

BRISBANE CITY PLAN 2000

**INFILL WATERWAYS  
INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTIONS  
PLANNING SCHEME POLICY**

*July 2009*



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	PURPOSE .....	3
1.2	AUTHORISING LEGISLATION .....	3
1.3	DEFINITION OF TRUNK INFRASTRUCTURE .....	4
1.4	OVERVIEW OF WATERWAYS INFRASTRUCTURE IN BRISBANE .....	5
1.5	FORECASTS OF DEVELOPMENT & COST IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	6
1.6	DESIRED STANDARDS OF SERVICE .....	7
1.7	INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTION TRIGGERS.....	7
1.8	OVERVIEW OF CALCULATING INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTIONS.....	7
1.9	CONDITIONING OF INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTIONS.....	8
1.10	PAYMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTIONS.....	8
1.11	FINANCIAL IMPACT OF INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTIONS.....	9
<b>2</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTIONS .....</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1	THE VALUE OF AN ICU.....	10
2.2	APPLICATION OF PLANNED MINIMUM DENSITY .....	10
2.3	CALCULATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS.....	11
2.4	INFRASTRUCTURE CREDITS AND OFFSETS.....	14
2.5	CALCULATION TABLES.....	15
<b>3</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING THIS PSP .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT FORECASTS AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS.....</b>	<b>19</b>
4.1	INTRODUCTION .....	19
4.2	EQUIVALENT PERSON FORECASTS.....	20
4.3	POPULATION PROJECTIONS .....	21
4.4	NON-RESIDENTIAL FORECASTS .....	22
4.5	SUMMARY OF TABLES OF FORECASTS.....	25
<b>5</b>	<b>DESIRED STANDARDS OF SERVICE.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>EXISTING AND FUTURE INFRASTRUCTURE.....</b>	<b>33</b>
6.1	EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE .....	33
6.2	THE BASIS OF FUTURE PLANNING .....	33
6.3	SCHEDULES OF WORKS .....	34
6.4	DEVELOPMENT AND WATERWAYS EXTERNAL TO THE INFILL PSP .....	35
<b>7</b>	<b>COST APPORTIONMENT.....</b>	<b>36</b>
7.1	ESTABLISHMENT COSTS AND VALUATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE.....	36
7.2	OTHER ITEMS INCLUDED IN TRUNK INFRASTRUCTURE .....	36
7.3	ACCOUNTING FOR THE TIME VALUE OF MONEY .....	36
7.4	NON PAYING USERS.....	36
7.5	GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES .....	37
7.6	MEASURE OF DEVELOPMENT AND DEMAND FOR WATERWAYS INFRASTRUCTURE.....	37
7.7	WATERWAYS INFRASTRUCTURE COST APPORTIONMENT .....	37
7.8	HOW CONTRIBUTIONS ARE EXPRESSED.....	38
	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY.....</b>	<b>39</b>

**MAP 1: INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTION AREAS.....41**  
**APPENDIX A CONTRIBUTION METHODOLOGY .....42**  
**APPENDIX B PLANNED TRUNK INFRASTRUCTURE .....43**

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1.1 Compliance to Section 6.1.20 of the Integrated Planning Act 1997 ..... 4  
Table 1.2 Waterways Trunk Infrastructure Included in this PSP ..... 4  
Table 2.1: Planned Minimum Density Application Matrix ..... 10  
Table 2.2 Waterways Infrastructure Contributions and Credits ..... 15  
Table 2.3: Waterways Planned Minimum Density, Assessable Impervious Area and  
Creditable Impervious Area ..... 16  
Table 4.1 Summaries by SLA of Residential and Non-Residential EP Forecasts.....26  
Table 4.2 Summaries by SLA of Non-Residential GFA and Associated Employment  
Forecasts ..... 27  
Table 7.1 Cost and Valuation of Waterways Infrastructure ..... 36  
Table 7.2 Percentage Impervious for Development Classifications ..... 37

**ACRONYMS**

PSP	Planning Scheme Policy
ICUs	Infrastructure Contribution Units
LSMP	Local Stormwater Management Plan
PFTI	Plan for Trunk Infrastructure
SMP	Stormwater Management Plan
SQIDS	Stormwater Quality Improvement Devices
QUBM	Queensland Urban Drainage Manual

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The Waterways Infrastructure Contributions Planning Scheme Policy (PSP) outlines the general approach to infrastructure planning and contributions for the waterways network for Brisbane.

This PSP is to be read in conjunction with:

- (a) IPA Section 6.1.20 (Planning Scheme Policies for Infrastructure).
- (b) IPA Section 6.1.31 (Conditions about Infrastructure for Applications).
- (c) Brisbane City Plan 2000.
- (d) All adopted Infill and High Growth PSPs.

This PSP does not apply –

- a. Where an infrastructure contributions planning scheme policy which deals with infrastructure contributions in respect of trunk waterways infrastructure has been adopted.
- b. Where a legally binding agreement exists between Brisbane City Council and the applicant that deals with trunk waterways infrastructure in respect of the land to which the waterways applies.

## 1.1 PURPOSE

The *Integrated Planning Act 1997* requires integration of land use and infrastructure planning that allows infrastructure to be supplied in a coordinated, efficient and orderly manner. Infrastructure coordination encourages development in areas where infrastructure already exists or can be efficiently provided and has a major influence on achieving sustainable development.

Infrastructure contributions in general urban areas of the City will usually be addressed by way of the low growth PSPs which are also referred to as Infill PSPs. Development in these areas is, by its nature, fragmented. In consequence, the definition of the networks, and forecasting of variations in network capacity and usage will necessarily be less accurate than would be the case in more consolidated growth locations.

## 1.2 AUTHORISING LEGISLATION

This PSP is made pursuant to IPA Section 6.1.20.

IPA allows for the imposition of conditions on development approvals requiring contribution of land, works or money towards the cost of supplying infrastructure in accordance with planning scheme policies, until 30 June 2009 or if the Minister, by gazette notice, nominates a later day for the planning scheme—the later day. Infill and High Growth Infrastructure Contributions Planning Scheme Policy 1 to 14 identify the infrastructure contribution mechanisms for transport, community purposes, water supply, sewerage and waterways for High Growth and Infill Areas throughout the City.

Pursuant to Section 6.1.20 (2) this policy states each of the following –

**Table 1.1 Compliance to Section 6.1.20 of the Integrated Planning Act 1997**

Requirement	Reference
A contribution for each development infrastructure network identified in the policy	Section 2
The estimated proportion of the establishment cost of each network to be funded by the contribution	Section 7
When it is estimated the infrastructure forming part of the network will be provided	Appendix B
The estimated establishment cost of the infrastructure	Appendices A & B
Each area in which the contribution applies	Map 1
Each type of use or lot for which the contribution applies	Table 2.2
How the contribution must be calculated for each area in which the contribution applies and each type of use or lot for which the contribution applies	Section 2

### 1.3 DEFINITION OF TRUNK INFRASTRUCTURE

IPA differentiates between trunk and non trunk infrastructure. Trunk infrastructure is the infrastructure for which Council will levy infrastructure contributions under this PSP.

#### 1.3.1 The Definition of Non Trunk Infrastructure

Non trunk infrastructure is development infrastructure that is not trunk infrastructure.

#### 1.3.2 The Definition of Trunk Infrastructure

Trunk infrastructure is higher order development infrastructure supplied by the local government or State infrastructure provider and primarily intended to provide network distribution and collection functions or provide services shared by a number of developments.

The Waterways PSP addresses trunk stormwater/waterways infrastructure. The Waterways network contains two integrated systems of:

- Water quantity infrastructure, and
- Water quality infrastructure.

The infrastructure generally included is land and the construction works for trunk stormwater quantity and quality infrastructure. Table 1-2 identifies the typical range of infrastructure items generally covered by the PSP.

**Table 1.2 Waterways Trunk Infrastructure Included in this PSP**

Waterways Network	Trunk Infrastructure Items Included
<b>Water Quantity Infrastructure System</b>	Land for natural and engineered waterways corridors required to be in public ownership. Relief drainage pipes over 900mm diameter and associated manholes. Regional water detention structures and outlets. Overland flow paths. Bridges and culvert crossings. Non return valves.
<b>Water Quality Infrastructure System</b>	Land and works for Regional wetlands. Works associated with bank stabilisation and vegetation. Stormwater Quality Improvement Devices (SQIDS).

## **1.4 OVERVIEW OF WATERWAYS INFRASTRUCTURE IN BRISBANE**

### **1.4.1 Catchments and Contribution Areas**

Analysis of waterways infrastructure has been undertaken at the major creek catchment level. There are 23 major creek catchments across the Infill Area of the City of Brisbane and these are identified in Map 1. The Waterways PSP therefore addresses contributions and requirements for waterways infrastructure for these areas, whether they are within or outside the urban footprint.

The area covered by the Lake Manchester Local Area Plan, including the residential communities of Karana Downs and Mt Crosby are excluded from the Waterways PSP area as low levels of growth are planned.

For the purposes of this PSP, the following areas are treated as Infrastructure Agreement areas in which Waterways PSP contributions under this policy do not apply:

- Oxley Wedge,
- Forest Lake IA master planned community area.

### **1.4.2 Plans for Trunk Infrastructure**

Plans for trunk infrastructure are defined for each of the 23 major creek catchments. This PSP may include the infrastructure identified in a High Growth PSP where this infrastructure is used by development outside the High Growth Area.

### **1.4.3 Relationship with High Growth PSPs**

The Infill PSP is fully compatible with the infrastructure requirements and contributions defined in Council's individual High Growth PSPs to the extent that infrastructure and development in these areas have been fully taken into account in preparing the Infill PSP contributions.

High Growth PSPs themselves contain additional sub-catchments and contribution areas which apply in place of the Infill PSP contributions. High Growth PSP contributions apply in High Growth Areas and are removed from the Infill PSP and appear as gaps in the Infill PSP. To determine the appropriate charge refer to the relevant PSP:

- Inner North Eastern Suburbs PSP,
- Bulimba PSP,
- Fig Tree Pocket PSP,
- ATC South PSP,
- Doolandella PSP,
- Richlands PSP,
- Calamvale PSP,
- Wakerley PSP,
- Wynnum West PSP,
- Rochedale PSP,
- West End Riverside PSP,
- Albion PSP.

### **1.4.4 Relationship with Stormwater Management Plans (SMPs) and Local Stormwater Management Plans (LSMPs)**

SMPs, LSMPs and other highly localised flood studies that respond to known flooding problems also provide a set of analysis areas in which future infrastructure has been identified. These areas and their respective development and infrastructure have also been taken into account in developing the infill contributions.

