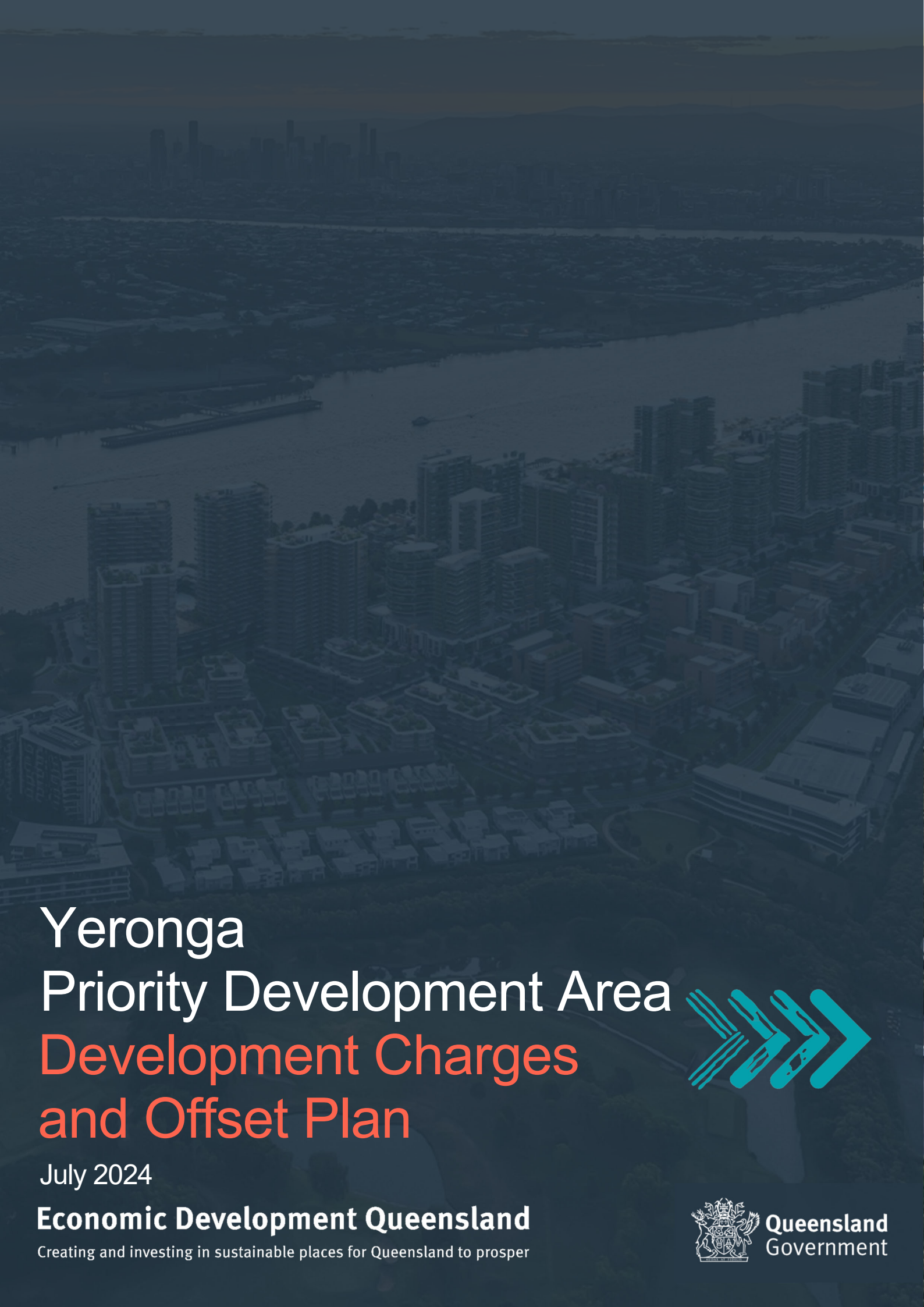




Yeronga Priority Development Area Development Charges and Offset Plan

July 2024

Economic Development Queensland

Creating and investing in sustainable places for Queensland to prosper



**Queensland
Government**

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1 Preliminary

#

1.1 Economic Development Act

The *Economic Development Act 2012* (the Act)¹ establishes the Minister for Economic Development Queensland (MEDQ) as a corporation sole to exercise the functions and powers of the Act.

The main purpose of the Act² is to facilitate economic development, development for community purposes, the provision of diverse housing including social and affordable housing and provision of premises for commercial or industrial uses. One of the ways the Act³ seeks to achieve this is by providing for a streamlined planning and development framework for particular parts of the state declared as priority development areas (PDAs).

The Act⁴ provides for the MEDQ to fix charges and other terms for the provision of infrastructure in PDAs.

This document is the Development Charges and Offset Plan (DCOP) made by the MEDQ⁵ for the Yeronga PDA.

