Urban development

Briefing for HS4 2 October 2023



Structure

- Context
 - National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020
 - Characteristics of well-functioning urban areas
- Provisions notified under the Freshwater Planning Process (Mika Zöllner)
 - Key issues raised in submissions
 - Amendments recommended
 - Remaining issues
- Provisions notified under the standard Schedule 1 process (Owen Jeffreys)
 - Key issues raised in submissions
 - Amendments recommended
 - Remaining issues
- General issues remaining across both processes

National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020

- Achieving well-functioning urban environments
- Enabling more people to live in, and more businesses to be located in areas:
 - near centres with employment opportunities
 - well-serviced by existing or planned public transport
 - with high demand for housing or business land
- Taking into account the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- Supporting housing affordability, climate resilience and reducing GHG emissions
- Decisions on urban development are:
 - integrated with infrastructure planning and funding decisions
 - **strategic** over the medium and long term
 - responsive to proposals supplying significant development capacity

National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020

- Specific direction to regional policy statements to:
 - Enable intensification (Policies 3 and 5)
 - Accommodate qualifying matters (Policy 4)
 - Set housing bottom lines (Policy 7) already in operative RPS Table 9A
 - Insert criteria for what plan changes will be treated as adding significantly to development capacity (clause 3.8 and Policy 8)









Well-functioning urban areas - characteristics

- Improve housing affordability and choice
- Urban development not at the expense of the natural environment and mana whenua / tangata whenua values
- Integrated with and supported by adequate infrastructure
- Located near and supporting the use of active and public transport
- Access to and between housing, employment, centres and green space
- Support health and wellbeing of residents
- Use urban land and infrastructure efficiently

Freshwater provisions

Author – Mika Zöllner



Topic Provisions

- Objective 22, Objective 22B*
- Chapter introduction, regionally significant issues B, 1, 2, <u>4</u>
- Chapter 4.1:
 - Policy 31 enabling intensification
 - Policy 32 industrial-based employment*
 - Policy 33 Regional Land Transport Plan*
 - Policy UD.4 compact regional form
- Chapter 4.2:
 - Policy 55 Greenfield development
 - Policy UD.2 Māori culture and traditions
 - Policy UD.3 responsive planning*
 - Policy UD.5 well-functioning urban areas

- Chapter 4.4:
 - Policy 67 non-regulatory
- Chapter 4.5:
 - Method UD.1 design guides and manuals
 - Method 46 complex development opportunities*
 - Method UD.3 Kaupapa Māori frameworks
- Definitions:
 - <u>Regional form</u>, urban areas, <u>urban zones</u>, rural areas, city centre zone, metropolitan centre zone, <u>relevant residential zone</u>, <u>town centre zone</u>
 - Medium density development, high density development, <u>walkable catchment</u>, <u>environmentally responsive</u>



Objectives 22 (urban), 22B (rural), new Policy UD.5

Key issues raised by submitters

- Duplication with other RPS provisions
- Lack of centres hierarchy
- Policy-level direction
- Unclear role of urban areas (not urban environments)
- Natural hazards, RSI, productive land to be added
- Objective 22B unclear
- Too urban-centric

Amendments (S42A & rebuttal)

- Combine objectives, reinstate regional form
- Make outcome focussed
- Add infrastructure
- Add strategic land use
- Add RSI protection from reverse sensitivity
- Move well-functioning urban environments to new policy UD.5
- Add definition for 'environmentally responsive'

- Length, duplication
- Use of new terms
- Level of flexibility
- Qualifiers for integrating infrastructure, reducing GHG emissions and being climate-resilient
- Strength of protection of natural environment and existing infrastructure

Greenfield development – Policy 55

Key issues raised by submitters

- Remove cross-references to other RPS provisions
- Manage reverse sensitivity impacts on RSI
- Clarify where it applies
- Clarify relationship to responsive planning
- Strength regarding structure planning

Amendments (S42A & rebuttal)

- Amend chapeau and title for clarity and remove dates
- Add cross-references to natural character and mineral resources
- Clarify relationship to Policy UD.3
- Add reference to scale for structure planning

- Duplication with rest of RPS
- Strength of direction to unanticipated or out-ofsequence developments
- Future Development Strategy
- Application to resource consents

Responsive planning – Policy UD.3

Key issues raised by submitters

- Impacts of unanticipated or out-of-sequence development
- Shouldn't seek medium or high-density development
- Too residential-focussed
- Should allow for monitoring shortfalls
- Improve clarity
- Prioritise intensification

Amendments (S42A & rebuttal)

