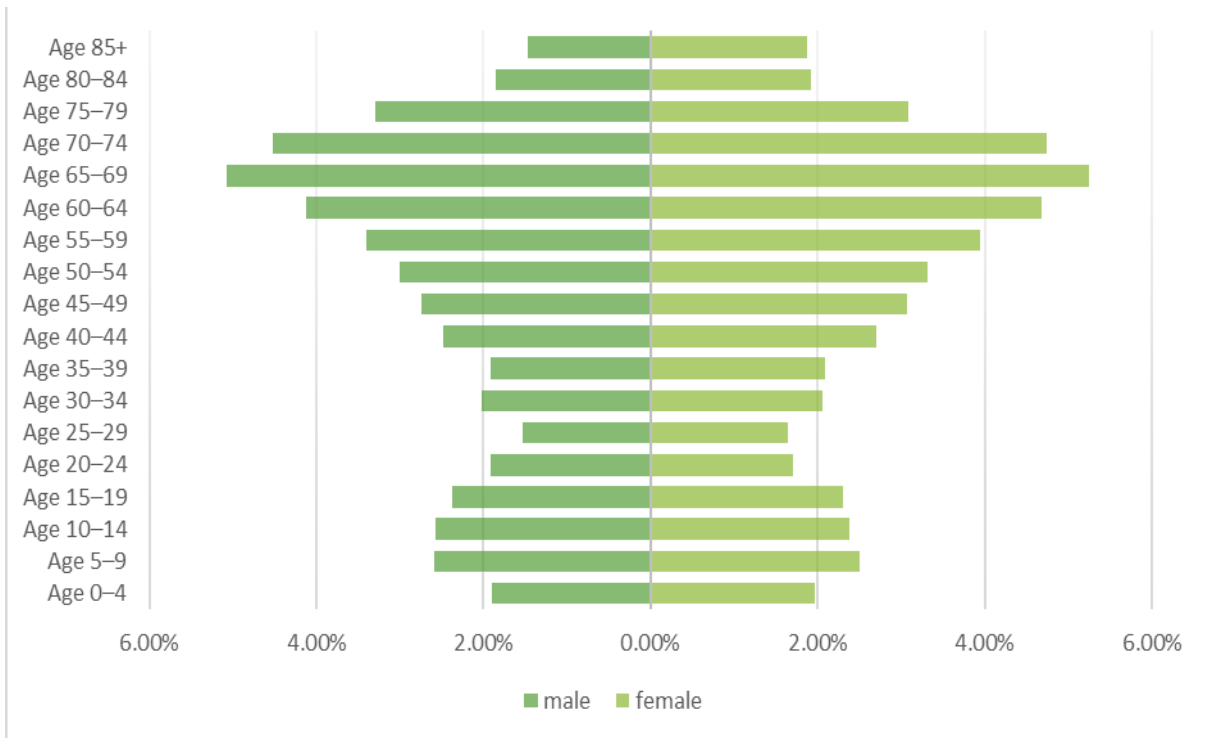
Graph 19: Population Growth Coastal Lowlands and Bribie Island

At the 2016 Census Coastal Communities and Bribie Island district catchment recorded a population of 35,532 people, the population assumptions show a growth in this area to 2021 of 9% in five years to 38,652 people, and by 2036 a growth of 25% to 44,821 from base population of 2016.

The SEIFA index (map shown below) shows that there is a significant measure of disadvantage with portions of the area in the quintile 1 most disadvantaged.

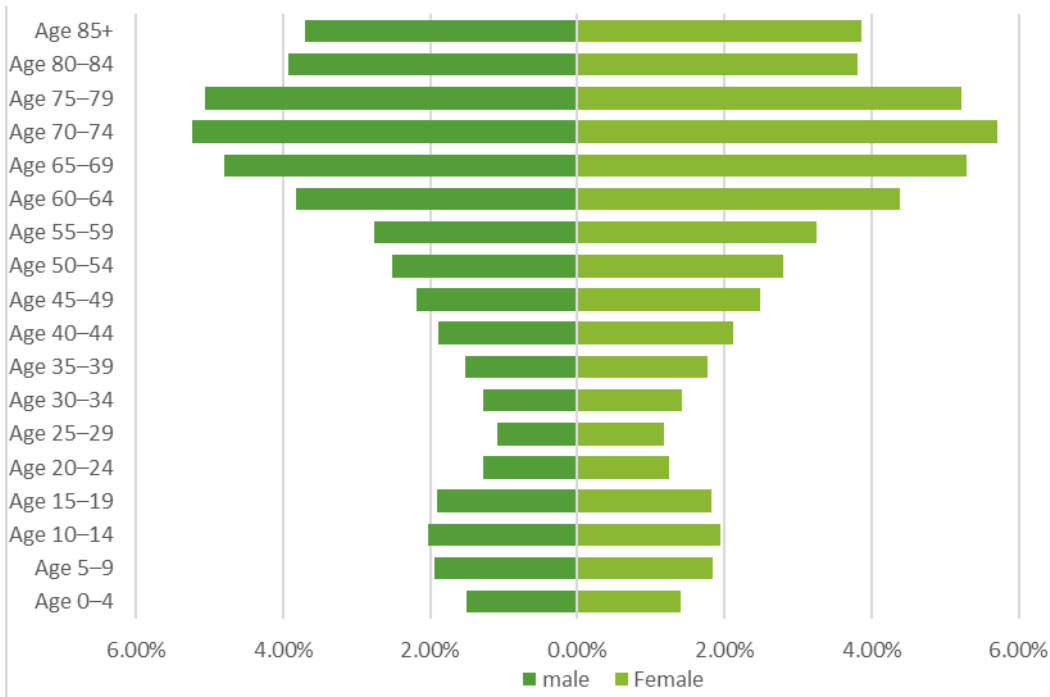


Map 20: SEIFA index mapped for Coastal Communities and Bribie Island



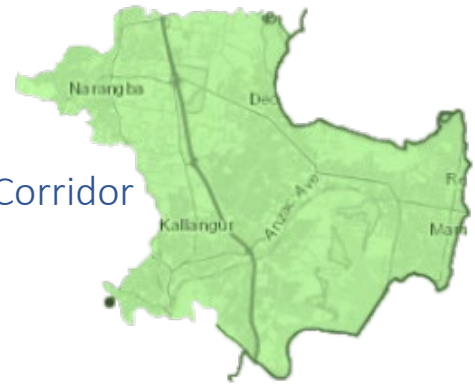
Graph 21: Coastal Communities & Bribie Island - Age Profile 2016

The same basic shape of the age profile is retained to 2036 with some increases in the older age brackets. The profile for the Coastal communities and Bribie Island continues to be dominated by retirees with a small cohort of youth and the middle ages represented.