#

1.2 Yeronga Priority Development Area

The Yeronga PDA (the PDA) was declared by regulation⁶ on 10 August 2018.

The PDA comprises approximately 3.3 hectares of land bound by Villa Street to the south, Park Road to the west, the Beenleigh-Gold Coast rail corridor to the north and Yeronga State High School to the east. The boundaries of the PDA are shown on **Error! Reference source not found.** and as at the date of declaration, the land comprised of one lot only, lot 3 on SP300888.

In accordance with the Yeronga Priority Development Area Development Scheme dated August 2019 (PDA development scheme), the redevelopment of the Yeronga PDA site is intended to transform the land into an inviting, sustainable, connected and integrated place. It is proposed that this redevelopment be facilitated by the MEDQ undertaking a master plan approval process. Upon approval, lot 3 on SP300888 will be subdivided to allow for future development, including construction of a new community centre, diverse residential options, small scale retail as well as other development uses.

¹ See section 8 of the ED Act.

² See section 3 of the ED Act.

³ See section 4 of the ED Act.

⁴ See section 10 of the ED Act.

⁵ See section 10 of the ED Act.

⁶ See section 37 of the ED Act and the *Economic Development (Oxley and Yeronga PDAs) Amendment Regulation 2018*.

Map 1: PDA boundary



1.3 Application of the Development Charges and Offset Plan

The Yeronga PDA DCOP is made by the MEDQ and is applicable to all development on land and water within the boundaries of the PDA.

The DCOP became effective on 1 July 2022.

1.4 Purpose of the DCOP

The DCOP is a policy document which is intended to provide guidance to the MEDQ on infrastructure matters for a development application and states the following for the PDA:

- i. the Development Charge for the provision of Trunk Infrastructure for the following networks:
 - a. water supply
 - b. sewerage
 - c. stormwater
 - d. transport
 - e. parks and community facilities.
- ii. the Trunk Infrastructure plans and schedules of works, and
- iii. matters relevant to calculating a Credit, Infrastructure Offset or Infrastructure Refund for the provision of Trunk Infrastructure.

Development Charges will contribute to funding the cost of Trunk Infrastructure which is proposed to service development within the PDA.

On and from the date the DCOP takes effect the Infrastructure Funding Framework has no application for the Yeronga PDA.

2 Development Charges

2.1 Charge categories

This DCOP categorises the uses defined in the PDA development scheme stated in column 2, into the charge categories stated in column 1, Table 1.

Where a “use” is not listed in column 2 of Table 1 (including where a “use” is unknown because the PDA development application does not specify a proposed “use” or where a “use” is undefined in the PDA development scheme), the MEDQ will apply the charge rate for another similar charge category listed in Table 1.

Table 1 – Charge categories and uses

Column 1 Charge category	Column 2 Use type under the PDA development scheme
Residential development	
Residential	Caretaker's accommodation, Dual occupancy, Dwelling house, Multiple dwelling, Dwelling unit
Accommodation (long-term)	Community residence, Retirement facility, Rooming accommodation (boarding house, hostel, monastery), Non-resident workforce accommodation, Rural workers' accommodation
Accommodation (short-term)	Hotel (residential component), Short-term accommodation
Non-residential development	
Commercial (bulk goods)	Agricultural supplies store, Bulk landscape supplies, Garden centre, Hardware and trade supplies, Outdoor sales, Showroom
Commercial (retail)	Adult store, Food and drink outlet, Service industry, Service station, Shop, Shopping centre
Commercial (office)	Office, Sales office
Education facility	Childcare centre, Community care centre, Educational establishment
Entertainment	Hotel (non-residential component), Nightclub Entertainment facility, bar
Essential services	Emergency services, Health care services, Residential care facility, Veterinary services
Indoor sport and recreational facility	Indoor sport and recreation
Industry	Low impact industry, Research and technology industry, Warehouse,
Places of assembly	Club, Community use, Function facility, Funeral parlour, Place of worship
Other uses	Air services, Animal keeping, Car wash, Crematorium, Environment facility, any other use not listed in this Table including a use that is unknown or undefined in the PDA development scheme
Minor uses	Home-based business, Landing, Market, Park, Roadside stall, Substation, Telecommunications facility, Temporary use, Utility installation

2.2 Base Development Charge Rates for reconfiguring a lot or material change of use

The Base Development Charge Rates are:

- i. Reconfiguring a lot - The Base Development Charge Rates for reconfiguring a lot are set out in Table 2. Section 2.3 details the method for calculating the applicable Development Charge Rates for reconfiguring a lot.
- ii. Material change of use – The Base Development Charge Rates for a material change of use are set out in Table 3 and Table 4. Section 2.3 details the method for calculating the applicable Development Charge Rates for material change of use.