Sub-catchments used in LSMPs create a further set small area analyses that create additional contributions areas which are identified within the structure of the major creek catchments and are also shown in Map 1.

The adopted structure of contributions areas is therefore a composite of major creek catchments, the adopted sub-catchments in a High Growth PSP and LSMP boundaries and are summarised in Map 1.

#### **1.4.5 Items Excluded from Infrastructure Contributions Planning Scheme Policy**

In addition to paying an infrastructure contribution, developers must also demonstrate that all infrastructure requirements have been satisfied.

Non-trunk infrastructure will be conditioned as part of this development approval process in addition to conditions arising from this policy, for the purposes of:

- Waterways infrastructure internal to the premises.
- Connecting the premises to the external waterways network.
- Protecting or maintaining the safety or operational efficiency of which the non trunk infrastructure is a component.

In certain circumstances, a development may need special types of infrastructure, which were not considered in the PSP. For example, industrial development may require grease traps to prevent pollutants from escaping into local waterways.

In addition, a development that increases run-off from the natural run-off condition or from the existing approved levels or concentrates the form of run-off from overland flow conditions will be conditioned to identify a lawful point of discharge.

A development may also require temporary work if the regional infrastructure has not yet been constructed. This is most likely to occur when the proposed development is outside the assumed sequence of development. Many of these items can be removed once the regional infrastructure has been provided. For example, a local detention pond may be required where a regional corridor has not yet been acquired. The site of the local detention basin could be developed for other purposes once the corridor has been acquired and associated work undertaken.

This work is attributable to the development and is over and above the infrastructure contribution defined through a PSP. The cost of these types of infrastructure will not be offset against the contributions set in the PSP.

### **1.5 FORECASTS OF DEVELOPMENT & COST IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

The time horizon for the PSPs extends to 2016. Infrastructure required beyond this horizon may also be included in the plans for infrastructure, particularly for major infrastructure items if development occurring now will use, or benefit, from such infrastructure, in the future. The forecasts of development are detailed in Section 4.

Assumptions have been made about the likely sequence of development and the staging of infrastructure. Contributions are based upon these assumptions. Development that is inconsistent with the type, scale, location and timing of development as set out in the City Plan is considered to be inconsistent with the planning assumptions underlying the infrastructure contributions and will be subject to cost impact assessments. If development does not achieve the planned densities as set out in the City Plan, the infrastructure contributions will still be assessed in accordance with planned densities.



## **1.6 DESIRED STANDARDS OF SERVICE**

The desired standard of service (DSS) is detailed within Section 5. The DSS sets a benchmark for the standard of performance or service to be provided. The DSS are characterised by two types of criteria:

- Planning criteria which define the form or shape of the network; and
- Design criteria which define the nature, scale or size of items in the network.

Planning criteria determine the preferred form and function of the network in question. Design criteria are used to define the detailed specification of individual items in a network. They are usually drawn from State or Commonwealth legislation, technical guidelines/standards and Council policy.

Important considerations to note in the development of DSS for each individual infrastructure network include:

- A network designed to the DSS may not necessarily be the lowest cost solution;
- The DSS might not be attained throughout the development period. In most cases they represent the long-term, rather than minimum, design requirement; and
- Current standards are greater than when many existing urban areas were established. In these circumstances, it should not be implied that Council will seek to achieve the DSS for each network.

The DSS for the Infill Area of Brisbane additionally provides the minimum standards for the high growth areas of the City. In some high growth areas the DSS is further detailed in the PSP as these areas have been subjected to more detailed planning and would normally have infrastructure items planned that contribute to the DSS. Some high growth areas located in historically older suburbs are unable to achieve the DSS due to factors such as the constraints of topography or a lack of space. In this case an alternative standard will be developed.

## **1.7 INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTION TRIGGERS**

Infrastructure contributions for trunk infrastructure arising from:

- Reconfiguring a Lot,
- A Material Change of Use,
- A combined reconfiguring and material change of use,
- A building application,
- Any other assessable development that increases the demand for trunk infrastructure.
- Preliminary approval to which IPA Section 3.1.6 (Preliminary Approval may Override Local Planning Instrument) applies; where the development which is the subject of the preliminary approval is stated to be self assessable development.

## **1.8 OVERVIEW OF CALCULATING INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTIONS**

The infrastructure contributions for waterways infrastructure network are expressed in infrastructure contribution units (ICUs). The summary contribution table and the calculation formulae are included in Section 2.

### **1.8.1 Measures of Development and Demand for Network Capacity**

Land use is defined in terms of development units. In established areas, these units are dwellings in the case of residential development and gross floor area in the case of non-residential development. In greenfield areas development units are developable hectares for both residential and non-residential development. Development units are converted into units of demand for specific infrastructure networks by using a land use and network specific conversion rate.

By expressing demand in relative terms across land uses, a range of different uses can have their demand defined through a single index, the Unit of Demand. In established areas, this relative unit of demand is the Equivalent Tenement or ET, and is the consumption of capacity of a network by one low-density dwelling. In greenfield areas Equivalent Hectare or EH, and is the consumption of the capacity of a network by one developable hectare of low-density residential development. The relationship is expressed in the following equation:

$$\text{Units of Demand (ETs or EHs)} = (\text{conversion rate}) \times \text{No. of Development Units.}$$

The demand measure relevant for this PSP is stipulated in relevant parts of the document.

### **1.8.2 Infrastructure Credits**

An infrastructure credit represents the value of infrastructure contributions or payments imputed to have previously been made over the site by:

- Any existing lawful use(s) that exists or existed on the land which is the subject of an infrastructure contribution assessment, at the time the assessment (or the application being lodged with Council) is made, where a contribution has been made which accords with the requirement for the relevant network.
- A self assessable residential use on that land permitted at the time of the assessment.

Existing lawful development will be credited at infrastructure credits specified and expressed as ICUs.

### **1.8.3 Infrastructure Offsets**

An offset may be allowed where a developer will undertake trunk infrastructure works that are part of the PSP. The amount of this offset is to be determined by Council, deducted from the calculated infrastructure contributions and expressed as ICUs.

A development may be conditioned or agreement reached (via an Infrastructure Agreement) to supply certain items of trunk infrastructure as part of a development. In such instances, the value of that infrastructure identified in the relevant PSP will be offset against the contribution for the relevant network. For example, where Council has approved the construction of works or dedication of land in fee simple, the value of these works or land will be offset against the assessed infrastructure contribution where an agreement is reached with Council to do this.

## **1.9 CONDITIONING OF INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTIONS**

IPA allows for the imposition of conditions on development approvals requiring contribution of land, works or money towards the cost of supplying infrastructure in accordance with IPA Section 6.1.31(c).

## **1.10 PAYMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTIONS**

### **1.10.1 Timing of Payment**

The infrastructure contributions must be paid as follows:

- a. Reconfiguration of a lot – before Council approves the plan of subdivision.
- b. Building application – before the certification of classification for the building work is issued.
- c. Material change of use – before the change happens.

If a), b) and c) do not apply – as stated in the development approval.

### **1.10.2 Methods of Payment**

Monetary payment can be paid by cash, credit card, EFTPOS or cheque at Council Customer Service Centres.

### **1.10.3 Infrastructure Agreements**

Infrastructure Agreements (IAs) is an agreement about payment for, or supply of, infrastructure. Council may consider entering into an IA in certain situations, for example to:

- a) Vary the amount, the timing or the form of payment of an infrastructure contribution (e.g. to allow the applicant to supply works or land in lieu of part or all of the contribution).
- b) Provide the terms on which a refund would be provided.

IAs may be used in High Growth or Infill Areas when future growth is associated with a single or limited number of developers and the planning for infrastructure, costing and cost apportionment can be clearly associated with the development in question.

## **1.11 FINANCIAL IMPACT OF INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTIONS**

Council is currently largely supplying the type of infrastructure identified in the PSPs across the city. At the present time developer contributions may not reflect the true cost of this infrastructure and in some cases contributions are limited only to water, sewer and parkland. The introduction of a city wide charging scheme will apply contributions for the five infrastructure networks to all development across the city ensuring that appropriate contributions are made toward trunk infrastructure provision. Adoption of infrastructure contributions for infill areas will help to alleviate Council's financial burden of providing service infrastructure.

## 2 SUMMARY OF INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTIONS

Calculation of waterways infrastructure contributions with applicable credits and offsets are to be calculated in accordance with Section 2.1 – Section 2.4 inclusive.

### 2.1 THE VALUE OF AN ICU

The value of an ICU will be indexed on an annual basis applying increases for the prior calendar year to the Australian Bureau of Statistics 6427.0 Producer Price Indexes, Australia, Index Number 4121, Road & Bridge Construction Queensland. The value of an ICU for the 2009/2010 financial year is \$1.84.

### 2.2 APPLICATION OF PLANNED MINIMUM DENSITY

Planned minimum density will be used to calculate the minimum charges payable in certain circumstances. The charge is based on the proposed development density or planned minimum density, whichever is the greater. The relevant circumstances are outlined in Table 2.1 below.

**Table 2.1: Planned Minimum Density Application Matrix**

	RoL	MCU
Residential Development	Yes	Yes
Non-Residential Development	Yes	Yes
Non-Residential Development - Extension to an Existing Building	N/A	No

### 2.3 CALCULATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

An infrastructure contribution for waterways is calculated in accordance with the following formula for all assessable development that generates a demand for trunk stormwater infrastructure. Contribution areas are defined in Map 1.

<b>Waterways Infrastructure Contribution (\$)</b>	=	<b>Assessable Impervious Area (Impervious Ha)</b>	X	<b>Catchment Contribution Rate (ICUs per Impervious Ha)</b>	X	<b>Value of an ICU (\$)</b>
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1. Identify the assessable impervious area (Impervious Ha) of the proposed development using Step 1 & Step 1.1 below.
2. Identify the catchment contribution rate (ICUs per Impervious Ha) by identifying which catchment the development is proposed using Step 2 below.
3. Multiply by the value of an ICU.
4. An infrastructure credit for waterways is calculated in accordance with the following formula if a credit is available (Section 2.4 below).

<b>Waterways Infrastructure Credit (\$)</b>	=	<b>CR Creditable Impervious Area (Impervious Ha)</b>	X	<b>Catchment Credit Rate (ICUs per Impervious Ha)</b>	X	<b>Value of an ICU (\$)</b>
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5. The infrastructure credit is deducted from the infrastructure charge.