Graph 22: Coastal Communities & Bribie Island 2036



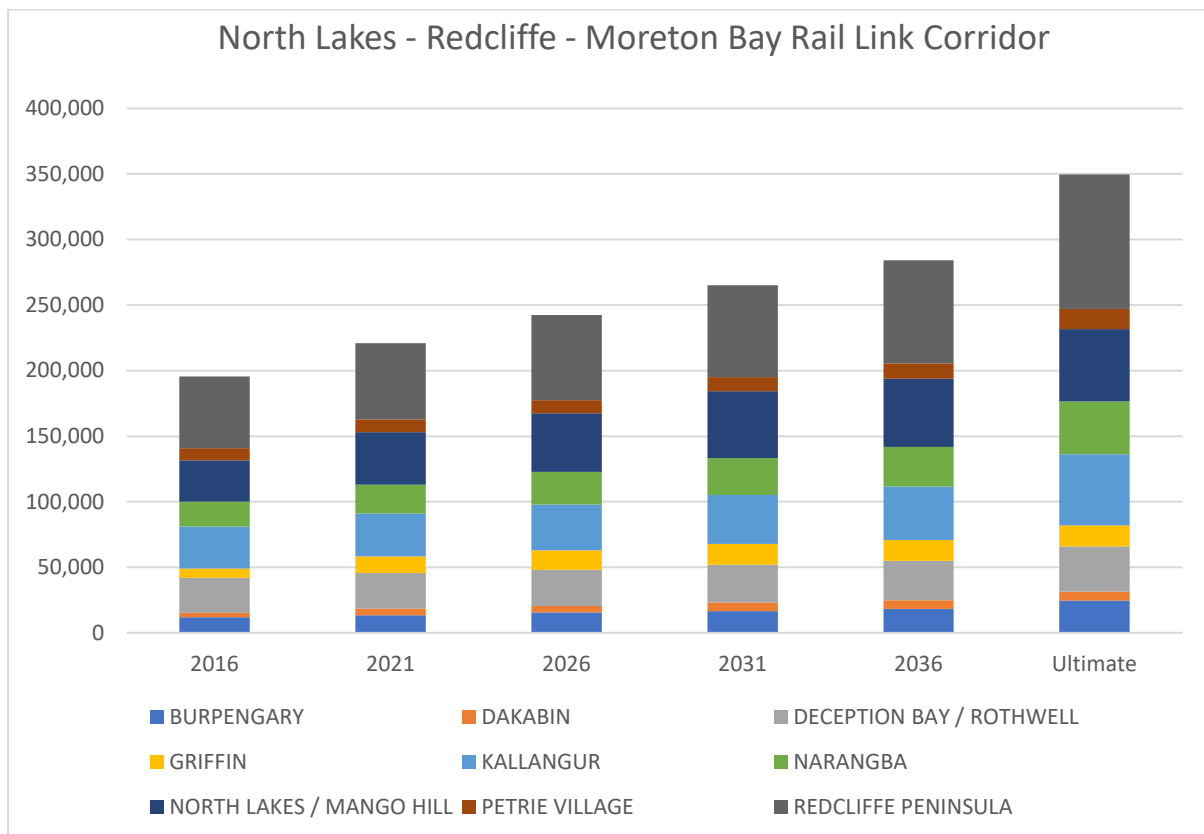


## North Lakes - Redcliffe - Moreton Bay Rail Link Corridor

Table 36: North Lakes - Redcliffe - Moreton Bay Rail Corridor - Local Catchments

North Lakes - Redcliffe - Moreton Bay Rail Link Corridor	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate
BURPENGARY	11,944	13,493	15,528	16,622	18,274	24,712
DAKABIN	3,518	4,913	4,993	6,571	6,701	6,786
DECEPTION BAY / ROTHWELL	26,473	27,202	27,612	28,829	29,869	34,395
GRIFFIN	7,109	12,759	14,843	15,796	15,984	16,053
KALLANGUR	32,082	32,694	34,849	37,343	40,763	54,363
NARANGBA	18,867	21,963	25,023	28,165	30,200	40,081
NORTH LAKES / MANGO HILL	31,559	39,966	44,735	50,951	51,948	55,320
PETRIE VILLAGE	9,382	9,733	9,926	10,738	11,791	15,362
REDCLIFFE PENINSULA	54,732	58,320	64,925	70,142	78,712	102,469

