



Lake Macquarie City Council

Development Contributions Plan

Belmont Contributions Catchment - 2017

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**Lake Macquarie City Council Development Contributions Plan
Belmont Contributions Catchment - 2017**

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Executive Summary

Purpose and Objectives of the Plan

This Plan is the **Lake Macquarie City Council Development Contributions Plan Belmont Contributions Catchment – 2017** and has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, enabling Council or an accredited certifier to levy contributions from development for the provision of [community infrastructure](#) that is required to meet the demands of that development.

In order to levy these contributions Council has determined that the proposed development will or is likely to require the provision of or increase the demand for the community infrastructure for which the levy is being required.

This Plan will ensure that adequate community infrastructure is provided to meet the demands generated by any new development and that the existing community is not burdened with the provision of community infrastructure required as a result of new development.

In addition, this Plan provides an administrative framework under which specific community infrastructure strategies are to be implemented and coordinated and a comprehensive strategy for the assessment, collection, expenditure, accounting and review of development contributions on an equitable basis. In this way, Council can be publicly and financially accountable in its administration of the Plan.

Nature of future development

Between 2015 and 2030, there is forecast to be 2,718 additional private residential dwellings and 325 additional rooms/beds in non-private accommodation in the Belmont Contributions Catchment and North Wallarah Contributions Catchment areas combined, accommodating 7,252 additional persons (Belmont Contributions Catchment Plan Residential and Employing Generating Development Estimate - 2015).

By 2030, there is projected to be an increase in employment generating development with an additional 32,348m² of commercial and other specialised floor space, and 1,591m² of industrial floor space. This floor space is anticipated to create 1,562 additional workers within the Belmont Contributions Catchment.

These future residential and employment generating populations will create a demand for new, enhanced or augmented community infrastructure and hence all new residential and non-residential development is to be levied under this Plan.

Life of the Plan

The Plan has been prepared to cater for development anticipated from 2015 to 2030 which is the period for which residential population and employment projections have been prepared. The Plan will be monitored during this time to ensure that community facilities are provided as development proceeds. The Plan may be amended over time, as it is unlikely that growth will remain exactly in accordance with that forecast in the Plan.

The cost estimates and land values within the Plan will be indexed between the date of commencement of this Plan and the date of payment of the contribution. Cost estimates and land values will also be monitored during the life of the Plan and amendments may be made to the Plan over time to reflect revised costs.

Apportionment of costs

To ensure that future development is only levied for demands it generates, the cost of some facilities in this Plan are apportioned to account for demands of the existing population of the Belmont Contribution Catchment (excluding the North Wallarah Contributions catchment).. However, where the demand for facilities is solely a consequence of future development (Belmont Contribution Catchment, excluding the

North Wallarah Contributions catchment), the full costs of those facilities are to be borne by future development.

This Plan also accounts for the varying demands generated by different types of development. Where for instance, residential development generates greater demand for a particular facility than does non-residential development, it will be levied a greater proportion of the costs of that facility.

Apportionment rationales are detailed within this Plan and relate to, amongst other things, the level of traffic generation of different types of development, the use of public transport by residents as compared to workers and the utilisation of open space, recreation and community facilities by residents compared to workers. In all cases, the working population has been discounted to account for residents who also work in the Contributions Catchment, so as to avoid double-counting the demand generated by those persons.

Summary of contributions by facility type

The following **Tables E1** and **E2** summarise the facilities for which contributions are sought under this Plan and the base upon which levies are to be sought:

Table E1: Summary of Contribution Rates by Facility Type (excluding Local Roads)

Facility Type	Contribution Rate	
	Total	
Local Roads	See Table E2	per Peak Vehicle Trip (PVT)
Local Public Transport Facilities	\$11.50	per person (residential development)
	\$7.84	per worker (non-residential development)
Local Car Parking Facilities	\$38,190.00	per car parking space not provided on-site
Local Open Space and Recreation Facilities	\$7,434.60	per person (residential development)
Local Community Facilities	\$827.95	per person (residential development)
Plan Preparation and Administration	\$475.40	per person (residential development)
	\$0.40	per worker (non-residential development)
Road Haulage	Per tonne per kilometre	

Table E2: Summary of Contribution Rates for Local Roads

Local Roads Sub-Catchment	Contribution Rate (per PVT)	Attributable to
1. Belmont Contributions Catchment excluding Catherine Hill Bay URA 1, Catherine Hill Bay URA 2, and Nords Wharf URA	\$0.00	All Future Development
Note: A. Where no contribution toward local roads infrastructure is sought for a locality under this Plan, Council may require, via condition of development consent, road infrastructure improvements to be undertaken on a case by case basis subject to an assessment (at DA stage) of demand for such infrastructure arising from a specific development.		

For ease of use of applying this Plan, the rates in [Table E1](#) and [Table E2](#) are converted to typical development types and the resulting rates have been set out in [Table E3](#). Other forms of development that are not specified in [Table E3](#) will be assessed in accordance with Section 1.5 of this Plan and the per person (residential), per worker (non-residential) and per PVT rates specified in [Table E1](#) and [Table E2](#).

Levies will be applied to each constituent land use type within a [mixed use development](#). Where an activity is ancillary to the primary land use (e.g. ancillary offices within a warehouse) the floor area of the ancillary use will be deemed to be part of the primary land use and included in the total floor area calculation.

Summary of contributions by development type

[Table E3](#) summarises the contribution rates per development type (excluding drainage) at the date of commencement of the Plan.

The rates will be indexed between the date of commencement of the Plan and the date of payment (see Section 2.6 for further details). A development consent will reflect the indexed rate that applies at the date of granting the development consent.

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Table E3: Summary of Contribution Rates by Development Type				
Development Type	Base (per)	Occupancy Rate ^A	Sub-Catchment ^B	
			1. . Belmont Contributions Catchment excluding Catherine Hill Bay URA 1, Catherine Hill Bay URA 2, and Nords Wharf URA	Catherine Hill Bay URA 1, Catherine Hill Bay URA 2, Nords Wharf URA
Dwelling House / Lot / Exhibition Home	dwelling	3.05	\$26,685.82	\$26,685.82
Secondary Dwelling	dwelling	1.51	\$13,211.67	\$13,211.67
Dual Occupancy	dwelling	2.17	\$18,986.31	\$18,986.31
Residential Accommodation ^C with 1 bedroom / bedsit	dwelling	1.20	\$10,499.34	\$10,499.34
Residential Accommodation ^C with 2 bedrooms	dwelling	1.73	\$15,136.55	\$15,136.55
Residential Accommodation ^C with 3 or more bedrooms	dwelling	2.54	\$22,223.61	\$22,223.61
Seniors Housing ^D	dwelling	1.37	\$11,986.75	\$11,986.75
Residential Care Facility	bed	1.00	\$486.90	\$486.90
Moveable Dwelling (Long-term)	site	1.50	\$13,124.18	\$13,124.18
Moveable Dwelling (Short-term)	site	1	\$7,921.50	\$7,921.50
Tourist and Visitor Accommodation (Small Scale)	room ^E	0.73	\$5,782.69	\$5,782.69
Tourist and Visitor Accommodation (Large Scale)	room ^E	1.55	\$12,278.33	\$12,278.33
Hostel / Boarding House / Group Home / Hospital / Educational Establishment (residential component)	bed	1	\$8,749.45	\$8,749.45
Retail Premises ^F	100m ² GLFA	4	\$32.96	\$32.96
Shops (Supermarkets only)	100m ² GLFA	2	\$16.48	\$16.48
Bulky Goods Premises	100m ² GLFA	0.44	\$3.63	\$3.63
Business Premises and Office Premises	100m ² GLFA	6.67	\$54.96	\$54.96
Industry (Small Scale)	100m ² GLFA	1.05	\$8.65	\$8.65
Industry (Large Scale) and warehouses or distribution centres	100m ² GLFA	0.83	\$6.84	\$6.84
Storage premises and depots	100m ² GLFA	0.5	\$4.12	\$4.12
Other Development			See Note G	
Road Haulage			See Note I	
Notes:				
A. These are the occupancy rates for future residential development (excluding existing development) in the Contributions Catchment as forecast to 2030.				
B. All figures exclude Warners Bay Town Centre Car Parking. Refer to Section 6.1 Local Roads sub-catchments.				
C. Excluding boarding houses, group homes, hostels and seniors housing.				
D. Excluding residential care facilities.				
E. 'Room' means a leasable room that may be occupied by paying visitors.				
F. Excluding bulky goods premises and supermarkets.				
G. Other development not specified in this table will be assessed in accordance with Section 1.5 of this Plan and the per person (residential), per worker (non-residential) and per PVT rates specified in Tables E1 and E2.				
H. Levies specified in this Table and/or in this Plan will be applied to the extent permitted by prevailing Ministerial Directions relating to contributions thresholds.				
I Applies to agriculture, extractive industry, forestry, freight transport facilities, industry, mining, rural industry, transport depots, truck depots and waste or resource management facilities (see Section 4.2).				
J. Figure 2 details the urban release areas.				

Rounding

For convenience, some numerical figures in this Plan such as population and dwelling numbers have been rounded which may result in minor discrepancies between figures in this Plan and figures used in supporting studies.

Summary of works schedule

The works to be provided by funds generated by this Plan are summarised in [Table E4](#). A specific code has been applied to the individual projects referred to in the full Schedule of Works at [Appendix B](#).

Table E4: Summary of Works Schedule

Description	Cost to New Development
Local Road Facilities	\$0
Local Public Transport Facilities	\$62,536
Local Open Space and Recreation Facilities	\$31,916,753
Local Community Facilities	\$3,406,198
Plan Preparation and Administration	\$2,079,540
TOTAL	\$37,465,027

Note:

A. The monetary figures in this table relate to the cost attributable to future development that is to be levied under this Plan. The full costs of the facilities and the amount attributable to existing development (to be funded by Council or from other funds) is specified in [Appendix B](#).

1 Introduction

1.1 Name of this Plan

This Plan is the ***Lake Macquarie City Council Development Contributions Plan – Belmont Contributions Catchment*** (the “Plan”).

1.2 Commencement of this Plan

This Plan has been prepared pursuant to the provisions of Section 7.11 of the [Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979](#) (the Act) and the [Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000](#) (the Regulation) and takes effect from the date on which public notice was published or the date specified therein, pursuant to the Regulation (hereafter referred to as ‘Plan Commencement’ or ‘date of commencement’).

1.3 Purpose and Objectives of this Plan

This Plan has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the Act, which enables Council or an accredited certifier to levy contributions from development for the provision of [community infrastructure](#) that is required to meet the demands of that development. Contributions may be in the form of a monetary contribution, dedication of land to Council or the provision of a [material public benefit](#), which may include work commonly referred to as a ‘[work-in-kind](#)’.

In order to levy contributions under the Act, the consent authority must be satisfied that the proposed development will or is likely to require the provision of or increase the demand for the community infrastructure for which the levy is being required as detailed in the provisions of this Plan.

Accordingly, the objectives of this Plan are to:

- (a) authorise the consent authority or an accredited certifier to impose conditions under the Act when granting consent to development on land to which this Plan applies including Complying Development;
- (b) ensure that adequate community infrastructure is provided to meet the demands generated by new development;
- (c) provide an administrative framework under which specific community infrastructure strategies may be implemented and coordinated;
- (d) provide a comprehensive strategy for the assessment, collection, expenditure accounting and review of development contributions on an equitable basis;
- (e) ensure that the existing community is not burdened by the provision of community infrastructure required as a result of future development;
- (f) enable Council to be both publicly and financially accountable in its assessment and administration of the Plan.

1.4 Land to which the Plan applies

This Plan applies to land within the local government area (LGA) of Lake Macquarie City Council known as the *Belmont Contributions Catchment* as shown on the Map (see [Figure 1](#)).

1.5 Development forms to which this Plan applies

This Plan applies to:

- residential development which would result in the creation of additional private lots/dwellings or in the case of non-private residential development, additional dwellings, beds or people; and
- non-residential development including development resulting in a change of use, where the new use results in additional demands for community infrastructure.

Where development is of a type not specifically stated in [Table E3](#) of this Plan but which would result in additional demands for community infrastructure, Council will determine an appropriate residential or non-residential occupancy rate and traffic generation rate and apply the per person (residential), per worker (non-residential) and/or per PVT rates as specified in [Tables E1](#) and [E2](#) of this Plan.

Levies will be applied to each constituent land use type within a [mixed use development](#) other than where an activity is ancillary to the primary land use (e.g. ancillary offices within a warehouse).

Figure A: Map – Belmont Contributions Catchment

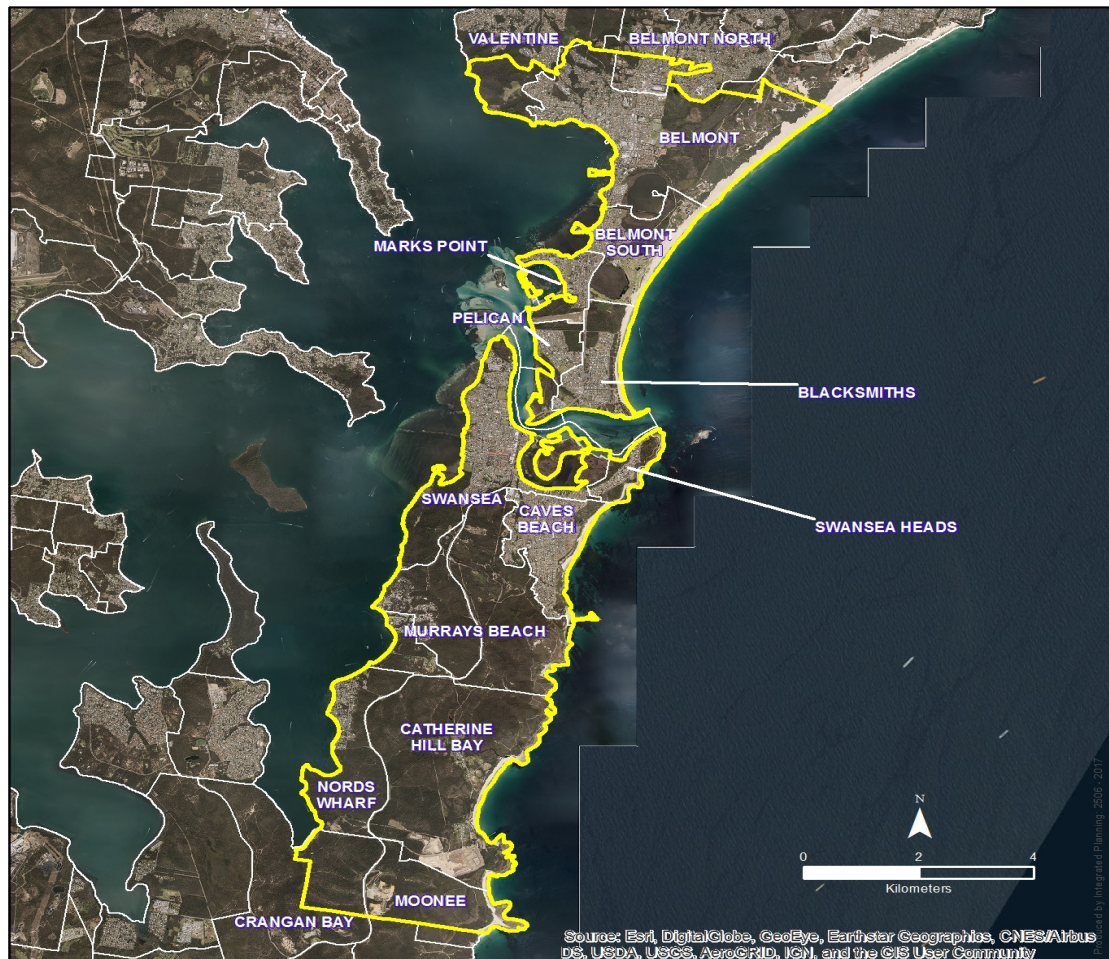


Figure 1: Map – where this Plan applies (by suburb)



1.6 Operation Period of the Plan

The Plan is intended to cater for a planning period up to the year 2030 which is the period for which residential population and employment forecasts have been prepared.

The Plan will be monitored and if growth appears likely to occur earlier or later than forecast, the operation period of the Plan may be adjusted to suit.

1.7 Structure of this Plan

This Plan is arranged into four sections:

Section 1 – [Introduction](#) (this section), identifies the name of the Plan, its commencement date, the purpose, aims and objectives of the Plan, the land to which the Plan applies and the Plan's relationship to other plans, reports and policies.

