

DISTRICT PLAN REVIEW UPDATE REPORT

PREPARED BY: Juliet Johnson (District Planning Lead)
TEAM: District Planning
APPROVED BY: Liam Hodgetts (Group Manager Strategy)
WARD/COMMUNITY: District wide
DATE: 23 February 2016
FILE REFERENCE: ECM 7043992

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on progress with the District Plan Review. The current focus of the review is on the preparation of a Draft District Plan for informal comments. Regular update reports will be provided to the Regulatory Committee on the District Plan Review to report on key phases. The last update report was provided to the October 2015 Regulatory Committee (ECM6650806). This report also discusses the Resource Management Reform Bill and comments to inform a submission on the Bill.

RECOMMENDATION

That, having considered all matters raised in the report, the report be noted.

COMMUNITY BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

The Kaitake, Inglewood, Clifton and Waitara Community Boards endorsed the officer's recommendation.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

This report is provided for information purposes only, and has been assessed as being of some importance. Informal comments will be sought on a Draft District Plan prior to formal public notification under the Resource Management Act 1991 in 2017.

DISCUSSION**Overview**

The District Plan Review was commenced in May 2014 following the resolution of the Regulatory Committee. The project is divided into four project phases as follows.

Phase 1: Review preparation (June 2014 to December 2014): Review preparation has been undertaken, including consideration of monitoring gaps and areas for focus.

Phase 2: Strategic Alignment (June 2014 to July 2015): To ensure a broader context to the District Plan the New Plymouth District Blueprint and key directions have been developed and adopted by Council.

ITEM A1

ITEM FOR DECISION

Phase 3: Draft Plan Preparation (August 2015 to August 2016): Draft plan provisions are being developed for consideration by the community as a draft District Plan. This will allow for issues to be openly discussed and potentially resolved before the release of the full Proposed District Plan.

Phase 4: Proposed Plan (mid 2017):

The Proposed District Plan will be publicly notified in accordance with Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requirements and will involve submissions, hearings, decisions and the opportunity for submitters to appeal to the Environment Court.

Phases 1 and 2 are complete. The New Plymouth District Blueprint and key directions have been adopted by Council as part of the Long Term Plan. Focus is now on the integration of the Blueprint into Councils policy and planning processes and everyday operations. The Blueprint provides significant direction for the District Plan Review and has influenced the key proposals for change identified below.

The focus for the District Plan Review is now on Phase 3: Draft Plan Preparation.

Phase 3: Draft Plan Preparation

A new framework for the new District Plan is being developed in response to user feedback on the deficiencies of the current District Plan, and to better align the plan with industry best practise. The new District Plan will enable development to occur while putting the right controls in place to ensure planned and efficient outcomes.

The current District Plan is effects based and does not direct activities. This has resulted in a number of 'out of zone' activities establishing, reducing the efficient use of land. Examples of out of zone activities are included in Attachment 1.

The new plan will be clearer on what the key outcomes are that it seeks to achieve providing a more certain regulatory framework. The objective is to deliver a new district plan that provides clear regulatory signals for business and industry to provide investment certainty, while protecting key values that are important to the community.

Areas where change is likely are being further investigated and developed into proposals for consideration by key stakeholders. The four areas of change as reported in October are Central City and Key Centres; Residential Growth; Industry and Coastal Management.

Central City and Key Centres

The Central City is a key direction of the Blueprint. There is the opportunity for the District Plan to direct and better facilitate desired activities (including residential living and commercial activities) into the central city. Examples of residential living in the central city and centres are outlined in Attachment 2. Likewise key suburban centres and townships will benefit from a more deliberate planning framework. The primary outcome is for the central city and centres to be the primary hub for activities and living.



Progress highlights:

- Data is being gathered on commercial activities and retail market trends (demand and supply) to assess the functioning of key centres to assist with determining the appropriate regulatory response.
- Character assessments will be undertaken for key centres where a more focused planning response is required. The local centres of (Moturoa, Westown, Fitzroy and Bell Block) and the townships (Inglewood, Waitara and Oakura) will be assessed to identify areas of opportunity and constraint. This information will be used to assist with determining appropriate business and residential zoning provisions around these centres.
- Options for potential zoning outlines and provisions for the central city are being considered and will be discussed with key stakeholders.