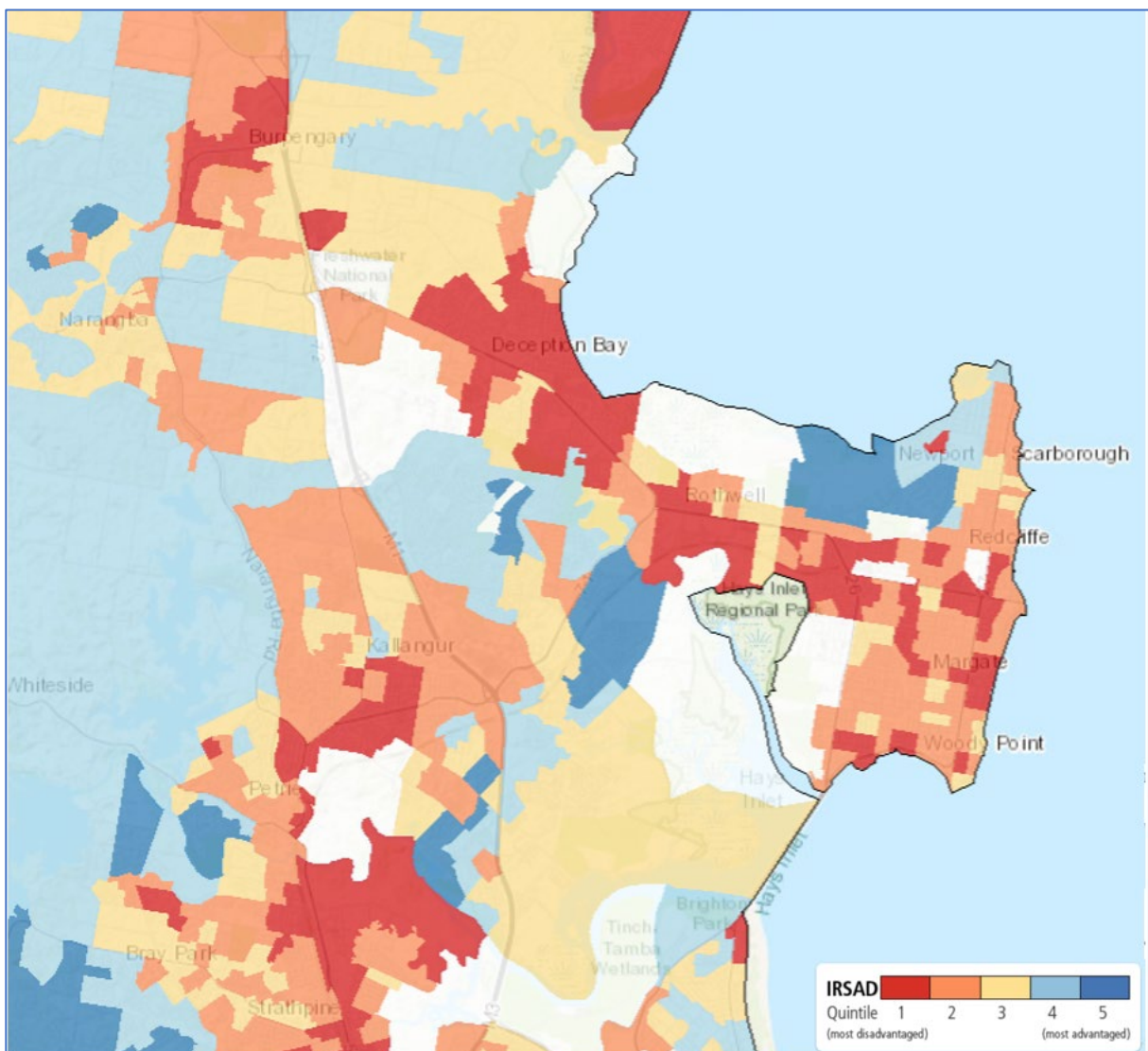
Source: MBRC Planning Assumptions 2019



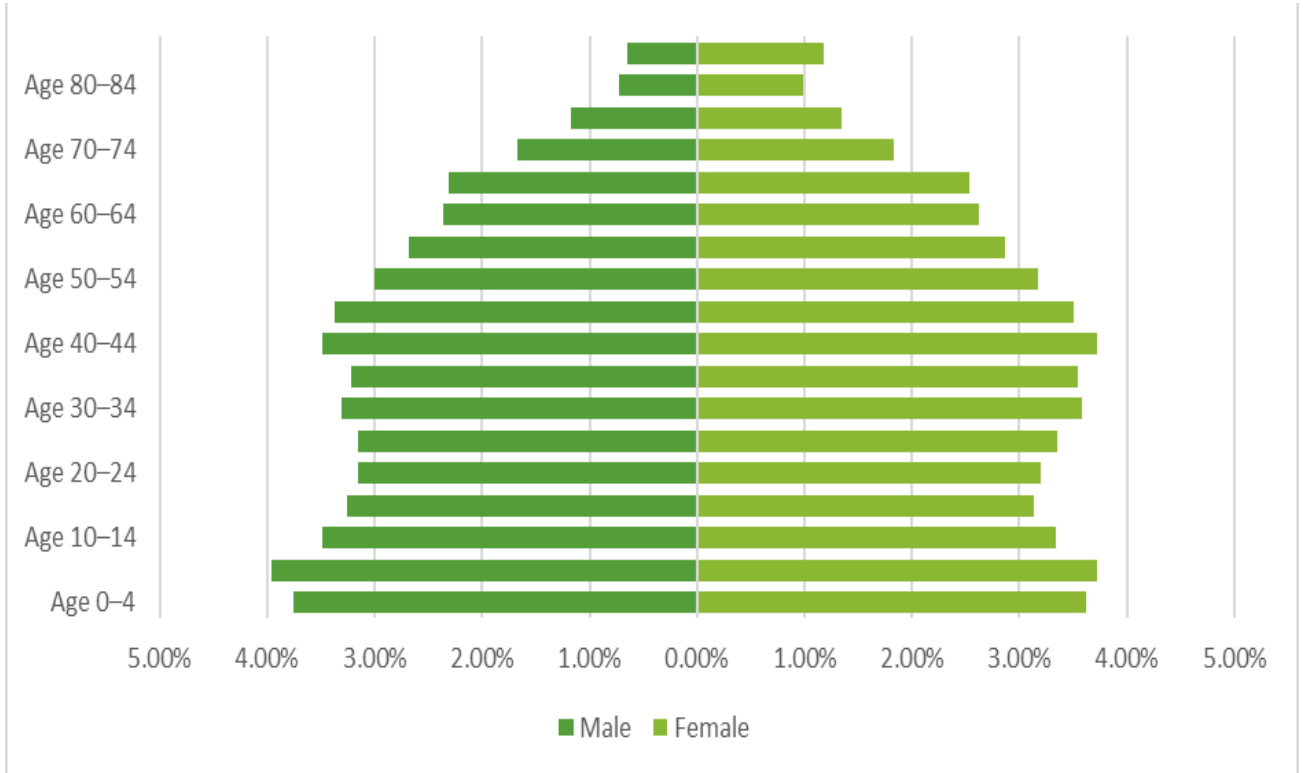
Graph 23: Population growth North Lakes, Redcliffe, MBRL Corridor

At the 2016 Census the North Lakes - Redcliffe and MB Rail Corridor district catchment recorded a population of 195,632 people. It is the largest catchment in the Moreton Bay Regional Council Area and has the focus of urban development along the rail corridor and in areas of the Redcliffe Peninsula and North Lakes. Emerging areas like Mango Hill, Griffin and Capestone have seen high growth over the last five years. The population assumptions show a growth in this area to 2021 of 13 % in five years to 221,009 people, and by 2036 of 45% from 2016 to 284,212.

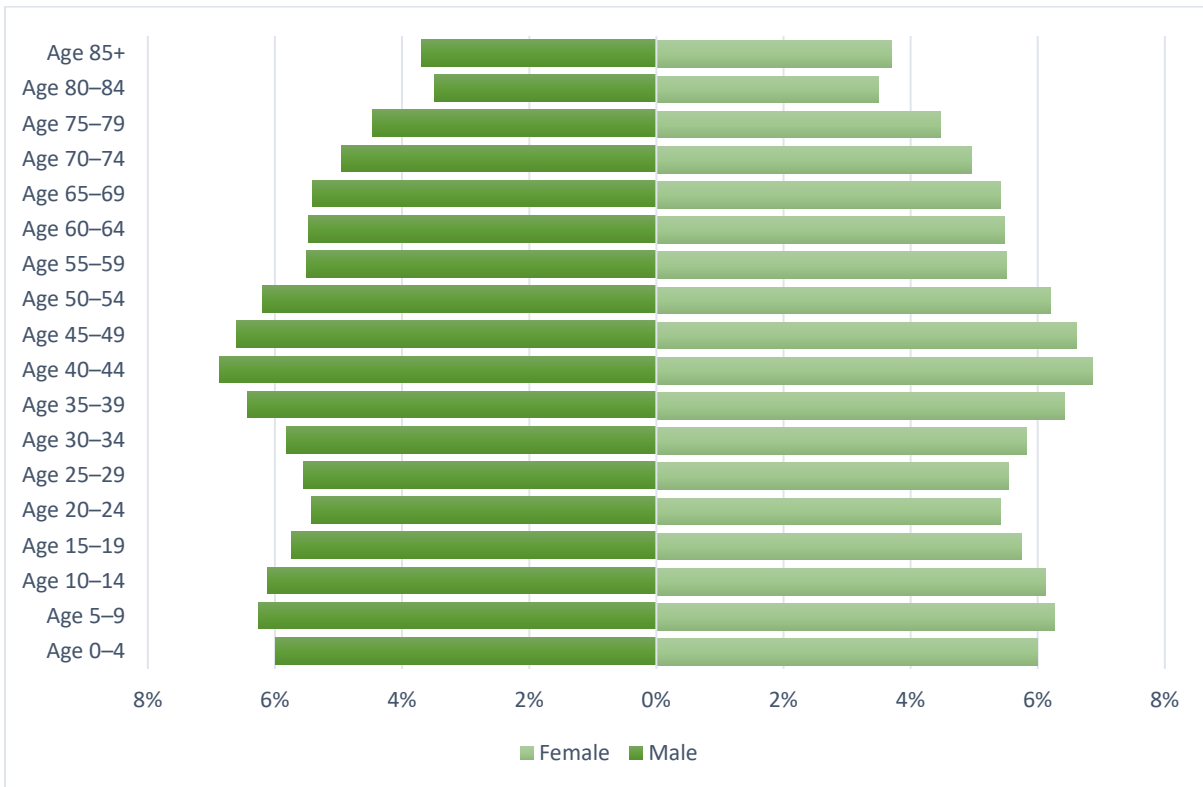
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics<sup>4</sup>



Map 24: SEIFA index mapped for North Lakes - Redcliffe - MBRL Corridor



Graph 25: North Lakes Redcliffe MBRL Corridor Age Profile 2016



Graph 26: North Lakes - Redcliffe - MBRL Corridor Age Profile 2036

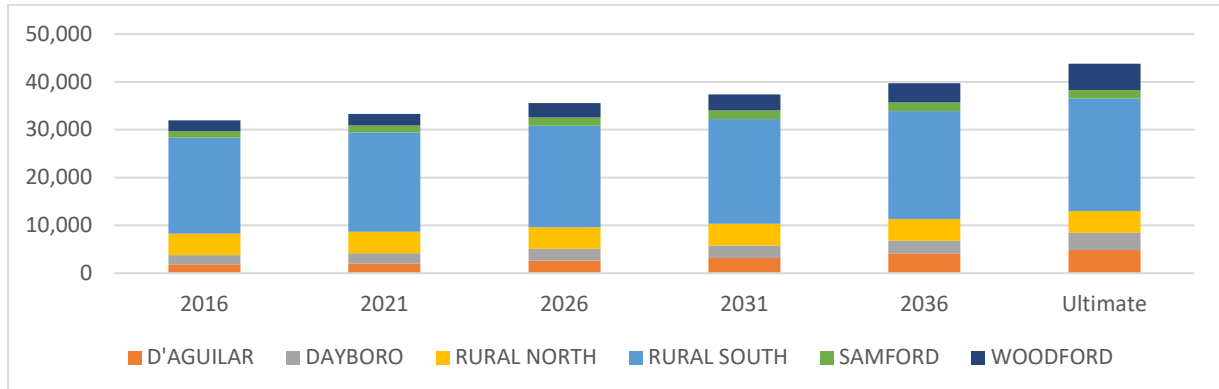


## Rural

Table 37: Rural - Local Catchments

<b>Rural</b>	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate
D'AGUILAR	1,864	1,967	2,644	3,197	4,082	4,844
DAYBORO	1,886	2,193	2,465	2,582	2,717	3,606
RURAL NORTH	4,527	4,519	4,506	4,548	4,534	4,590
RURAL SOUTH	20,053	20,738	21,215	21,934	22,582	23,458
SAMFORD	1,384	1,479	1,720	1,766	1,783	1,855
WOODFORD	2,244	2,401	3,019	3,357	4,044	5,487