Section 2 – [Administration and operation of the Plan](#), outlines the scope of the Plan, the forms of development to which it applies, the types of community infrastructure addressed by the Plan, describes how and when contributions are to be made and provides details regarding the ongoing management and review of the Plan.

Section 3 – [Expected development and demand for community infrastructure](#), outlines the forecast future development and basis for increased demand for facilities and services.

Section 4 – [Community infrastructure and contributions](#), provides details of each category of community infrastructure in the Plan, including details of existing provision, nexus, what will be provided and when, apportionment and how contributions have been calculated.

The **Appendices** to this Plan include a [Glossary](#) which explains the meaning of words and terms used in this Plan, detailed [Works Schedule](#), maps showing the [location of facilities](#), guideline pro-forma [conditions for development consents](#) and [Complying Development Certificates](#), and assessment of the Plan against [key considerations for development contributions](#) and a list of [References](#) including the plans, policies and other information which support the contents of the Plan.

1.8 Glossary

The meanings of key words and terms used in this Plan and are contained in the Glossary at [Appendix A](#). The Glossary is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all development types that may be levied under this Plan.

1.9 Relationship with other plans, reports and policies

The Plan supplements the provisions of and should be read in conjunction with the Act and Regulation, Lake Macquarie City Council's Local Environmental Plan, Development Control Plan and other relevant plans and policies adopted by Council.

1.10 Savings and transitional arrangements

There are no savings or transitional provisions under this Plan. That is, if a development application has been made before the commencement of this Plan in relation to land to which this Plan applies and the application has not been finally determined before that commencement, the application shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this Plan.

1.11 Key Considerations

There are a number of key considerations for development contributions that the consent authority should consider before introducing a development contributions plan or entering into a planning agreement.

These key considerations address the main principles that underpin the development contributions system and their intent is to ensure that:

- the demand for, cost and timing of infrastructure which is the subject of the proposed contribution, has been fairly assessed; and
- the proposed level of contributions will not unreasonably impact upon the affordability of the development subject to the contribution.¹

This Plan has been prepared giving due regard to these considerations.

¹ Department of Planning, *Draft Local Development Contributions Guidelines* (November 2009)

2 Administration and operation of this Plan

2.1 Scope of this Plan

The Hunter Regional Plan provides the overall strategic framework for the future of the Hunter. The vision is to create a leading regional economy within Australia.

Council prepared residential population and employment estimates for the Belmont Contributions Catchment for the period between 2015 and 2030. This Plan period is considered to be a reasonable timeframe over which to operate a contributions plan as it is sufficiently short to have an acceptable degree of confidence in development rates and sufficiently long to accommodate possible development cycles.

The development forecasts were prepared utilising a wide range of historical and current plans, policies and development application material including Council's Urban Development Program (UDP) data. Between 2015 and 2030, there is forecast to be an increase in private residential accommodation in the Belmont Contributions Catchment of 2,718 dwellings and 325 rooms/beds in non-private residential accommodation accommodating 7,252 additional persons.

The employment generating development forecasts indicate that there is likely to be an additional 32,348m² of commercial floor space employing a further 1,544 persons. In addition, industrial floor space across the Catchment is projected to increase by 1,591m², employing a further 18 persons. Further details of these forecasts are provided in Section 0 of this Plan. This future development in the LGA will create a demand for new, enhanced or augmented community infrastructure.

This Plan sets out the range of community infrastructure considered necessary to cater for this demand and how the cost of this infrastructure is to be imposed on future development.

2.2 Types of community infrastructure addressed by this Plan

2.2.1 Community infrastructure

Under this Plan, the consent authority will require development contributions for the following '[community infrastructure](#)':

- Road haulage;
- Local public transport facilities including bus stop improvements;
- Local open space and recreation facilities including:
 - New and embellished public open space and associated landscaping; and
 - New and embellished recreation facilities;
- Local community facilities including:
 - Library resource materials, and;
 - Upgrade of Community facilities;
- Preparation of this Plan and supporting studies; and
- Administration and management activities associated with this Plan.

2.3 How will contributions be imposed?

In accordance with the Act, development contributions under this Plan will be imposed as a condition of development consent (see guideline pro-forma condition at [Appendix D](#)) or as a condition on a Complying Development Certificate (see guideline pro-forma condition at [Appendix E](#)).

2.4 Methods of payment

In accordance with the Act, an obligation to provide contributions toward community infrastructure can be satisfied by one or more of the following methods:

- Payment of a monetary contribution;
- The dedication of land; or
- Provision of a material public benefit.

Generally, the method of payment will be specified as a condition of the development consent although Council may consider any of the abovementioned alternative methods of payment at its sole discretion and in accordance with the provision of this Plan (see below).

2.4.1 Monetary contributions

Payment of contributions can be made by cash, money order, bank cheque, credit card or any other means determined acceptable by Council from time to time.

2.4.2 Dedication of land

In accordance with the provisions of this Plan, Council may require that land be dedicated as a form of contribution toward the provision of community infrastructure. Where such dedication is required, it must be undertaken in accordance with the following:

- The process for dedication of land is to occur in conjunction with the payment of monetary contributions applicable to any development consent granted for the land;
- The dedication of land is to be 'free of cost' – meaning that all costs associated with the dedication of the land and its transfer to Council's ownership (including but not limited to survey, legal and administration costs) are to borne by the applicant/developer;
- At the time of transfer, the land is to be in a condition which is suitable for its identified public purpose and is to be cleared of all rubbish, debris and declared weeds, free of contamination and have a separate title.

2.4.3 Material public benefits / 'works-in-kind'

Council may accept an offer by the applicant to provide an '[in-kind](#)' contribution (i.e. the applicant completes part or all of work/s identified in the Plan) or provision of another [material public benefit](#) (other than the dedication of land) in lieu of the applicant satisfying its obligations under this Plan.

Council is under no obligation to accept works-in-kind or material public benefit (MPB) offers and in considering any such offer, will assess the benefits to the Council and the Community and give due consideration to relevant matters including the following:

- (a) the extent to which the works/MPB satisfies the purpose for which the contribution was sought;
- (b) the works-in-kind being facilities which are already included in the Plan;
- (c) the extent to which the MPB satisfies a community need or may reduce the demand for levied items;
- (d) the impending need to construct the works for which the contributions are to be offset;
- (e) the provision of the works/MPB will not prejudice the timing, the manner or the orderly provision of public facilities included in the works program or the financial integrity of Council's Plan;
- (f) an assessment of the shortfall or credit in monetary contributions as a result of the proposal;
- (g) the availability of supplementary funding to make up the shortfall in contributions;
- (h) locational and other factors that may affect usability;
- (i) impact of recurrent operational and maintenance costs; and
- (j) the provision of the works/MPB must not result in piecemeal delivery of infrastructure or likely to result in the need to reconstruct the works due to future nearby developments (i.e. normally the works will need to relate to a whole street block or a defined precinct).

In accepting material public benefits other than a work-in kind, Council must be satisfied that the offer provides a substantial benefit to the community not envisaged by the Plan and that this benefit warrants Council accepting responsibility in fulfilling the intent of the Plan notwithstanding a reduction in expected cash contributions.

A 'work in-kind' relates to the undertaking of a specific or equivalent work specified in the Plan, and is therefore more readily capable, in comparison to other material public benefits of meeting the above criteria. However, Council may not accept an off-set to the cash otherwise required to be paid which exceeds the quantum of cash payable under the facility category that relates to the work-in kind.

For example, if a condition of a development consent requires a certain cash payment towards local roads, the provision of a work-in kind for road works proposed by the Plan will meet only the cash payment required towards local roads by that consent, even if the cost of the works exceeds that amount.

If the cost of a work in-kind exceeds the cash payment required by a development consent under the facility category that relates to the work-in kind, Council may consider:

- (a) provision of the work at the applicant's expense with Council recouping contributions from future development and reimbursing the applicant for costs exceeding the applicant's share, up to the total estimated cost in the Plan; or
- (b) granting a credit to the applicant on the basis of the equivalent number of persons, beds or workers that the applicant may rely upon to offset contributions otherwise payable under this Plan for other development within the Contributions Catchment (see also Section 2.11).

2.4.4 Planning agreements

An applicant may voluntarily offer to enter into a [planning agreement](#) with Council in connection with a development application. Under a planning agreement, the applicant may offer to pay money, dedicate land, carry out works, or provide other material public benefits for public purposes. The applicant's provision under a planning agreement may be additional to or instead of making contributions provided for by the Act.

An applicant's offer to enter into a planning agreement, together with the draft agreement, will generally need to accompany the relevant development application or an application to modify the development consent. Council may also consider an offer to enter into a planning agreement where an applicant has sought a change to an environmental planning instrument (commonly referred to as a rezoning application).

Council will publicly notify the draft planning agreement and explanatory note relating to the draft agreement along with the relevant application and will consider the draft planning agreement as part of its assessment of the relevant application. If Council agrees to enter into the planning agreement, it may impose a condition of development consent requiring the agreement to be entered into and performed.

2.5 Timing of payments

A contribution must be paid to Council at the time specified in the condition of development consent that imposes the contribution. If no such time is specified, the contribution must be paid:

- In the case of subdivisions - prior to the issue of the Subdivision Certificate for each stage; or
- In the case of development involving building work – prior to the issue of the first Construction Certificate; or
- In the case of development that involves both subdivision and building work – prior to issue of the Subdivision Certificate or first Construction Certificate, whichever occurs first; or
- In the case of development that does not involve subdivision or building work – prior to occupation or the issue of an interim occupation certificate or issue of a final occupation certificate, whichever occurs first; or
- In the case of Complying Development:
 - where works are proposed - prior to any works commencing; or
 - where no works are proposed - prior to occupation or the issue of an interim occupation certificate or issue of a final occupation certificate, whichever occurs first.
- In the case of development that generates a haulage contribution – as detailed in the development consent.

It is the responsibility of the an accredited certifier to ensure that a condition is imposed on a complying development certificate in accordance with this Plan and that any monetary contributions have been paid to Council prior to authorising works to commence.

2.5.1 Deferred or periodic payments

Deferred payment of development contributions may be permitted in certain circumstances in accordance with the criteria outlined below:

- (a) an application for deferred payment or payment by instalments is to be made in writing to Council explaining the circumstances of the request;
- (b) the decision to allow deferred payment will be at the sole discretion of Council;
- (c) the timing or the manner of the provision of public facilities included in the works program will not be prejudiced;
- (d) the works project to which the request applies does not relate to public safety or health;
- (e) the amount of the contribution or outstanding balance is not less than \$50,000;
- (f) where the applicant intends to make a contribution by way of a planning agreement, material public benefit or works-in-kind in lieu of a cash contribution or by land dedication and Council and the applicant have a legally binding agreement for the provision of the works or land dedication;
- (g) the maximum period of deferred payment of the contribution is two years from the standard payment date; and
- (h) the maximum period for payment by instalments is two years from the standard payment date;
- (i) deferred payments and payments by instalments are subject to indexation.

If Council does decide to accept deferred payment or payment by instalments, Council will require the applicant to provide a bank guarantee with the following conditions:

- The Bank Guarantee(s) must be in Australian Dollars from a major Australian Trading Bank and in the name of the Council of the City of Lake Macquarie;

- The Bank Guarantee(s) must have no end date, be unconditional and irrevocable, and be in favour of the Council of the City of Lake Macquarie;
- The sum of the Bank Guarantee(s) will be the amount due to Council at the date of issue, plus an additional amount specified by Council to make provision for any anticipated indexation during the life of the Bank Guarantee until the estimated date of release;
- the bank unconditionally pays the guaranteed sum to Council if Council so demands in writing;
- the bank must pay the guaranteed sum without reference to the applicant or landowner or other person who provided the guarantee, and without regard to any dispute, controversy, issue or other matter relating to the development consent or the carrying out of development;
- the bank's obligations are discharged when payment to Council is made in accordance with this guarantee or when Council notifies the bank in writing that the guarantee is no longer required;
- where a bank guarantee has been deposited with Council, the guarantee shall not be cancelled until such time as the original contribution, indexation and other charges are paid;
- An administration fee may apply to utilise the bank guarantee option as stated in Council's Fees and Charges.

2.5.2 Construction certificates and the obligation of accredited certifiers

In accordance with the Act and the Regulation, a certifying authority must not issue a construction certificate for building work or subdivision work under a development consent unless it has verified that each condition requiring the payment of monetary contributions has been satisfied.

In particular, the certifier must ensure that the applicant provides a receipt(s) confirming that contributions have been fully paid and copies of such receipts must be included with copies of the certified plans provided to Council in accordance with the Regulation. Failure to follow this procedure may render such a certificate invalid.

The only exceptions to this requirement are where a works in kind, material public benefit, dedication of land, deferred payment or payment by instalments has been agreed by Council. In such cases, Council will issue a letter confirming that an alternative payment method has been agreed with the applicant.

2.5.3 Complying development and the obligation of accredited certifiers

In accordance with the Act, accredited certifiers must impose a condition on a Complying Development Certificate, requiring monetary contributions in accordance with this Plan for all types of development.

The conditions imposed must be consistent with Council's standard condition for Complying Development Certificates and be strictly in accordance with this Plan. It is the professional responsibility of an accredited certifier to inform themselves of any amendments to this Plan (including current indexed rates), to accurately calculate the contribution and to apply the development contributions condition correctly in accordance with Council current consent condition requirements.

Accredited certifiers must contact Council for a copy of the current consent condition requirements.

It is also the professional responsibility of an accredited certifier to ensure that any applicable monetary contributions have been paid to Council prior to authorising works to commence.

2.6 Indexation of contributions and estimated costs (other than land yet to be acquired)

The contributions stated in a condition of development consent are calculated on the basis of the development contribution rates determined in accordance with this Plan.

To ensure that the value of contributions is not eroded over time, the contributions stated in this Plan will be indexed at the time of payment to reflect changes in the cost of facilities (other than land yet to be acquired) in the following manner:

$$\text{\$C}_{PY} = \frac{\text{\$C}_{PC} \times \text{CPI}_{PY}}{\text{CPI}_{PC}}$$

Where:

\\$C_{PY} is the amount of the contribution at the date of Payment.

\\$C_{PC} is the amount of the contribution for works schedule items (other than land yet to be acquired) at the date of the Plan Commencement.

CPI_{PY} is the Consumer Price Index (Sydney – All Groups) (CPI) as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the financial quarter at the date of Payment.

CPI_{PC} is the CPI (Sydney – All Groups) as published by the ABS for the financial quarter at the date of the Plan Commencement.

A development consent or complying development certificate will show the contribution payable at the date the consent/certificate is issued. Contributions are subject to indexation from the date the consent/certificate is issued until the date of payment in accordance with the above formula.

Contribution rates under this Plan and the estimated costs upon which they are based will also be indexed by Council on a regular basis consistent with the above methodology. The adjustment of contribution rates and estimated costs will occur by way of an amendment without the need to prepare a new contributions plan, in accordance with the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation*. The contributions rates will be regularly updated by Council and made available at the Council Administration Offices or on Council's website.

2.7 Indexation of contributions for land yet to be acquired

To ensure that the value of contributions is not eroded over time, the contributions stated in this Plan will be indexed at the time of payment to reflect changes in the cost of land yet to be acquired in the following manner:

$$\text{\$C}_{PY} = \frac{\text{\$C}_{PC} \times \text{LV Index}_{PY}}{\text{LV Index}_{PC}}$$

Where:

\\$C_{PY} is the amount of the contribution at the date of Payment.

\\$C_{PC} is the amount of the contribution for works schedule items involving land yet to be acquired at the date of the Plan Commencement.

LV Index_{PY} is the Land Value Index as published by Council at the date of Payment of the contribution

LV Index_{PC} is the Land Value Index as published by Council at the date of the Plan Commencement.

A development consent or complying development certificate will show the contribution payable at the date the consent/certificate is issued. Contributions are subject to indexation from the date the consent/certificate is issued until the date of payment in accordance with the above formula.

The Base Land Value Index relates to the value of land at January 2016 and has been derived by Council using a set of sample land parcels determined to be representative of the land to be acquired under this Plan.

The Base LV Index is set at 100.00 at the date of commencement of this Plan and Council will review and (if necessary) update the LV Index on at least an annual basis.

The updated LV Index will be obtained by dividing the value of land at the time of the review by the value of land at the date of commencement of this Plan and multiplying this figure by 100.

