



Part 2 Desired Environmental Outcomes and Performance Indicators

Division 2 Performance Indicators

Chapters 1-4

Chapter 1 Purpose

Performance Indicators (as required by **IPA**) provide the basis for measuring the effectiveness of the Planning Scheme in meeting its stated **Desired Environmental Outcomes (DEOs)**. Since the DEOs represent the Planning Scheme's broad policy outcomes needed to achieve ecological sustainability in the City, accordingly, the Performance Indicators provide a sound basis for measuring the success of the Planning Scheme's ability to achieve ecological sustainability.

Chapter 2 Application of this Division

The Performance Indicators will be used to guide the planning scheme review process and in particular, to indicate the need to review specific parts of the Planning Scheme. In this regard, **Section 2.2.1 (2)** of **IPA** requires any review to '...include an assessment of the achievement of the DEOs stated in the Planning Scheme having regard to the Performance Indicators stated in the scheme'. The Performance Indicators are therefore not a tool for assessing individual development applications.

The Performance Indicators seek to identify how the Planning Scheme directly influences desired outcomes. However, there are external influences that may have a greater ability to influence or the outcome sought by the Planning Scheme. Therefore, the relative accountability level of the Planning Scheme, to solely achieve the stated outcome, needs to be recorded for each of the stated Performance Indicators.

It is acknowledged that, in many instances, the Planning Scheme may to influence ecological sustainability in a limited manner, with many other influences resulting from other corporate policies of Council, the policies of other levels of government and the actions of individuals. Notwithstanding this, the Planning Scheme can have a major influence which when coordinated with other actions, can substantially improve the quality of our environment.

The ability of the Planning Scheme to achieve its DEOs results, essentially, from the successful implementation of its provisions through the **Integrated Development Approvals System (IDAS)**. Relevant Performance Indicators therefore seek to measure the success of this implementation.

The measure of success for the DEOs may not be absolute achievement. In many instances, success may be achieved through progressive increments of improvement over time.

Chapter 3 Data Sources

A first level data source for setting benchmarks (levels of success) in the Planning Scheme is the City of Gold Coast **State of the Environment Report (SoER)**. This report was first published in 1997 and is a status report of the City's environmental health. The intention is to publish it every two years. It is therefore appropriate that, wherever possible, the Planning Scheme's Performance Indicators reflect the monitoring being undertaken as part of the **SoER** process, in order to maximise use of existing resources and to focus upon a corporate approach to ecological sustainability.

However, in some circumstances, this monitoring reflects circumstances over which the Planning Scheme has little direct influence. In these cases, specific indicators that relate directly to the Planning Scheme are needed.

Other main sources of data used to assist in the assessment of the Performance Indicators will be statistics obtained from the development approvals in the city, ABS statistics and other monitoring processes as indicated in the potential data sources column of the table below.

To undertake effective monitoring of the implementation of the Planning Scheme, there need to be clear statements of the Planning Scheme's level of (sole) accountability for each DEO and a clear indication of what success means for Council in these terms. For certain outcomes, quantitative measures may not be available in the short to medium term and therefore qualitative indicators will be appropriate.



Chapter 4 Schedule of Performance Indicators

The following Schedule of Performance Indicators provides a means to assess the Planning Scheme's performance in achieving each of the DEOs from Division 1 of this part. Included are statements of the Planning Scheme's sole responsibility in achieving the outcome, indicators of success and sources of available data.

The following DEOs and Performance Indicators are not ranked or expressed in any order of hierarchy. For convenience, they have been arranged into three indicator groups - ecological, economic and social. This is consistent with the original grouping of the DEOs as expressed in **Division 1** of this part. There are no specific targets for any of the indicators listed in this table. The basis for comparison of the indicators to determine the Scheme's effectiveness will be the trend over time since the implementation of the Planning Scheme.

