

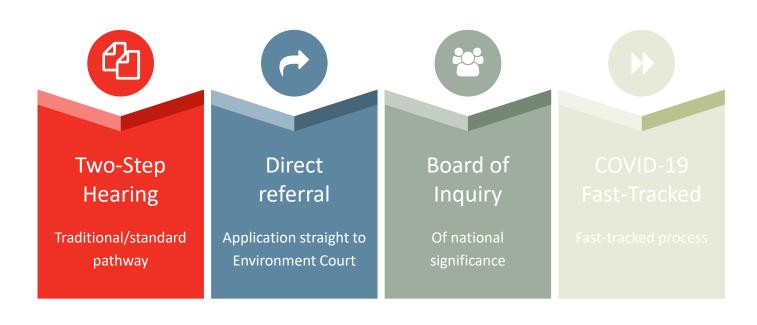
Property Institute: Resource Management update

Sarah Scott, Partner, Simpson Grierson
17 June 2022





Four "Consenting Pathways"





What is it?

(Fast-track consenting)
Act 2020

Projects that are already planned and ready to go



Does not amend the RMA

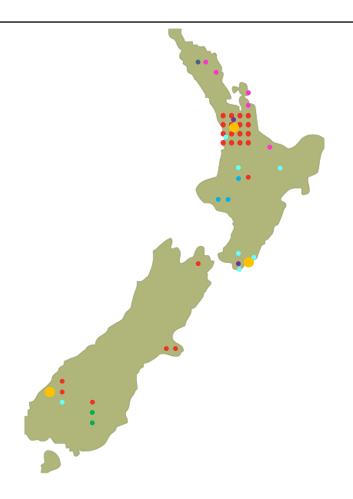


Short-term consenting process to fast track projects that can boost employment and economic recovery

Purpose of the Act



to urgently promote
employment to support
New Zealand's recovery
from the economic and
social impacts of COVID-19
and to support the
certainty of ongoing
investment across New
Zealand, while continuing
to promote the
sustainable management
of natural and physical
resources



- Housing (23)
- Transport (2)
- Energy (3)
- Water (1)
- Retirement (3)
- Health (2)
- Marine (5)
- Other (7)



Minister seeks comments from Crown ministers, relevant local

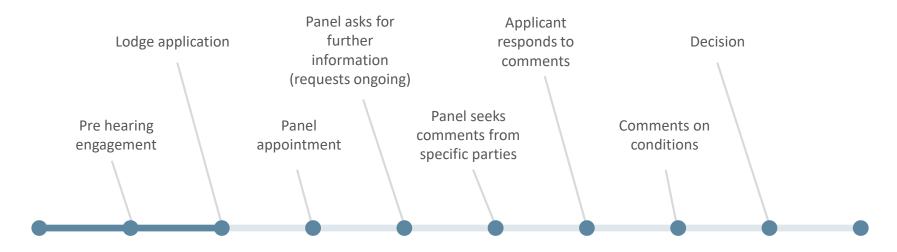
Key steps:

Ensure required information is provided (purpose of Act – employment and investment certainty) and criteria are met

authorities, any other persons the Minister considers necessary, can request further information (s 21) Any person can apply Minister receives to the Minister for the **Environment for** project to be considered by an **Expert Consenting** Panel (s 20) The Minister makes a decision Application to decline for the EPA

Accepted if satisfied the project meets the purpose of the Act and the eligibility criteria, then Order in Council recommended to the Governor General.

EPA process



PHASE 1 PHASE 2 PHASE 3



Advantages



- Clear timeframes, once application has been referred (45 or 70 days if extended)
- Hearing unlikely
- No public or limited notification (but comments sought)
- Council's role is limited to comments
- Limited rights of appeal High
 Court on points of law





Disadvantages



- Delays in pre-application processes
- No prescribed timeframe for Minister's decision
- High level of detail required
- Requirement for a CIA (or explanation why not)
- Limited opportunity to make changes once lodged with EPA
- If no hearing difficult to respond to comments/amend application
- Not a plan change
- 2 year lapse period (including subdivision)
- Negative public perception
- Sunset self-repeal clause 8 July 2023



RM (Enabling Housing Supply ..) Amendment Act 2021

- Tier 1 authorities required to lodge "intensification planning instrument" by 20 August 2022
- Intensification streamlined planning process ISPP
- MDRS to be applied to most residential zones unless a qualifying matter applies
- Provisions of IPI will mostly have immediate legal effect
- Auckland Council draft zoning maps for discussion, also Christchurch, Western BoP, Kapiti, Hutt City, Porirua



What can go into an Intensification Planning Instrument (IPI)?

An IPI must:

- O1 Incorporate the Medium Density Residential Standards (MDRS)
- O2 Give effect to the applicable policies of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD)

An IPI may amend or include:

- Provisions relating to financial contributions, if the specified territorial authority chooses to amend its district plan under s 77T
- O2 Provisions to enable papakāinga housing in the district
- Related provisions which support the MDRS or the applicable policy of the NPS-UD
- "Related provisions" include provisions that relate to district-wide matters, earthworks, fencing, infrastructure, qualifying matters per s 77I or 77O, storm water management or subdivision of land.



Intensification Streamlined Planning Process (ISPP)





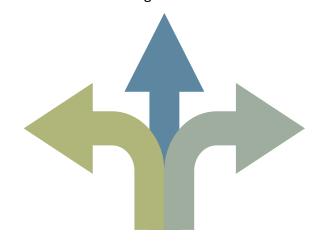
RMA Reform

Natural and Built Environments Act (NBEA)

Direct replacement for the RMA. Power for National Planning Framework.

Climate Adaptation Act (CCAA)

Will support New Zealand's response to the effects of climate change by supporting the climate change adaption efforts of councils.



Spatial Planning Act (SPA)

Will provide a strategic and long-term approach to how we plan for using land and the coastal marine area.

Climate Change Adaptation Act



This Act will support New Zealand's response to the effects of climate change. It will address the complex legal and technical issues associated with managed retreat and funding and financing adaptation.



Timeline?



Pātai me kōrero Questions