

Factsheet 4: Current state of Development Contributions and the future state for Development Levies

The Going for Housing Growth (GfHG) programme will enable more homes to be built. The programme is structured around 3 pillars that are designed to improve affordability and address the underlying causes of the housing supply shortage. The pillars are:

1. Freeing up land for urban development, including removing unnecessary planning barriers

2. Improving infrastructure funding and financing to support growth

3. Providing incentives for communities and councils to support growth

Development contributions (DCs)

To charge DCs, councils must have planned and costed growth infrastructure ahead of growth happening. Councils attribute costs to areas where they expect development - often setting up small catchments. Councils then recover the costs of infrastructure for specific planned and costed in-sequence development. Currently, there's too much "live" urban land for councils to plan for or service, and as we make urban land more abundant, this issue may worsen.

Scenario A - How the current state can lead to under recovery



Future state - Development levies

To charge Development Levies, councils must have costed aggregate growth for each infrastructure service (for example, transport and wastewater) across a relatively large urban area using a standardised methodology, monitored through regulation. Councils can then recover the costs of infrastructure to support whichever in-sequence development occurs – whether planned and costed by councils, or not.

Scenario B – How this will support 'growth pays for growth' compared to the current state