Source: MBRC Planning Assumptions 2019



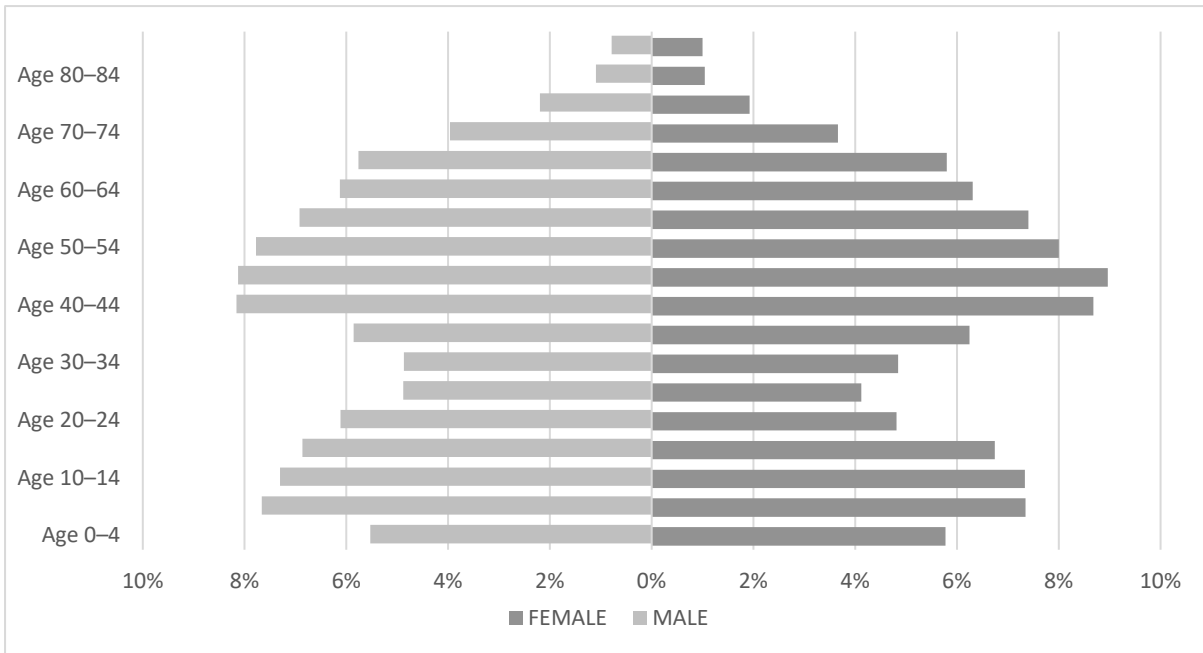
Graph 27: Population Growth Rural

The 2016 Census identifies the Rural district catchment has the lowest density population across the region. The rural population at 2016 was 34,128 people. The population assumptions<sup>6</sup> show growth in this area of 4% to 2021 with 35,532 people, and by a total of 24% from 2016 to 42,314 people.

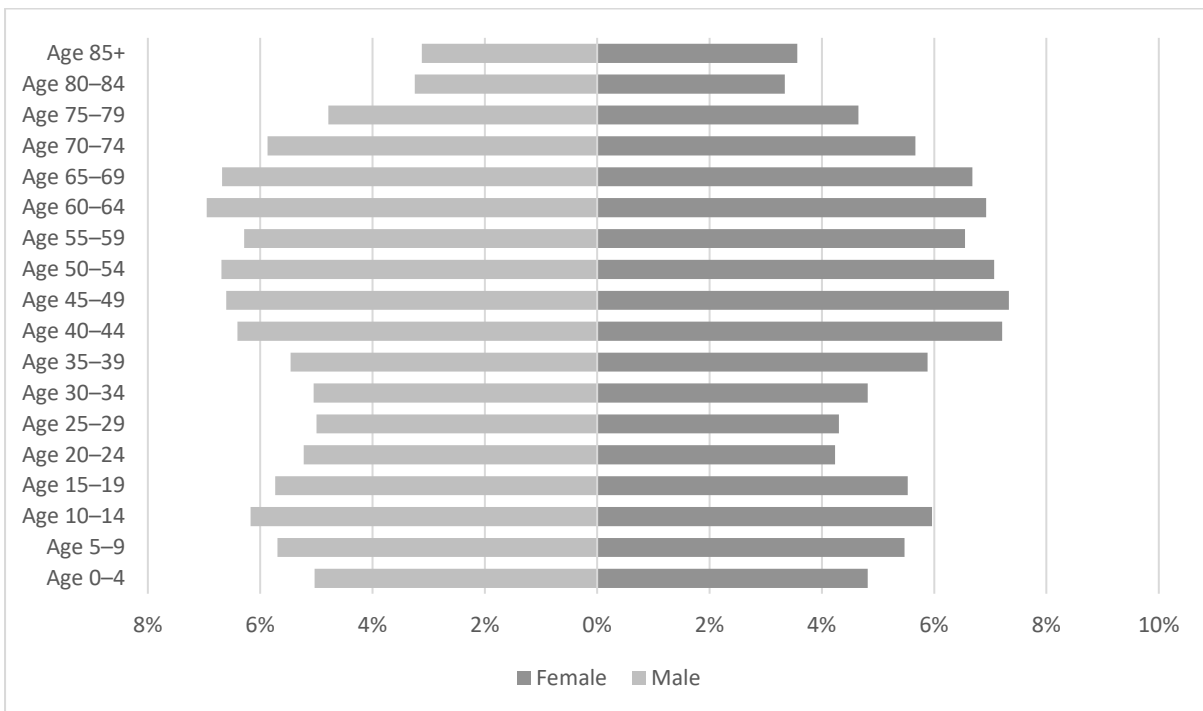
The following Graphs illustrate the age profile of the population from 2016 to 2036.

<sup>6</sup> Extrinsic Material Population Assumptions

**Graph 28: Rural Population Demographic Profile 2016**



**Graph 29: Rural Demographic profile 2036**



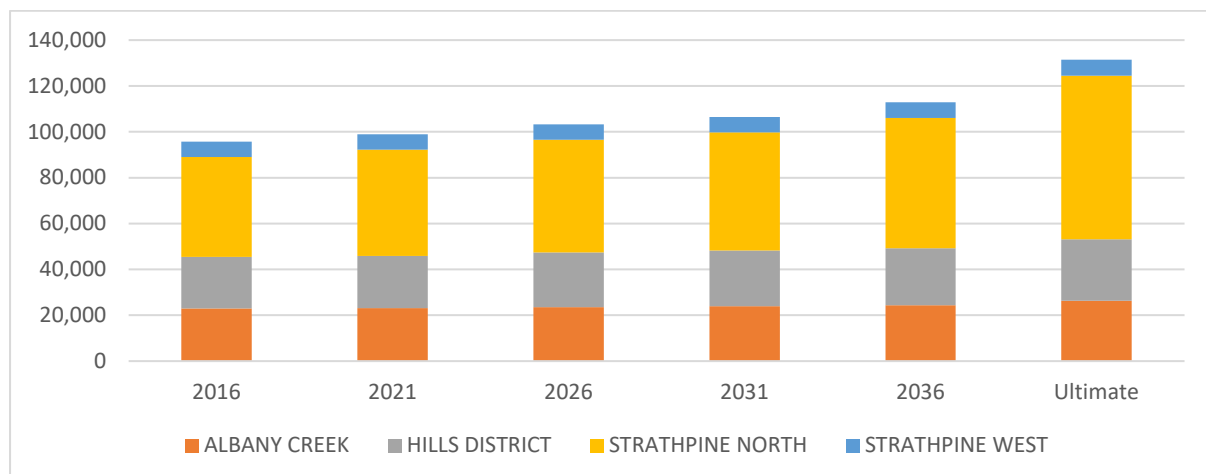
## Strathpine



Table 38: Strathpine - Local Catchments

<b>Strathpine</b>	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate
ALBANY CREEK	23,047	23,101	23,492	23,960	24,391	26,323
HILLS DISTRICT	22,356	22,845	23,898	24,317	24,898	26,825
STRATHPINE NORTH	43,618	46,259	49,122	51,493	56,822	71,319
STRATHPINE WEST	6,683	6,739	6,742	6,749	6,854	7,065