The LV Index will be regularly updated by Council and made available at the Council Administration Offices or on Council's website.

NB: The land values in this Plan are an estimate of 'total compensation' and are inclusive of all heads of compensation in accordance with the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991 that are assumed applicable at the time of valuation. All heads of compensation may or may not be relevant for each land parcel to which the Plan relates.

2.8 Indexation of contributions for haulage

To ensure that the value of contributions is not eroded over time haulage contributions are subject to indexation.

$$\text{\$C}_{PY} = \frac{\text{\$C}_{PC} \times \text{CPI}_{PY}}{\text{CPI}_{PC}}$$

Where:

$\text{\$C}_{PY}$ is the contribution rate at the date of Payment.

$\text{\$C}_{PC}$ is the contribution rate specified in the development consent.

CPI_{PY} is the Consumer Price Index (Sydney – All Groups) (CPI) as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the financial quarter at the date of Payment.

CPI_{PC} is the CPI (Sydney – All Groups) as published by the ABS for the financial quarter at the date of issue of the development consent.

A development consent will show the contribution payable at the date the consent is issued. Contributions are subject to indexation from the date the consent is issued until the date of payment in accordance with the above formula.

2.9 Exemptions and Discounts

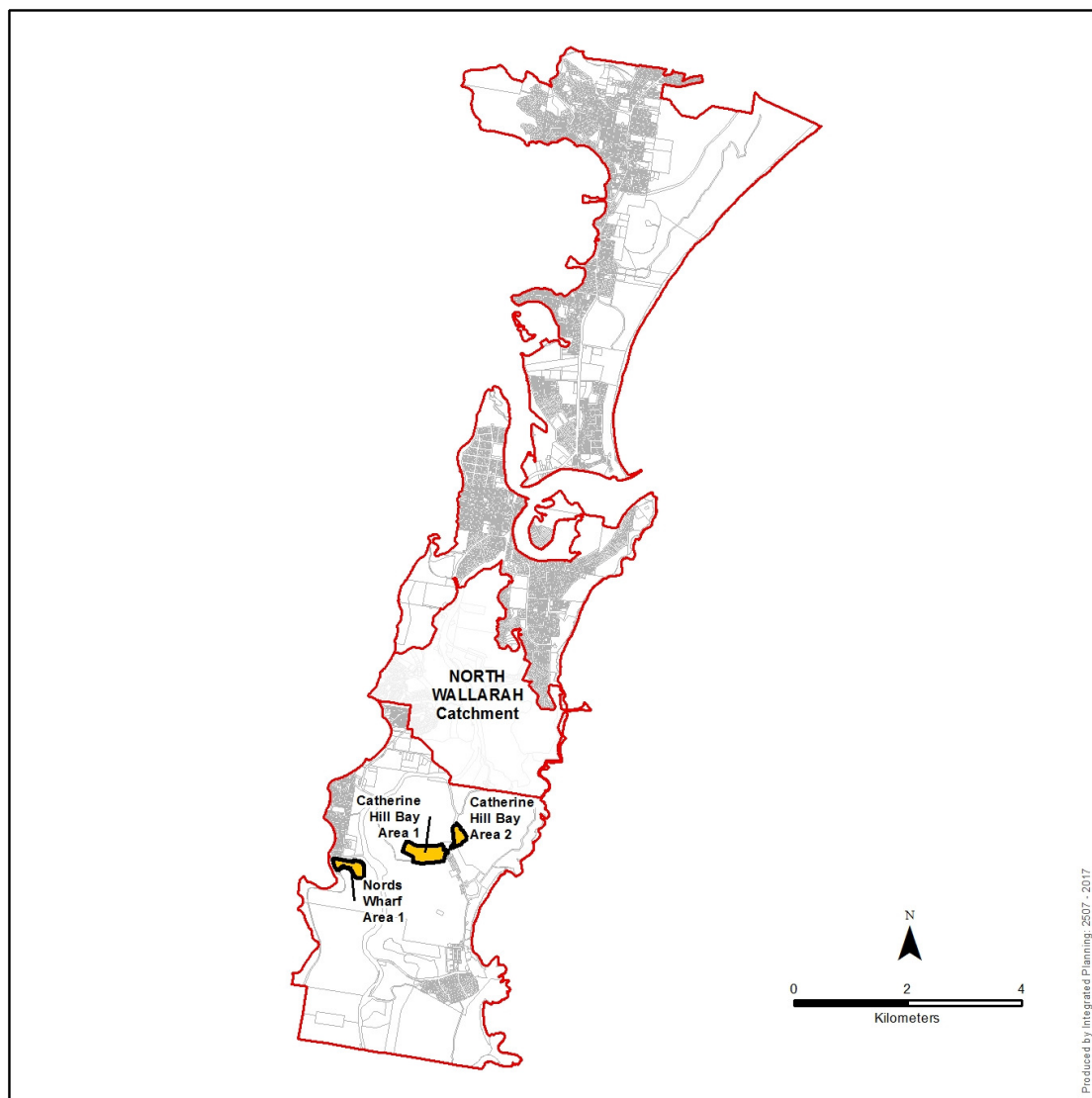
Council will not provide exemption to development contributions made under this Plan other than lawful conversion of existing bedrooms in an existing dwelling to bed and breakfast rooms.

In addition, exemptions and/or discounts will be afforded under prevailing direction of the [Minister for Planning and Infrastructure](#). At the date of commencement of this Plan, these Ministerial exemptions and reductions included:

- development undertaken by a '[social housing provider](#)' for the purposes of '[seniors housing](#)' as defined in [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability\) 2004](#) is exempt;
- development for the purposes of a school (as defined by the [Education Act 1990](#)) that is a project under the *Building the Education Revolution* (BER) program is exempt; and
- development within a greenfield urban release area for the purpose of one or more dwellings or in the case of subdivision, the creation of one or more residential lots, is limited to \$30,000 for each dwelling or lot authorised by the development consent; and
- development within an established urban area for the purpose of one or more dwellings or in the case of subdivision, the creation of one or more residential lots, is limited to \$20,000 for each dwelling or lot authorised by the development consent.

Figure 2 identifies the urban release areas (URA) within the Belmont Contribution Catchment. Council does not apply discounts to the payment of development contributions unless otherwise stated in this Plan.

Figure 2 – Map of Urban Release Areas



2.10 Allowances for existing development

All forecasts of future development within this Plan have been calculated allowing for existing development at the time of preparing the forecasts which underpin this Plan (i.e. 30 June 2015). This estimate of existing development stated in this Plan relies upon base information from the 2011 Census, a comprehensive employment generating land-use survey, and known or anticipated dwelling and floor space completions to 30 June 2015.

Contributions required under this Plan will be levied according to the estimated net increase in demand arising from future development. An amount equivalent to the contribution attributable to the development that was operating lawfully on the site of a proposed new development at the date of lodgement of the development application (i.e. existing lawful development) will be allowed for in the calculation of contributions.

Accordingly, if an applicant wishes to obtain an allowance against contributions payable, information must be provided with the development application which demonstrates that the development operating on the subject site at the date of lodgement of the development application is lawful.

If an applicant believes that the site was not operating at capacity or was vacant (i.e. no active use being undertaken) at the date of lodgement of the development application due to a specific event (e.g. a major renovation, installation of new plant/machinery, economic downturn or vacation pending redevelopment), evidence of this event must be provided along with details demonstrating what the lawful development operating from the site would have been if not for that event (i.e. lawful pre-existing development). Such evidence may include Notices of Determination stating approved numbers of workers, stamped approved floor plans, official employment data or other supporting material.

However, if the site of the proposed development was and has been vacant (i.e. no lawful active use being undertaken) since 30 June 2015 upon which the Plan is ultimately based, the site will be deemed to have no population (i.e. generating zero existing demand) and no allowance will be given under this Plan. This is because no population from that site was counted as at 30 June 2015 and the existing standards of provision of [community infrastructure](#) undertaken at 30 June 2015 did not account for any such population.

Any allowance for existing or pre-existing lawful development will be calculated by multiplying the relevant per person, per worker and per PVT rates specified in **Table E1** of this Plan by the lawful resident and/or worker population and traffic generation of that development.

The acceptance of material demonstrating the resident/worker population and traffic generation of existing or pre-existing lawful development remains at the sole discretion of Council and in the absence of such information, Council will undertake its own assessment.

Council will only consider an allowance for existing or pre-existing lawful development to the extent of the demand for specific community facilities and services arising from that development. For instance, where a residential development is proposed which replaces an employment generating land use, there may be a reduced peak traffic generation relative to the site's prior use. In this case, no levy would be applicable toward local roads. Council will not however, accept a state of credit as such a reduction in demand for this type of facility does not offset the demand for other facilities and services.

For instance, the same development may result in an increase in demand for other community facilities and services such as public open space and community facilities, which are distinct from traffic demands. Accordingly, the levies under this Plan for these other facilities and services would continue to apply.

2.11 Credits

A credit may be provided by Council where the net contributions provided by any particular development exceed that required by the Plan. This could arise where an applicant proposes the provision of a work or dedication of land, at a value determined by Council to exceed the amount

of cash otherwise payable in accordance with the Plan. However, credits will only be provided at Council's absolute discretion.

A credit will be provided only against the same facility category for which the surplus contribution relates. For example, if the applicant proposes to dedicate more public open space that would otherwise be required under the Plan, then a credit could be accrued against open space contributions requirements of future development. Consequently, if an applicant dedicates more public open space than would otherwise be required under the Plan, the value of the additional open space cannot be used to offset the cash contribution otherwise payable under a different contribution category, such as roads or community facilities. The objective is to ensure that Council maintains an adequate flow of contributions across the range of facilities to be funded under this Plan to provide for the orderly and staged delivery of all categories of facilities.

The amount and terms of the credit are to be negotiated prior to the dedication of land or commencement of works and will be for the additional value only as agreed by Council. If agreed, Council will advise the applicant of the credit which would be redeemable in lieu of contributions in the same facility category otherwise payable by the applicant for future development in the area to which this Plan applies.

Council reserves the right to require payment of a monetary contribution or to terminate the "credit agreement" should the applicant be unwilling or unable to meet its terms. No credit will be given for land or works which are not nominated in the works schedule in the relevant contributions plan.

If an applicant seeks to off-set a credit against the cash payable under a different facility category or to be reimbursed in cash, then this would need to be negotiated with Council as part of a planning agreement or a works-in-kind/material public benefit agreement in accordance with the provisions of this Plan and Council's associated Policies.

2.12 Monitoring and review of the Plan

It is intended to monitor and review this Plan on a regular basis as it contains forecasts of future development including likely future populations and about the likely demands and costs of providing community infrastructure for those populations.

Monitoring actual developments, population changes and community demands will allow appropriate updating and amendment as necessary.

The cost of works proposed by the Plan (including land values) may also need review over time if there is a concern that the indexation of costs may not be adequately reflecting actual costs at the time.

Council's aim is that all forecasts, costs and assumptions are reviewed and adjustments and/or amendments as appropriate will be made at five yearly intervals after the date of adoption of this Plan.

2.13 Accounting and management of funds

2.13.1 Accounting standards and contributions register

Separate accounting records are maintained for all development contributions made to Council under this Plan and a development contributions register will be maintained by Council in accordance with the Regulation.

Council is also required to publish details of development contributions accounts annually and this is undertaken as part of Council's annual financial reporting cycle.

2.13.2 Treatment of funds received prior to the commencement of this Plan

Funds levied and received under previous plans prior to 30 June 2015 will be used to deliver community infrastructure of the same facility category identified under this Plan as 'Cost Attributable to Council' as these funds were levied to meet the demands of that prior development.

Funds levied and received under previous plans from 30 June 2015 will be used toward the delivery of community infrastructure of the same facility category identified under this Plan as 'Cost Attributable to New Development'. This is because the development forecasts which underpin this Plan rely upon estimates of existing development at 30 June 2015 and development from that date generates a demand for these facilities. Accordingly, these funds will be transferred to the account for this Contribution Plan.

2.13.3 Investment of funds

To maintain the time-value of monetary contributions received under this Plan, Council will invest these funds until the time of expenditure for the purpose for which they were received.

Council will report all investment returns as part of its annual contributions accounts reporting and all investment returns will be retained within the development contributions accounts, to be used of the purpose for which the original contribution was made.

2.13.4 Pooling of contributions

This Plan expressly authorises monetary contributions paid for different purposes to be pooled and applied (progressively or otherwise) for those purposes. The priorities for the expenditure of the levies are shown in the works schedule.

2.13.5 Other funding sources

All works proposed in this Plan represent infrastructure to be funded pursuant to the development contributions provisions of the Act.

There were no grants or other external funding sources secured for the works proposed in this Plan, at the time of its adoption. Should such funding become available in the future, the cost of the relevant project will be reviewed and the contribution rates will be adjusted accordingly.

2.13.6 Goods and services tax

At the date of preparing this Plan, monetary development contributions were exempt from the Federal Government Goods and Services Tax (GST).

In addition, at the date of preparing this Plan, Council's advice was that non-monetary contributions by way of dedication of land, works-in-kind or material public benefit in lieu of contributions that would be exempt under Section 81-5 of the GST Act, do not constitute a taxable supply. Therefore, there are no GST implications for non-monetary contributions.

However, if legislative changes (including Australian Tax Office tax rulings) determine otherwise, contributions in this Plan will be adjusted to include GST.

2.14 Costs Associated with Land Acquisition

Costs associated with land acquisition are also included in the determination of contribution rates. The costs include administration, valuation, negotiations, survey, legal, and conveyancing costs. The percentages of on-costs for the acquisition of land in this Plan is detailed in [Table A](#), and include details of the individual costs associated land acquisition.

**Lake Macquarie City Council Development Contributions Plan
Belmont Contributions Catchment - 2017**

Table A – Percentage and Costs Associated with Land Acquisition

Item	Land Value					
	Up to \$1m	\$1m to \$2m	\$2m to \$5m	\$5m to \$10m	\$10m to \$15m	\$15m Plus
Council Valuation	\$6,000	\$8,000	\$12,000	\$14,000	\$15,000	\$18,000
Private Valuation	\$6,000	\$8,000	\$12,000	\$14,000	\$15,000	\$18,000
Sub Total	\$12,000	\$16,000	\$24,000	\$28,000	\$30,000	\$36,000
Administration	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Negotiations	\$5,000	\$7,000	\$9,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$14,000
Survey	\$7,000	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$30,000
Legal	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$14,000
Conveyancing	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Sub Total	\$25,000	\$28,000	\$37,000	\$43,000	\$52,000	\$66,000
Overheads	\$4,929	\$5,724	\$7,791	\$9,063	\$10,653	\$13,356
Sub Total	\$29,929	\$33,724	\$44,791	\$52,063	\$62,653	\$79,356
Total	\$41,929	\$49,724	\$68,791	\$80,063	\$92,653	\$115,356
Assumed Value	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$12,500,000	\$15,000,000
% of Value	4.19%	3.31%	1.97%	1.07%	0.74%	0.77%
Adopt Rate:	4.20%	3.30%	2.00%	1.10%	0.75%	0.80%
Notes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All costs are estimates only as is it not possible to accurately define acquisition land or values. 2. GST exclusive as GST is neutral. 3. Council is entitled to the same valuation fee as that charged by a private sector valuer for the service provided. 4. Survey costs have been estimated in consultation with Survey Section. 5. Council's On Costs (Activity Based Costings - ABC) are structured at 15.9% of total costs. 						

3 Expected development and demand for community infrastructure

3.1 Introduction

This section outlines key aspects of the existing residential and employment development and populations within the Belmont Contributions Catchment and details the development forecasts which have been prepared in order to ascertain the demand for new and embellished community infrastructure to cater for future development from 2015 to 2030.

3.2 Existing Population Characteristics

The Belmont Contributions Catchment is located in the eastern side of the Lake Macquarie LGA. The Catchment is bound by the Charlestown Contributions Catchment to the north, and the Wyong LGA to the south.

The Catchment includes the town centres of Belmont and Swansea, and the neighbourhood centres of Belmont North, Belmont South, Marks Point, Pelican, Blacksmiths, Swansea Heads, Caves Beach, Murrays Beach, Cams Wharf, Nords Wharf, Pinny Beach, Catherine Hill Bay.

Based on the **2011** Census and estimated dwelling completions to 30 June 2015, the estimated total population of the Belmont Catchment was 26,107 persons. Of these, 25,824 persons lived in private dwellings, and 283 persons lived in non-private residential accommodation.