<b>Total Waterways Infrastructure Contribution</b>	=	<b>Waterways Infrastructure Contribution</b>	-	<b>Waterways Infrastructure Credit)</b>
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## **Step 1 Determine Assessable Impervious Area**

The **assessable impervious area** expressed in impervious hectares is determined as follows:

### **Material Change of Use**

Where full details of development are provided in the application including redevelopment/extension to existing lawful uses. Where full details of development are not provided in the application, planned minimum impervious area of the site will be used to calculate waterways infrastructure charges.

#### Actual Impervious Area

The proposed impervious area of the development, measured in hectares (Ha), calculated according to Step 1.1 (below)

**OR**

#### Planned Minimum Impervious Area

Impervious Area = developable site area x impervious percentage of site (from Table 2.3, Column 5)

Planned minimum densities as outlined in Table 2.3 must be used to calculate a minimum charge. Where a larger impervious area is proposed, the larger impervious area will be used for the purposes of calculation.

## **Reconfiguration of a Lot**

### Residential

Where reconfiguring a lot in the EC, LDR or LMR, MR and HR Areas classification, or any other application

#### **Where proposed lot is 2500m<sup>2</sup> or less**

Impervious Area = developable site area x impervious percentage of site (from Table 2.3, Column 5),

#### **Where proposed lot is greater than 2500m<sup>2</sup> (management lot)**

Impervious Area = number of proposed lots x 0.041 Impervious Ha

### Non-Residential

Where reconfiguring a lot other than EC, LDR or LMR, MR and HR Areas, or creating a management lot.

#### **Where proposed lot is 1000m<sup>2</sup> or greater**

Impervious Area = number of proposed lots x 0.09 Impervious Ha (from Table 2.3, Column 4),

#### **Where proposed lot is less than 1000m<sup>2</sup>**

Impervious Area = developable site area x impervious percentage of site (from Table 2.3, Column 5)

#### **Where extending or redeveloping an existing lawful use and no previous contributions have been made a contribution is required for the total extension:**

- Where the proposed extension of impervious area replaces an existing lawful impervious area, resulting in no net increase of impervious area, then no waterways contribution is

required.

- Where the proposed extension of impervious area exceeds an existing lawful impervious area then the contribution is calculated over the area exceeding the existing lawful impervious area.

### Step 1.1 Calculating the Proposed and Existing Impervious Areas

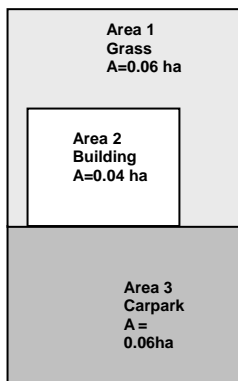
The impervious area is the total area of **impervious** surfaces that contribute to stormwater runoff from a site.

There are two methods of calculating the Impervious Area of a site in hectares (Ha):

Method 1: Take the total site area and subtract the area of any gardens, grass or green area.

Method 2: Add up all areas within the site that represent Impervious Area, such as buildings, sheds, patios, driveways, etc.

#### Example: Calculating Assessable Impervious Area



#### Method 1

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \text{Total site area} - \text{Area 1} \\ &= 0.16\text{ha} - 0.06 \text{ ha} \\ &= 0.1\text{ha} \end{aligned}$$

#### Method 2

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \text{Area 2} + \text{Area 3} \\ &= 0.04\text{ha} + 0.06\text{ha} \\ &= 0.1\text{ha} \end{aligned}$$

### Step 2 Identify the Catchment Contribution Rate

Determine the catchment within which the site is located (see Map 1).

Identify the corresponding catchment contribution rate from Table 2.2.

## **2.4 INFRASTRUCTURE CREDITS AND OFFSETS**

### **2.4.1 Infrastructure Credits**

Infrastructure credits and offsets will be expressed in infrastructure charge units (ICUs).

Infrastructure credits apply where:

- there is an existing lawful use;
- a previous payment was made under the planning scheme policy; and/or
- an applicant can prove previous contributions have been paid.

For a vacant lot in EC, LDR or LMR, MR and HR area classifications or a management lot which never paid infrastructure contributions under the previous charge scheme:

Credit = Creditable impervious area per lot (Table 2.3) X corresponding catchment credit rate (Table 2.2)

**OR**

For a vacant lot in non-residential City Plan area classification which is 1000m<sup>2</sup> or greater in other area classifications which never paid infrastructure contributions under the previous charge scheme:

Credit = Creditable Impervious area per lot (Table 2.3) X corresponding catchment credit rate (Table 2.2)

**OR**

For a vacant lot which is less than 1000m<sup>2</sup> in other area classifications which never paid infrastructure charges under the previous charge scheme:

Credit = Creditable impervious area (20% of site area) x corresponding catchment credit rate (Table 2.2)

**OR**

Where extending or redeveloping an existing lawful use and no previous contributions have been made the credit is irrelevant, as contribution will be based on the extension or the area exceeding the existing lawful impervious area.

The amount of the credit will not exceed the amount of the contributions payable. Infrastructure credits are contained Table 2.2. No refunds are available in respect of credit.

### **2.4.2 Infrastructure Offsets**

An offset may be allowed where a developer will undertake trunk infrastructure works that are part of the PSP. The amount of this offset is to be determined by Council, deducted from the calculated infrastructure contributions and expressed as ICUs.



## 2.5 CALCULATION TABLES

The waterways infrastructure contributions and credits are identified in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2 Waterways Infrastructure Contributions and Credits**

	<b>PSP Catchment</b>	<b>Infrastructure Contributions (ICUs/Impervious Developable Ha)</b>	<b>Infrastructure Credits (ICUs/Impervious Developable Ha)</b>
<b>1</b>	Cabbage Tree	83,928	83,928
<b>2</b>	Nundah Downfall	82,022	82,022
<b>3</b>	Kedron	123,936	123,936
<b>3a</b>	Kedron LSMP	141,360	141,360
<b>4</b>	Pullen Pullen	103,725	103,725
<b>5</b>	Bulimba	55,472	55,472
<b>6</b>	Wynnum	49,046	49,046
<b>7</b>	Tingalpa	28,711	28,711
<b>8</b>	Scrubby	41,886	41,886
<b>9</b>	Lota	18,904	18,904
<b>10</b>	Norman Creek	123,036	123,036
<b>10a</b>	Norman Creek LSMP	36,003	36,003
<b>11</b>	Cubberla	54,815	54,815
<b>12</b>	Farm	42,812	42,812
<b>13</b>	Wolston	21,301	21,301
<b>14</b>	Oxley	52,958	52,958
<b>15</b>	Toowong	50,542	50,542
<b>15a</b>	Toowong LSMP	79,042	79,042
<b>16</b>	BBnePrec3	69,533	69,533
<b>16a</b>	BBnePrec3 LSMP	97,240	97,240
<b>17</b>	ATCN	33,376	33,376
<b>17a</b>	ATCN LSMP	88,053	88,053
<b>18</b>	Moggill	55,520	55,520
<b>19</b>	Breakfast Creek	90,230	90,230
<b>19a</b>	Breakfast Creek LSMP	124,253	124,253
<b>20</b>	Perrin	71,587	71,587
<b>20a</b>	Perrin LSMP	217,692	217,692
<b>21</b>	Witton	45,642	45,642
<b>21a</b>	Witton LSMP	156,354	156,354
<b>22</b>	Sandgate	25,491	25,491
<b>23</b>	Bbne Prec1	86,909	86,909

**Table 2.3: Waterways Planned Minimum Density, Assessable Impervious Area and Creditable Impervious Area**

Col 1		Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6
City Plan Area Classification	City Plan Code	Unit of Development	Planned Minimum Density			Credit for Existing Lawful Use if Actual Impervious Area is Unknown
			Material Change of Use		Reconfiguration of a Lot	
			Density (per Developable Ha)	Impervious Percentage of Site	Impervious Area (per Lot)	Impervious Area (per Lot)
Vacant Lot		Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	Not applicable	0.041 Ha	0.041 Ha
Conservation Area	CN	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	20%	0.06 Ha	0.06 Ha
Parkland Area	PK	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	20%	0.06 Ha	0.06 Ha
Sport and Recreation Area	SR	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	20%	0.06 Ha	0.06 Ha
Environmental Protection Area	EP	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	20%	0.06 Ha	0.06 Ha
Rural Area	RU	Lot or site area (Ha)	5 dwellings	25%	0.05 Ha	0.05 Ha
Emerging Community Area	EC	Lot or site area (Ha)	12 dwellings	50%	0.041 Ha	0.041 Ha
Low Density Residential Area	LR	Lot or site area (Ha)	12 dwellings	50%	0.041 Ha	0.041 Ha
Character Residential Area	CR	Lot or site area (Ha)	18 dwellings	65%	0.036 Ha	0.036 Ha
Low-medium Density Residential Area	LMR	Lot or site area (Ha)	18 dwellings	65%	0.036 Ha	0.036 Ha
Medium Density Residential Area	MR	Lot or site area (Ha)	All densities	85%	0.068 Ha	0.068 Ha
High Density Residential Area	HR	Lot or site area (Ha)	All densities	85%	0.068 Ha	0.068 Ha
Light Industry Area	LI	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha
General Industry Area	GI	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha
Heavy Industry Area	HI	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha
Extractive Industry Area	EI	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha
Future Industry Area	FI	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha
Multi-purpose Centre (City Centre)	MP1	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.07 Ha	0.07 Ha
Multi-purpose Centre (Major Centre)	MP2	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.07 Ha	0.07 Ha
Multi-purpose Centre (Suburban Centre)	MP3	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.07 Ha	0.07 Ha
Multi-purpose Centre (Convenience Centre)	MP4	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.07 Ha	0.07 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (Major hospitals and medical facility)	SP1	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	80%	0.08 Ha	0.08 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (Major educational and research facility)	SP2	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	65%	0.065 Ha	0.065 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (Major defence and communications facility)	SP3	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (Major sporting stadium)	SP4	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	65%	0.065 Ha	0.065 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (Entertainment centre)	SP5	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (Airport)	SP6	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (Port)	SP7	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (Major residential institution)	SP8	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (Correctional centre)	SP9	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha

Special Purpose Centre (The Brisbane Market)	SP10	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (Vehicle sales and service)	SP11	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (Mixed industry and business)	SP12	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (Office park)	SP13	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	80%	0.08 Ha	0.08 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (Cottage industry and retail)	SP14	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	90%	0.09 Ha	0.09 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (Marina)	SP15	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	65%	0.065 Ha	0.065 Ha
Special Purpose Centre (South Bank)	SP16	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	80%	0.08 Ha	0.08 Ha
Community Use Area (Cemetery)	CU1	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	20%	0.06 Ha	0.06 Ha
Community Use Area (Community facilities)	CU2	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	20%	0.06 Ha	0.06 Ha
Community Use Area (Crematorium)	CU3	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	20%	0.06 Ha	0.06 Ha
Community Use Area (Education purposes)	CU4	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	20%	0.06 Ha	0.06 Ha
Community Use Area (Emergency services)	CU5	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	20%	0.06 Ha	0.06 Ha
Community Use Area (Health care purposes)	CU6	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	20%	0.06 Ha	0.06 Ha
Community Use Area (Railway activities)	CU7	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	20%	0.06 Ha	0.06 Ha
Community Use Area (Utility installation)	CU8	Lot or site area (Ha)	Not applicable	20%	0.06 Ha	0.06 Ha

### **3 METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING THIS PSP**

The essence of this planning scheme policy is to address the water quantity and quality infrastructure as two mutually exclusive components of the waterways network; and for each to:

- Define and value the 'replacement' cost of existing publicly owned waterways infrastructure within the adopted structure of catchments, excluding any land acquired before 1 January 1990 or acquired crown land.
- Apportion the replacement cost of existing infrastructure over the potential Planning Scheme provisions of the catchment to define a contribution for 'existing' infrastructure.
- Identify the future infrastructure in those parts of the adopted creek catchments in which master planning for future infrastructure has been undertaken.
- Apportion this marginal extra cost to the total future Planning Scheme development potential in the area of the catchment that has been master planned, to define a contribution for 'future' infrastructure.

In addition to the above developments will be conditioned to define a lawful point of discharge having regard to ensuring no adverse impact or disbenefit to all owners (private and public) of waterways infrastructure as far as the receiving waters.

In locations where the lawful point of discharge is not the receiving waters, development may also be conditioned to:

- Detain flows on site so that the peak or existing approved peak flows (in the case of privately owned infrastructure) in the outfall system to the receiving waters are not exceeded, and
- Nominate a release strategy that does not exceed peak network capacity or existing approved peak flows in privately owned infrastructure and can be demonstrated not to cause an adverse impact on any existing users, or
- Demonstrate approval from all downstream owners to the receiving waters to the resulting new flow regime.

## 4 DEVELOPMENT FORECASTS AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

#### 4.1.1 Context

##### **Relationship to SEQ Regional Plan and Local Growth Management Strategy**

The projections put forward in this document do not accord with the SEQ Regional Plan (SEQRP) which has set higher growth targets than previously envisaged by Brisbane City Council.

The projections in this document were prepared prior to the SEQRP being completed and were subsequently used to undertake detailed infrastructure planning which was largely completed prior to the SEQRP being finalised. Because of the detailed technical analysis and processes required to develop infrastructure plans the timeframes for the completion of projections through to finalisation of infrastructure contributions has taken a number of years.

In response to the SEQRP Council has been required to prepare a Local Growth Management Strategy which addresses the requirements of the regional plan including accommodation of additional growth. Because the LGMS will require the accommodation of additional growth, both population and employment, the demands on infrastructure will be increased.

Following the approval of the LGMS by Council and State Government a revised set of development projections will be able to be prepared and revised infrastructure planning undertaken. At that time this policy will be revised to reflect the revised figures.

#### 4.1.2 Purpose

This section explains the forecasts of future population and non-residential floor space used in the preparation of the Infill PSPs. The forecasts have supported the planning and design of infrastructure networks and the calculation of infrastructure contributions. Council does not support use of the forecasts for any other purpose.

#### 4.1.3 Area Covered

The forecasts have been completed for the whole of Brisbane City Local Government Area (LGA), except for the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of Karana Downs-Lake Manchester (see Figure 4.3).

#### 4.1.4 Overview of Forecasts

Providing the foundation for all forecasts were the equivalent person (EP) estimates and forecasts. These are explained in Section 4.2. Created initially by Brisbane Water for the purpose of water supply and sewerage master planning, the EP forecasts provided a consistent basis for planning all infrastructure networks. The base spatial unit used for the EP forecasts was City Plan polygons, which are generally a single City block, i.e. an area of developed or developable land bounded by streets. This base unit enabled aggregation of the forecasts as required to suit the various catchments of the different infrastructure networks.

The EP forecasts were calibrated against population projections by SLA prepared by the Department of Local Government and Planning (DLGP). Those projections are explained in Section 4.3.

The EP forecasts also provided the starting point for estimates of non-residential gross floor area (GFA) and associated employment, which are calibrated against other GFA and employment estimates. The methods used to generate the estimates of GFA and associated employment are explained in Section 4.4.

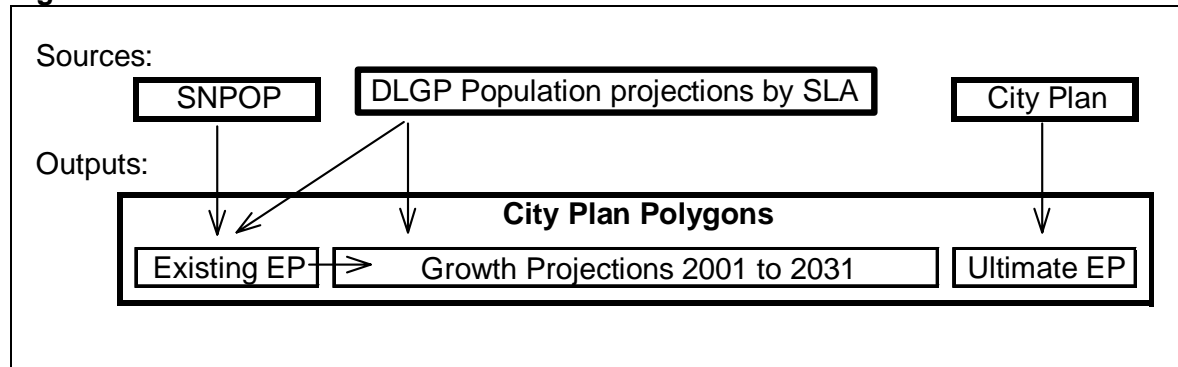
Section 4.5 includes a summary of the forecasts and projections by SLA. Individual Infill PSPs related to each infrastructure network explain how the forecasts have subsequently been used in that context.

## 4.2 EQUIVALENT PERSON FORECASTS

### 4.2.1 Overview of Method

Figure 4.1 provides a graphical overview of the derivation of the equivalent person (EP) forecasts.

**Figure 4.1 - Structure of EP Forecasts**



The following broad steps were taken in deriving the EP forecasts, which relate to the City Plan polygons as they existed in 2001:

- Brisbane Water's SNPOP (Sewerage Catchment Areas Estimation Program or Sewerage Network Population Program) was used to estimate the existing (2001) EP, split into residential and non-residential.
- The assumed ultimate EPs by polygon were estimated having regard to the relevant provisions of the City Plan as at 2001 and emerging policy changes at that time.
- The existing and ultimate residential EPs by polygon were calibrated against the DLGP population estimates and projections by SLA (see Section 4.5) and adjustments made to bring the EPs and DLGP estimates/projections into alignment.
- The growth pattern from the existing EPs to 2031 was determined, based primarily on the DLGP projections.

These broad steps are explained in more detail in the following respective Sections. A summary by SLA of the resulting EP forecasts is included in Table 4.1.

### 4.2.2 Estimates of Existing EPs using SNPOP

SNPOP extracted data from various BCC databases and manipulated it to calculate EPs for each property in Brisbane at the time the program was run. This data was aggregated to the City Plan polygon level and classified into residential and non-residential according to land use and City Plan area classification.

The residential EPs were derived using average occupancy rates in the relevant Collection District (CD) as at the 1996 Census. Separate rates were used for detached and attached dwellings.

The non-residential EPs were calculated as a fraction of average water usage, depending on land use, with the domestic or pedestal allowance assigned separately to the trade waste EPs.

### 4.2.3 Estimates of Ultimate EPs based on City Plan

The estimates of ultimate EPs had regard to the theoretical development potential under the City Plan, [including area classifications and Local Plans (LPs)], and policy changes

emerging in 2001. However, the ultimate EPs did not generally assume the maximum theoretical potential density. They took account of the prospects of reaching that density across all properties given the density of existing uses and historical patterns of development. This was supported by an analysis of achieved densities by City Plan area classification. For some polygons the existing EPs were assumed to be carried forward as the ultimate EPs, because they exceeded expected future densities based on this analysis.

#### **4.2.4 Calibration of Estimates using DLGP Projections**

The existing residential EPs, aggregated to the SLA level, were calibrated against the DLGP estimates, by SLA, of the existing (2001) population. The existing residential EPs at the polygon level were adjusted to match the DLGP population estimates in the following ways:

- Where the total EP by SLA was less than the DLGP estimate, the difference was assumed to be existing rural residential uses, i.e. areas without sewerage. The difference was therefore apportioned by land area to all City Plan polygons, within the SLA, with the following area classifications: Rural, Emerging Communities or Environmental Protection
- Where the total EP by SLA was greater than the DLGP estimate, for all polygons in the SLA the EPs were reduced proportionally to match the DLGP totals by SLA.

Where the ultimate residential EPs, aggregated to the SLA level, were lower than the DLGP projections to 2031, the ultimate EPs and DLGP projections were generally brought into alignment. However, in most SLAs the ultimate EPs exceeded the projections.

#### **4.2.5 Determination of Growth Pattern 2001-2031**

The growth pattern over time of the residential EPs, by polygon, was derived from the DLGP projections for the relevant SLA. The EP growth from 2001 to 2031 was allocated evenly until the ultimate EP of each polygon was reached.

For the non-residential EPs, a growth pattern similar to nearby residential was assumed. Overall there is projected to be a declining growth rate over time.

### **4.3 POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

In July 2001 DLGP prepared population estimates for 2001 and projections to 2031, at five-yearly intervals, by SLA in Brisbane City.

The projections to 2021 were undertaken using the Queensland Small Area Projection Model (QSAM). This is the standard method used in Queensland for the preparation of projections for components of LGAs. In broad terms, QSAM allocates LGA-wide projections to SLAs based on past trends, land availability and identified major redevelopment projects. QSAM projects the number of dwellings, split into detached and attached, and converts those to population using assumed occupancy rates.