Residential Growth

Providing for a cohesive growth strategy is a key direction of the Blueprint and the District Plan has a role in ensuring that growth areas are located in appropriate locations with supporting infrastructure to meet sustainability objectives and to strengthen local communities. There is significant opportunity to provide for a range of housing choices around small towns, key centres and settlements.

The Framework for Growth was adopted by the Council in 2008 identifying areas of fringe urban land for urban expansion. Against the strategic context of the Blueprint these areas are now being further assessed. The primary outcome for growth is to direct a cohesive growth strategy that strengthens the city and townships.

Progress highlights:

- Growth areas are being assessed against principles that prioritises growth in areas that will:
 - Increase social cohesion;
 - Improve community health;
 - Do less environmental harm;
 - Recognise the relationship of Maori with their ancestral lands and waters;
 - Support the role of the central city; and
 - Have manageable infrastructure investment.
- Using the principles above potential areas for residential growth on the southern boundary of New Plymouth City have been identified and further analysis of suitability for rezoning is being undertaken.
- Scoping work has been initiated to determine a strategy and timing for zoning of parts of Smart Road as New Plymouths long term future growth area.
- Following feedback from the Oakura Focus group further work will be undertaken on appropriate growth zoning requirements for the small towns.
- Work is occurring to determine the need for lifestyle areas and the effectiveness of the rural subdivision rules.

Industry

The need to strengthen and manage the rural economy, industry at the port and the airport is a key direction of the Blueprint. There is a need to ensure there is sufficient employment land supply for the District and that appropriate land-uses are establishing in industrial areas, located around existing industry, the Port and the Airport. There is also a need to ensure that the effects of large scale rural industry are managed and protected from encroaching, non-compatible uses.

Progress highlights

- Draft provisions with activity based triggers and reverse sensitivity controls for large scale industry are being developed.
- The available supply of land for both heavy and light industry use is being reviewed to determine supply and demand constraints and opportunities.

Coastal Management

A strategic approach is required to coastal management to ensure activities do not impact the natural values of the coast and that developments in low lying areas are managed in accordance with climate variability.

Progress highlights:

- Technical assessment is being undertaken to identify potential low lying areas that require a more specific regulatory response.
- A review of the existing Coastal Policy Area and important landscape areas is being undertaken to determine an appropriate regulatory response.

Next Steps

The work programme will progress with a focus the four work areas listed above. Targeted consultation with iwi representatives as a part of a Nga Kaitiaki forum, as well as business and community stakeholder groups are informing issues to be considered through the review. Further options assessment and analysis will be undertaken as part of the review programme.

A Draft District Plan is scheduled for release later in 2016 for wider stakeholder and community consideration. The draft plan stage will allow for detailed consideration of proposed changes before being progressed through the statutory process.

A proposed District Plan will be notified in accordance with the RMA later in 2017. The release of the Proposed District Plan will be publicly notified in accordance with RMA requirements and will involve submissions, hearings, decisions and the opportunity for the submitter to appeal to the Environment Court. This is the formal statutory consultation phase, with an estimate release date of early 2017.

Resource Legislation Amendment Bill

The Bill was introduced into parliament on 26 November 2015. Submissions close 14 March 2016. A number of proposals are included in the Bill as summarised in Attachment 3. The following key issues and a potential submission response are discussed as follows.