Table 2 – Base Development Charge Rates for reconfiguring a lot (FY 2023/24)

Demand unit	Base Development Charge Rates (\$ per lot created)
Management Lot	0.00
Lot other than Management Lot	31,936.99

Table 3 – Base Development Charge Rates for material change of use – Residential (FY 2023/24)

Residential use	Demand unit	Base Development Charge Rates (\$ per demand unit)
Residential charge category		
Dwelling house	1 or 2 bedroom dwelling	22,812.13
	3 or more bedroom dwelling	31,936.99
Dual occupancy	1 or 2 bedroom dwelling	22,812.13
	3 or more bedroom dwelling	31,936.99
Caretaker's accommodation	1 or 2 bedroom dwelling	22,812.13
	3 or more bedroom dwelling	31,936.99
Multiple dwelling	1 or 2 bedroom dwelling	22,812.13
	3 or more bedroom dwelling	31,936.99
Dwelling unit	1 or 2 bedroom dwelling	22,812.13
	3 or more bedroom dwelling	31,936.99
Accommodation (short-term) charge category		
Hotel (residential component)	Suite with 1 or 2 bedrooms	11,406.01
	Suite with 3 or more bedrooms	15,968.44
	Bedroom that is not part of a suite	11,406.01
Short-term accommodation	Suite with 1 or 2 bedrooms	11,406.01
	Suite with 3 or more bedrooms	15,968.44
	Bedroom that is not part of a suite	11,406.01

Accommodation (long-term) charge category		
Community residence	Suite with 1 or 2 bedrooms	22,812.13
	Suite with 3 or more bedrooms	31,936.99
	Bedroom that is not part of a suite	22,812.13
Hostel	Suite with 1 or 2 bedrooms	22,812.13
	Suite with 3 or more bedrooms	31,936.99
	Bedroom that is not part of a suite	22,812.13
Retirement facility	Suite with 1 or 2 bedrooms	22,812.13
	Suite with 3 or more bedrooms	31,936.99
	Bedroom that is not part of a suite	22,812.13
Rooming accommodation	Suite with 1 or 2 bedrooms	22,812.13
	Suite with 3 or more bedrooms	31,936.99
	Bedroom that is not part of a suite	22,812.13

Table 4 – Base Development Charge Rates for material change of use - Non-residential use (FY 2023/24)

Non-residential use	Base Development Charge Rates for Trunk Infrastructure networks other than stormwater (\$ per demand unit of m ² of GFA)	Base Development Charge Rates for stormwater Trunk Infrastructure network (\$ per demand unit of m ² of impervious area)
Places of assembly charge category		
Function facility	79.88	11.41
Club	79.88	11.41
Community use	79.88	11.41
Funeral parlour	79.88	11.41
Place of worship	79.88	11.41
Commercial (bulk goods) charge category		
Agricultural supplies store	159.70	11.41
Bulk landscape supplies	159.70	11.41
Garden centre	159.70	11.41
Hardware and trade supplies	159.70	11.41
Outdoor sales	159.70	11.41
Showroom	159.70	11.41
Commercial (retail) charge category		
Adult store	205.29	11.41
Food and drink outlet	205.29	11.41
Service industry	205.29	11.41
Service station	205.29	11.41
Shop	205.29	11.41
Shopping centre	205.29	11.41

Commercial (office) charge category		
Office	159.70	11.41
Sales office	159.70	11.41
Educational facility charge category		
Childcare centre	159.70	11.41
Community care centre	159.70	11.41
Educational establishment	159.70	11.41
Entertainment charge category		
Hotel (non-residential component)	228.12	11.41
Nightclub entertainment facility	228.12	11.41
Theatre	228.12	11.41
Resort complex	228.12	11.41
Indoor sport and recreational facility charge category		
Indoor sport and recreation facility	228.12 (Non-Court Areas)	11.41
	22.77 (for Court Areas)	11.41
Industry charge category		
Low-impact industry	57.06	11.41
Research and technology industry	57.06	11.41
Warehouse	57.06	11.41
Essential services charge category		
Emergency services	159.70	11.41
Health care services	159.70	11.41
Residential care facility	159.70	11.41
Veterinary services	159.70	11.41
Minor uses charge category		
Uses in the minor uses charge category	The Development Charge Rate is that which is applicable to the charge category that the MEDQ decides should apply for the use having regard to the use and the demand placed upon the Trunk Infrastructure networks by the use.	
Other uses charge category		
Uses in the other uses charge category	The Development Charge Rate is that which is applicable to the charge category that the MEDQ decides should apply for the use having regard to the use and the demand placed upon the Trunk Infrastructure networks by the use.	

2.3 Calculating a Development Charge

The Development Charge Rate for each use type is equal to the sum of the indexed Base Development Charge Rates for the use type. Base Development Charge Rates are indexed in accordance with section 4.

