

# Who should pay for infrastructure in new urban developments?

**IPART conference**  
August 2012

# The Need



570,000 new homes

5.6 million people by 2031

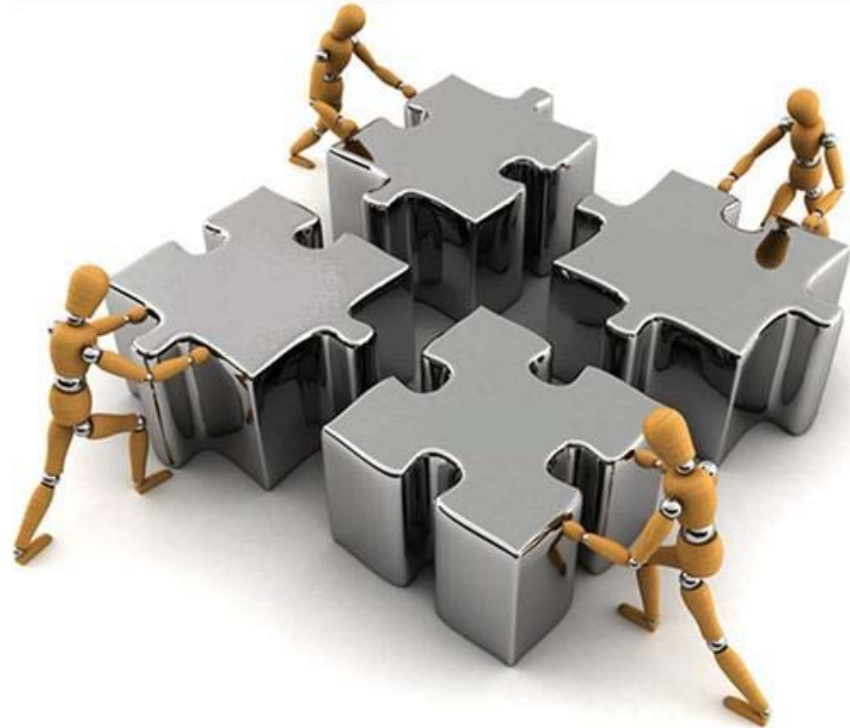


# The five year plan

Area	Capital	Dwellings
Urban Infill	\$108 million	79,000
<b>Greenfield</b> Excluding Growth Centres	\$341 million	23,000
<b>Northwest Growth Centre</b>	\$138 million	14,000
<b>Southwest Growth Centre</b>	\$211 million	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$798 million</b>	<b>131,000</b>

# Delivery is efficient

- Staged Servicing
- Maximising Existing Infrastructure
- Interim Infrastructure
- Commercial agreements to share risk
- Precinct Acceleration Protocol and Landowner nominated sites
- Decentralised systems



# Greenfield growth costs more

	Infill growth	Greenfield growth
Cost per lot	Less than \$10,000	\$15,000 - \$25,000



# The economic concept

If water prices higher in high cost areas **price signals** for development would be efficient

Under Postage Stamp Pricing, developer charges based on location could still send a price signal

Charge = incremental costs (capex and opex) Less incremental revenue

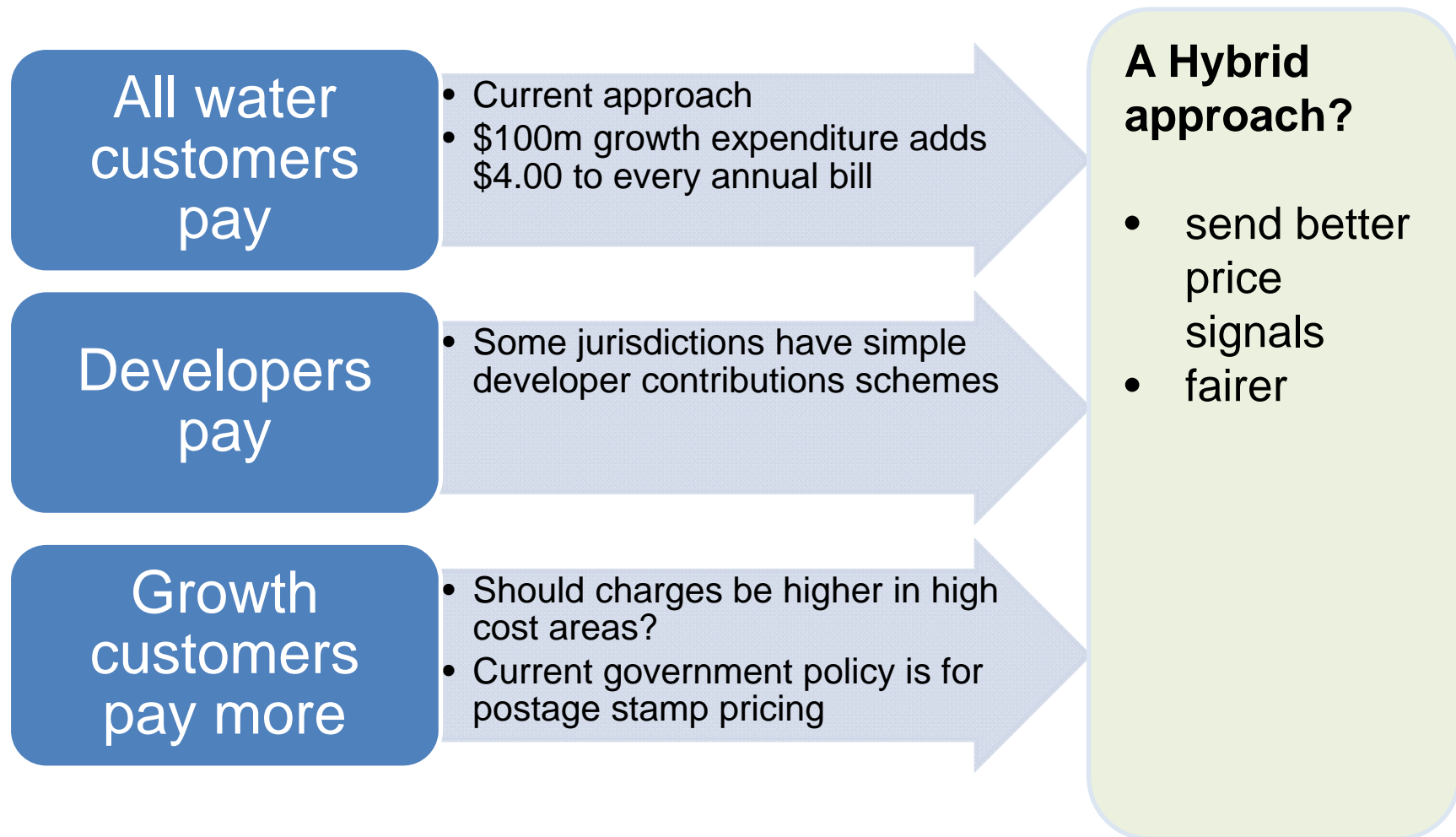
# Funding for Growth – looking back

- IPART determined method for developer charges
- Sydney Water revenue of about \$55 million per year, but
  - complex, over 90 combinations of charges
  - some charges were very high (\$29 000 a lot)
- In Dec 2008, NSW Government abolished developer charges (except recycled water)



# Funding options

Private or publicly provided, there are three options





# Other jurisdictions

## Victoria

Charge per lot of \$600, \$1,200 or \$2,400

- Uniform across Melbourne depending on lot size
- Reviewing charges – looking at location specific based on incremental costs and revenues

## Western Australia

Water	Wastewater	Drainage
\$4,074	\$1,204	\$482



Questions?