ITEM FOR DECISION**ITEM A1**

- The development of ‘template plans’ to drive consistency between plans and therefore a more simplified and consistent planning framework is proposed. The Bill includes timeframes on the development and implementation of template plans of up to seven years following the enactment of the Bill. A consistent framework will be more effective and efficient in the long term for local communities. However there are concerns about the timeframes involved and also about the scope of the template plans. It is essential that there is sufficient flexibility in the Template Plans to enable a local response to planning issues. Staff are working closely with staff at the Ministry for the Environment to maximise the opportunity for the framework of the new Plan to be consistent with any future Template Plan.
- Alternative plan making processes are proposed in the Bill to make plan making more effective and responsive to key issues. The Streamlined Planning Process would allow for Councils to request a different plan making process for particular local issues, removing the need for local process. The Collaborative Planning process encourages front end engagement to resolve key issues and therefore reducing third party appeal rights. This process only appears to be advantageous for particular focused issues where stakeholders are easily identified. Many District Plan issues are wider ranging and for this reason Collaborative Planning Process may not be as applicable to district plan reviews. Early engagement with iwi is also proposed in the reforms when developing plans. Although important the Bill does not deal with the fundamental issue around iwi capacity to actively engage in resource management.
- Proposals suggest a number of mechanisms to streamline the consent process and make it more efficient for customers. These include providing for streamlined consenting for small scale activities, and the potential to waive small non-compliances with minor effects. These are likely to result in administrative efficiencies although it is noted that there are likely to be short term costs when changing systems to respond to the changes.
- Changes are proposed to ensure that councils have sufficient development capacity to meet long term housing demands. The reform also proposes to reverse the presumption for subdivision by allowing it to be permitted unless otherwise stated in a district plan. This ensures that councils are providing adequate supply of urban land for development.
- It is proposed that financial contributions are removed from district plans in their entirety, leaving Councils to rely on development contributions. The Council currently using both forms of contributions for different purposes to cover the costs of development. It is preferable to retain financial contributions to ensure the costs are captured at the time of development.

These high level points will be provided to local government agencies and professional institutes and form the basis of a council submission. Some of the proposals in the Bill impact on the District Plan Review. These can be worked into the review as time progresses and there will be an opportunity to assess implications again at various stages of. There is likely to be a ‘pause point’ in late 2016/early 2017 following Bill enactment prior to the notification of the Proposed District Plan to ensure consistency.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCING IMPLICATIONS

The District Plan Review will be undertaken within existing budgets.

IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

This report confirms that the matter concerned has no particular implications and has been dealt with in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002. Specifically:

- Council staff have delegated authority for any decisions made;
- Council staff have identified and assessed all reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter and considered the views and preferences of any interested or affected persons (including Māori), in proportion to the significance of the matter;
- Any decisions made will help meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses;
- Unless stated above, any decisions made can be addressed through current funding under the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan;
- Any decisions made are consistent with the Council's plans and policies; and
- No decisions have been made that would alter significantly the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of the Council, or would transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council.

Attachment 1: Out of zone activities - examples

Attachment 2: Residential living in the central city and key centres - examples

Attachment 3: The Second Phase of RMA reform (Ministry for the Environment - November 2015)

<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/rma/second-phase-resource-management-act-reform>

Attachment 1: Out of zone activities: Examples



Non-residential uses in areas zoned for residential use.



Residential dwellings establishing on Industrial C zoned land, on the edge of open space zoning.

Such development should be encouraged to locate in our central area and key centres.



ITEM A1

ITEM FOR DECISION



Childcare centre establishing in areas zoned for Industrial use.



Retail activities establishing on industrial zoned land – The Valley.