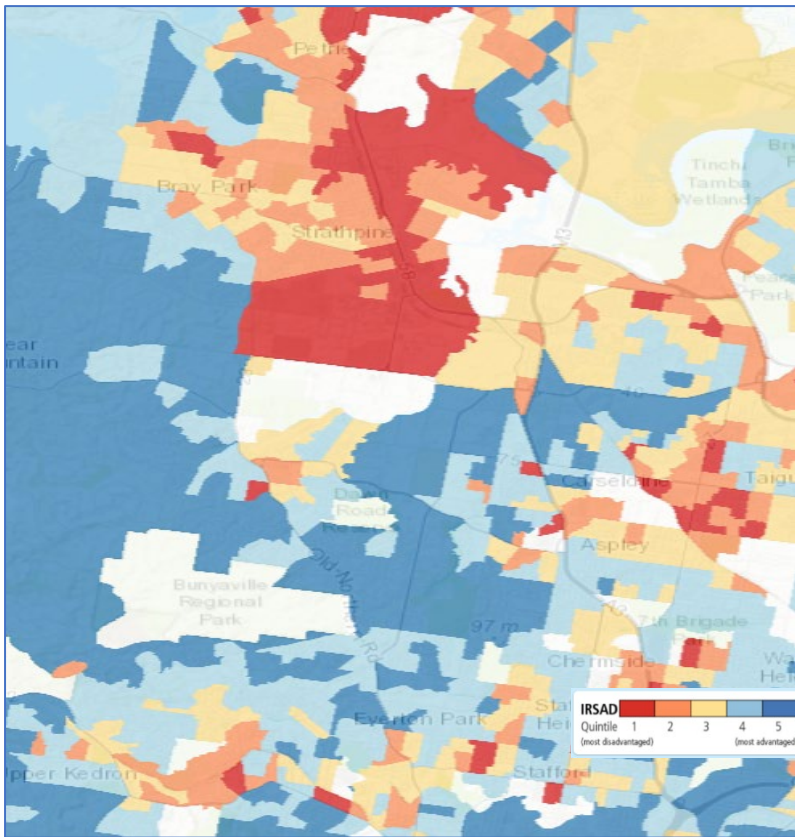
Source: MBRC Planning Assumptions 2019



Graph 30: Population Growth Strathpine

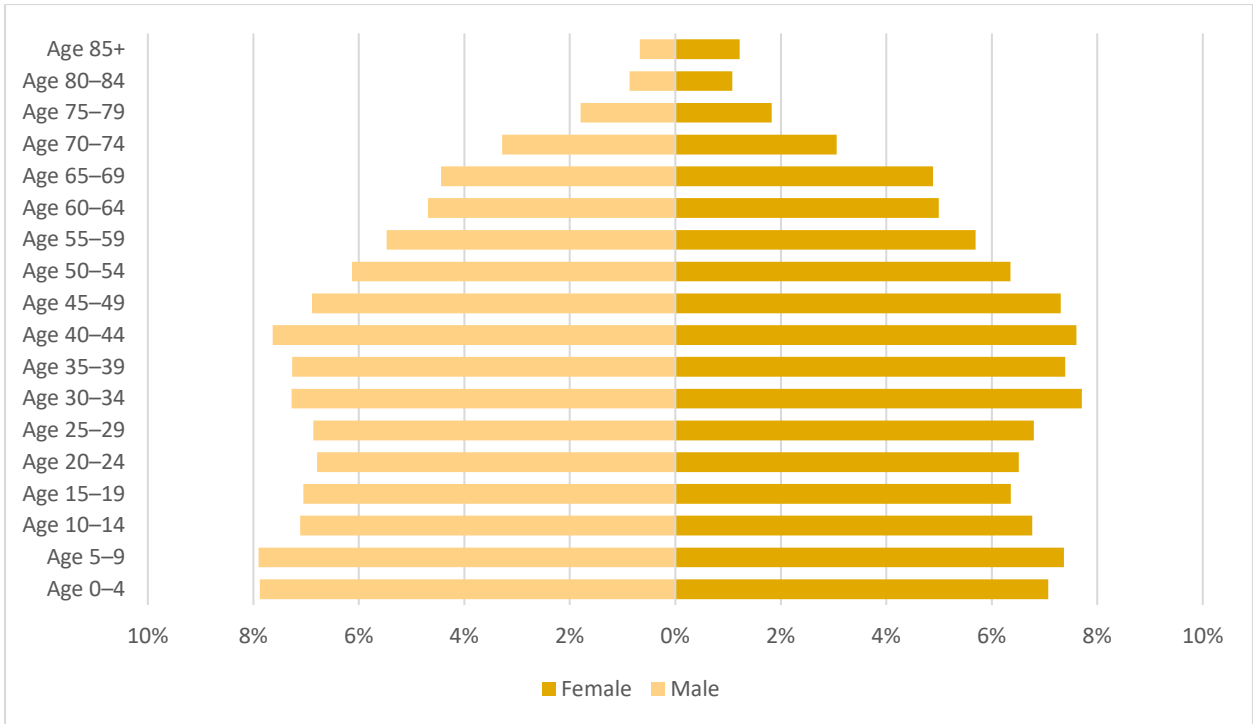
At the 2016 Census the Strathpine district catchment recorded a population of 95,072 people, the population assumptions show a growth in this area to 2021 of 3% in five years to 98,906 people, and by 2036 of 18% from 2016 to 112,926.

The SEIFA index for Strathpine is shown in the following map noting a diverse range of areas of advantage and disadvantage in this area.