A Development Charge will be calculated by:

- i. multiplying the proposed development demand by the Development Charge Rate ; and then
- ii. subtracting from it the applicable Credit calculated in accordance with section 2.4 as follows:

$$DC = (DD \times DCR) - C$$

Where:

DC is the Development Charge, which cannot be less than zero.

DD is the development demand represented by the demand unit (i.e. a number/quantity of lots, dwellings, GFA and/or impervious area).

DCR is the applicable Development Charge Rate.

C is the value of any applicable Credit, represented in dollars.

2.4 Credits for Development Charges

2.4.1 Previous Use Credits

As the land comprising the PDA has been subject to previous development, the Master Lots are entitled to the Previous Use Credits which are the Base Previous Use Credit values assigned to the Master Lots in column 2 of Table 5 and indexed in accordance with section 4.

Table 5 – Base Previous Use Credits allocation

Master Lot	Base Previous Use Credit (\$ in FY 2021/22)
1	718,012.77
3	431,833.60
6	192,837.71
7	1,565,780.70
8	0.00
10	266,690.46
11	0.00
21	233,243.35
22	115,505.67

The Previous Use Credit applied to a PDA development approval cannot exceed the Development Charges for that PDA development approval.

Where all or part of a Previous Use Credit is used to reduce Development Charges, that amount is taken to be extinguished and cannot be used to reduce future Development Charges.

Where a Previous Use Credit available for a PDA development approval for a Master Lot (the original development approval) exceeds the Development Charges for that approval, the excess amount (the Unused Infrastructure Credit) may be applied to reduce Development Charges for any future PDA development approvals provided the future PDA development approval:

- i. is for land located in the Yeronga PDA; and
- ii. is issued to the applicant for the original development approval.

2.4.2 Existing Lawful Use Credits

An Existing Lawful Use Credit may be applied to the calculation of a Development Charge.

An Existing Lawful Use Credit for a Development Charge is an amount which is greater of the following:

- i. the charge for each existing lot, calculated in accordance with section 2.3; or
- ii. if the premises are subject to an Existing Lawful Use and are serviced by Trunk Infrastructure, the charge for the Existing Lawful Use calculated in accordance with section 2.3.

However, an Existing Lawful Use Credit is not available:

- i. where the Credit is a Previous Use Credit, which is to be applied in accordance with Section 2.4.1;
- ii. where the Existing Lawful Use commenced after the declaration of the PDA as accepted development, and Development Charges were not imposed; or
- iii. where the Existing Lawful Use was an interim use approved by the MEDQ and Development Charges were not imposed; or
- iv. where a lot subdivision was a Management Lot subdivision and Development Charges were not imposed.

An applicant seeking a Credit must provide evidence of the Existing Lawful Use, creation of the lot or payment of charges for accepted development, an interim use or creation of a lot.

The Credit applied to a PDA development approval cannot exceed the Development Charges for that PDA development approval.

2.5 Development exempt from Development Charges

Development Charges do not apply to development undertaken by the State, or another entity representing the State, for the following purposes:

- i. education
- ii. emergency services
- iii. health care services
- iv. community use.

2.6 Deferral of Development Charges

On application, the MEDQ may defer infrastructure charges deemed payable for not-for-profit or charitable organisations to assist with the delivery of these facilities within the PDA.

Not-for-profit or charitable organisations eligible for deferred Development Charges are defined as per the *Charities Act 2013* (Commonwealth) and are registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission, unless the applicant can provide proof that the organisation provides a public benefit to the community, which is not limited to members of the organisation. The deferral for not-for-profit or charitable organisations applies to non-residential development only.

Deferrals are limited to 50 per cent of the Development Charges payable for a PDA development approval – capped to a maximum of \$40,000 per application.

Not-for-profit or charitable organisations may, at any time after the PDA development approval has been issued, but before the Development Charge becomes payable, apply for a deferral against the Development Charges.

If the MEDQ determines that an organisation meets the eligibility requirements, an infrastructure agreement may be prepared⁷ to defer the payment of Development Charges.

If an infrastructure agreement is proposed, it may include clauses which stipulate that the Development Charges will become due and payable if:

- i. the development or organisation no longer provides a public benefit
- ii. the development ceases being used by the not-for profit or charitable organisation, or the property is transferred or otherwise disposed of.

⁷ The requirements set out in section 2.6 are not intended to be an exclusive list of requirements. The MEDQ retains ultimate discretion as to the terms and execution of any infrastructure agreement.