Attachment 2: Residential Living in the Central City - Examples

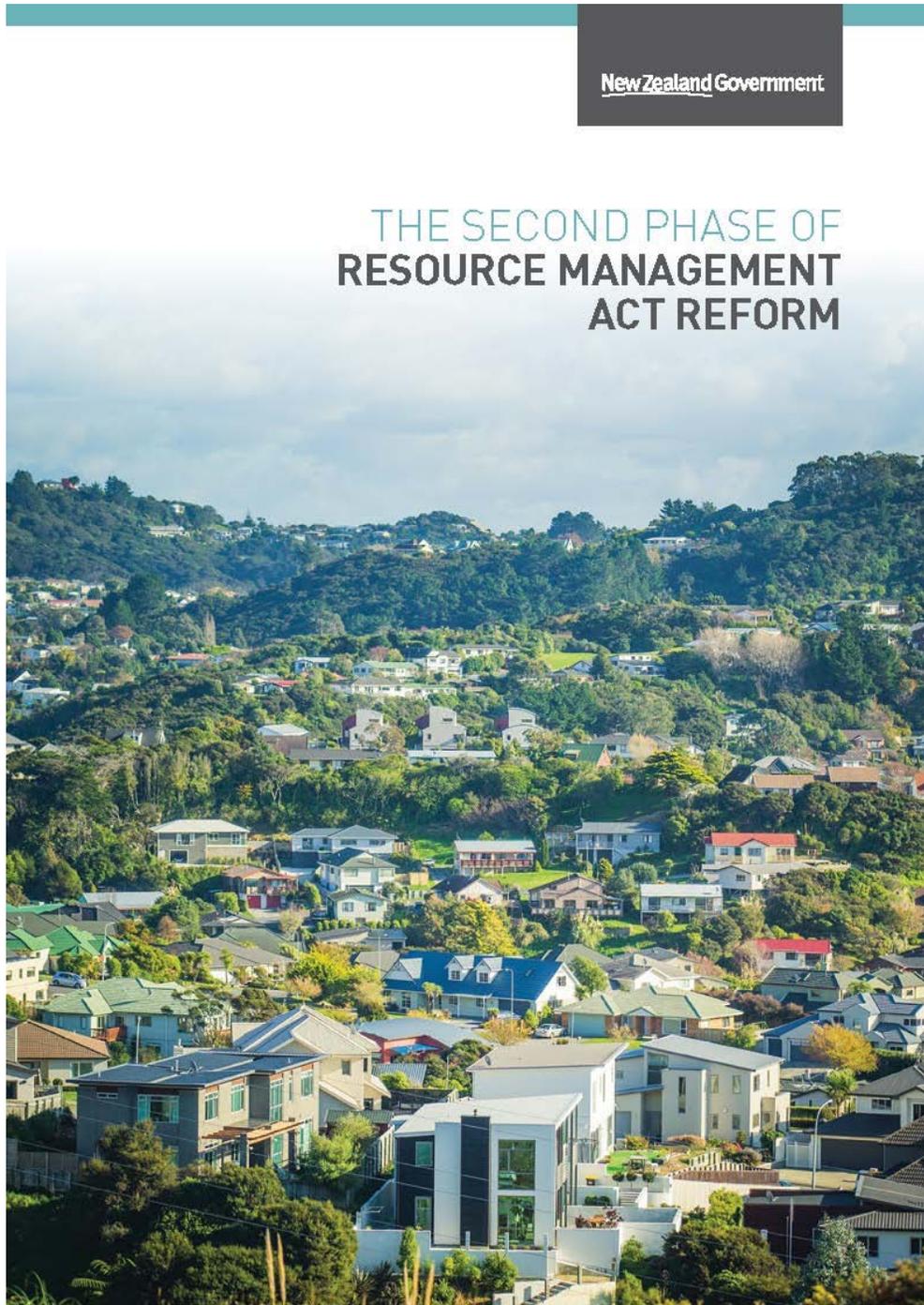


New apartments being constructed beside the Central carpark (connecting from Powderham Street to Devon Street West)



Precinct apartments Devon Street West:

Attachment 3: The Second Phase of RMA reform (Ministry for the Environment - November 2015)



The second phase of resource management reform

Minister's message



The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is New Zealand's primary environmental statute, covering environmental protection, natural resource management, and our urban planning regime. Reports from the OECD, Local Government New Zealand, the Rules Reduction Taskforce, and the Productivity Commission all highlight significant problems with cumbersome planning processes and the time and cost of consenting. The previous and current government has had to repeatedly pass special legislation to bypass the Act to effectively address major resource issues as diverse as Waitaki water allocation to the challenges of Auckland housing. It's time we fixed the principal Act.

The Government set about a two-phase reform programme in 2008. The first phase set up the Environmental Protection Authority, banned trade competitors from using the RMA to delay developments, tightened enforcement, and penalised councils for late consent processing.