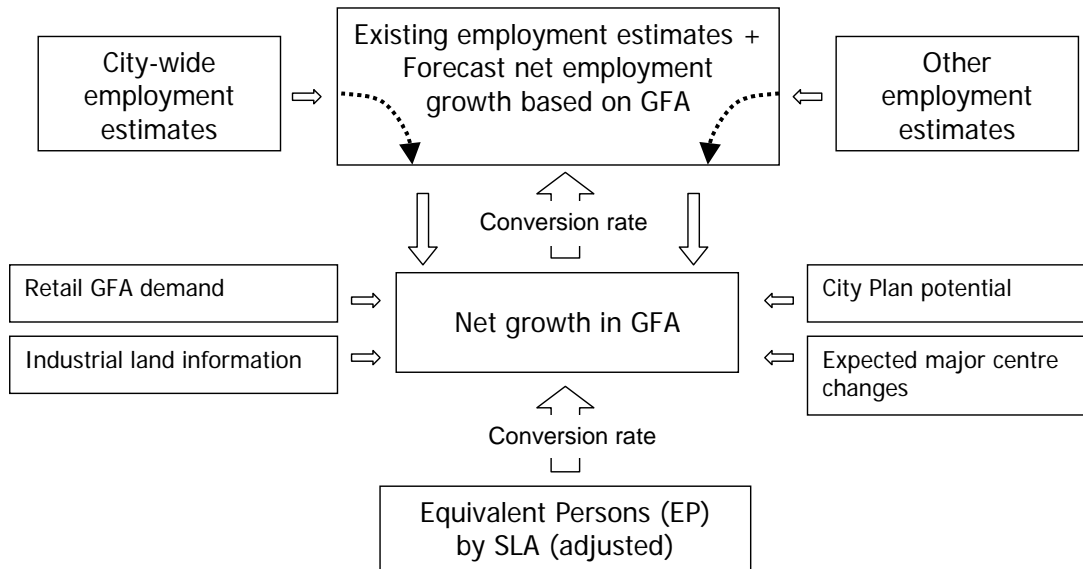
The projections for 2026 and 2031 were largely trend projections based on the rate of growth up to 2021.

## 4.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL FORECASTS

### 4.4.1 Overview of Method

Figure 4.2 illustrates the method used to derive and calibrate the projections of GFA and associated employment that were prepared to support infrastructure planning and contributions associated with the Infill PSPs.

**Figure 4.2 - Summary of Determination of Non-Residential GFA and Employment**



The following broad steps were taken in deriving the GFA and employment estimates and forecasts, from the EP forecasts, and calibrating them against other available estimates and projections:

- The non-residential EP forecasts were adjusted by removing large trade waste components and to reflect actual development patterns rather than estimates based on high sewerage generating activities.
- The non-residential EP forecasts were allocated to different development categories, i.e. industrial, retail, commercial and miscellaneous, and converted to GFA based on determined conversion rates.
- The GFA estimates derived from the EP forecasts were compared to other estimates of potential future GFA and some adjustments made.
- An estimate was made of existing (2001) employment by SLA based on a combination of sources, including conversion of existing GFA estimates to employment, the Workplace Health and Safety Register, the 1996 and 2001 Censuses and BCC's transport model (1999).
- Net employment growth was calculated from the GFA estimates, using the determined conversion rates, and then added to the estimate of existing (2001) employment to generate forecasts for employment by SLA to 2021.
- The employment forecasts by SLA were compared to an alternative estimate of potential employment City-wide to 2021, and other available projections by SLA, and also considered in the context of broader employment projections and trends and investment targets, resulting in some adjustments to the forecasts by SLA.

These steps are explained in more detail in the following respective Sections. A summary by SLA of the resulting GFA and employment forecasts is included in Table 4.2. Limitations of the forecasts include:

- They assume constant rates over time for GFA per employee and vacancy.



- They do not recognise the effect of any home business growth.

#### **4.4.2 Adjustment of Non-Residential EP Forecasts**

The non-residential EP forecasts were reduced by removing large trade waste components not reflected in existing GFA. Otherwise the GFA estimates (see Section 4.4.3) would have been distorted.

The EP forecasts for industrial areas were also reduced to better reflect actual development patterns rather than service standards that assumed high sewerage generating activities. This adjustment was informed by the rate used for conversion of EPs to GFA (see Section 4.4.3) versus the EP generation rate assumed by Brisbane Water.

#### **4.4.3 Conversion of EP forecasts to GFA by SLA**

To enable conversion of the EP forecasts to GFA the non-residential EPs were first allocated to different development categories, i.e. industrial, retail, commercial and miscellaneous. This allocation was based on City Plan area classifications.

The conversion rates from EPs to GFA were determined based on analyses of the infrastructure demand generated from different land uses, having regard to the EP forecasts, SNPOP and other sources (including Queensland Department of Business, Industry and Regional Development, 1992; Property Council of Australia, 2000a; Street Ryan, 1999). Each City Plan polygon was allocated a conversion category, but the conversions to GFA used a single conversion category for each development category in each SLA, based on the categories of all component polygons. The conversion category for each polygon was based on the City Plan area classification, the proportion of industrial land identified as available, whether located in the Australia Trade Coast and the existing (2001) EP density.

The conversion rates from EPs to GFA were only finalised after completion of the employment estimates explained in Sections 4.4.5 and 4.4.6 and adjustments to the GFA and employment estimates arising from the calibrations explained in Sections 4.4.4 and 4.4.7.

#### **4.4.4 Calibration of GFA Estimates**

The GFA estimates based on conversion of EPs were compared to other estimates of GFA, for particular development categories, and some adjustments made. Those other estimates of GFA included the following:

- Potential industrial GFA growth based on an assessment of the potential under City Plan given assumptions about the existing scale of development derived primarily from BCC's industrial land survey database (BCC, 2001).
- Retail GFA growth estimated based on the expected growth in household expenditure, as informed by various consultants' reports (Winter Consulting, 2001; Core Economics, 2001; John Larcombe and Associates, 2000). This was calculated using the DLGP dwelling projections by SLA (see Section 4.3) and identified retail expenditure per household. That expenditure was converted into an increase in GFA that was assumed required to service the increased expenditure. The estimated GFA increases were allocated to relevant centres at each level in the hierarchy.
- Future growth of commercial and retail GFA within the City Centre and major centres determined based on the advice of local planning officers with specific knowledge of individual centres and additional site specific information sourced from various reports (including CB Richard Ellis, 2002a, 2002b; PRD Nationwide Research 2002a, 2002b; Property Council of Australia, 2000b, 2001; Jones Lang LeSalle, 2002).

Revisions of the GFA estimates for the miscellaneous development category were informed by the employment forecasts and adjustments made to those forecasts (see Section 4.4.7).

#### **4.4.5 Estimate of Existing Employment by SLA**

Two initial estimates were made of existing (2001) employment by SLA, as follows:

- Estimates of existing (2001) GFA, as derived from the EP forecasts, were converted to employees based on assumed conversion rates of GFA per employee, those rates being different for different floor space types.
- Existing employment was derived through adjustment of the Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business' Workplace Health and Safety Register (March 2001). Adjustments were made based on the Working Population data from the 1996 Census and employment inputs to BCC's transport model (1999).

The final estimates of existing employment by SLA were determined from the above two estimates, and preliminary working population estimates from the 2001 Census, in the following way:

- If the two estimates yielded similar figures the higher figure was used.
- Where the two methods yielded significantly different figures the 2001 Census figures were used to select the most appropriate figure.
- Where the two estimates could not be reconciled with the 2001 Census estimate the Census estimate itself was used.

#### **4.4.6 Calculation of Employment by SLA**

Net employment growth by SLA was calculated by converting the GFA estimates (see Section 4.4.3) using assumed conversion rates of GFA per employee, as for the existing employment (see Section 4.4.5). This net employment growth was then added to the existing employment to create employment forecasts by SLA to 2021 (at five-yearly intervals).

#### **4.4.7 Calibration of Employment Forecasts**

The employment forecasts by SLA were calibrated and reviewed in the following ways:

- An estimate was made of City-wide employment to 2021 (at five-yearly intervals) based on the DLGP population forecasts and ABS labour market statistics and unemployment rates. The working age population (15-65) was determined at each forecast date and that population multiplied by a participation rate to determine the number of people in the workforce. From this workforce the assumed unemployed population was removed, leaving the number of persons employed. Constant rates were assumed over the projection period for the rate of import/export of workers to and from Brisbane City and the Brisbane Statistical Division. The resulting estimates consistently exceeded, by about 5% or less, the City-wide totals reported in Table 4.2.
- The forecasts were compared to the following alternative projections by SLA:
  - ~ Projections completed as part of the Brisbane 2011 plan (BCC, 1996).
  - ~ Inputs to the Brisbane transport model (1999).Comparisons were made in terms of the projected employment as well as the employment growth and proportion of growth. These projections were used as a guide to highlight possible errors. They were particularly useful to check the employment growth related to the miscellaneous development category (see Section 4.4.3).
- Forecasts of employment growth across the south-east Queensland region have been prepared by DLGP as part of regional planning work. At the time of preparation of the employment forecasts those regional forecasts were not available by SLA, but by industrial classification across the region. BCC worked closely with DLGP to align the employment forecasts with those regional forecasts. As a result, the estimated employment growth relating to industrial areas in the outer sector was reduced.
- A review was made of recent employment trends using Census information, to ensure general economic changes were reflected in the employment forecasts.

- The forecasts were guided by and reviewed against the Investment Targets of the Economic Development Strategy (BCC, 1999).

#### **4.5 SUMMARY OF TABLES OF FORECASTS**

Tables 4.1 and 4.2, respectively, include:

- Summaries by SLA of the residential and non-residential EP forecasts - 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, 2021, 2026, 2031 and ultimate EPs
- Summaries by SLA of non-residential GFA and associated employment forecasts - 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021.





