

Physical and Social Infrastructure

What is it?

Physical infrastructure refers to the basic physical structures required for an economy to function and survive, such as roads, car parks, water supply, sewers, stormwater, drainage and power.

Social infrastructure (also known as community infrastructure) refers to the buildings and services that provide the necessities for a functioning community. For example, children and family services, aged and disability services, libraries, community centres and recreational facilities.



To read the Housing Strategy Review or to have your say please go to:

bayside.vic.gov.au/HaveYourSay

Why is it important?

Planning for physical and social infrastructure is an integral part of land use planning for areas experiencing growth.

The purpose of infrastructure planning is to ensure that areas for growth are sufficiently supplied with physical and social infrastructure, that infrastructure is distributed as equitably as possible, and is effectively and efficiently configured so that service providers can respond to changing local community needs over a longer period.



What are the challenges?

As housing development increases, so will the demand on physical and social infrastructure.

If supply doesn't keep up with demand, it could lead to a range of problems such as road congestion, flooding problems, and a lack of access to community infrastructure such as kindergarten places.

Retrofitting infrastructure later can be challenging and costly.



What are we proposing to do about it?

We are proposing to:

- Undertake a community infrastructure needs assessment that considers what new council infrastructure, or improvements to existing council infrastructure, will be needed based on where housing growth is being focused.
- Investigate the options for a Development Contributions Plan to contribute to funding new infrastructure provision.