The population of the Belmont catchment is considerably older than the LGA with a median age of 44 compared to 41. The catchment has significantly more people aged 65 years and over, accounting for 21.4% of the population, compared to 18.4% for Lake Macquarie.

There were 12,105 private dwellings within the Catchment in 2015. Of these dwellings, the average occupancy rate was 2.16 persons per dwelling, which was lower than the citywide occupancy rate of 2.51. Of the 11,746 private dwellings, 75% were dwelling houses, with the remaining 25% consisting of dwellings in dual occupancies, multi dwelling housing, residential flat building, seniors living, and mixed use developments.

Of the 13,368 worker residents for the Belmont Catchment, 29% both live, and work in the Catchment. A considerable proportion of the workforce (4%) did not have a fixed address at the time of the Census. The remaining resident workers travelled outside of the Catchment for work purposes.

3.3 Forecast Development and Population

3.3.1 Introduction

Residential and employment generating estimates were modelled for the Belmont Contributions Catchment (Figure A) and have been used to inform the various tables in this section. These estimates were based on historical development trends from Council's development application and completion records, the supply of land zoned for urban purposes within Council's Local Environmental Plan and Urban Development Program, and various other relevant plans and studies.

The following subsections provide a summary of the forecast future residential and employment growth in the Contributions Catchment to the year 2030.

3.3.2 Forecast Residential Development

Table 1 provides a summary of the potential private and non-private dwelling growth to 2030 including the average occupancy rate for different dwelling types across the Contributions Catchment (i.e. not solely the occupancy rate of future dwellings).

Table 1 demonstrates that the majority of future residential development is anticipated to be medium and high density development.

Table 1: Estimated Residential Development 2015-2030				
Residential Dwelling Type	Occupancy	# Dwellings / Rooms / Beds		Growth
	Rate ^A	2015	2030	2015-30
Private Dwellings	2.39 ^B	11,746	14,464	2,718
Dwelling Houses / Lots / Exhibition Homes	3.05	9,831	11,583	1,752
Residential Accommodation ^C with 1 bedroom / bedsit	1.2	391	555	164
Residential Accommodation ^C with 2 bedrooms	1.73	621	992	371
Residential Accommodation ^C with 3 or more bedrooms	2.54	404	671	267
Seniors Housing ^D	1.37	289	433	144
Moveable Dwellings (Long-term Site)	1.5	210	230	20
Non-Private Dwellings (Rooms/Beds) ^E	-	359	684	325
Residential Care Facility	Bed	101	181	80
Hostels/ Boarding Houses/ Group Homes/ Hospitals	Bed	76	76	0
Educational Establishments (residential component)	Bed	0	0	0
Moveable Dwellings (Short-term Site)	1	50	70	20
Tourist and Visitor Accommodation (small scale)	0.73	48	128	80
Tourist and Visitor Accommodation (large scale)	1.55	84	229	145
Notes:				
A. Forecast average occupancies across the Contributions Catchment as at 2030.				
B. This is the average occupancy rate of all dwellings in the Contributions Catchment as forecast to 2030 for residential development.				
C. Excluding boarding houses, dwelling houses, group homes, hostels and seniors housing.				
D. Excluding residential care facilities.				
E. Estimates based on 2011 ABS Census data.				

Using the forecast number of additional dwellings from **Table 1**, a demographic model was constructed to factor in fertility and mortality of the existing and future populations in order to generate a forecast of the total number of persons resident in the Contributions Catchment at the year 2030, being the end of the Plan period.

Table 2 provides a comparison of the historical growth in population from 2011 to 2015. In addition, the table provides the projected population and highlights that there is projected to be approximately 7,252 additional persons living in the Contributions Catchment by 2030.

Table 2: Projected Population 2015-2030			
	Existing Development		Projected Development
	2011	2015	2030
Total dwellings	11,757	12,105	3,043
Total Persons in dwellings	25,403	26,107	7,252

Table 3 provides a summary of the average annual growth in dwellings based on historical data and the above forecasts. This demonstrates that there is likely to be a measurable increase in dwellings over the Plan period. The future residential population of these additional dwellings is likely to generate a demand for a wide range of new and embellished community infrastructure.

Table 3: Forecast dwelling growth rates 2015 - 2030			
Period	Additional dwellings	Average Dwellings (p.a)	Growth rate (p.a.)
2015 - 2019	825	165	1.36%
2020 - 2024	1,015	203	1.68%
2025 - 2030	1,203	240	1.99%

The demographic profile of the future population has also been forecast using a demographic model. The model utilises base demographic data for the Contributions Catchment from the 2011 ABS Census. These projects factor in the additional population occupying new housing to be constructed in the Plan period and applying fertility and mortality rates published by the ABS.

Table 4 provides a summary of the forecast demographic profile of the future population in occupied private dwellings in the Belmont Contributions Catchment.

The demographic profile projects an increase of approximately 274 persons aged 0-4 years between 2015 and 2030. The number of persons aged between 5 – 9 will increase by 330, and an increase of approximately 363 persons aged 10 – 14 years. The increase in this age brackets will have implications for the provision of child services and recreational facilities such as playground equipment.

There is projected to be an increase in the number of youths (10-24 years) of approximately 1,063 persons. This increase will have implications for the provision of active recreation facilities and place spaces throughout the life of the Plan.

In addition, it is estimated that a significant increase will occur in the number of persons aged 55 years and older. This cohort is anticipated to increase by an additional 3,055 persons with implications for both passive and active recreation facilities, community facilities, and the accessibility of public open spaces and connections to activity nodes.

Table 4: Projected Demographic Profile 2015 - 2030

Age (years)	2011		2015		2020		2025		2030		Growth 2011-2030	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	% Change
0-4 years	1,519	6.0%	1,561	6.0%	1,710	5.8%	1,715	5.7%	1,835	5.5%	274	17.5%
5-9 years	1,529	6.0%	1,572	6.0%	1,740	5.9%	1,745	5.8%	1,901	5.7%	330	21.0%
10-14 years	1,659	6.5%	1,705	6.5%	1,887	6.4%	1,895	6.3%	2,068	6.2%	363	21.3%
15-19 years	1,738	6.8%	1,786	6.8%	1,976	6.7%	1,956	6.5%	2,135	6.4%	349	19.6%
20-24 years	1,476	5.8%	1,517	5.8%	1,710	5.8%	1,715	5.7%	1,868	5.6%	351	23.2%
25-29 years	1,344	5.3%	1,384	5.3%	1,533	5.2%	1,564	5.2%	1,735	5.2%	351	25.4%
30-34 years	1,359	5.4%	1,397	5.4%	1,563	5.3%	1,564	5.2%	1,701	5.1%	305	21.8%
35-39 years	1,588	6.3%	1,632	6.3%	1,828	6.2%	1,835	6.1%	2,002	6.0%	370	22.7%
40-44 years	1,666	6.6%	1,713	6.6%	1,887	6.4%	1,925	6.4%	2,168	6.5%	456	26.6%
45-49 years	1,717	6.8%	1,765	6.8%	1,976	6.7%	2,016	6.7%	2,268	6.8%	504	28.5%
50-54 years	1,773	7.0%	1,822	7.0%	2,094	7.1%	2,136	7.1%	2,368	7.1%	546	30.0%
55-59 years	1,684	6.6%	1,731	6.6%	1,976	6.7%	2,016	6.7%	2,268	6.8%	537	31.1%
60-64 years	1,628	6.4%	1,673	6.4%	1,946	6.6%	2,016	6.7%	2,268	6.8%	595	35.6%
65-69 years	1,359	5.4%	1,397	5.4%	1,622	5.5%	1,655	5.5%	1,801	5.4%	405	29.0%
70-74 years	1,072	4.2%	1,102	4.2%	1,268	4.3%	1,324	4.4%	1,501	4.5%	399	36.3%
75-79 years	892	3.5%	916	3.5%	1,062	3.6%	1,113	3.7%	1,268	3.8%	351	38.3%
80-84 years	734	2.9%	754	2.9%	885	3.0%	933	3.1%	1,067	3.2%	313	41.5%
85 years and over	660	2.6%	679	2.6%	826	2.8%	903	3.0%	1,134	3.4%	453	67.1%
Totals	25,398	-	26,104	-	29,490	-	30,025	-	33,359	-	7,252	-

The residential development forecasts prepared for this Plan included development within the North Wallarah Contributions catchment equivalent to 2,879 additional people by 2030. The North Wallarah Contributions catchment is covered by a separate development contributions plan and its existing and new residential development has been excluded from the calculations within this Plan.

Accordingly, the following summarises the residential development forecasts with the “Balance” being used for the purpose of calculating contribution rates.

	Total Increase	North Wallarah Contributions catchment	Balance	Facility Type Apportionment
Total New Residents	7,252	2,879	4,373	Plan Preparation and Studies and Public Transport Facilities
Total New Residents ^{#1}	7,172	2,879	4,293	Open Space and Recreation Facilities
Total New Residents ^{#2}	6,993	2,879	4,114	Local Community Facilities

^{#1} Total excludes persons in Residential Care Facilities

^{#2} Total excludes persons in Residential Care Facilities and Tourist and Visitor population.

3.3.3 Project Employment Generating Development

The quantum of employment generating development in the Belmont Contributions Catchment to 2030 has also been projected. These projections are based on historical development trends, approved developments, availability of suitably zoned land and a strategic level economic assessment of demand for retail and commercial facilities need to service the forecast residential population described above.

Specifically, these forecasts focus on commercial and industrial forms of development. However, these projections are based on additional floor space forecasts within which other forms of employment generating development may also occur. Within the commercial and industrial categories, there are several different forms of development and accordingly, the forecasts and the calculations within this Plan have given due regard to the differing demand characteristics of these development typologies. To disaggregate these typologies further is to create a level of complexity that does not aid the understanding or administration of this Plan.

The forecast non-residential development is summarised in **Table 5** which provides details of the gross floor area and number of workers anticipated within the Contributions Catchment from 2015 to 2030.

The employment generating development forecasts indicate that there is likely to be an additional 32,348m² of commercial floor space employing a further 1,544 persons. In addition, industrial floor space across the Catchment is projected to increase by 1,591m², employing 18 persons.

This non-residential floor space and workers will generate additional traffic and demands for public transport infrastructure and accordingly, this Plan seeks to levy future non-residential development to cater for this increased demand.

Table 5: Forecast Employment Generating Development – 2015 to 2030

Sector	2015		2030		Growth 2015-2030	
	GFA (m ²)	Workers	GFA (m ²)	Workers	GFA (m ²)	Workers
Commercial Development	125,022	4,788	157,370	6,332	32,348	1,544
Industrial Development	13,667	324	15,258	342	1,591	18
TOTAL	138,689	5,112	172,628	6,674	33,939	1,562

3.4 Demand for public facilities and services

One of the fundamental principles of development contributions is the relationship, or 'nexus', between the expected types of development and the demonstrated demand for new, augmented or embellished public and community infrastructure created by that development. Key aspects of determining nexus are:

- whether the anticipated development actually creates a demand or increases the demand for a particular type of community infrastructure;
- whether the estimates of demand for each item of community infrastructure to which the proposed development contribution relates are reasonable;
- whether the proposed development contribution is based on a reasonable estimate of the cost of proposed community infrastructure;
- whether the community infrastructure is provided within a reasonable time period to meet the demand of the development – often expressed as timing or thresholds; and
- whether the community infrastructure is located such that it reasonably meets the demands of the proposed development.

It is also necessary to ensure that new development only contributes to its share of the total demand for community infrastructure, rather than any demand generated by the existing population, which may result out of a deficiency in existing community infrastructure. This sharing of costs is known as 'apportionment'.

The increased usage of and demand for new public facilities as a consequence of future development are likely to exceed the capacity of existing community infrastructure in the Contributions Catchment. Accordingly, it will be necessary for new and embellished community infrastructure to be provided to cater for the anticipated demand of that development.

Section 4 of this Plan establishes the nexus between the anticipated development and the demand for additional or embellished community infrastructure and if relevant, details how that nexus has been apportioned, to ensure that contributions reflect the demand of new development, rather than existing demand or past deficiencies.

4 Community infrastructure and contributions

4.1 Local roads

4.1.1 Introduction

The projected development within the Contributions Catchment does not generate additional demand for use of local roads by vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian traffic. This plan does not propose to levy for local road works.

Table 7: Summary Rates for Local Roads Facilities by Sub-Catchment

Local Roads Sub-Catchment	Apportioned to	Cost Attributable to New Development	Attributable PVTs	Rate per PVT
1. Belmont Contributions Catchment excluding Catherine Hill Bay URA 1, Catherine Hill Bay URA 2, and Nords Wharf URA	All Future Development	\$0	0	\$0.00

Note:

A. Where no contribution toward local roads infrastructure is sought for a locality, Council may require, via condition of development consent, road infrastructure improvements to be undertaken on a case by case basis subject to an assessment (at DA stage) of demand for such infrastructure arising from a specific development.

4.2 Road Haulage

Council will seek road haulage contributions from developments that generate heavy vehicle movements as a significant and integral component of their operations. Examples include heavy vehicles used to haul large quantities of goods or materials, such as those associated with mines, extractive industries, or agricultural industries. The contributions will be expended on road maintenance, repairs, and rehabilitation.

4.2.1 Nexus to Development

Heavy vehicles are the primary contributor to the consumption of a road structural capacity. Developments that generate heavy vehicle movements therefore lead to an increased burden on the existing road system. The additional heavy vehicular axle loadings on roads result in faster deterioration of the road pavement and surface, and reduction in road asset life. To keep the roads at a serviceable level there is a need to increase expenditure on maintenance, repairs and rehabilitation work, beyond what would be required without the development. The extent of this increased expenditure depends on the amount of heavy vehicular traffic generated by the development.

4.2.2 Application of Haulage Contributions

Road haulage contributions are applicable to the road network under Council's care and control within the Lake Macquarie Local Government Area (LGA). This excludes National highways, State roads and privately owned roads within the LGA.

The roads over which individual contributions are calculated will be determined on a development specific basis, based on the actual roads to be utilised for each development.

4.2.3 Haulage Contribution Rate

For development requiring a road haulage contribution in accordance with this Plan, Council will impose a condition of development consent specifying a monetary Haulage Contribution Rate per tonne of goods or materials transported to and/or from the site.

The contribution is to be paid at regular intervals as determined by Council in the condition of development consent. At any time, Council may request the operator of the site to produce records to verify the quantities of goods or materials being transported.

The contribution rate will be indexed in accordance with the provision of this Plan between the date of development consent and the date of payment in accordance with Section 2.8.

4.2.4 Calculation of Haulage Contribution Rate

A range of factors will be taken into consideration when calculating the haulage contribution rate for each applicable development including:

- The affected road sections and pavement types
- The rehabilitation costs, routine maintenance costs and programmed maintenance costs
- Existing traffic load quantified in terms of the number of equivalent standard axle loads (ESA)
- Proposed increase in traffic load as a result of the development proposal quantified in terms of ESA
- Quantity of goods or materials proposed to be transported along nominated haulage routes as specified in the development proposal

Council will calculate the haulage contribution rate for each applicable development using the following process.

1. Calculate the total lifecycle cost for the projected pavement life of the selected haulage routes:

$$TC = \left\{ \frac{PR + RM + PM}{TL} \right\}$$

- TC = Total lifecycle cost (\$ / km)
- PR = Pavement rehabilitation cost (\$)
- RM = Routine maintenance cost (\$)
- PM = Programmed maintenance cost (\$)
- TL = Total length of the nominated road haulage routes (km)
- Pavement rehabilitation is major work due to substantial deterioration of the roads to restore the assets to their intended service potential. Works involve replacement and/or stabilisation of the road pavements, replacement of the wearing surfaces and ancillary works. This component also includes associated investigation, design and project management costs.
- Routine maintenance is the regular on-going work that is necessary to keep road assets operating, including instances where portions of the assets fail and need immediate repair. The work is generally of an unplanned and reactive nature, and includes pothole and edge break repairs, heavy patching of failed areas, crack sealing, joint sealing, and other minor repairs.
- Programmed maintenance is the planned repair and resurfacing work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system based on condition assessments and cyclic programs. This includes replacement of existing wearing surfaces at nominated frequencies, for example every 12 years.