- Streamline interaction with Policy 55
- Amendments to clarify scope, application, requirements
- Provide for some flexibility regarding monitoring, density, land use types
- Add justification for new urban land
- Add consideration of reverse sensitivity and impacts on anticipated urban development

- Going further than minimum required by NPS-UD
- Flexibility and wording of criteria
- Clarity/certainty

Key issues raised by submitters

- Prioritise intensification
- Seek compact development
- Clarify how development types are related
- Strengthen protection of mana whenua / tangata whenua values and sites
- Strengthen infrastructure and mixed land use direction

Amendments (S42A & rebuttal)

- New Policy UD.4 in Chapter 4.1, with prioritisation of intensification in existing urban areas and filling policy gaps
- Clarify wording in response to evidence
- Replace 'urban areas' with newly defined 'urban zones' for clarity

- Constraining greenfield development and responsive planning
- Duplication

Policy 31 & related definitions

Key issues raised by submitters

- Duplication with NPS-UD
- Conflicts with NPS-UD
- Lack of centres hierarchy
- Need definitions for rapid transit & walkable catchments
- Medium/high density development definition too broad
- Too residential-focussed

Amendments (S42A & rebuttal)

- Insert town centre zones
- Better reflect NPS-UD language/direction
- Remove references to minimum building heights
- Make less residential-centric
- Amend walkable catchments definition

- Value add, duplication with NPS-UD
- Level of intensification direction to town centre zones
- Whether high-level definitions add value

Schedule 1 provisions

Author – Owen Jeffreys



Topic Provisions

- Policy 30 Maintaining and enhancing the viability and vibrancy of regionally and locally significant centres district plans
- Policy 56 Managing development in rural areas consideration
- Policy 57 Integrating land use and transportation consideration
- Policy 58 Co-ordinating land use with development and operation of infrastructure consideration
- Policy UD.1 Providing for the occupation, use, development and ongoing relationship of mana whenua
 / tangata whenua with their ancestral land district plans
- Methods 40, 41, 42, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, UD.2
- Definitions for: Marae, Papakāinga, Regionally Significant Centres, Key Centres and Regional Form

Issues raised by Submitters

- Centres included in the hierarchy
- Use of National Planning Standards terminology
- Purpose of the hierarchy and regional council functions

Proposed amendments (S42A & rebuttal)

- Addition of centres and recognising Johnsonville, Kilbirnie, and Petone as regionally significant
- Use of National Planning Standards terminology
- Changes to improve phrasing and terminology

- Centres included in the hierarchy
- Use of National Planning Standards terminology

Issues raised by Submitters

- FDS and growth strategies (including WRGF)
- Giving effect to the NPS-HPL
- Reverse sensitivity
- Relationship with Policy 55 and Policy UD.3
- Climate resilience and mana whenua / tangata whenua values

Proposed amendments (S42A & rebuttal)

- Splitting the clause on reverse sensitivity and a new definition for primary production
- Urban development consistency with Policy 55
- New clauses on climate
 resilience and mana whenua
 / tangata whenua values

- Role of the FDS and growth strategies for rural development
- Matters duplicated across provisions
- General matters across consideration policies

Issues raised by Submitters

- Implementation of this policy for the Wairarapa
- Application to resource consents
- Achievability and implementation
- Scope of the policy in relation to council functions

Proposed amendments (S42A & rebuttal)

- Amendments to chapeau, including removing 'require' for resource consents and NORs
- Addressing duplication within the policy
- Consideration of reverse sensitivity effects on transport corridors

- General matters across consideration policies
- Implementation

Issues raised by Submitters

- Infrastructure captured by the policy
- Whether the policy provides for responsive planning
- Effects on enabling development
- Recognition of funding mechanisms for infrastructure

Proposed amendments (S42A & rebuttal)

- Amendments to chapeau
- Directing use of existing infrastructure capacity
- Removing requirement for infrastructure 'prior to development occurring'
- Recognising private and public funding of

infrastructure in explanation

- General matters across consideration policies
- Enabling development in response to existing infrastructure capacity/availability

Policy UD.1

Issues raised by Submitters

- Ancestral land definition
- Scope of land included within the policy
- Which mana whenua / tangata whenua groups included
- Inclusion of Mātauranga Māori

Proposed amendments (S42A & rebuttal)

- Amendments to explanation to provide clarity on land included within the policy scope
- Inclusion of Mātauranga Māori

Remaining issues (post-evidence)

• Ancestral land definition

Hearing Stream 4 – general issues remaining

- Duplication
- Consideration policies application to resource consents, and complexity of consenting processes
- Level of intensification to centres
- Seeking consistency with Future Development Strategy
- Implementation through district plans
- Implementation of National Policy Statement on Highly Productive Land (2022)