Table of Performance Indicators					
DEO Number	DEO	Accountability Level of the Planning Scheme	Definition of Success	Performance Indicators	Potential Data Sources
Ecol.1	Biodiversity and Landscape Values	Medium: GCCC shares the responsibility for conserving ecologically significant areas (eg. with relevant state authorities). Land use planning provides opportunities to protect ecologically significant landscape features, both through the plan making and development approval process.	Protection of a viable nature conservation network, as defined in Planning Strategy Map PS3 – Conservation Strategy Plan , and of representative examples of all Regional Ecosystem Types that occur naturally in the City. Preservation of significant landscape elements that contribute to the character of the City and its component parts.	Total area of all ecologically significant areas and of all Regional Ecosystem Types that are conserved as part of an approval for impact or code assessment (expressed in hectares and as a percentage across the City). Number and percentage of approved development applications that successfully incorporate any relevant visual amenity considerations of the Planning Scheme, including those within the Planning Strategies and Local Area Plans (LAPs).	Development approval monitoring.
Ecol.2	Water Quality	High: The Planning Scheme has a major influence on development within the City's water catchments, and it facilitates the effective provision of water supply and sewerage infrastructure.	All relevant international and national threshold standards for water quality are achieved or, where existing conditions are below such standards, water quality is maintained or enhanced.	Change in water quality statistics, expressed in terms of pollutant loads for each major catchment. Number and nature of stormwater treatment devices provided as part of approved developments.	Water quality monitoring for all major water catchments and water bodies. Development approval monitoring.



Table of Performance Indicators

DEO Number	DEO	Accountability Level of the Planning Scheme	Definition of Success	Performance Indicators	Potential Data Sources
Ecol.3	Air Quality	Medium: The Planning Scheme can assist in minimising adverse impacts on air quality by facilitating a compact, efficient urban form, with energy efficient buildings, and minimising vegetation loss through development.	All relevant international and national threshold standards for conservation of energy and reduction of greenhouse emissions are achieved.	Change in corporate and community greenhouse gas emissions, as determined through the Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) - Australia process. Number and proportion of new dwellings/lots approved within 500m of an Activity Centre or Cluster or major transport interchange. Number of new dwellings approved in accordance with Planning Scheme provisions for energy efficient design.	Air quality monitoring, including green house gas emissions. Development approval monitoring.
Ecol.4	Waste Management	Medium: The Planning Scheme can assist in facilitating efficient waste management and, in some instances, the beneficial reuse of liquid and solid wastes.	All new development is efficiently serviced by cost effective waste management systems that minimise environmental impacts.	Per-capita waste management costs. Number of approved developments that incorporate waste reuse initiatives.	Council operating costs for solid and liquid waste management. Development approval monitoring.
Econ.1	Economic Growth and Diversification	Medium: The land use structure of the City, together with the nature of development requirements, has a substantial influence upon the type of businesses that choose to locate in the City and their ability to grow.	Increase in number of jobs in the city. Increase in jobs in targeted industry sectors. Increase in jobs in targeted local areas.	Number of jobs in the City as a whole and within its component parts. Number of jobs in various industry sectors.	ABS employment statistics.
Econ.2	Improved Integration of Residential and Business Activities	High: The Planning Scheme is able to substantially influence the integration of residential and business uses through its provisions for development within the various parts of the City.	Increase in number of jobs undertaken from home. Increase in dwelling units within major Activity Centres and Clusters.	Number of jobs within each local area. Number of dwellings approved in non-residential domains.	ABS employment statistics. Development approval monitoring.