2. Determine the proportion of ESA increase as a result of proposed development:

$$P = \left\{ \frac{ESAp}{ESAe + ESAp} \right\} \times 100$$

- P = proportion of ESA increase as a result of proposed development (%)
- ESA(e) = Total existing traffic load in terms of ESA for the haulage routes
- ESA(p) = Proposed increase in traffic load in terms of ESA for the haulage routes. The proposed traffic mix should include vehicle types and typical axle loads in order to assess the increase in traffic load due to the proposed development
- ESAs are determined for the projected pavement life in accordance with the current AUSTROADS Guide to Pavement Technology Part 2 – Pavement Structural Design

3. Determine the haulage contribution rate per tonne of goods or materials proposed to be hauled:

$$CR = P \times \left\{ \frac{TC}{DL \times TQ} \right\}$$

- CR = Haulage Contribution Rate (\$ / tonne / km)
- P = proportion of ESA increase as a result of proposed development (%)
- TC = Total lifecycle costs (\$ / km)
- DL = Design life of the haulage route pavements (years)
- TQ = Total quantity of goods or materials to be hauled (tonnes / year)

4.3 Public transport facilities

4.3.1 Introduction

The projected development within the Belmont Contributions Catchment will generate additional demand for public transport and this demand will require upgrading of public transport facilities such as compliant concrete bus slabs.

4.3.2 Existing Facilities

The Belmont catchment is serviced by both Newcastle Buses and Busways. There are currently no bus interchanges located within the Belmont catchment. The bus routes that service the Belmont catchment are 99, 310, 313, 317, 318, 322, 349, 350 and 352. The Contributions Catchment is also serviced by school bus services.

4.3.3 Nexus to development

Future development will be responsible for 7,252, new residents and 1,723 additional workers within the Contributions Catchment.

This additional usage of public transport facilities will generate a demand for greater capacity and a higher level of amenity and accessibility at and leading to bus stop environments. For this catchment, the number of bus shelters exceeds the benchmark of 1 shelter per 1,000 residents. Bus stop upgrades relating to disability compliance and the level of persons considered disabled within the Belmont Catchment will generate the need for additional bus stop upgrades to the minimum compliance provision.

Whilst public transport rolling stock is provided by the State Government and/or through public-private partnerships, public transport services are supported by associated infrastructure such as bus stops, bus shelters and pedestrian and bicycle connections to bus and rail nodes. The responsibility for provision of this infrastructure typically falls to Council as it is often located on Council-owned land.

4.3.4 Strategy – proposed infrastructure

Council's strategy for addressing the additional demands placed on the local public transport facilities by future development is to provide bus stop upgrades at seven (7) locations across the Catchment as specified in the Works Schedule at [Appendix B](#).

The indicative location of the proposed facilities is identified on the maps at [Appendix C](#) to this Plan. The specific bus routes will be selected based on their ability to service the areas of forecast highest residential and employment population growth, generally being around the Belmont centre.

4.3.5 Apportionment

Work related trips (commute and work related business) equates to 19.58% of all trips in the Lake Macquarie Local Government Area. The remainder of trips (80.42%) are not associated with employment. This ratio has been utilised for the purposes of apportioning costs between residential and non-residential future development.

As the proposed public transport facilities are necessary to meet the demands of the future resident and future non-resident populations, as opposed to addressing any existing deficiency in minimum service levels, the full cost has been apportioned to future development.

4.3.6 Calculation of Contribution Rate

The formulae for the calculation of the contribution rate for local public transport facilities are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Contribution rate per new resident} &= \frac{\text{Total Cost x Apportionment}}{\text{Total Additional Residents}} \\ &= \frac{\$62,536 \times 80.42\%}{4,373} \\ &= \frac{\$50,291.45}{4,373} \\ &= \$11.50 \text{ per resident}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Contribution rate per new worker} &= \frac{\text{Total Cost x Apportionment}}{\text{Total Additional Workers}} \\ &= \frac{\$62,536 \times 19.58\%}{1,562} \\ &= \frac{\$12,244.55}{1,562} \\ &= \$7.84 \text{ per worker}\end{aligned}$$

4.4 Open space and recreation facilities

4.4.1 Introduction

The projected development within the Contributions Catchment will generate additional demand for open space and recreation facilities and this demand will require additional open space and embellishment of existing facilities to cater for increased pressures on those existing facilities.

4.4.2 Existing Facilities

The *Belmont Recreation and Land Plan* prepared by Council includes a detailed analysis of the open space and recreation facilities that existed or are attributed to the Contributions Catchment at the time of preparing this Plan. These facilities include:

- 21.5 Sports fields
- 19 Tennis courts
- 32 Netball courts
- 2 Multi-purpose half (basketball) courts
- 18 Parks
- 17 Playgrounds
- 5 Dog exercise areas
- 1 Community garden
- 1 Skate park
- 46,808 Lineal metres of shared paths and tracks and trails
- 3 Surf lifesaving facilities
- 2 Swimming pools (at 1 swim centre)
- 10 Public boat ramps
- 10 Public jetties

This infrastructure is generally contained within approximately 128.3 hectares of community land for sportsgrounds, recreation facilities and parks, which equates to a rate of provision for the existing population of 4.9 hectares per 1,000 persons, excluding all open space categorised as natural area and general community use.

In addition to these facilities, the Catchment enjoys lake foreshore areas, the Swansea Channel coastal beaches, and state conservation areas.

4.4.3 Nexus to development

There is forecast to be an additional 2,718 private dwellings and 325 beds/rooms in non-private accommodation in the Catchment between 2015-30, which equates to 7,252 additional persons.

The *Belmont Recreation and Land Plan* (R&LP - 2015) describes the existing rate of provision of open space and recreation facilities in the Catchment and includes a normative, comparative, identified, and best practice assessment of the demand for additional and/or embellished infrastructure as a consequence of the future population growth. This analysis derives levels of service for various types of open space and recreation facilities and these have been adopted for the purposes of this Plan.

This study concludes that the future population will place a strain on the ability of existing facilities to cater adequately for the future residential population and a combination of new facilities and embellishment of existing facilities will be required to maintain the identified levels of service.

4.4.4 Strategy – proposed infrastructure

The strategy for the provision of open space and recreation facilities is based on the recommendations for specific infrastructure works outlined in the plan by LMCC. For the forecast additional population this includes the following:

- Upgraded sports fields;
- New and/or upgraded tennis courts, netball courts, croquet courts and multi-purpose courts;
- New and embellished parks and playgrounds;
- New community gardens;
- New and upgraded dog exercise areas;
- New skate park and BMX/MTB tracks;
- New and upgraded shared pathways, and tracks/trails;
- Relocated and upgraded surf life saving facility; and
- Upgraded swimming pool.

The community land requirement for this infrastructure (taking into consideration the specific land requirement for each individual facility) equates to an additional **11.6** hectares of community land for open space and recreation facilities to meet the demands of the forecast additional population for the Catchment from 2015-2030. This equates to a community land provision standard for future development of **1.6** hectares per 1,000 persons.

These facilities and the estimated timing of their delivery are set out in the Works Schedule at **Appendix B** to this Plan and their location is identified on the maps at **Appendix C**.

4.4.5 Apportionment

The open space and recreation facilities identified in this Plan are primarily required as a consequence of future residential accommodation, tourist and visitor accommodation and moveable dwellings and an apportioned cost of their provision will be borne by this future development (except as specified below).

Development comprising residential care facilities (i.e. excluding self-care housing) equivalent to 130 persons, will not be levied for open space and recreation facilities as the residents of these facilities are highly unlikely to utilise such facilities. This is irrespective of whether the facility is to be provided by a social housing provider, which would be exempt from contributions by virtue of the Ministerial Direction under Section 94E of the Act, dated 14 September 2007.

Several open space and recreation facilities identified in this Plan will partially cater for existing shortfalls in service provision and in such circumstances, the cost of the individual facility will be apportioned between existing and future residential populations based on the extent of the existing shortfall. Details of apportionment are specified in the Works Schedule at **Appendix B** to this Plan.

4.4.6 Calculation of Contribution Rate

The formula for the calculation of the contribution rate for local open space and recreation facilities is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Contribution rate per new resident} &= \frac{\text{Cost of Facilities attributable to Future Development}}{\text{Additional Residents}} \\ &= \frac{\$31,916,753}{4,293} \\ &= \$7,434.60 \text{ per resident}\end{aligned}$$

4.5 Local community facilities

4.5.1 Introduction

The projected development within the Contributions Catchment will generate additional demand for community facilities and this demand will require additional community space and upgrading of existing facilities.

4.5.2 Existing Facilities

The *Belmont Contributions Catchment Community Facilities and Services Study* includes a detailed analysis of the community facilities and services that existed within the Contributions Catchment at the time of preparing this Plan. These facilities include:

- 1 Council owned child care / pre-school facilities providing for 71 places;
- Youth facilities informally provided for in existing community centres
- A multipurpose approach to the provision of aged services, however there are three facilities that provide dedicated aged services;
- 9 general purpose community facilities
- 2 branch libraries; and
- No specific cultural facilities within the catchment.

4.5.3 Nexus to development

There is forecast to be an additional 2,718 private dwellings and 325 rooms/beds in non-private accommodation in the Catchment between 2015-30, which equates to 7,252 additional persons.

The *Belmont Contributions Catchment Community Facilities and Services Study* (CF&S, 2015) describes the existing rate of provision of community facilities in the Catchment and includes a normative, comparative, identified, and best practice assessment of the demand for additional and/or embellished infrastructure as a consequence of the future population growth.

This analysis derives levels of service provision for the various types of community facilities and these levels of service have been adopted for the purposes of this Plan.

This study concludes that there is an overprovision of existing floor space, but the current provision of floor space is not necessarily suited to the nature and / or location of existing demand. Therefore, embellished facilities are required to cater for the demand of future development.

4.5.4 Strategy – proposed infrastructure

The strategy for the provision of community facilities is based on the recommendations for specific infrastructure works outlined in the study by LMCC. For the forecast future population this includes:

- Provision of an additional 514m² of community space at the Swansea Combined Pensioners and Community Care Centre;
- The provision of 400m² of community space at Catherine Hill Bay. This could be incorporated into the new recreation facility planned within the vicinity of the existing Bowling Club, or as part of the new Surf Life Saving Club redevelopment;
- The remodelling / refurbishment of 236m² of space at Belmont Library to meet the needs of the future population, as well as the provision of additional library stock and computers;
- Expansion of the Art Gallery, 36m²; and
- Expansion of the Performing Arts Centre, by 30m².

These facilities and the estimated timing of their delivery are set out in the Works Schedule at **Appendix B** to this Plan and their location is identified on the maps at **Appendix C**.

4.5.5 Apportionment

The community facilities (additional space and upgrades) identified in this Plan are primarily required as a consequence of future residential accommodation and an apportioned cost of their provision will be borne by this future development (except as specified below).

Development comprising residential care facilities (i.e. excluding self-care housing), tourist and visitor accommodation and moveable dwellings (short-term sites) equivalent to 214 persons, will not be levied for community facilities as the residents of these facilities are highly unlikely to utilise such facilities.

Some of the computer stock for the libraries identified in this Plan will partially cater for existing shortfalls in service provision and in such circumstances, the cost of this will be apportioned between existing and future populations based on the extent of the existing shortfall. Details of apportionment are specified in the Works Schedule at [Appendix B](#) to this Plan.

4.5.6 Calculation of Contribution Rate

The formula for the calculation of the contribution rate for local community facilities is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Contribution rate per new resident} &= \frac{\text{Cost of Facilities attributable to Future Development}}{\text{Additional Residents}} \\ &= \frac{\$3,406,198}{4,114} \\ &= \$827.95 \text{ per resident}\end{aligned}$$

4.6 Plan Preparation and Studies

4.6.1 Introduction

In accordance with the Act, Council is authorised to recoup the reasonable costs of preparing this Plan and the cost, or apportioned cost, of any studies specifically prepared to inform the Plan. In addition, any costs associated with the ongoing management and administration of the Plan can be levied.

4.6.2 Nexus to Development

This Plan and the studies that inform it have been specifically prepared to enable Council to ensure that adequate community infrastructure is provided to meet the demands generated by any new development and that the existing community is not burdened by the provision of community infrastructure required as a result of future development.

4.6.3 Strategy

The proposed costs associated with this category of contributions comprises:

- Costs associated with preparing the Plan and relevant studies to support the Plan; and
- An allowance for the ongoing management of the Plan over a fifteen year period.

4.6.4 Apportionment

As this Plan has been prepared solely to cater for the demands of future development, the costs associated with the Plan's preparation and ongoing administration will be borne fully by future development.

The ratio of residential to non-residential contributions, as a proportion of the total contributions under this Plan (excluding preparation and administration) is 99.96%/0.04% and accordingly, this apportionment has been applied to the costs associated with Plan preparation and administration.

4.6.5 Calculation of Contribution Rate

The formulae for the calculation of the contribution rate for Plan preparation and studies are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Contribution rate per new resident} &= \frac{\text{Total Cost} \times \text{Apportionment}}{\text{Total Additional Residents}} \\
 &= \frac{\$2,079,540 \times 99.97 \%}{4,373} \\
 &= \frac{\$2,078,916.14}{4,373} \\
 &= \$475.40 \text{ per resident}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Contribution rate per new worker} &= \frac{\text{Total Cost} \times \text{Apportionment}}{\text{Total Additional Workers}} \\
 &= \frac{\$2,079,540 \times 0.03 \%}{1,562} \\
 &= \frac{\$623.86}{1,562} \\
 &= \$0.40 \text{ per worker}
 \end{aligned}$$

Appendix A - Glossary of Terms

Terms used in this Plan have the following meanings:

“ABS” means the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

“Act” means the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

“applicant” means the person(s) or organisation(s) submitting a development application.

“apportionment” means the adjustment of a contribution (usually a percentage) to ensure the contributing population only pays for its share of the total demand for the facility.

“backpackers’ accommodation” means a building or place that:

- (a) provides temporary or short-term accommodation on a commercial basis, and
- (b) has shared facilities, such as a communal bathroom, kitchen or laundry, and
- (c) provides accommodation on a bed or dormitory-style basis (rather than by room);

“bed and breakfast accommodation” means an existing dwelling in which temporary or short-term accommodation is provided on a commercial basis by the permanent residents of the dwelling and where:

- (a) meals are provided for guests only, and
- (b) cooking facilities for the preparation of meals are not provided within guests’ rooms, and
- (c) dormitory-style accommodation is not provided;

“boarding house”² means a building that:

- (a) is wholly or partly let in lodgings, and
- (b) provides lodgers with a principal place of residence for 3 months or more, and
- (c) may have shared facilities, such as a communal living room, bathroom, kitchen or laundry, and
- (d) has rooms, some or all of which may have private kitchen and bathroom facilities, that accommodate one or more lodgers,

but does not include backpackers’ accommodation, a group home, hotel or motel accommodation, seniors housing or a serviced apartment;

“bulky goods premises” means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the sale, hire or display of bulky goods, being goods that are of such size or weight as to require:

- (a) a large area for handling, display or storage, and
 - (b) direct vehicular access to the site of the building or place by members of the public for the purpose of loading or unloading such goods into or from their vehicles after purchase or hire,
- and including goods such as floor and window supplies, furniture, household electrical goods, equestrian supplies and swimming pools, but does not include a building or place used for the sale of foodstuffs or clothing unless their sale is ancillary to the sale or hire or display of bulky goods;

² NB: Clause 30(1)(c) of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009* limits the occupancy of each boarding house room to no more than 2 adult lodgers.

“business premises” means a building or place at or on which:

- (a) an occupation, profession or trade (other than an industry) is carried on for the provision of services directly to members of the public on a regular basis, or
 - (b) a service is provided directly to members of the public on a regular basis,
- and includes a funeral home and, without limitation, premises such as banks, post offices, hairdressers, dry cleaners, travel agencies, internet access facilities, betting agencies and the like, but does not include an entertainment facility, home business, home occupation, home occupation (sex services), medical centre, restricted premises, sex services premises or veterinary hospital;

“Consumer Price Index (CPI)” is a standard measure of price movements published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

“contribution” means the same as **“development contribution”**;

“Contributions Catchment” means the Belmont Contributions Catchment as depicted in Figure 1 of this Plan.

“contributions plan” means a contributions plan referred to in the Act.

“community infrastructure” means public amenities and public services, but does not include water supply or sewerage services.

“Council” means Lake Macquarie City Council.

“DCP” means a Development Control Plan adopted by Council under the Act.

“depot” means a building or place used for the storage (but not sale or hire) of plant, machinery or other goods (that support the operations of an existing undertaking) when not required for use, but does not include a farm building.