2.7 Development Charges for interim uses

Where a PDA development approval includes a use, which is deemed to be an 'interim use', Development Charges will be applied in accordance with the following principles:

- i. where the approval is for an interim use that has a duration of less than six years, charges will not be levied
- ii. where the approval is for an interim use that has a duration period of more than six years, charges are applicable in accordance with section 2.3
- iii. where the approval is an extension of an interim use duration period and the total duration period of the use is more than six years, charges are applicable in accordance with section 2.3

3 Infrastructure offsets and refunds

3.1 Application of an offset

This section applies where an applicant:

- i. is required to, in accordance with a PDA development approved, provide a Land Contribution or Works Contribution
- ii. requests the value of that Infrastructure Contribution be offset against a Development Charges (an Infrastructure Offset), and/or
- iii. requests a refund for the value of that Infrastructure Contribution that exceeds the Development Charges (an Infrastructure Refund).

An applicant may lodge an application with the MEDQ for the following types of offset claims:

- i. Provisional Offset (section 3.5), or
- ii. Final Offset (section 3.6).

3.2 Works Contribution – cost estimate

The value of a Works Contribution is established in Section 5.1. An Infrastructure Offset claim for a Works Contribution may include the following:

- i. the construction cost for the works
- ii. construction on-costs for the work which do not exceed a total of 15 per cent of the construction cost for the following:
 - a. detailed design for the work including but not limited to RPEQ certification, survey, geotechnical, architectural, environmental and landscape design
 - b. project management fees including but not limited to procurement and contract administration
 - c. portable long service leave payment for a construction contract for the work, and
 - d. The payment of 2% of the total value of the construction works at the final offset assessment stage, to recover EDQ's administration costs in assessing offset applications and infrastructure planning for the PDA. The applicant is entitled to claim an offset of that 2% against the final offset project owner's costs.
- iii. for a provisional offset for a Works Contribution, the identified contingency percentage for the relevant infrastructure item within Section 5.1.

An Infrastructure Offset claim for a Works Contribution may not include the cost of the following:

- i. master planning of the Work Contribution or for the development

- ii. carrying out temporary or sacrificial infrastructure works unless it is an agreed part of the Works Contribution, and it can be demonstrated that temporary or sacrificial works provide a more cost-effective solution than delivery of the ultimate design
- iii. relocation of utilities, unless specifically identified as a cost factor within the Infrastructure Planning Background Report (IPBR) and constructed in the location required for the ultimate infrastructure alignment. Unidentified relocation of works may be considered trunk at the sole discretion of MEDQ
- iv. carrying out other infrastructure works which is not part of the agreed Works Contribution
- v. decommissioning, removal and rehabilitation of infrastructure identified in ii) and iii), unless it is an agreed part of the Works Contribution
- vi. additional costs for the Works Contribution that have not been previously agreed with EDQ
- vii. part of the Works Contribution provided by another party
- viii. the cost of GST to the extent that GST is payable, and an input tax credit can be claimed for the work
- ix. a cost attributable directly or indirectly to the failure of an applicant or a person engaged by the applicant to perform and fulfil a relevant approval for the work
- x. a cost caused or contributed to by a negligent or wilful act or omission by the applicant or a person engaged by the applicant
- xi. a cost of carrying out non-trunk infrastructure works which is only made necessary by the development and does not contribute to the function of the Works Contribution
- xii. a cost of carrying out Trunk Infrastructure works which relates to another infrastructure network
- xiii. the cost involved in a redesign, where that redesign is a result of failing by the applicant or a person engaged by the applicant
- xiv. a cost of carrying out infrastructure works in excess of the standard of service for the network of development infrastructure in the infrastructure plan, and
- xv. a cost of maintaining an infrastructure asset where required by a condition of approval, unless specifically identified as an inclusion within the IPBR.

3.3 Land Contribution – cost estimate

The value of a Land Contribution is established in Section 5.1.

Where the cost in Section 5.1 cannot be applied, to determine the value of a Land Contribution, the MEDQ will attribute the Valuer-General's annual valuations (rate per m² basis) (in accordance with the Land Valuation Act 2010) which is current at the time the offset is to be granted.

The Valuer-General's annual valuations will be used in circumstances where the lot which is affected by the Land Contribution requirement is vacant, under redevelopment or if there are structures on the land, the structures are deemed likely to be unaffected by the infrastructure project. If the provision of land is likely to affect existing structures, a valuation process will be undertaken for the site which may result in a different rate than the Valuer-General's annual valuation.

3.4 Provisional offset claim

Once a PDA development approval is issued, or at a later time, (but prior to the provision of the Land Contribution or the commencement of the Works Contribution which constitute the contribution which is the subject of the offset request), an applicant may submit a provisional offset claim for MEDQ assessment and decision.

The MEDQ will require the applicant to provide all relevant information that will assist in deciding a provisional offset claim. The applicant must comply with any request for further information from the MEDQ.

A provisional offset claim is required only where an applicant seeks to vary the scope, timing or cost of infrastructure land and works listed in Section 5.1.