Table of Performance Indicators

DEO Number	DEO	Accountability Level of the Planning Scheme	Definition of Success	Performance Indicators	Potential Data Sources
Econ.3	Activity Centres and Clusters	High: The Planning Scheme's provisions have a major influence on facilitating appropriate development within the planned Activity Centres and Clusters.	All major commercial and industrial development occurs within planned Activity Centres and Clusters. Increase in jobs within major Activity Centres and Clusters.	Number of approved developments within major Activity Centres and Clusters. Number of jobs within major Activity Centres and Clusters.	Development approval monitoring. ABS employment statistics.
Econ.4	Tourism	High: The Planning Scheme has a substantial influence on the ability of the tourism industry to expand and evolve to meet changing needs.	Increase in numbers of domestic and international visitors to the City. New tourist facility and accommodation development. No decrease in tourist satisfaction levels.	Number of visitor nights spent within the city. Number of approved developments for tourist facilities or accommodation. Results of industry surveys.	Tourism statistics from ABS and other sources. Development approval monitoring. Tourist satisfaction surveys conducted by various industry groups.
Econ.5	Natural Resources	Low: Whilst the Planning Scheme has little direct influence over the broad use of natural resources, it can regulate developments that seek to utilise local resources and minimise the potential for other development to threaten the sustainable use of such resources.	Use of non-renewable resources is minimised, and use and protection of renewable resources is maximised. Increase in value of production in up to five key natural resource items.	Value of primary industries to the local economy. Number and type of development approvals within the Rural or Conservation Domains.	ABS economic data. Industry statistics on natural resource production. Development approval monitoring.
Econ.6	Infrastructure Provision	Medium: The Planning Scheme facilitates the provision of a wide range of community infrastructure through the development assessment system.	All development is consistent with Council's Priority Infrastructure Plans.	Number and proportion of development applications approved within the Priority Infrastructure Plan. Proportion of relevant capital works financed from development contributions.	Development approval monitoring. Capital works funding.



Table of Performance Indicators

DEO Number	DEO	Accountability Level of the Planning Scheme	Definition of Success	Performance Indicators	Potential Data Sources
Soc.1	Local Character and Identity	High: The Planning Scheme can influence development to ensure that significant features of the natural and built environment are embraced as part of the development process.	All development is consistent with relevant codes for urban heritage and character, landscaping and nature conservation.	Number and percentage of approved developments that successfully incorporate any relevant visual amenity or nature conservation considerations of the Planning Scheme, including those within the Planning Strategies and LAPs.	Development approval monitoring.
Soc.2	Access to Community Facilities and Employment	High: The Planning Scheme is the main determinant of urban form, and can maximise accessibility for residents to community infrastructure and employment opportunities.	Planned residential densities in and around local and major centres are achieved in 90% of new developments. Local pedestrian and bicycle facilities are provided to link development to nearby centres.	Percentage of new developments that achieve the planned residential density. Length of new pedestrian/bicycle paths required through development applications.	Development approval monitoring.
Soc.3	Housing Choice	High: The Planning Scheme is able to promote variety of housing types throughout the City and within its component parts.	Provision of a broad mix of housing types throughout the city and within the Residential Choice and Tourist and Residential Domains.	Proportion of dwelling types approved within each locality of the City.	Development approval monitoring.
Soc.4	Cultural Heritage	Medium: The Planning Scheme can exert a significant influence on ensuring that the City's cultural and heritage values are maintained through the development process, although its ability to prevent the removal of some assets is limited.	Increase in number of cultural heritage assets identified and protected.	Number of development applications approved that require the preservation or enhancement of local cultural heritage values. Number of development applications approved that integrate and protect places and sites with cultural heritage values	Development approval monitoring.



Table of Performance Indicators

DEO Number	DEO	Accountability Level of the Planning Scheme	Definition of Success	Performance Indicators	Potential Data Sources
Soc.5	Residential Amenity	High: The Planning Scheme is able to directly influence the distribution of land uses and their development to ensure that potential conflicts with residential amenity are minimised.	Reduction in per capita rate of complaints from residents received by Council in respect of approved development.	Number of development related complaints per 1,000 head of population received in respect of approved developments.	Council's Development Compliance Section.
Soc.6	Transport Services	Medium: The Planning Scheme is able to maximise access to transport facilities and assist with the provision of some facilities.	Increase in number and proportion of trips undertaken in modes other than the private motor vehicle.	Kilometres travelled by mode of transport.	Transport mode share surveys. Census journey to work statistics on mode used.
Soc.7	Hazard Mitigation	Medium: The Planning Scheme is able to influence the design and siting of development to minimise the risk posed by natural hazards.	No increase in number of dwellings subject to floods greater than 1 in 100 frequency. The adoption of suitable Fire Management Plans for all development in High and Medium Potential Bushfire Hazard areas. No increase in number of dwellings located in areas identified as High Risk Soil Stability areas.	Proportion of all buildings below the design flood level. Number of buildings approved in High Potential Bushfire Hazard Areas or High Risk Soil Stability areas. Number of developments designed and managed to minimise potential bushfire hazard.	Development approval monitoring.