“development” has the meaning under Section 4 of the Act which in relation to land means:

- (a) the use of land; and
- (b) the subdivision of land; and
- (c) the erection of a building; and
- (d) the carrying out of a work; and
- (e) the demolition of a building or work; and
- (f) any other act, matter or thing referred to in section 26 that is controlled by an environmental planning instrument.

“development consent” means consent under Part 4 of the Act to carry out development and includes, unless expressly excluded, a complying development certificate.

“development contribution” means the making of a monetary contribution, dedication of land or the providing of a material public benefit (including a work-in-kind), or any combination of these as referred to in the Act for the provision of community infrastructure;

“dwelling” means a room or suite of rooms occupied or used or so constructed or adapted as to be capable of being occupied or used as a separate domicile;

“dwelling house” means a building containing only one dwelling;

“educational establishment” means a building or place used for education (including teaching), being:

- (a) a school, or
- (b) a tertiary institution, including a university or a TAFE establishment, that provides formal education and is constituted by or under an Act;

“exhibition home” means a dwelling built for the purposes of the public exhibition and marketing of new dwellings, whether or not it is intended to be sold as a private dwelling after its use for those purposes is completed, and includes any associated sales or home finance office or place used for displays.

“farm stay accommodation” means a building or place that provides temporary or short-term accommodation to paying guests on a working farm as a secondary business to primary production.

“GFA” means the same as gross floor area.

“GLFA” means the same as gross leasable floor area.

“general industry” means a building or place (other than a heavy industry or light industry) that is used to carry out an industrial activity.

“gross floor area” means the sum of the floor area of each floor of a building measured from the internal face of external walls, or from the internal face of walls separating the building from any other building, measured at a height of 1.4 metres above the floor, and includes:

- (a) the area of a mezzanine, and
 - (b) habitable rooms in a basement or an attic, and
 - (c) any shop, auditorium, cinema, and the like, in a basement or attic,
- but excludes:
- (d) any area for common vertical circulation, such as lifts and stairs, and
 - (e) any basement:
 - (i) storage, and
 - (ii) vehicular access, loading areas, garbage and services, and
 - (f) plant rooms, lift towers and other areas used exclusively for mechanical services or ducting, and
 - (g) car parking to meet any requirements of the consent authority (including access to that car parking), and
 - (h) any space used for the loading or unloading of goods (including access to it), and
 - (i) terraces and balconies with outer walls less than 1.4 metres high, and
 - (j) voids above a floor at the level of a storey or storey above.

“gross leasable floor area” means the sum of the area of each floor of a building where the area of each floor is taken to be the area within the internal faces of the walls, excluding stairs, amenities, lifts corridors and other public areas but including stock storage area.

“group home” means a permanent group home or a transitional group home;

“group home (permanent)” or **“permanent group home”** means a dwelling:

- (a) that is occupied by persons as a single household with or without paid supervision or care and whether or not those persons are related or payment for board and lodging is required, and
- (b) that is used to provide permanent household accommodation for people with a disability or people who are socially disadvantaged,

but does not include development to which [*State Environmental Planning Policy \(Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability\) 2004*](#) applies;

“group home (transitional)” or **“transitional group home”** means a dwelling:

- (a) that is occupied by persons as a single household with or without paid supervision or care and whether or not those persons are related or payment for board and lodging is required, and
- (b) that is used to provide temporary accommodation for the relief or rehabilitation of people with a disability or for drug or alcohol rehabilitation purposes, or that is used to provide half-way accommodation for persons formerly living in institutions or temporary accommodation comprising refuges for men, women or young people,

but does not include development to which [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability\) 2004](#) applies;

“heavy industry” means a building or place used to carry out an industrial activity that requires separation from other development because of the nature of the processes involved, or the materials used, stored or produced, and includes:

- (a) hazardous industry, or
- (b) offensive industry.

It may also involve the use of a hazardous storage establishment or offensive storage establishment.

“hospital” means a building or place used for the purpose of providing professional health care services (such as preventative or convalescent care, diagnosis, medical or surgical treatment, psychiatric care or care for people with disabilities, or counselling services provided by health care professionals) to people admitted as in-patients (whether or not out-patients are also cared for or treated there), and includes ancillary facilities for (or that consist of) any of the following:

- (a) day surgery, day procedures or health consulting rooms,
- (b) accommodation for nurses or other health care workers,
- (c) accommodation for persons receiving health care or for their visitors,
- (d) shops, kiosks, restaurants or cafes or take-away food and drink premises,
- (e) patient transport facilities, including helipads, ambulance facilities and car parking,
- (f) educational purposes or any other health-related use,
- (g) research purposes (whether or not carried out by hospital staff or health care workers or for commercial purposes),
- (h) chapels,
- (i) hospices,
- (j) mortuaries;

“hostel” means premises that are generally staffed by social workers or support providers and at which:

- (a) residential accommodation is provided in dormitories, or on a single or shared basis, or by a combination of them, and
- (b) cooking, dining, laundering, cleaning and other facilities are provided on a shared basis;

“hotel or motel accommodation” means a building or place (whether or not licensed premises under the [Liquor Act 2007](#)) that provides temporary or short-term accommodation on a commercial basis and that:

- (a) comprises rooms or self-contained suites, and
- (b) may provide meals to guests or the general public and facilities for the parking of guests' vehicles,

but does not include backpackers' accommodation, a boarding house, bed and breakfast accommodation or farm stay accommodation;

“industrial activity” means the manufacturing, production, assembling, altering, formulating, repairing, renovating, ornamenting, finishing, cleaning, washing, dismantling, transforming, processing, recycling, adapting or servicing of, or the research and development of, any goods, substances, food, products or articles for commercial purposes, and includes any storage or transportation associated with any such activity.

“industry” means any of the following:

- (a) general industry,
- (b) heavy industry,
- (c) light industry,

but does not include:

- (d) rural industry, or
- (e) extractive industry, or
- (f) mining;

(NB: refer to [Table E3](#) for specific levies for ‘industry (large scale)’ and ‘industry (small scale)’).

“Industry (large scale)” means an industry carried out within a singular building tenancy with a gross floor area equal to or greater than 400m²;

“Industry (small scale)” means an industry carried out within a singular building tenancy with a gross floor area equal to or less than 399m²;

“leasable room” means a room or a suite of rooms that can be individually leased for the purposes of tourist and visitor accommodation.

“LEP” means a Local Environmental Plan made by the Minister under the Act.

“LGA” means Local Government Area.

“light industry” means a building or place used to carry out an industrial activity that does not interfere with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit or oil, or otherwise, and includes any of the following:

- (a) high technology industry,
- (b) home industry.

“material public benefit” means a facility or work which is offered by a developer as a finished entity either in return for a reduction in the amount of monetary contributions required for the same category of contribution or as an additional or partial additional benefit under a Planning Agreement;

“Minister” means the Minister administering the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

“mixed use development” means a building or place comprising 2 or more different land uses.

“moveable dwelling” means:

- (a) any tent, or any caravan or other van or other portable device (whether on wheels or not), used for human habitation, or
- (b) a manufactured home, or
- (c) any conveyance, structure or thing of a class or description prescribed by the regulations (under the [Local Government Act 1993](#)) for the purposes of this definition.

“moveable dwelling (long-term site)” means a dwelling site on which a moveable dwelling is installed and that is specified in an approval granted under the *Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005* as being a long-term site.

“moveable dwelling (short-term site)” means a dwelling site on which a moveable dwelling that is ordinarily used for holiday purposes may be installed and that is specified in an approval granted under the *Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005* as being a short-term site.

“office premises” means a building or place used for the purpose of administrative, clerical, technical, professional or similar activities that do not include dealing with members of the public at the building or place on a direct and regular basis, except where such dealing is a minor activity (by appointment) that is ancillary to the main purpose for which the building or place is used

“PA” means planning agreement

“planning agreement” means a planning agreement referred to in the Act.

“public infrastructure” means:

- (a) public amenities and public services, and
 - (b) affordable housing, and
 - (c) transport infrastructure,
- but does not include water supply or sewerage services.

“Regulation” means the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*.

“Residential accommodation” means a building or place used predominantly as a place of residence, and includes any of the following:

- attached dwellings;
- boarding houses;
- dual occupancies;
- dwelling houses;
- group homes;
- hostels;
- multi dwelling housing;
- residential flat buildings;
- rural worker’s dwellings;
- secondary dwellings;
- senior housing;
- semi-detached dwellings;
- shop top housing;

but does not include tourist and visitor accommodation or caravan parks.

“residential care facility” means accommodation for seniors or people with a disability that includes:

- (a) meals and cleaning services, and
- (b) personal care or nursing care, or both, and
- (c) appropriate staffing, furniture, furnishings and equipment for the provision of that accommodation and care,

but does not include a dwelling, hostel, hospital or psychiatric facility;

“retail premises” means a building or place used for the purpose of selling items by retail, or hiring or displaying items for the purpose of selling them or hiring them out, whether the items are goods or materials (or whether also sold by wholesale), and includes any of the following;

- (a) bulky goods premises (*NB: refer to [Table E3](#) for specific levies for this form of retail premises*),
- (b) cellar door premises,
- (c) food and drink premises,
- (d) garden centres,
- (e) hardware and building supplies,
- (f) kiosks,
- (g) landscaping material supplies,
- (h) markets,
- (i) plant nurseries,
- (j) roadside stalls,
- (k) rural supplies,
- (l) shops (*NB: refer to [Table E3](#) for specific levies for supermarkets*),
- (m) timber yards,
- (n) vehicle sales or hire premises,

but does not include highway service centres, service stations, industrial retail outlets or restricted premises.

“seniors housing” means a building or place that is:

- (a) a residential care facility, or
- (b) a hostel within the meaning of clause 12 of [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability\) 2004](#), or
- (c) a group of self-contained dwellings, or
- (d) a combination of any of the buildings or places referred to in paragraphs (a)–(c),

and that is, or is intended to be, used permanently for:

- (e) seniors or people who have a disability, or
- (f) people who live in the same household with seniors or people who have a disability, or
- (g) staff employed to assist in the administration of the building or place or in the provision of services to persons living in the building or place,

but does not include a hospital.

“serviced apartment” means a building (or part of a building) providing self-contained accommodation to tourists or visitors on a commercial basis and that is regularly serviced or cleaned by the owner or manager of the building or part of the building or the owner’s or manager’s agents.

“shop” means premises that sell merchandise such as groceries, personal care products, clothing, music, homewares, stationery, electrical goods or the like or that hire any such merchandise, and includes a neighbourhood shop, but does not include food and drink premises or restricted premises (*NB: refer to [Table E3](#) for specific levies for supermarkets*);

“social housing provider” means a social housing provider as defined by *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004* which, at the date of adoption of this Plan included:

- (a) the New South Wales Land and Housing Corporation,
- (b) the Department of Housing,
- (c) a community housing organisation registered with the Office of Community Housing of the Department of Housing,
- (d) the Aboriginal Housing Office,
- (e) a registered Aboriginal housing organisation within the meaning of the [*Aboriginal Housing Act 1998*](#),
- (f) the Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care,
- (g) a local government authority that provides affordable housing,
- (h) a not-for-profit organisation that is a direct provider of rental housing to tenants.

“storage premises” means a building or place used for the storage of goods, materials, plant or machinery for commercial purposes and where the storage is not ancillary to any industry, business premises or retail premises on the same parcel of land, and includes self-storage units, but does not include a heavy industrial storage establishment or a warehouse or distribution centre.

“supermarket” means a premises that sells at the one location, a variety of merchandise that is not limited to or exclusive of:

- Baby and toddler products,
- Bread and bakery,
- Dairy, eggs and meals,
- Fresh and frozen food,
- Liquor,
- Meat, seafood and delicatessen,
- Pantry items (for example: breakfast items, snacks),
- Drinks,
- Household items (for example: bathroom items, cleaning products),
- Oils and vinegars,
- Pasta, rice and grains
- Health and beauty products,
- Pet products,
- Stationery, and
- clothing

Examples of supermarkets include IGA, Foodworks, Aldi, Coles and Woolworths.

“tourist and visitor accommodation” means a building or place that provides temporary or short-term accommodation on a commercial basis, and includes any of the following:

- (a) backpackers accommodation,
- (b) bed and breakfast accommodation,
- (c) eco-tourist facilities;

- (d) farm stay accommodation,
- (e) hotel or motel accommodation,
- (f) serviced apartments,

but does not include:

- (g) camping grounds, or
- (h) caravan parks.

“tourist and visitor accommodation (large scale)” means tourist and visitor accommodation with six or more leasable rooms.

“tourist and visitor accommodation (small scale)” means tourist and visitor accommodation with five or less leasable rooms.

“UDP” means Urban Development Programme

“URA” means Urban Release Area

“Urban Release Area” means a greenfield area intended to be developed for residential purposes but which has not previously been used for intense urban development.

“warehouse or distribution centre” means a building or place used mainly or exclusively for storing or handling items (whether goods or materials) pending their sale, but from which no retail sales are made.

“work-in-kind” means the carrying out of work which is identified in the costed works schedule which forms part of this Plan in return for a reduction in the amount of monetary contributions (but not a reduction in the total quantum of contributions) required for the same category of contribution.

**Lake Macquarie City Council Development Contributions Plan
Belmont Contributions Catchment - 2017**

Appendix B - Works Schedule

Fac Ref.	Suburb	Description	Land Acquisition Area (m ²)	Land Acquisition Cost	Capital Cost	Total Facility Cost	Cost attributable to Existing Development - Capital	Cost attributable to Existing Development - Land	Cost attributable to New Development - Capital	Cost attributable to New Development - Land	Priority/ Timing
Local Open Space and Recreation Facilities											
OS-001	BELMONT	Field - upgrade - new amenities			\$1,633,023	\$1,633,023	\$0	\$0	\$1,633,023	\$0	2023-2028
OS-002	CATHERINE HILL BAY	Field - upgrade field, dual use amenities, car park	23,150	\$611,654	\$7,368,281	\$7,979,935	\$0	\$0	\$1,473,656	\$122,331	2023-2028
OS-003	CAVES BEACH	Netball courts - upgrade amenities			\$711,024	\$711,024	\$0	\$0	\$711,024	\$0	2018-2023
OS-004	SWANSEA	Croquet Facility - new			\$287,858	\$287,858	\$224,529	\$0	\$37,907	\$0	2018-2023
OS-005	BELMONT	Park - new			\$4,007,094	\$4,007,094	\$0	\$0	\$4,007,094	\$0	2023-2028
OS-006	CATHERINE HILL BAY	Park - new coastal park			\$3,927,978	\$3,927,978	\$0	\$0	\$3,927,978	\$0	2018-2023
OS-007	CAVES BEACH	Park - expand coastal park			\$2,336,947	\$2,336,947	\$0	\$0	\$2,336,947	\$0	2023-2028
OS-008	SWANSEA	Park - new town park	700	\$1,551,100	\$1,414,847	\$2,965,947	\$1,414,847	\$1,551,100	\$0	\$0	2023-2028
OS-009	BELMONT	Play - Major - new			\$1,933,491	\$1,933,491	\$0	\$0	\$1,933,491	\$0	2023-2028
OS-010	CATHERINE HILL BAY	Play - Neighbourhood - new			\$1,429,250	\$1,429,250	\$0	\$0	\$1,429,250	\$0	2023-2028
OS-011	SWANSEA	Outdoor gym equipment - new			\$102,343	\$102,343	\$0	\$0	\$102,343	\$0	2028-2030
OS-012	SWANSEA	Play - Local - new			\$448,828	\$448,828	\$448,828	\$0	\$0	\$0	2023-2028
OS-013	BELMONT	Skate - new			\$713,896	\$713,896	\$428,338	\$0	\$285,558	\$0	2018-2023
OS-014	BELMONT	BMX / Mountain bike - new			\$928,085	\$928,085	\$709,712	\$0	\$130,713	\$0	2023-2028
OS-015	NORTHERN/CENTRAL OF BELMONT CONTRIBUTIONS CATCHMENT	Enclosed Dog Exercise Area - upgrade			\$231,970	\$231,970	\$231,970	\$0	\$0	\$0	2018-2023
OS-016	SOUTHERN AREA OF BELMONT CONTRIBUTIONS CATCHMENT	Dog Exercise Area - new			\$20,387	\$20,387	\$0	\$0	\$20,387	\$0	2023-2028