In assessing the provisional offset claim the MEDQ shall:

- i. determine whether an offset will be given for the contribution against the Development Charges
- ii. for a Works Contribution, determine the Provisional Offset Value on the basis of the applicant's estimated cost of works pursuant to section 3.2, and
- iii. for a Land Contribution, determine the Provisional Offset Value to be offset against Development Charges with reference to the process outlined in section 3.3

Having decided the request, the MEDQ must give a notice to the applicant stating the following:

- i. whether a provisional offset will be given for the contribution
- ii. if a provisional offset is to be given:
 - a. the Provisional Offset Value for the Works Contribution, and/or
 - b. the Provisional Offset Value for the Land Contribution

A Provisional Offset Value has a currency period of 2 years from the date of decision.

The MEDQ will not accept and apply an approved provisional offset claim against Development Charges which are levied upon a PDA development approval. A Final Offset Value must be approved prior to an offset being applied to a Development Charge.

3.5 Final offset claim

An applicant may submit a final offset claim for MEDQ assessment and decision at the following times:

- i. for a Works Contribution:
 - a. for a completed Works Contribution, when the works have been accepted as on-maintenance, or
 - b. for a partially completed Works Contribution, when the MEDQ has agreed to accept an uncompleted works bond for the contribution. However, an offset for a partially completed Works Contribution can only be for the value of the completed portion and not the uncompleted portion of the works.
- ii. for a Land Contribution, when the Infrastructure Contribution has been provided in accordance with the relevant PDA development approval.

In assessing the final offset claim the MEDQ shall:

- i. determine whether an offset will be given for the contribution against the Development Charges
- ii. determine the final Offset Value which will be equal to:
 - a. for a Works Contribution, the certified actual costs, consistent with the scope, location and inclusions of the identified DCOP item or an approved Provisional Offset Value;
 - b. for a Land Contribution, the Final Offset Value for the land determined in accordance with Section 3.3.
- iii. determine the amount of the Final Offset Value that is applicable to the Development Charges (the Infrastructure Offset), and the amount of any Unused Infrastructure Offset.

Having decided the request, the MEDQ must give a notice to the applicant stating the following:

- i. whether a final offset will be given for the contribution
- ii. if a final offset is to be given:
 - a. the Final Offset Value for the Works Contribution,
 - b. the Final Offset Value for the Land Contribution, or
- iii. Where an applicant's offset claim has not been accepted, the MEDQ will provide written notice of reasons for rejecting the applicant's request.

3.6 Using an offset

The offset cannot exceed the Development Charge for that development approval.

Where the offset available for a development approval (the original development approval) exceeds the Development Charges for that approval, the excess amount (the Unused Infrastructure Offset) may be applied to reduce a Development Charge for any future PDA development approval provided the future development approval:

- is for land located in the Yeronga PDA; and
- is issued to the applicant for the original development approval.

However, this clause 3.6 does not apply where a refund for the Unused Infrastructure Offset has been given in accordance with clause 3.7 below.

3.7 Infrastructure Refunds

A refund (Infrastructure Refund) may apply where a notice has been issued by the MEDQ stating the amount of an Unused Infrastructure Offset in accordance with section 3.5 and the stated amount (or part thereof) remains unused.

An applicant may submit a request to the MEDQ for a refund. The request must contain the following information for each Infrastructure Contribution the subject of the proposed refund:

- i. that the Infrastructure Contribution has been lawfully completed
- ii. that the applicant seeks a refund of the Unused Infrastructure Offset, and
- iii. the value of the Unused Infrastructure Offset.

The MEDQ may require the applicant to provide any further information that will assist in deciding a request for a refund.

The applicant must comply with any request for further information from the MEDQ.

3.8 Entitlement to an Infrastructure Refund

Any refund is to accord with the following terms, unless otherwise agreed with the MEDQ:

- i. the Infrastructure Refund is not to exceed the value of the Unused Infrastructure Offset
- ii. the Infrastructure Refund will only be made available when sufficient Development Charges have been collected by the MEDQ for the infrastructure item which is the subject of the Infrastructure Refund, and
- iii. the Infrastructure Refund may be made over a series of payments.

3.9 Determining a request for an Infrastructure Refund

Having decided the request, the MEDQ must give a notice to the applicant stating the following:

- i. whether an Infrastructure Refund is available or not
- ii. if an Infrastructure Refund is not available, the reason, or
- iii. if an Infrastructure Refund is available, the value of the refund, including indexation and details of the timing for payment of the refund.

4 Indexation

Base Development Charge Rates, Development Charges, Base Previous Use Credits, Trunk Infrastructure estimated costs and Unused Infrastructure Offsets will be subject to indexation. Indexation occurs on 1 July each year. Indexation is to be calculated in accordance with the below indexation rates.

Values should be indexed from the base rate for every period up to the current FY.

Table 5: Indexation rates

FY	Indexation rate
FY22/23	1.013115
FY23/24	1.042905
FY24/25	1.062911

The indexation rate in Table 5 is the 3-yearly PPI average variance from March of the current calendar year to March of the previous calendar year.