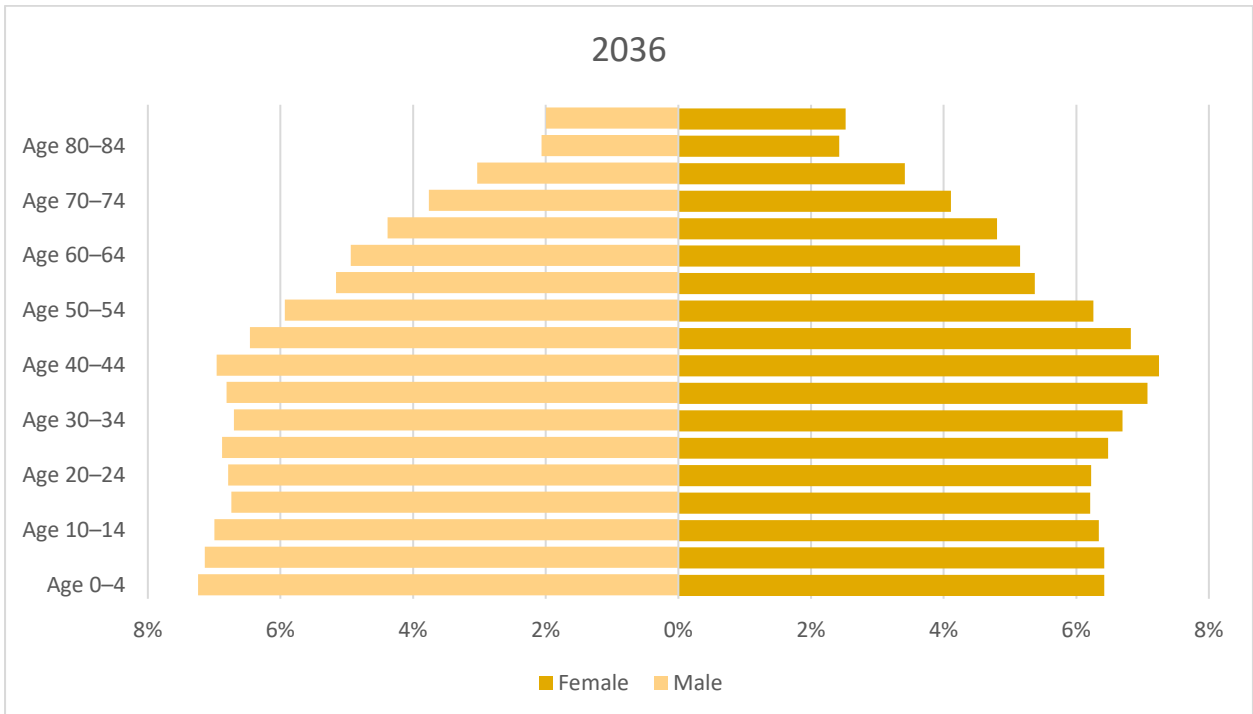


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Map 31: SEIFA Index Mapping Strathpine



Graph 32: Strathpine Demographics 2016



Graph 33: Strathpine Demographic Profile 2036



## 11 Proposed community facilities for LGIP

Local government infrastructure plan (LGIP) establishes the future needs for community facilities land. Based on current network planning the following four items are highlighted for inclusion in LGIP.

*Table 39: Proposed LGIP items*

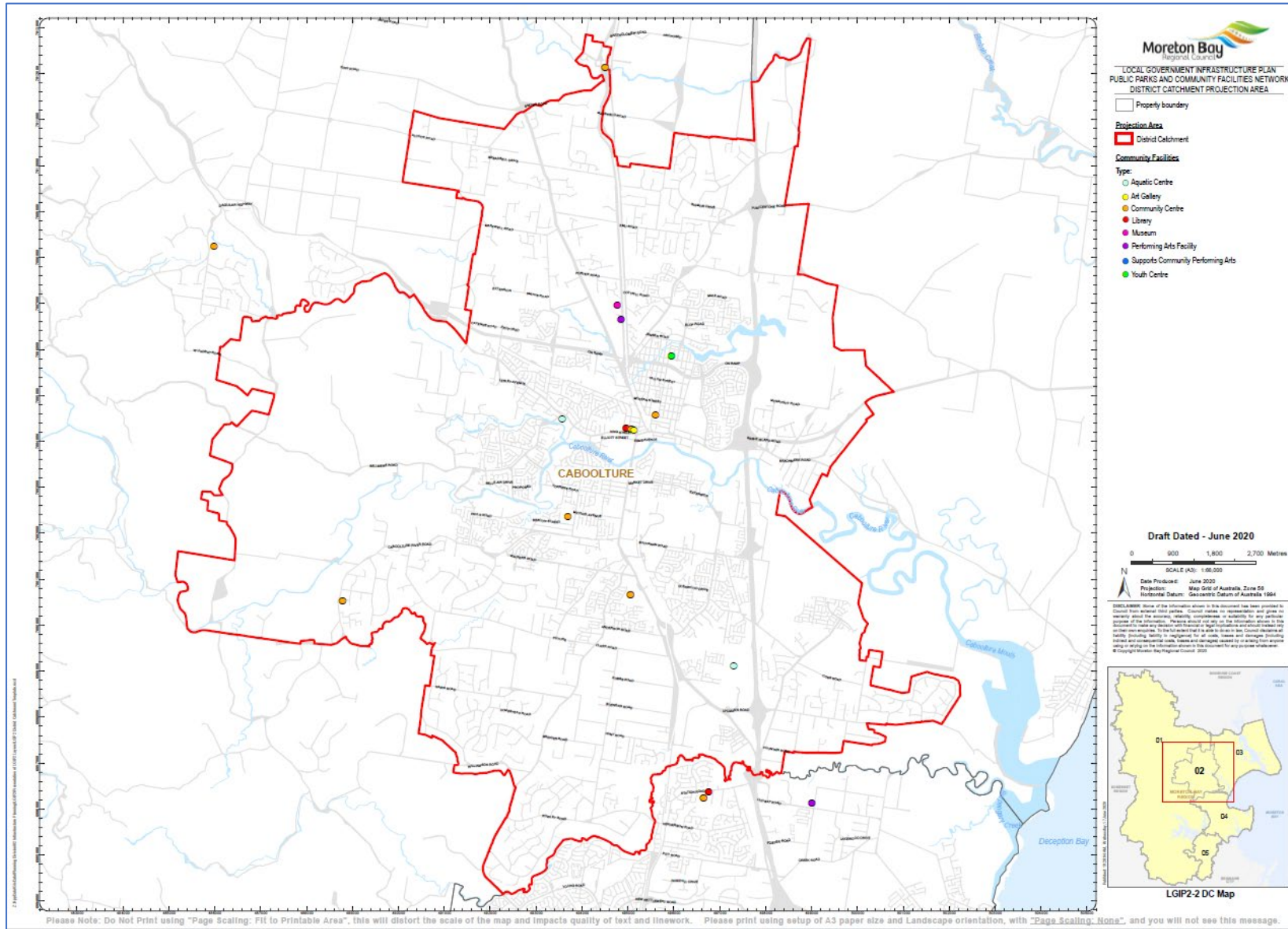
Item ID	Category	Suburb	Catchment
CI-1	Community Hall - Local	Burpengary/ Morayfield	Caboolture
CI-2	Community Hall - District	Redcliffe/ Kippa-Ring	Redcliffe - North Lakes - MBRL Corridor
CI 2201	Community Hall - District	Griffin/ Murrumba Downs	Redcliffe - North Lakes - MBRL Corridor
CI 2202	Community Hall - Local	Scarborough/ Newport	Redcliffe - North Lakes - MBRL Corridor