**Lake Macquarie City Council Development Contributions Plan
Belmont Contributions Catchment - 2017**

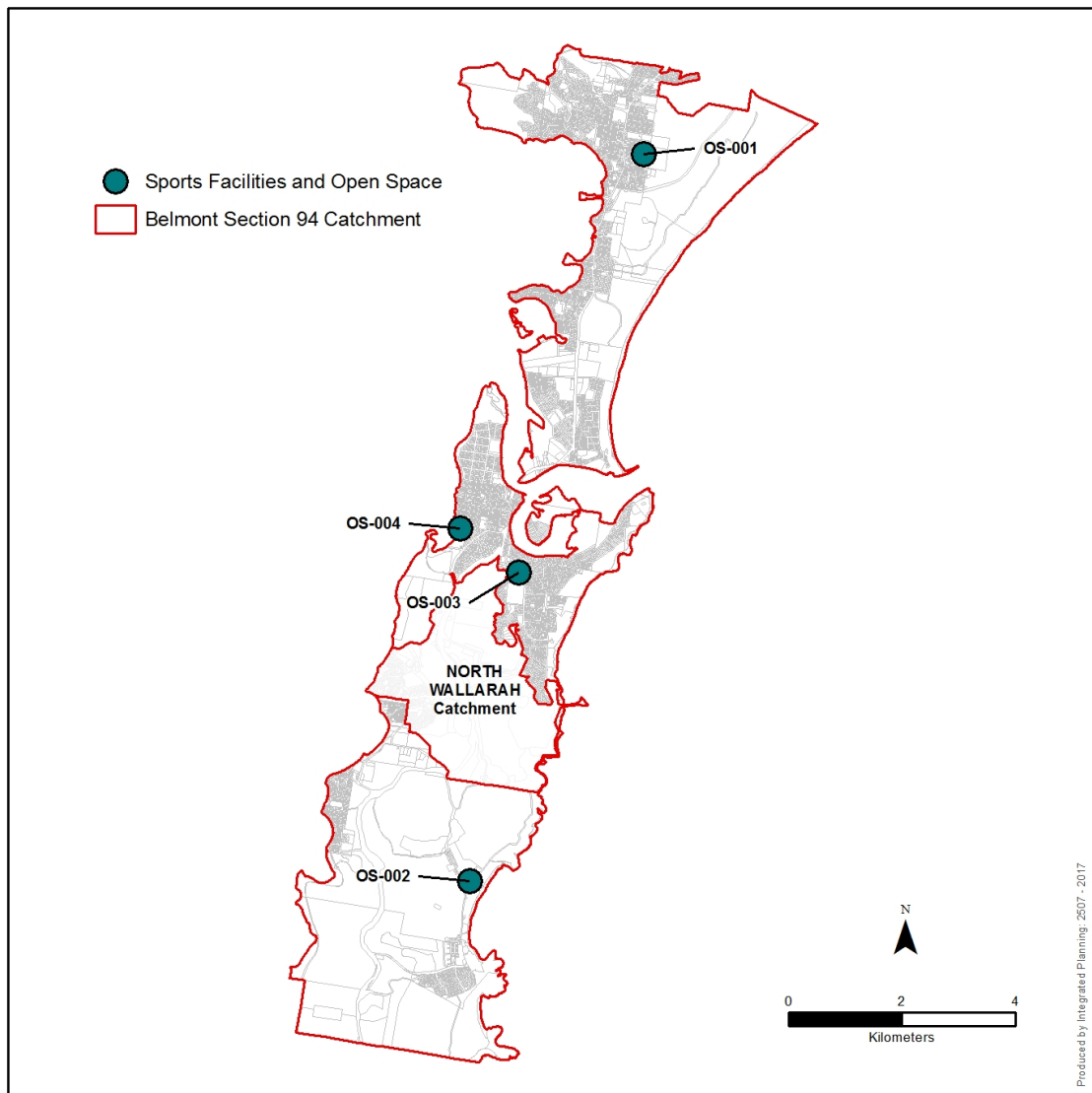
OS-017	BELMONT	Community Garden - new			\$20,479	\$20,479	\$20,479	\$0	\$0	\$0	2028-2030
OS-018	CATHERINE HILL BAY	Community Garden - new			\$20,479	\$20,479	\$20,479	\$0	\$0	\$0	2028-2030
OS-019	MARKS POINT	Community Garden - new			\$20,479	\$20,479	\$20,479	\$0	\$0	\$0	2028-2030
OS-020	SWANSEA	Community Garden - new			\$20,479	\$20,479	\$20,479	\$0	\$0	\$0	2028-2030
OS-021	TERALBA	City Farm - new			\$184,278	\$184,278	\$0	\$0	\$184,278	\$0	2028-2030
OS-022	BELMONT	Shared Path - Belmont Lagoon, Alick St, Beach St & beyond (1800 lm)			\$3,614,357	\$3,614,357	\$0	\$0	\$3,614,357	\$0	2018-2023
OS-023	CAVES BEACH	Shared Path - Mawson Cl (north of) to Caves Beach SLSC (493 lm)			\$964,933	\$964,933	\$0	\$0	\$964,933	\$0	2023-2028
OS-024	NORDS WHARF	Shared Path - Branter Rd to gathercole Park via Government Rd (700lm)			\$1,018,459	\$1,018,459	\$0	\$0	\$1,018,459	\$0	2028-2030
OS-025	BELMONT	Recreation Trail - upgrade - lake foreshore north (1350 lm)			\$1,146,362	\$1,146,362	\$0	\$0	\$1,146,362	\$0	2023-2028
OS-026	BELMONT SOUTH	Coastal Trail (2,225 lm)	84,150	\$268,836	\$574,804	\$843,640	\$0	\$0	\$574,804	\$268,836	2023-2028
OS-027	CAVES BEACH	Coastal Trail Lookout south to Spoon Rocks Beach Access (450 lm)			\$463,434	\$463,434	\$0	\$0	\$277,401	\$0	2023-2028
OS-028	CATHERINE HILL BAY	Relocate building back from coastal hazard zone, new car park & access	1,800	\$528,294	\$4,907,691	\$5,435,985	\$0	\$0	\$2,937,635	\$316,225.06	2023-2028
OS-029	SWANSEA	Redevelopment of Swimming Centre			\$4,112,682	\$4,112,682	\$0	\$0	\$2,461,760	\$0	2023-2028
		Sub-Total	109,800	\$2,959,884	\$44,564,218	\$47,524,102	\$3,540,140	\$1,551,100	\$31,209,361	\$707,392	
Local Community Facilities											
CF-001		Provision of community space - Swansea Combined Pensioners and Community Care Centre			\$2,473,753	\$2,473,753	\$0	\$0	\$1,480,734	\$0	2020-25
CF-002		Provision of community space - Catherine Hill Bay			\$1,935,845	\$1,935,845	\$0	\$0	\$1,158,754	\$0	2020-30
CF-003		Remodel / refurbishment of Belmont Library			\$1,377,825	\$1,377,825	\$971,367	\$0	\$243,297	\$0	2025-30
CF-004		Provision of library stock (items) - various locations			\$550,189	\$550,189	\$0	\$0	\$329,331	\$0	2015-20
CF-005		Provision of library computers - various locations			\$9,969	\$9,969	\$0	\$0	\$5,967	\$0	2025-30
CF-006		Expansion of Lake Macquarie Art Gallery			\$170,436	\$170,436	\$0	\$0	\$102,019	\$0	2015-20
CF-007		Expansion of the Lake Macquarie Performing Arts Centre			\$143,835	\$143,835	\$0	\$0	\$86,096	\$0	2015-20
		Sub-Total		\$0	\$6,661,851	\$6,661,851	\$971,367	\$0	\$3,406,198	\$0	

**Lake Macquarie City Council Development Contributions Plan
Belmont Contributions Catchment - 2017**

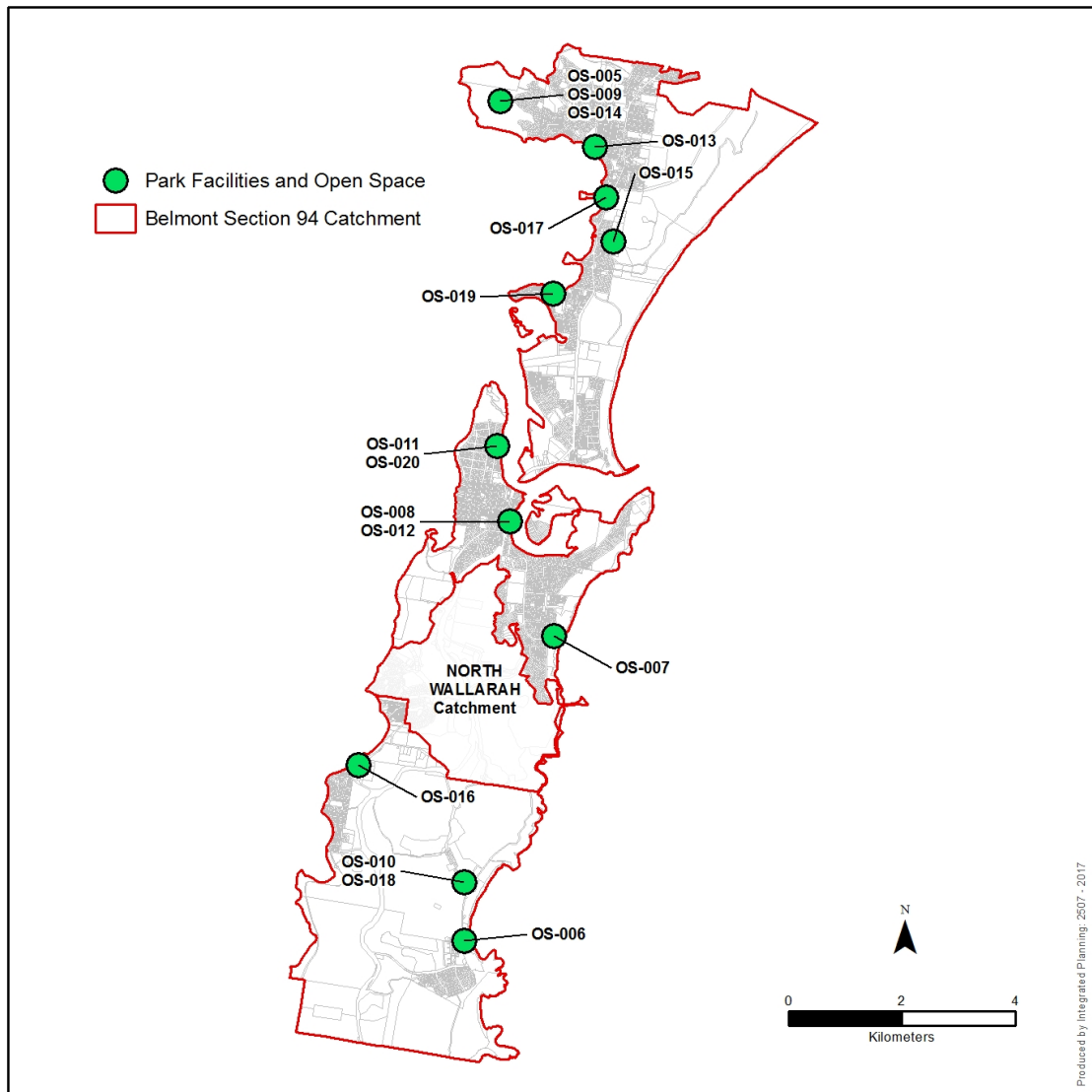
Local Public Transport Facilities											
PT-01	BELMONT	Upgrade to existing bus shelter			\$ 15,634	\$ 15,634	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15,634	\$ 0	2018-2030
PT-02	BELMONT	Upgrade to existing bus shelter			\$ 15,634	\$ 15,634	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15,634	\$ 0	2018-2030
PT-03	BELMONT	Upgrade to existing bus shelter			\$ 15,634	\$ 15,634	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15,634	\$ 0	2018-2030
PT-04	BELMONT	Upgrade to existing bus shelter			\$ 15,634	\$ 15,634	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15,634	\$ 0	2018-2030
		Sub-Total			\$ 62,538	\$ 62,536	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 62,536	\$ 0	
Plan Preparation and Administration											
PA-001		Preparation of the Contributions Plan			\$ 361,545	\$ 361,545	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 216,413	\$ 0	2017
PA-002		Plan Administration			\$ 3,112,589	\$ 3,112,589	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,863,127	\$ 0	2018-2030
		Sub-Total			\$ 3,474,135	\$ 3,474,135	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,079,540	\$ 0	
TOTALS					\$ 2,959,884	\$ 54,762,741	\$ 57,722,624	\$ 4,511,507	\$ 1,551,100	\$ 36,757,635	\$ 707,392

Appendix C – Maps of Facility Locations

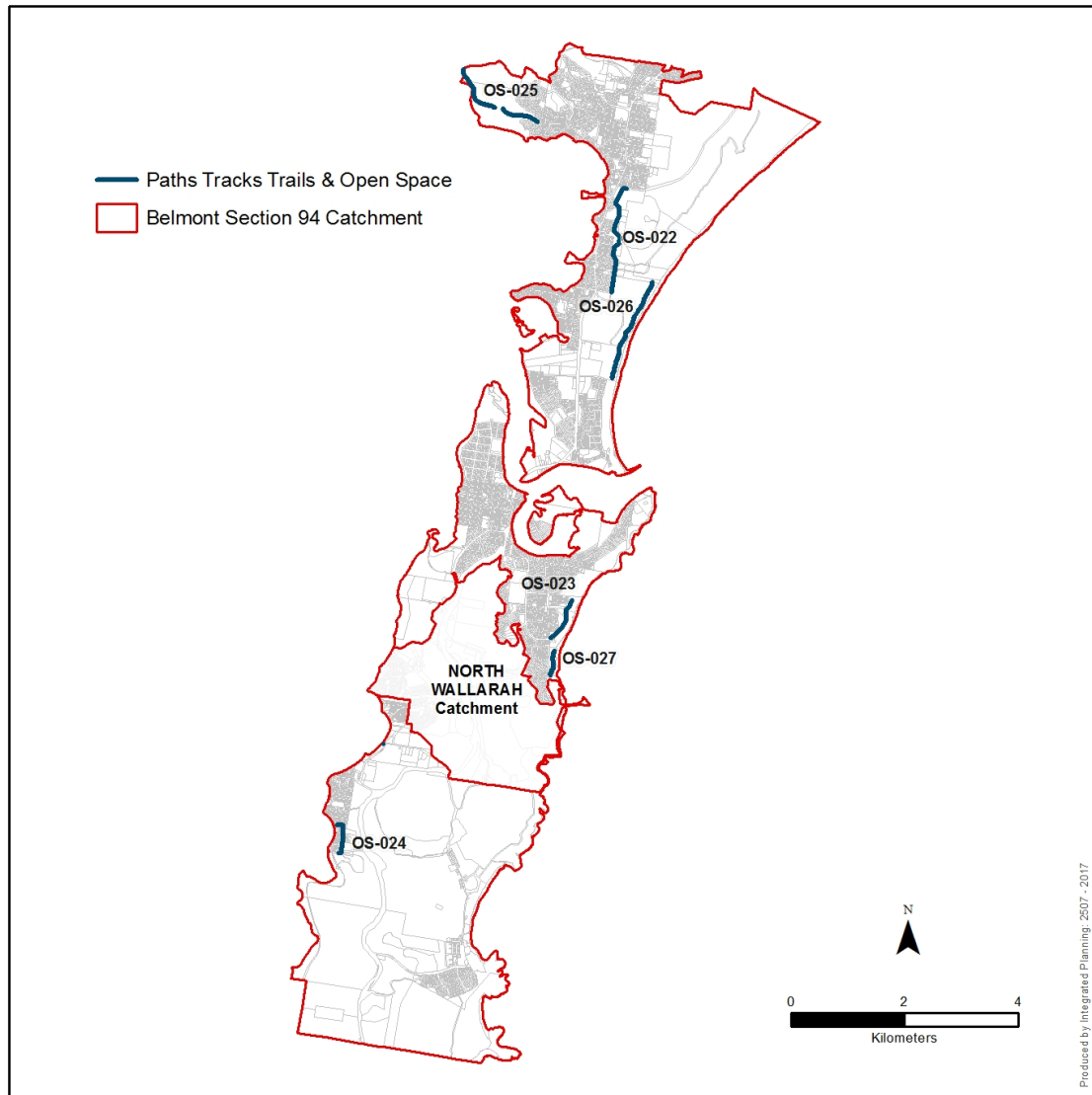
SPORTS FACILITIES AND OPEN SPACE FACILITIES