The 3-yearly PPI average has the meaning given to it by the *Planning Act 2016*. A PPI calculation spreadsheet is available on the Queensland Government's planning website.

5 Trunk Infrastructure plans

5.1 Schedules of works

The schedule of works⁸ outlines future trunk land and works which are required to service the projected development within the PDA.

Table 6 – Schedule of future Trunk Infrastructure works – Water Supply – Base Rate Costs as at July 2021 (FY 2021/22)

DCOP ID	Map no.	Infrastructure type	Infrastructure description	Estimated timing	Land cost	Total works cost ¹	Estimated cost ²
WAT-01	2	Water Main	Upgrade of existing DN100 water main in Ovendeau Street between Fairfield Rd and Park Rd to DN150	2023	N/A	\$1,149,783	\$1,149,783

Notes:

¹ – The total works cost is the sum of the following: construction cost, construction on costs and construction contingency.

² – The estimated cost is the sum of the following: land cost and total works cost. This is expressed in current cost terms as at the base date (FY 2021/22).

Table 7 – Schedule of future Trunk Infrastructure works - Parks and community facilities – Base Rate Costs as at July 2021 (FY 2021/22)

DCOP ID	Map no.	Infrastructure type	Infrastructure description	Estimated timing	Land cost	Total works cost ¹	Estimated cost ²
CF-01	2	Community facility – land only	Yeronga Community Facility	2023	\$422,320	\$0	\$422,320
CF-02	2	Community Facility	Public Realm Land	2023	\$302,400	\$0	\$302,400

Notes:

¹ – The total works cost is the sum of the following: construction cost, construction on costs and construction contingency.

² – The estimated cost is the sum of the following: land cost and total works cost. This is expressed in current cost terms as at the base date (FY 2021/22).

⁸ The Schedule of Works may be updated from time to time as information regarding infrastructure upgrades which are required to service the PDA is reviewed and/or becomes available.

Table 8 – Schedule of future Trunk Infrastructure works - Transport – Base Rate Costs as at July 2021 (FY 2021/22)

DCOP ID	Map no.	Infrastructure type	Infrastructure description	Estimated timing	Land cost	Total works cost ¹	PDA % of cost	Estimated cost ²
I - 01	2	Intersection	Contribution towards Villa Rd/Park Rd intersection upgrade	When the upgrade is delivered	-	\$2,705,312	4.7%	\$126,850
AT - 01	2	Pathway Upgrade	Park Rd – widen the existing footpath on the western side of Park Road, between Dublin Street and the northern boundary of 25 Park Rd	2023	N/A	\$314,876	N/A	\$314,876
AT - 02	2	Pathway Upgrade	Contribution towards upgrades to Christensen St to facilitate safer cycling and walking	When the upgrade is delivered	-	\$198,594	N/A	\$198,594
AT - 03	2	Pathway Upgrade	Contribution towards upgrades on Lake Street to facilitate safer cycling and walking	When the upgrade is delivered	-	\$264,605	N/A	\$264,605
AT - 04	2	Pathway Upgrade	Contribution towards upgrades on Honour Avenue to facilitate safer cycling and walking	When the upgrade is delivered	-	\$324,465	N/A	\$324,465