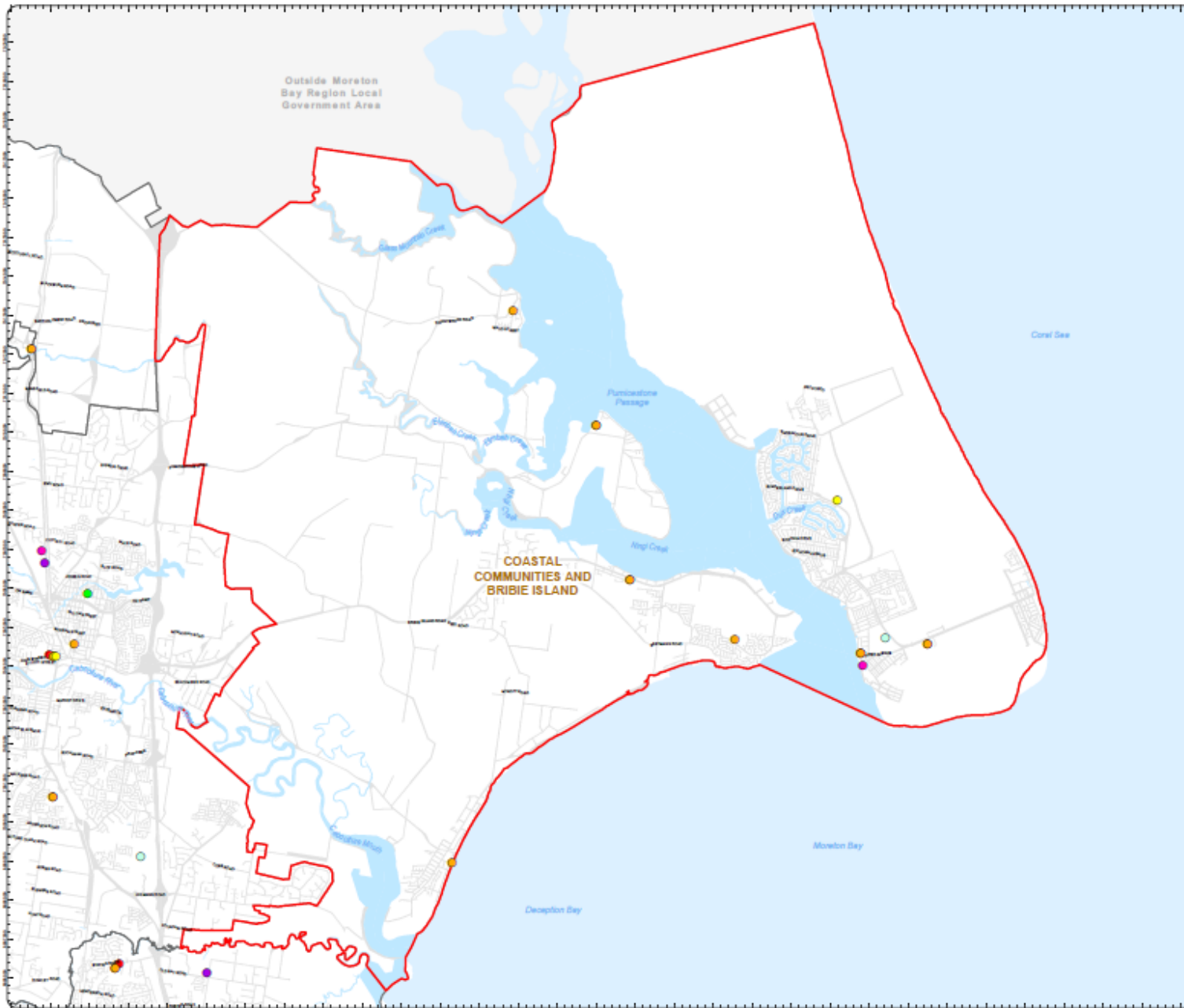
## 12 Conclusion

The following changes have been made to the desired standards of service for the Community Facilities Network for LGIP2:

- Remove Cemeteries from the DSS
- Include Aquatic centres and standards for their area, location and accessibility
- Increase the population provision rate for Art galleries to 1 per 75,000 people
- Increase the population provision rate for community halls (centres) to 1 per 50,000 for district level halls
- Include changes to the land area standards for Libraries and
- Include changes to the land area standard for Youth centres.

# APPENDIX - Maps of Community Facilities by District Catchment





**Moreton Bay**  
Regional Council

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN  
PUBLIC PARKS AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES NETWORK  
DISTRICT CATCHMENT PROJECTION AREA

Property boundary

**Projection Area**  
District Catchment

**Community Facilities**

Type:

- Aquatic Centre
- Art Gallery
- Community Centre
- Library
- Museum
- Performing Arts Facility
- Supports Community Performing Arts
- Youth Centre

Draft Dated - June 2020

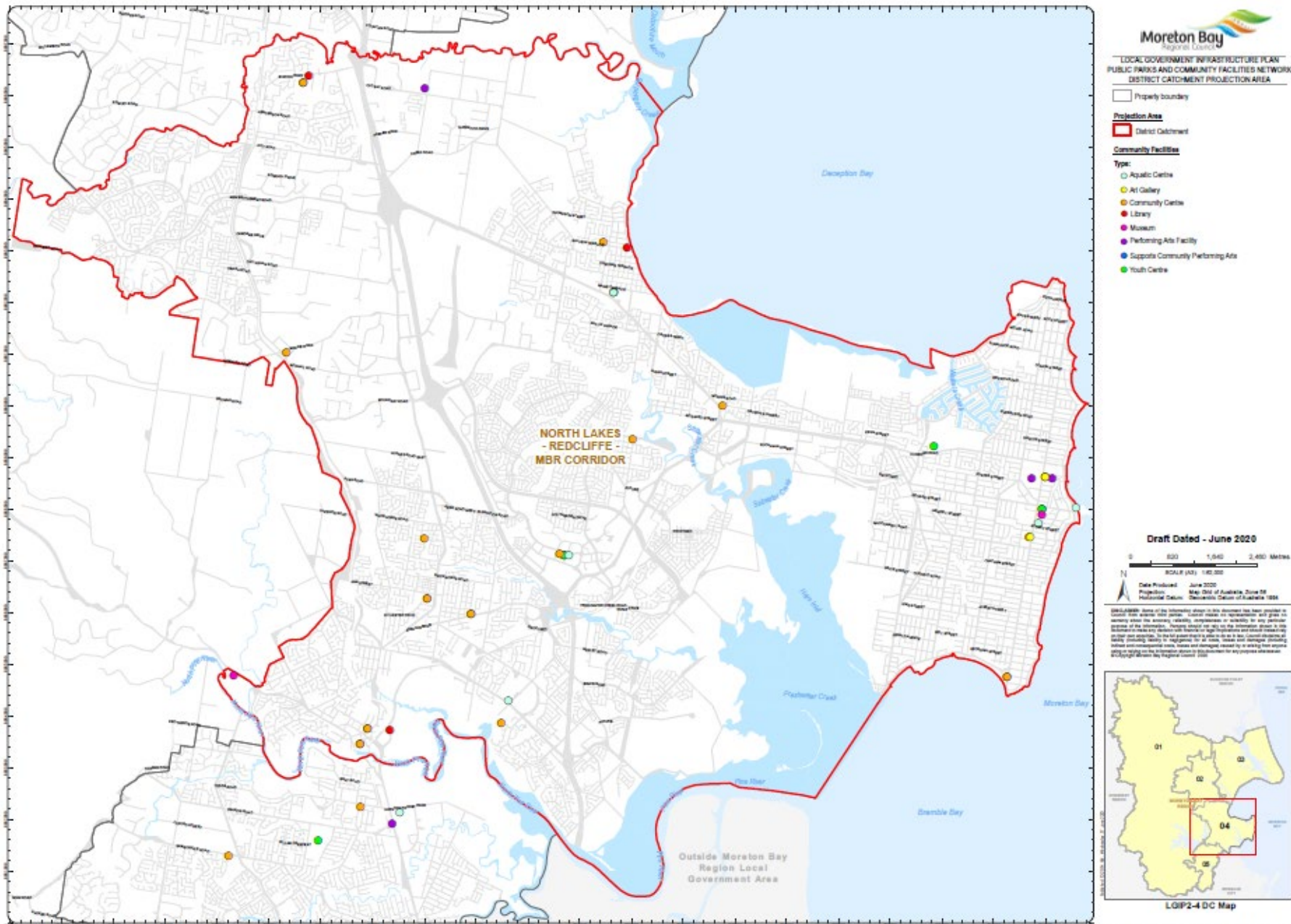
0 1,100 2,200 3,300 Metres  
SCALE (AS): 1:80,000

N  
Date Produced: June 2020  
Projection: Map Grid of Australia, GDA98  
Historical Datum: The Australian Datum of Australia 1984