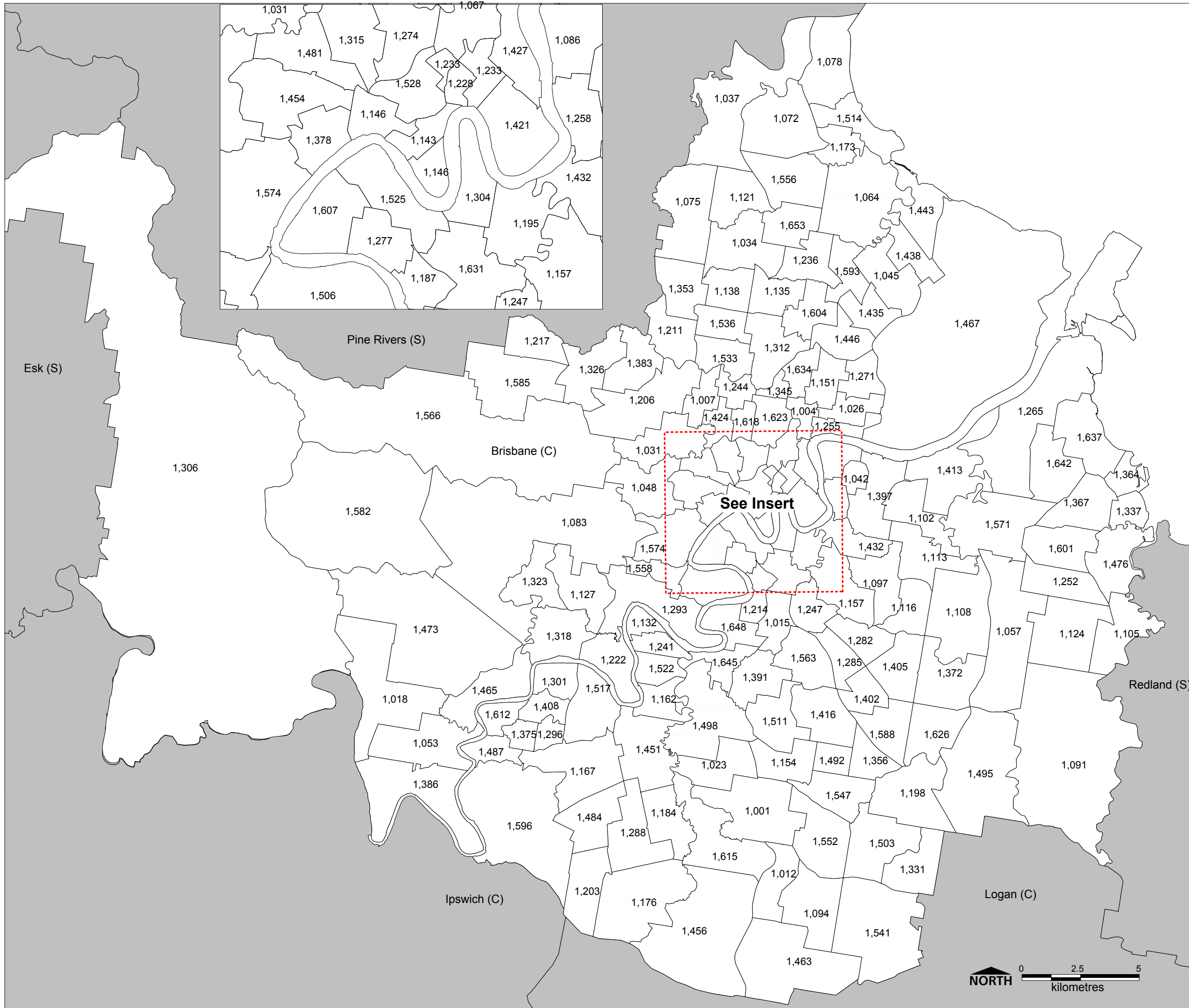
Parkinson-Drewvale	1463	5210	5,940	10,347	14,617	18,629	19,323	19,323	19,323	22,447	0	117	244	448	728	1,064	1,420	3,901
Pinjarra Hills	1465	481	484	495	505	510	515	781	1,013	1,013	581	1,240	2,138	3,043	3,757	4,241	4,548	5,227
Pinkenba-Eagle Farm	1467	501	482	494	509	551	625	749	833	833	14,669	17,112	20,062	22,627	25,376	28,163	30,788	61,521
Pullenvale	1473	2091	2,120	2,282	2,417	2,529	2,619	3,053	3,340	3,340	30	61	130	231	361	505	642	1,325
Ransome	1476	456	456	452	447	438	430	430	430	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Hill	1481	5016	5,042	5,090	5,145	5,220	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309	533	478	495	508	519	529	538	580
Richlands	1484	907	913	1,120	1,701	2,710	4,627	4,680	4,709	5,557	3,346	3,899	4,378	4,861	5,350	5,822	6,248	8,357
Riverhills	1487	3756	3,825	4,048	4,104	4,078	4,057	4,057	4,057	4,837	19	21	24	26	29	31	33	41
Robertson	1492	4403	4,469	4,684	4,857	5,021	5,106	5,106	5,106	5,333	935	970	996	1,010	1,018	1,022	1,024	1,028
Rochedale	1495	1351	1,354	1,362	1,395	1,436	1,505	1,751	1,913	1,913	65	136	228	326	418	496	558	777
Rocklea	1498	1484	1,522	1,592	1,610	1,639	1,687	1,781	1,836	1,836	6,554	8,209	9,581	10,577	11,265	11,756	12,118	13,523
Runcorn	1503	11667	11,853	12,505	13,525	14,552	14,794	14,794	14,794	15,079	552	727	869	978	1,052	1,098	1,128	1,206
Salisbury	1511	5405	5,431	5,468	5,484	5,467	5,468	5,584	5,651	5,712	2,966	3,496	3,864	4,097	4,237	4,323	4,376	4,509
Sandgate	1514	6325	6,337	6,332	6,303	6,237	6,186	6,186	6,186	6,209	488	656	761	842	909	968	1,019	1,250
Seventeen Mile Rocks	1517	6394	6,979	9,867	12,086	11,902	11,709	11,709	11,709	11,707	1,616	1,325	1,510	1,609	1,663	1,695	1,716	1,774
Sherwood	1522	4611	4,640	4,691	4,712	4,710	4,710	4,710	4,710	4,946	420	541	628	679	706	720	728	745
South Brisbane	1525	2748	2,760	3,259	5,083	6,388	6,379	6,379	6,379	6,379	11,291	11,163	11,226	11,156	11,028	10,874	10,708	10,786
Spring Hill	1528	3226	3,238	3,272	3,320	3,389	3,454	3,716	3,876	4,448	10,893	11,002	11,076	11,095	11,093	11,080	11,061	11,115
St. Lucia	1506	10633	10,710	10,805	10,877	10,880	10,900	10,900	10,900	11,037	4,684	4,711	4,733	4,755	4,780	4,808	4,838	5,041
Stafford	1533	5558	5,573	5,571	5,576	5,555	5,567	5,693	5,766	6,091	1,543	1,696	1,778	1,830	1,867	1,898	1,925	2,065
Stafford Heights	1536	7324	7,345	7,392	7,335	7,258	7,191	7,191	7,191	7,673	135	235	328	418	509	599	682	1,081
Stretton-Karawatha	1541	3238	3,317	3,721	4,487	5,278	5,763	6,014	6,161	7,613	0	11	23	41	64	89	114	247
Sunnybank	1547	7904	7,951	8,142	8,169	8,119	8,120	8,182	8,217	8,266	1,941	1,980	1,998	2,007	2,012	2,014	2,016	2,020
Sunnybank Hills	1552	16189	16,417	17,323	17,729	18,000	18,127	18,127	18,127	18,797	464	521	557	585	613	642	671	848
Taigum-Fitzgibbon	1556	6324	6,564	8,366	10,450	12,482	13,408	14,337	14,896	16,801	444	826	1,160	1,396	1,536	1,615	1,660	1,761
Taringa	1558	6636	6,677	6,858	6,889	6,872	6,870	6,870	6,870	7,785	755	773	786	798	810	822	833	893
Tarragindi	1563	9285	9,313	9,337	9,367	9,336	9,304	9,304	9,304	9,751	127	148	167	181	196	211	225	327
The Gap	1566	16045	16,195	16,468	16,605	16,824	17,541	17,541	17,541	18,684	479	580	661	720	761	791	814	916
Tingalpa	1571	9054	9,224	9,341	9,731	10,112	10,761	10,761	10,761	11,086	3,440	3,638	3,762	3,896	4,022	4,131	4,221	4,685
Toowong	1574	13354	13,714	14,086	14,274	14,337	14,436	14,436	14,436	15,167	5,802	5,837	5,871	5,901	5,924	5,939	5,947	6,138
Upper Brookfield	1582	546	546	541	536	526	536	571	591	591	0	1	2	3	5	7	9	22
Upper Kedron	1585	1186	1,306	2,429	4,278	5,973	6,444	6,792	6,999	7,946	0	7	15	27	42	58	74	151
Upper Mount Gravatt	1588	7488	7,513	7,609	7,760	7,873	7,933	8,749	9,258	9,840	1,855	2,431	2,866	3,125	3,267	3,347	3,393	3,532
Virginia	1593	1845	1,852	1,855	1,854	1,846	1,845	1,845	1,845	1,874	2,405	2,995	3,417	3,689	3,870	3,999	4,099	4,522
Wacol	1596	5636	6,401	6,529	6,794	7,067	7,402	7,402	7,402	7,909	5,960	7,390	8,928	10,339	11,550	12,554	13,367	16,778
Wakerley	1601	1188	1,743	3,343	5,168	7,489	8,728	8,794	8,547	11,582	64	134	251	399	560	716	854	1,464
Wavell Heights	1604	8516	8,536	8,526	8,477	8,369	8,282	8,317	8,336	9,069	169	233	280	308	322	330	334	342
West End	1607	5875	6,212	10,551	10,718	10,653	10,574	10,574	10,574	10,595	1,385	1,532	1,614	1,657	1,679	1,691	1,697	1,711
Westlake	1612	4077	4,236	4,608	4,682	4,740	4,688	4,688	4,688	4,775	17	20	23	27	33	39	45	74
Willawong	1615	245	245	387	792	1,223	1,308	1,656	1,907	1,907	0	65	115	190	287	393	494	991
Wilston	1618	3375	3,397	3,422	3,451	3,473	3,530	3,530	3,530	3,671	180	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
Windsor	1623	5812	5,836	5,902	5,902	5,867	5,858	6,013	6,103	6,612	689	828	907	956	987	1,009	1,026	1,102
Wishart	1626	9488	9,606	9,975	10,433	10,852	10,902	10,902	10,902	11,723	344	414	463	493	510	520	526	539
Woolloongabba	1631	3857	3,872	4,108	5,972	6,849	6,810	6,810	6,810	6,887	5,988	6,342	6,203	6,043	5,864	5,671	5,470	5,502
Woollowin	1634	5494	5,534	5,619	5,598	5,545	5,515	5,515	5,515	5,806	815	822	826	828	829	829	829	830
Wynnum	1637	11194	11,286	11,436	11,408	11,303	11,231	11,491	11,640	12,175	1,243	1,460	1,610	1,707	1,771	1,816	1,849	1,966
Wynnum West	1642	9938	10,183	10,360	10,701	11,249	12,439	12,573	12,649	12,649	1,374	1,580	1,673	1,715	1,736	1,747	1,753	1,767
Yeerongpilly	1645	2246	2,272	2,313	2,315	2,313	2,330	2,495	2,595	2,616	2,260	2,543	2,725	2,844	2,930	3,000	3,058	3,348
Yeronga	1648	4954	4,995	5,082	5,100	5,097	5,141	5,603	5,887	6,190	507	665	775	858	916	955	980	1,048
Zillmere	1653	7681	7,721	7,690	7,676	7,619	7,641	8,004	8,217	8,265	613	938	1,254	1,483	1,621	1,699	1,744	1,830
<b>Total Brisbane City (excl. Karana Downs - Lake Manchester)</b>		<b>877,116</b>	<b>893,038</b>	<b>951,389</b>	<b>1,006,216</b>	<b>1,050,375</b>	<b>1,087,168</b>	<b>1,116,258</b>	<b>1,134,190</b>	<b>1,192,959</b>	<b>280,809</b>	<b>310,658</b>	<b>337,709</b>	<b>365,017</b>	<b>384,278</b>	<b>401,072</b>	<b>415,445</b>	<b>514,815</b>