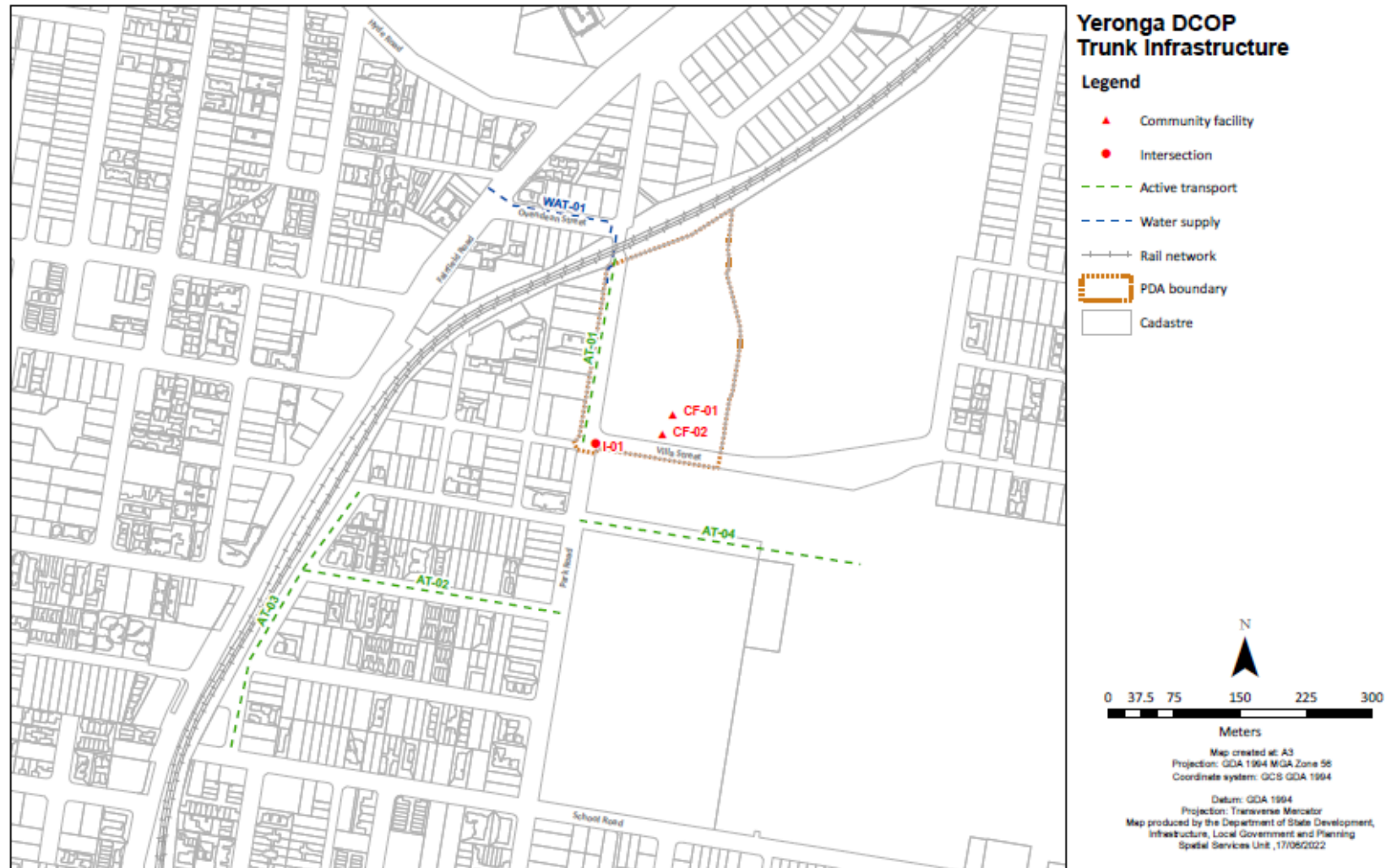
Notes:

¹ – The total works cost is the sum of the following: construction cost, construction on costs and construction contingency.

² – The estimated cost is the sum of the following: land cost and total works cost. This is expressed in current cost terms as at the base date (FY 2021/22)

5.2 Trunk Infrastructure map

Map 2: Future Trunk Infrastructure



6 Definitions

Unless otherwise expressly stated, a term used in this DCOP has the meaning given to it by:

- i. Table 9 of this DCOP
- ii. if not defined in this DCOP, the Act
- iii. if not defined in the Act, the Yeronga PDA Development Scheme
- iv. if not defined in any of the above documents, the *Planning Act 2016*, or the *South-East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring Act) 2009*.

Table 9: Defined terms

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Act	means the <i>Economic Development Act 2012</i> .
Base Development Charge Rate	means the rate, for each use type, as outlined in Tables 2 and 3.
Credit	means the monetary amount used in the calculation of an Development Charge., which is determined in accordance with section 2.4.
Development Charge	means the monetary amount of the charge for development in the PDA or PDA-associated development calculated in accordance with section 2.
Existing Lawful Use	means an existing use which is lawful and already taking place on premises.
Final Offset Value	means the offset value for a Land Contribution issued by notice from MEDQ to an applicant in accordance with section 3.5.
Infrastructure Contribution	means a Land Contribution or Works Contribution.
Infrastructure Offset	means an offset for an Infrastructure Contribution referred to in section 3.
Infrastructure Refund	means a refund for an Infrastructure Contribution referred to in section 3.
Land Contribution	means an Infrastructure Contribution that is land referred to in section 3.3.
Management Lot	means a lot that is: intended for a use or purpose that will not result in additional impacts on infrastructure networks for example, an easement lot; or intended for further subdivision.
MEDQ	means the Minister for Economic Development Queensland as defined in the ED Act.
Provisional Offset Value	means the offset value for an Infrastructure Contribution stated in a notice from MEDQ to an applicant in accordance with section 3.4
Trunk Infrastructure	means infrastructure which the MEDQ has identified in section 5.
Unused Infrastructure Offset	means an Infrastructure Offset, or the portion of an Infrastructure Offset, that has not been used to offset Development Charges
Works Contribution	means an Infrastructure Contribution which is works
Works Offset Value	means the offset value for a Works Contribution determined by the MEDQ in accordance with the process in section 3.
Valuer-General's Valuation	land valuations for all rateable properties provided by the Valuer-General in accordance with the <i>Land Valuation Act 2010</i> .

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