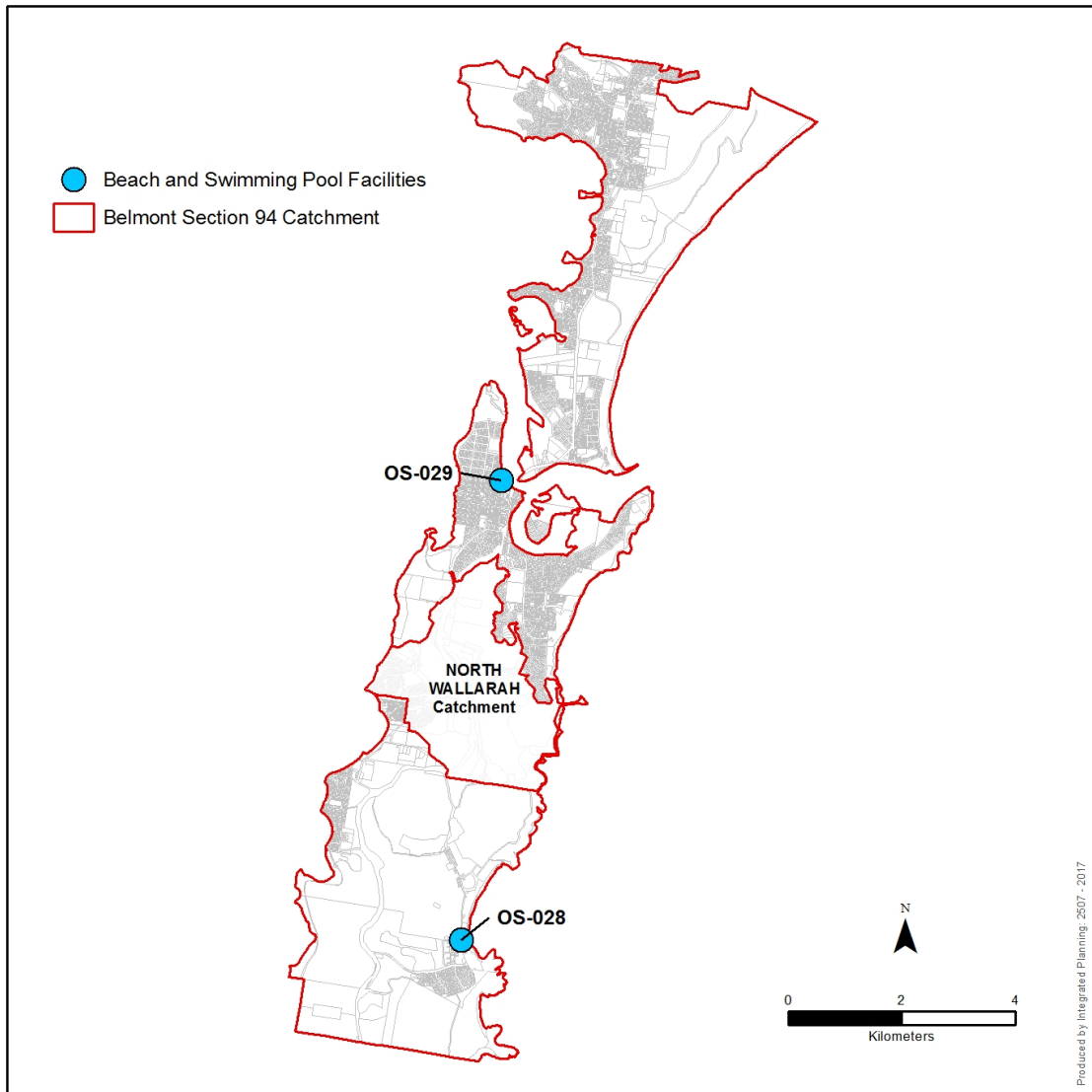
PARKS FACILITIES AND OPEN SPACE FACILITIES



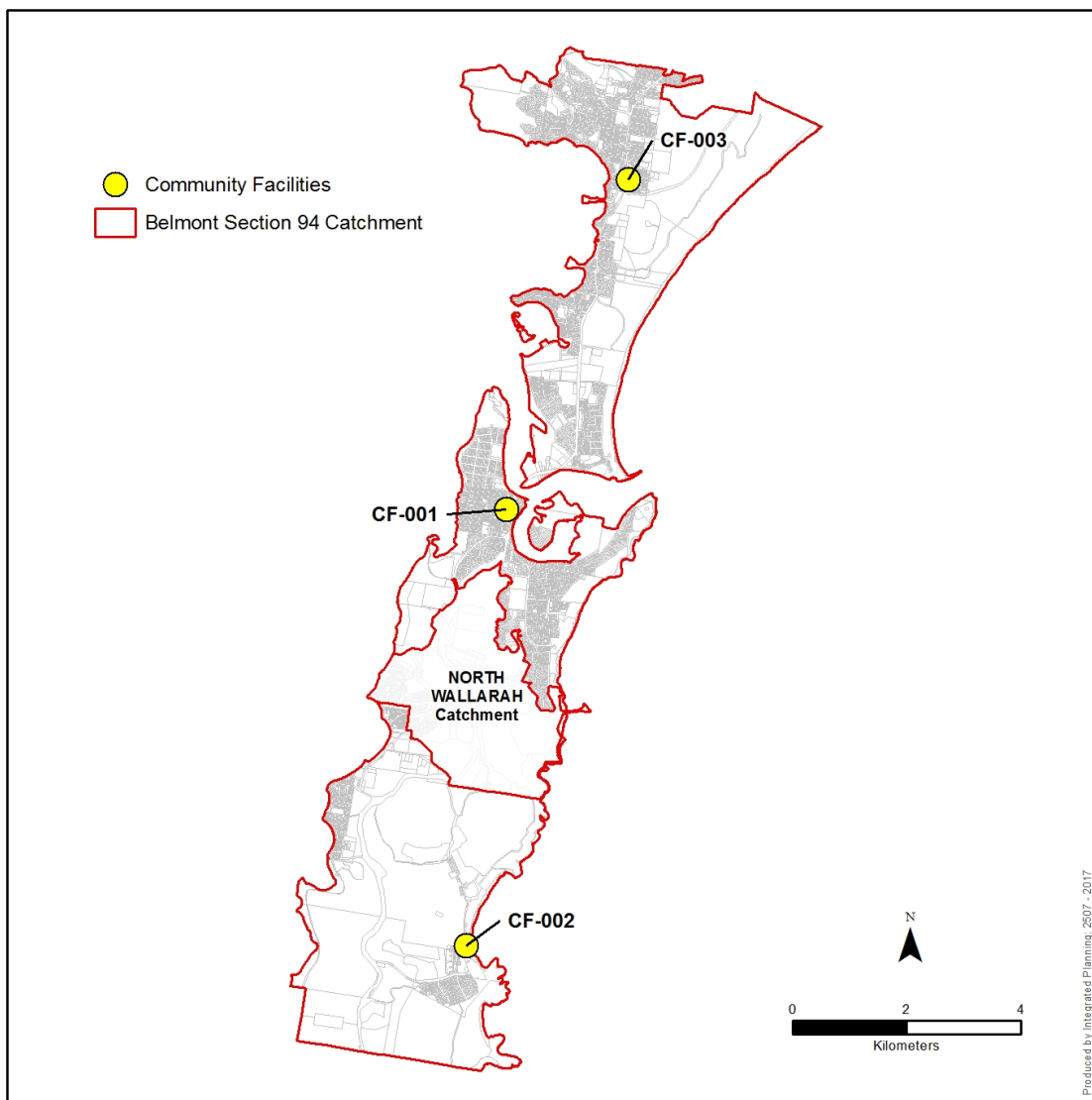
PATHS, TRACKS, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE



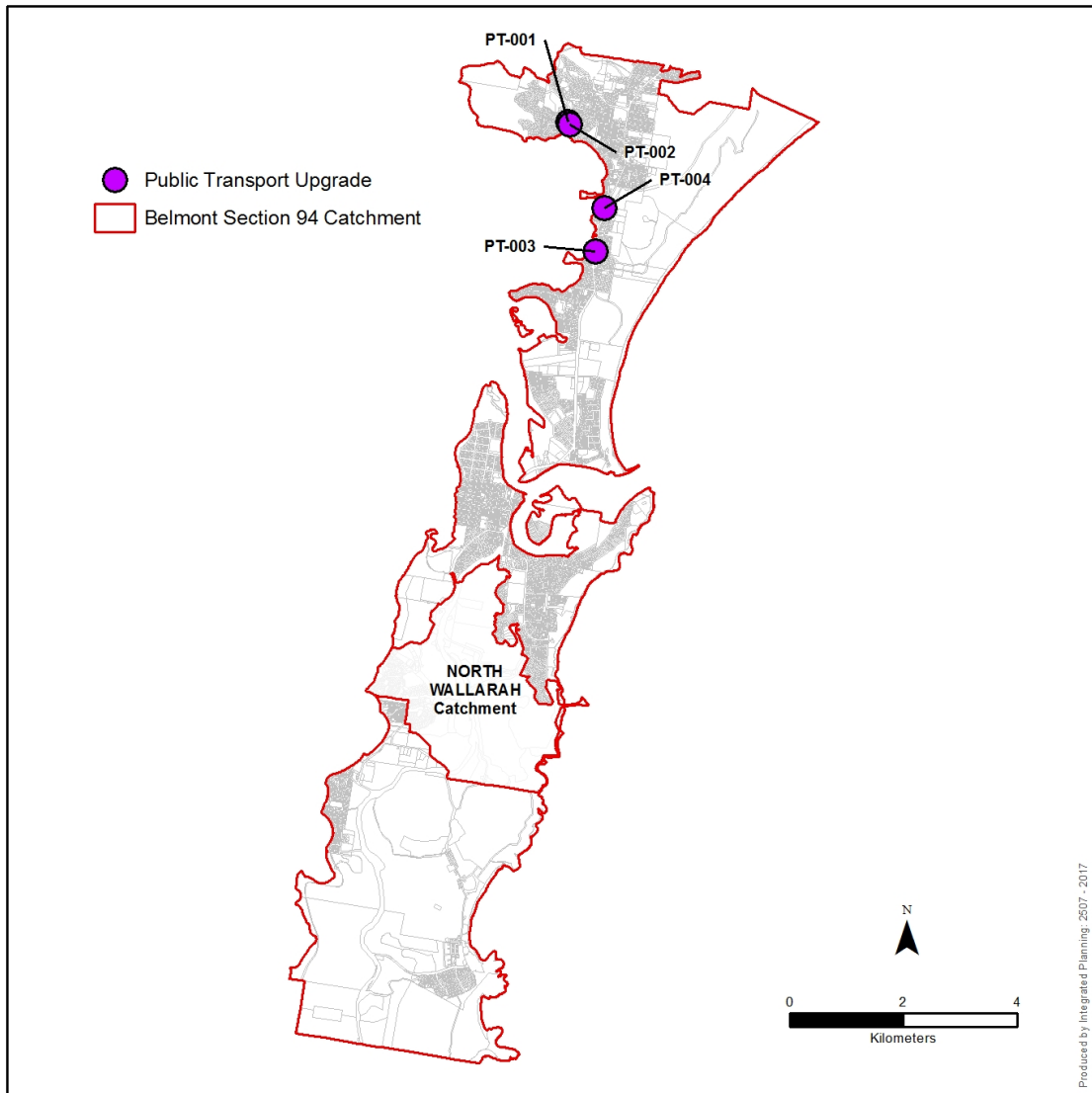
BEACH AND SWIMMING POOL FACILITIES



COMMUNITY FACILITIES



PUBLIC TRANSPORT FACILITY UPGRADES



Appendix D – Guideline Pro-forma Condition of Development Consent

(a) In accordance with Section 80A(1) and Section 7.11 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and the Lake Macquarie City Council Development Contributions Plan – Belmont Contributions Catchment, the monetary contributions in the attached Contributions Schedule shall be paid to Council for the purposes identified in that Schedule.

(b) From the date this determination is made until payment, the amounts of the contributions payable under the preceding clause will be indexed and adjusted at the close of business on:

- 14 August,
- 14 November,
- 14 February, and
- 14 May

in each year in accordance with the Consumer Price Index published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Land Value Index as published by Lake Macquarie City Council, in accordance with the provisions of the Lake Macquarie Development Contributions Plan – Belmont Contribution Catchment.

The first date for indexation and adjustment shall be the date above, which is closest to but follows the date on which the Notice of Determination becomes effective.

(c) The contributions payable will be the amounts last indexed and adjusted in accordance with Clause (b) above. However, if no amount has been indexed and adjusted because the first date for indexation and adjustment has not arrived, the contributions payable shall be those in clause (a) above.

(d) The contributions shall be paid to Council as follows:

- (i) Development Applications involving subdivision – prior to the issue of the Subdivision Certificate for each stage.
- (ii) Development Applications involving building work – prior to the issue of the first Construction Certificate.
- (iii) Development Applications involving both subdivision and building work – prior to the issue of the Subdivision Certificate or first Construction Certificate, whichever occurs first.
- (iv) Development Applications where no Construction Certificate or Subdivision Certificate is required – prior to the works commencing.

Please note that should payment be made by cheque or electronic transfer the release of any documentation will be subject to the clearing of those funds.

Consumer Price Index and Land Value Index details are available from Council's Community Planning Department.

It is the professional responsibility of the Principal Certifying Authority to ensure that the monetary contributions have been paid to Council in accordance with the above timeframes.

Council's Development Contributions Plan may be viewed at www.lakemac.com.au or a copy may be inspected at Council's Administration Centre during normal business hours.

CONTRIBUTION FEE SCHEDULE

DESCRIPTION	FEE AMOUNT
Fee	\$
Fee	\$
Fee	\$
Fee	\$
Fee	\$
	<hr/>
	\$
	<hr/>
	TOTAL \$0.00

Appendix E – Guideline Pro-forma Complying Development Certificate Condition

- (a) In accordance with Section 85A(6) and Section 7.11 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and the Lake Macquarie City Council Development Contributions Plan - Belmont Contributions Catchment, the monetary contributions in the attached Contributions Schedule shall be paid to Council for the purposes identified in that Schedule.
- (b) From the date this determination is made until payment, the amounts of the contributions payable under the preceding clause will be indexed and adjusted at the close of business on:
- 14 August,
 - 14 November,
 - 14 February, and
 - 14 May

in each year in accordance with the Consumer Price Index published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Land Value Index as published by Lake Macquarie City Council, in accordance with the provisions of the Lake Macquarie Development Contributions Plan – Belmont Contribution Catchment.

The first date for indexation and adjustment shall be the date above, which is closest to but follows the date on which the Notice of Determination becomes effective.

- (c) The contributions payable will be the amounts last indexed and adjusted in accordance with Clause (b) above. However, if no amount has been indexed and adjusted because the first date for indexation and adjustment has not arrived, the contributions payable shall be those in clause (a) above.
- (d) The contributions shall be paid to Council as follows:
- (i) Consent requiring building works - prior to the works commencing.
 - (ii) Consent where no works are required - prior to occupation or the issue of an interim occupation certificate or issue of a final occupation certificate, whichever occurs first.

Please note that should payment be made by cheque or electronic transfer the release of any documentation will be subject to the clearing of those funds.

Consumer Price Index and Land Value Index details are available from Council's Community Planning Department.

It is the professional responsibility of the Principal Certifying Authority to ensure that the monetary contributions have been paid to Council in accordance with the above timeframes.

Council's Development Contributions Plan may be viewed at www.lakemac.com.au or a copy may be inspected at Council's Administration Centre during normal business hours.

CONTRIBUTION FEE SCHEDULE

DESCRIPTION	FEE AMOUNT
Fee	\$
Fee	\$
Fee	\$
Fee	\$
Fee	\$
	<hr/>
	\$
	<hr/>
	TOTAL \$0.00

Appendix F – References

The following legislation, plans and policies, studies, technical guides and other information have been used to formulate the contents of the Plan:

Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011). Average Weekly Earnings
Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011). Census Data
Australian Bureau of Statistics (2006). Census Data
Australian Bureau of Statistics (2001). Census Data
Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011). Consumer Price Index
Australian Bureau of Statistics (2009/10). Household Expenditure Survey
Bureau of Transport Statistics (2013) 2012 / 2013 Household Travel Survey
Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011). Household Use of Information Technology
Bureau of Transport Statistics (2011). Journey to Work Data Set
Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011). Regional Population Growth
Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011). Retail Trade
Australian Bureau of Statistics (2013). Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data
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