**Figure 4.3  
Statistical Local Areas**

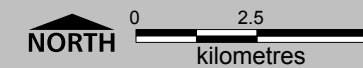


-  Statistical Local Area boundaries
-  Surrounding LGA areas

Considerable care has been taken to avoid errors and omissions. The latest information has been sought out and included. The Brisbane City Council does not accept any responsibility for any errors, omissions or inaccuracies for information in the map.

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Source: ABS, (2001) Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001, Catalogue No. 1216.0



## 5 DESIRED STANDARDS OF SERVICE

Waterways infrastructure is a component of urban water cycle management infrastructure. It includes infrastructure for collecting water, treating water, stream and water quality management, disposing of waters and flood mitigation.

Development is required to compliment infrastructure funded under PSPs with ‘at source’ controls. In combination, these types of infrastructure are intended to optimise the cost of the waterways network over the life of the network, taking into account operating and maintenance costs as well as capital.

The combined PSP and ‘at source’ infrastructure must achieve the Water Quality Objectives for the receiving waters, which are specified in the Guidelines on Identifying and Applying Water Quality Objectives in Brisbane City (BCC 2000).

Application of Water Sensitive Urban Design is generally required to meet these standards.

The waterways network is intended to achieve the Planning Criteria and Design Criteria that are outlined below.

Planning Criteria	User Benefit	Environmental Effect
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide a network of shared infrastructure that allows for the free and safe drainage of urban land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensures the free and safe drainage of urban land at least cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>minimises the impact of development on the ecological health of waterways</li> <li>minimises the impact of development on water quality</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>minimise the whole of life costs and adverse environmental impacts of shared waterways infrastructure by optimising the use of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- natural drainage systems</li> <li>- stormwater drainage systems, including pipes and channels</li> <li>- overland flow systems, including swales</li> </ul> </li> <li>maximise the retention and enhancement of the natural waterways</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improves water quality and waterways health at the least cost to the community as a whole</li> <li>reduces the long term costs of maintaining the waterways corridor</li> <li>minimises the impact of flooding by preserving existing storage</li> <li>maintains or increases recreational opportunities along waterways</li> <li>maintains or increases the scenic amenity of waterways</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>protects the environmental values of waterways networks</li> <li>protects areas of natural riparian vegetation and key habitat areas</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>optimise the provision of shared infrastructure, taking into account the use of Water Sensitive Urban Design and other types of on-site infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>minimises the impact of development on natural waterways by maintaining existing hydrological parameters, such as flows, flow velocities and pattern of flood storage</li> <li>improves water quality and waterways health at the least cost to the community as a whole</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improves water quality at the point of discharge</li> <li>controls peak flows and thereby reduces the potential for erosion and sedimentation</li> </ul>

Design Criteria	User Benefit	Environmental Effect
<b>Waterways Corridors</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>convey floodwater from an acceptable design event (usually 100 year ARI) in the waterways channel and floodplains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensures no inundation of habitable areas</li> <li>minimises risk to property and life from flooding</li> <li>reduces the cost of flood damage to the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>maintains the natural functions of creeks and floodplains</li> <li>reduces environmental damage due to flooding by maintaining the natural functions of floodplains</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preserve sufficient buffers from urban development along waterways wherever appropriate for ecological links, including fauna movement</li> <li>rehabilitate degraded waterways banks and floodplains through planting of native vegetation, erosion treatment measures and natural channel design features</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>meets community expectations regarding waterways</li> <li>ensures reasonable levels of water quality and turbidity in waterways by maximising the use of natural processes</li> <li>retains scenic amenity</li> <li>provides recreational opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>protects environmentally sensitive areas from development</li> <li>enhances nature conservation by retaining riparian areas for environmental purposes</li> <li>facilitates fauna movement</li> <li>provides for polished water, thereby improving the health and diversity of the waterways</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cater for long term morphological processes, such as erosion and sedimentation, by allowing sufficient width within waterways corridors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>minimises the impact of erosion or sedimentation on private property</li> <li>reduces the need for costly structural treatments of waterways banks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provides for natural processes of erosion and sedimentation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide certainty to landowners and developers about the future ownership and maintenance of waterways corridors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provides certainty about the costs of development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>protects environmentally sensitive areas from future development</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preserve sufficient space in waterways corridors to accommodate stormwater quality improvement devices, including wetlands and water quality ponds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provides opportunities to improve waterways health</li> <li>reduces the number of stormwater quality improvement devices that need to be provided on private land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improves the quality of receiving waters and minimises impacts on the natural marine environment, particularly Moreton Bay</li> <li>maximises the potential for maintaining and improving the health of the waterways</li> </ul>
<b>Overland Flow Systems</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>convey floodwater from the local catchment for an acceptable design event (usually 50 year ARI) by a combined network of underground pipes, natural channels and overland flow-paths without: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adversely impacting on properties</li> <li>compromising environmental values associated with the flow paths</li> </ul> </li> <li>design the combined drainage systems to comply with established codes and standards, including the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensures habitable areas are protected in time of inundation</li> <li>provides an optimal balance of underground pipes, natural channels and overland flow-paths</li> <li>improves safety during the majority of flood events by utilising the combined network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promotes the environmental protection of areas</li> <li>promotes the construction of natural channels or rehabilitation of existing natural flow paths</li> </ul>

Design Criteria	User Benefit	Environmental Effect
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>design constructed overland flow paths and channel works to comply with established codes and standards, including the Natural Channel Design Guidelines</li> </ul>		
<b>Detention and Retention Basins</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>consider regional and on-site detention facilities to minimise the impact of peak run-off from the new developments, taking into account safety and risk from failure</li> <li>detention basins that maintain existing peak flows from the development site for all flood events</li> <li>develop a release strategy from basins in the same catchment such that the coincident flooding is avoided and the peak discharge at further downstream control points is not increased</li> <li>consider environmental effects, such as loss of vegetation</li> <li>address safety and risk from failure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>minimises adverse impacts from flooding for existing and future developments</li> <li>reduces the size of waterways corridors and underground drainage</li> <li>provides active and passive recreation opportunities as appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>minimises the impact on the environmental values of downstream waterways by maintaining existing flows and velocities</li> <li>reduces potential sediments by slowing flow velocities, thereby making flow velocities reflect the natural channel cross section</li> </ul>
<b>Bridges and Culverts</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>design bridges and culverts with appropriate flood immunity and capacity to convey floodwater, taking into account the Council road hierarchy</li> <li>upgraded bridges and culverts must not adversely impact on the natural environment, such as through the loss of vegetation and undesirable impacts on bio-diversity</li> <li>bridges and culverts must maintain fauna and recreation links</li> <li>upgrading of bridges and culverts must not adversely impact on the balance of minor flows conveyed in the main channel and major flows conveyed in the flood plain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensures road crossings operate safely in times of inundation</li> <li>reduces the risk of flooding for upstream properties by providing adequate bridge and culvert capacity</li> <li>provides opportunities for extended pedestrian and bicycle links</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>enhances ecological links by providing appropriate movements options for fauna through the bridges and culverts</li> </ul>
<b>Stormwater Quality Improvement Devices (SQIDs) and Stormwater Quality Improvement Practices</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure that stormwater run-off meets the Water Quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensures water is suitable for primary and secondary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improves the quality of receiving waters and</li> </ul>

Design Criteria	User Benefit	Environmental Effect
<p>Objectives for the receiving waters at all times by an appropriate balance of at source controls and shared infrastructure</p>	<p>contact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minimises the whole of life cycle costs for stormwater quality improvement devices</li> <li>• reduces the amount of land required in public ownership</li> </ul>	<p>minimises impacts on the natural marine environment, particularly Moreton Bay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maximises the potential for maintaining and improving the health of the waterways</li> <li>• reduces the velocity of flow to prevent scouring and erosion</li> <li>• reduces secondary problems like algal blooms</li> <li>• ensures that large rubbish does not affect larger aquatic and marine life</li> </ul>

## **6 EXISTING AND FUTURE INFRASTRUCTURE**

The waterways network contains the two integrated systems of:

- Water quantity infrastructure, and
- Water quality infrastructure.

The Waterways PSP includes both existing and future trunk infrastructure.

### **6.1 EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE**

#### **6.1.1 Water Quantity Infrastructure**

Natural waterways corridors may fulfil multiple uses in Brisbane, in addition to conveying stormwater run-off and providing for water quality requirements. For example, recreational open space and trails co-exist with waterways corridors, delivering the efficient utilisation of resources. Where this occurs, the land and works are included in either the Infill Community Purposes PSP or Infill Transport PSP.

No land for existing natural or engineered waterways is included in this PSP.

Piped drainage of 900 mm diameter and greater and associated works such as manholes, together with bridges and culverts is included in this PSP as trunk waterways infrastructure.

Regional detention and outlet facilities are included as trunk water quantity infrastructure.

#### **6.1.2 Water Quality Infrastructure**

Trunk water quality infrastructure is defined as shared infrastructure, the main purpose of which is to maintain or improve water quality in the waterways network.

Land and works associated with existing regional (shared) wetlands is defined as trunk infrastructure in this PSP.

Stormwater quality improvement devices (SQIDS) located on trunk piped drainage are also included as trunk infrastructure.