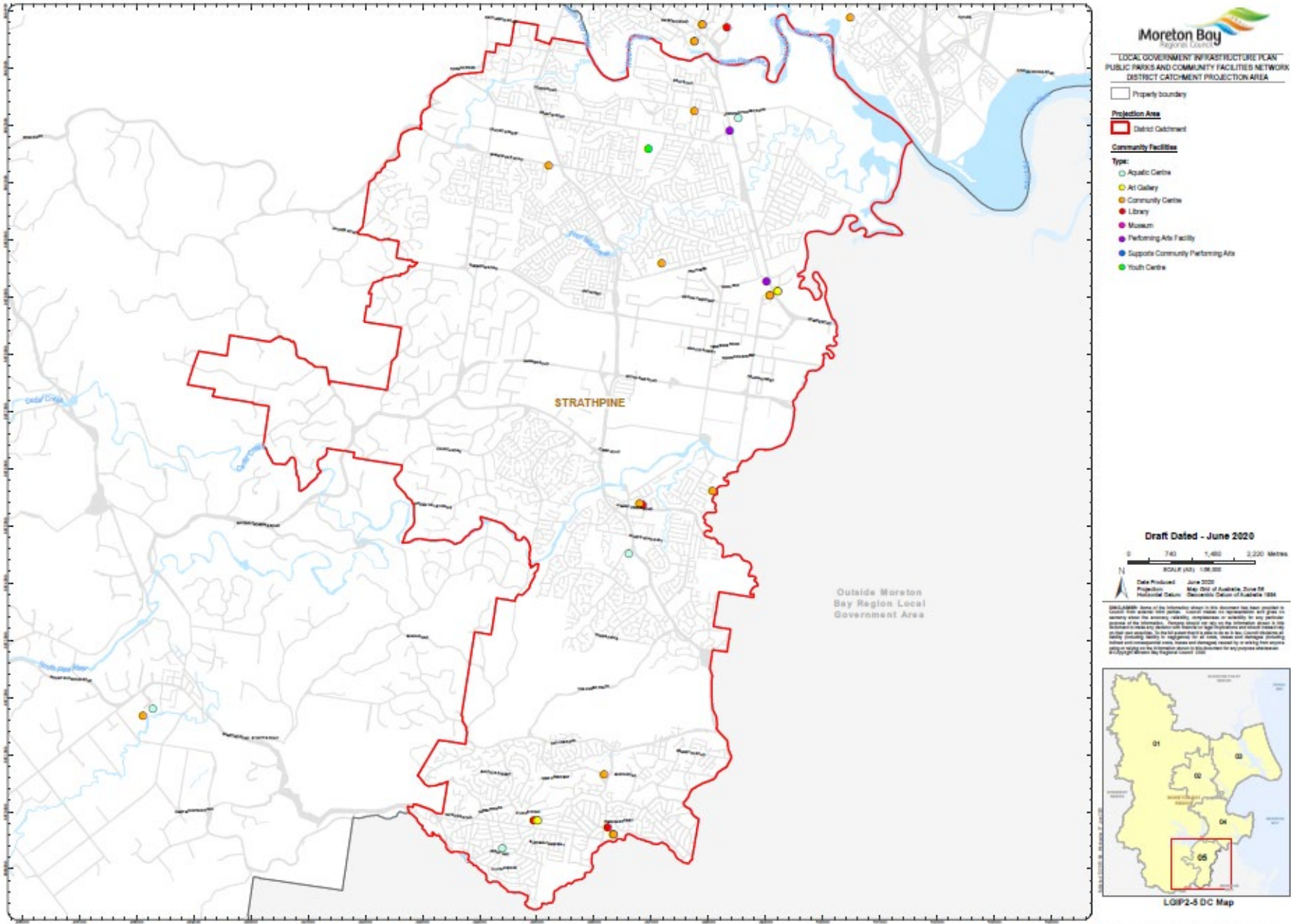
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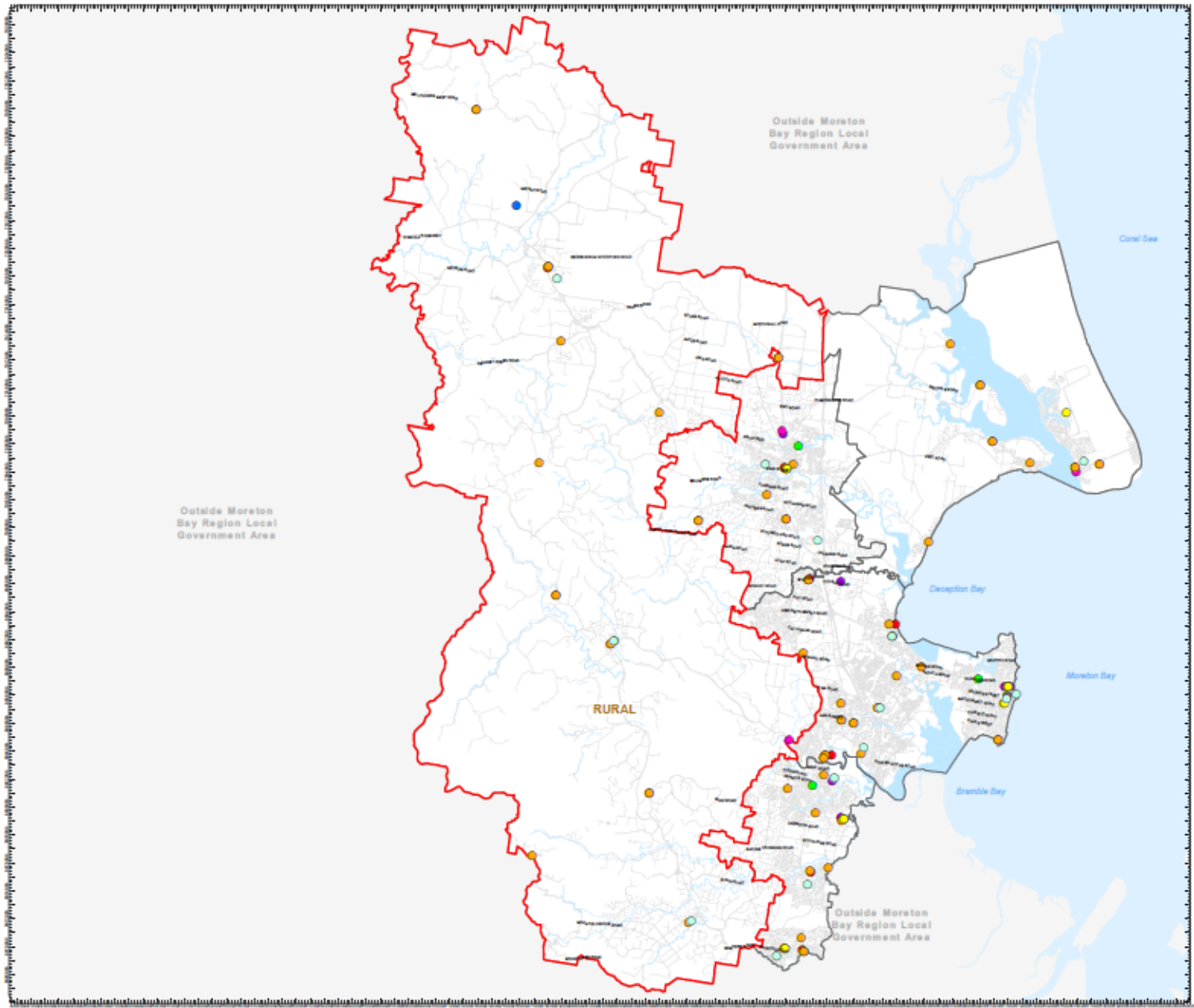
LGP2-3 DC Map

Please Note: Do Not Print using "Page Scaling: Fit to Printable Area". This will distort the scale of the map and impacts quality of text and linework. Please print using setup of A3 paper size and Landscape orientation, with "Page Scaling: None", and you will not see this message.



Please Note: Do Not Print using "Page Scaling: Fit to Printable Area", this will distort the scale of the map and impacts quality of text and linework. Please print using setup of A3 paper size and Landscape orientation, with "Page Scaling: None", and you will not see this message.





**Moreton Bay**  
Region  
 LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN  
 PUBLIC PARKS AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES NETWORK  
 DISTRICT CATCHMENT PROJECTION AREA

□ Property boundary

**Projection Area**  
 ■ District Catchment

**Community Facilities**

Type:

- Aquatic Centre
- Art Gallery
- Community Centre
- Library
- Museum
- Performing Arts Facility
- Support Community Performing Arts
- Youth Centre

**Draft Dated - June 2020**

0 3,000 6,000 9,000 Metres  
 SCALE (A3) 1:250,000

North Arrow

Date Produced: June 2020  
 Projection: Map Grid of Australia, Zone 56  
 Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1984

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**01**

**LGIP2-1 DC Map**