### **6.2 THE BASIS OF FUTURE PLANNING**

#### **6.2.1 Future Water Quantity Infrastructure**

The water quantity system contains two elements of trunk infrastructure; existing and future. Future waterways infrastructure has been planned in a number of limited sub-catchments in the City. Reference is made to the following studies in the extrinsic material to identify future planned water quantity infrastructure:

- The Inner North Eastern Suburbs PSP,
- Pashen Creek, Bulimba (Bulimba PSP),
- Part of ATC South PSP,
- Calamvale PSP,
- Wakerley LAP and PSP,
- Richlands LAP and PSP,
- Fig Tree Pocket LAP and PSP,
- Wynnum West LAP and PSP,
- Doolandella LAP and PSP,
- Greenslopes LSMP,
- Coorparoo LSMP,

- Bridgewater Creek LSMP,
- West End LSMP,
- Langsville Creek LSMP,
- Westerham Street LSMP,
- Sandy Creek LSMP,
- Faulkner Park LSMP,
- Long Street East LSMP,
- Yeronga LSMP,
- Albion LSMP,
- Hendra-Doomben-Kemble Street LSMP,
- Gellibrand Street LSMP,
- Gerler Road (Clayfield) LSMP,
- Doomben Racecourses LSMP,
- Water-Campbell Street LSMP,
- Castlemaine- Caxton Street LSMP,
- Western Creek LSMP,
- Woolcock Park LSMP,
- Alderley LSMP, and
- Kedron LSMP

Future infrastructure needs are based upon full development of the Planning Scheme provisions in the LSMP catchments, in accordance with Section 2.8 of IPA Infrastructure Guideline 2/04. Full development is assessed using impervious area as the demand measure for water quantity purposes. Impervious area is based on developable area and QUDM impervious proportions.

The use of natural waterways is preferred over engineered channel or piped solutions. Piped drainage and overland flow paths are provided to connect properties to natural waterways, particularly in older and established inner areas.

Natural waterways width requirements are based on a 100 year flood event. Piped drainage is generally based on a 10 year flood event retained in the piped system together with the balance of Q50 contained in overland flow paths, including roads.

In some constrained inner areas such as the Inner North Eastern Suburbs and older LSMPs, piped drainage may be based on a Q2 flood event as defined in the extrinsic material.

### **6.2.2 Future Water Quality Infrastructure**

Future water quality infrastructure is based on achieving EPA Water requirements in natural waterways and receiving waters. This is achieved in the LSMP areas by meeting City Plan 2000 water quality objectives on individual sites, together with regional water quality infrastructure dealing with bulky pollutants and sedimentation (waterways bank stabilisation and SQIDS) and nitrogen and phosphorous by way of regional wetlands and riparian vegetation and planting.

Council has not included a future land component for bank stabilisation and revegetation, rather Council intends to access these lands through a voluntary agreement with individual owners. Works and planting required for bank stabilisation and revegetation is defined as trunk infrastructure and included in this PSP.

### **6.3 SCHEDULES OF WORKS**

Schedules of work are provided in each of the 23 major creek catchments for water quantity and water quality infrastructure (Details are provided in Appendices A & B).

#### **6.4 DEVELOPMENT AND WATERWAYS EXTERNAL TO THE INFILL PSP**

Brisbane City receives some stormwater run-off from development areas external to the City.

In terms of the use of existing Brisbane City Council waterways infrastructure, development external to the City have been allowed for in the impervious area assessment used for fixing this component of the contribution.

Brisbane City development in some catchments is expected to use waterways infrastructure external to the City, but no allowance has currently been made in the contributions for the use of this infrastructure.

Catchments west of Moggill and Breakfast Creek are part of the Lake Manchester Local Plan (this includes the community of Karana Downs) in which limited growth in development is planned. As a consequence, any development approved in this location will be subject to the full provision or cost of providing trunk water quantity and quality infrastructure necessary to service the development at the desired standards of service.



## 7 COST APPORTIONMENT

Cost apportionment is the process by which the establishment cost of infrastructure is fairly allocated to development on the basis of its planned allocation (the minimum planned demand) or use of capacity; in order to determine the infrastructure contributions.

Average cost apportionment is used in this planning scheme policy to determine contributions. Under average cost apportionment, the total value of existing and/or future development infrastructure within a contribution area or catchment is apportioned across the combined total and future impervious area of the contribution area or catchment.

### 7.1 ESTABLISHMENT COSTS AND VALUATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

In Schedule 10 IPA defines the following elements of the establishment cost of waterways infrastructure that may be included in this PSP:

- The cost of preparing the infrastructure contributions including the DSS and the PFTI,
- The on-going costs of administering the contributions schedules,
- All costs for the land, construction, design and financing of future infrastructure, and
- The land acquired after 1st January 1990, the current replacement construction cost and residual financing cost of existing infrastructure.

No land costs are explicitly included in this PSP for either existing or future waterways infrastructure.

**Table 7.1 Cost and Valuation of Waterways Infrastructure**

The present value of current Waterways Infrastructure	1,132,588,645 ICUs
The present value of proposed Waterways Infrastructure	324,461,369 ICUs
Existing impervious areas (ha) used for calculating Infrastructure Contributions	18,643 Ha
Ultimate impervious areas (ha) used for calculating Infrastructure Contributions	24,508 Ha

### 7.2 OTHER ITEMS INCLUDED IN TRUNK INFRASTRUCTURE

Planning, design, construction supervisions costs, outstanding financing costs and contingencies for future projects are included in the PSP.

### 7.3 ACCOUNTING FOR THE TIME VALUE OF MONEY

Discounting has not been used in this PSP. Costs and demands are expressed in current values in accordance with Section 2.8 IPA Infrastructure Guideline 2/04.

In not including discounting in determining contributions, Council anticipates that the provision of future infrastructure will follow the marginal increase in waterways demand generated by the anticipated growth in development.

### 7.4 NON PAYING USERS

Non paying users are defined in this PSP as:

- Development external to Brisbane City that uses infrastructure defined in this PSP, and
- State developments as agreed between BCC and the State,

## 7.5 GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

No infrastructure included in this PSP has or will be the subject of a grant or subsidy for its provision.

## 7.6 MEASURE OF DEVELOPMENT AND DEMAND FOR WATERWAYS INFRASTRUCTURE

*Brisbane City Plan 2000* area classifications are the basis for determining future development and impervious area under this PSP. The City Plan provisions are defined in terms of GIS overlays that reflect development type categories in the City.

The proportion of impervious attached to each area classification of development is provide in Table 7.2 below. These have been determined by an examination of the development characteristics set out in the City Plan and by examination of actual development characteristics.

**Table 7.2 Percentage Impervious for Development Classifications**

Development Classification	Percentage Impervious (%)
Vacant Site	0
Low Density Residential (LDR) and Emerging Community (EC)	50
Low – Medium Density Residential (LMR)	65
High Density Residential (HDR)	85
Industry	90
Multi-purpose Centres	90
Community Purpose	20
Special Use	65

Impervious area is the measure of demand used in this Waterways PSP for both water quantity and quality infrastructure, generally expressed in terms of impervious hectare or impervious square metres.

The minimum planned demand for infrastructure in a catchment is the measure by which waterways establishment costs are apportioned for that catchment. Different types of development create different levels of minimum planned demand on waterways infrastructure and these are defined in Table 2.3.

## 7.7 WATERWAYS INFRASTRUCTURE COST APPORTIONMENT

Waterways infrastructure contributions are reported in this PSP as the combined contribution for water quantity and quality infrastructure using the following formulation:

$$\text{Contribution(ICUs/Ha)} = \frac{\text{Value of existing infrastructure} + \text{Value of future infrastructure}}{\text{Ultimate impervious area (Ha)}}$$

Contribution rates for each waterways catchment area have three inputs, value of existing infrastructure, value of proposed infrastructure and ultimate impervious area. Each of these three inputs is made up of the following elements:

### a) Ultimate Impervious Area:

- This area is the assumed impervious developable area expected within the major catchment.

### **b) Value of Existing Infrastructure:**

- The cost of replacing existing waterways infrastructure at present value.
- Existing infrastructure is shown as either water quality or water quantity per major catchment in (refer Appendix A).

### **c) Value of Proposed Infrastructure:**

- Drawn from the schedule of proposed waterways infrastructure per major catchment (as shown in Appendix B – Planned Trunk Infrastructure).
- The total cost of proposed infrastructure is split into three minor catchment categories (Infill, SMP & LSMP) and displayed in Appendix B in dollars per each major catchment
- The Proposed total value of infrastructure listed in each major catchment area is shown as either water quality or water quantity and detailed as totals in the infill, SMP or LSMP categories.

**Appendix A - Contribution Rates Methodology** compiles the three input values to enable a contribution rate to be calculated for each major catchment area. Impervious areas are defined by minor and major catchment. Ultimate impervious area represents the total area within a catchment that existing and proposed infrastructure has been apportioned across. (For more detail regarding ultimate impervious area refer to Section 6.2 of this document).

Appendix A displays the total value of existing infrastructure and proposed infrastructure (including both water quantity and water quality) as ICUs. These values are apportioned across the ultimate impervious area of the major catchment to define the ICU per impervious hectare for each major catchment area as summarised in Table 2.2 Water Infrastructure Contributions.

## **7.8 HOW CONTRIBUTIONS ARE EXPRESSED**

Contributions are expressed as ICU's per impervious developable hectare.

Infrastructure contributions are defined for each contribution area in a major creek catchment. Contribution areas acknowledge SMP and LSMP study boundaries using in principle, the average incremental cost apportionment approach. Contribution areas are defined in Map 1.

Contributions can be calculated for individual categories of development or for a unit of development by using waterways equivalent conversion rates. A summary of how to calculate contributions are contained in Section 2.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## GLOSSARY

**'Developable site area'** – means the total area of a site less the physical constraints identified through the provisions and overlays of the Brisbane City Plan 2000.

**'Existing Lawful Use'** – means a use that was approved to exist on a site by Brisbane City Council, on the day an assessable development application was lodged for the site.

**'Lawful point of discharge'** – has the same meaning as that defined by the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual (QUDM)

**'Management lot'** - a lot greater than 2ha where the application identifies that the lot will be subdivided within 2 years.

**'Offset'** – means an equivalent ICU (or cash) amount for land or works to be supplied by a proponent in respect of trunk waterways infrastructure identified in the PFTI of this planning scheme policy.

**'On-costs and contingencies'** – means in the case of on-costs a proportion of the cost of works added for planning, design, and for construction supervision. And in the case of contingencies, means an amount of the cost of works added to cover unforeseen additional costs.