The introduction of the Resource Legislation Amendment Bill represents the second phase of the Government's resource management reform programme and comprises about 40 individual proposals aimed at delivering substantive improvements to the RMA.

A key feature of this set of reforms is stronger national direction. Managing natural hazards like earthquakes is added as a matter of national importance. We are stepping up our programme of national policy statements, national environmental standards, and national guidance to get better environmental results at less cost. The Bill includes provisions that will require councils to use standard planning templates. It does not make sense for a small country of four and a half million people to have each council reinvent the wheel. For example, we have over 50 different definitions of how to measure the height of a building. The Bill enables national regulations for fencing to keep stock out of water bodies. It will also contain a

power to enable constraints to be placed on councils' telling homeowners things like which way they must face their living areas or over-riding the Building Act on insulation requirements.

The Bill provides for better plan making. The current Act provides for only one way to write a plan, which up to now has taken an average of six years. This process is improved but we are also providing alternative ways. First, we are introducing a collaborative planning approach based on the work of the Land and Water Forum where different interests are encouraged to work together to find resource planning solutions. A second alternative is a streamlined planning process where the council and the Government agree on a specially tailored approach to specific local conditions.

The Bill addresses frustrations over minor consents costing too much and taking too much time. Councils will have discretion not to require consents for minor issues. A new 10 day, fast-track consent will be available for simple issues. The Bill narrows parties who must be consulted to those directly affected, meaning a homeowner extending a deck only has to consult the adjacent neighbour. Councils will be required to have fixed fees so homeowners will not be subject to ever-expanding bills.

Continued on next page



The Bill puts new requirements on councils to ensure sufficient residential and business development capacity to meet long-term demand, changes the presumption in favour of land being available for subdivision, and limits appeals on residential resource consents on land already zoned for housing.

Some activities under the RMA also require permissions under other Acts. Getting multiple approvals can be time consuming and complex, and sometimes applicants have to provide the same information several times to different decision makers for the same activity. The Bill addresses duplication between the RMA and the hazardous substances management regime and other Acts.

Thousands of consents will no longer be required for activities that are already properly regulated by other Acts.

The Bill will facilitate urban redevelopment by enabling integrated consultation and decisions on reserve exchanges under the Reserves Act and consents under the RMA. The Bill also provides for only one charging regime for infrastructure by phasing out financial contributions under the RMA and instead using development contributions under the Local Government Act.

The Bill also aligns processing of notified concession applications under the Conservation Act with notified resource consent timeframes, and certain notified discretionary marine consents under the EEZ Act with the board of inquiry process for nationally significant proposals under the RMA. Changes to the Public Works Act will provide easier and fairer compensation for property owners whose land is required for important infrastructure.

The Bill introduces new requirements for councils to make their plans clear and concise, and their processes timely and efficient. It contains measures that encourage early dispute resolution on cases appealed to the Environment Court. It brings the RMA into the digital age by recognising email communication and online filing. It will require council RMA notices to be in plain language, with the detailed information available on publicly accessible websites saving millions in advertising costs.

This Bill is a compromise with the Māori Party and they have strongly advocated for better processes for iwi to be involved in council plan making. Councils will need to engage with local iwi on how they will involve them in their resource management processes. The objective is to ensure iwi are consulted on issues that are important to them but are not inundated with minor consents which they are not concerned about.

This Bill forms one part of the Government's programme of improvements to the resource management system. We also have an ambitious programme of national policy statements and environmental standards. We will also be releasing a discussion document in early 2016 on improvements to how we manage fresh water.

We welcome broad input on this Bill and the other changes. Our 'Bluegreen' goal is improved environmental management and a resource management system that supports a strong economy.



Hon Dr Nick Smith
Minister for the Environment

The second phase of resource management reform

Improving national consistency and direction

The RMA gives councils the responsibility for developing regional and district plans to manage the environment in their communities. These plans set out what activities people can do, what activities require permission from the council (a resource consent), and how activities should be carried out.

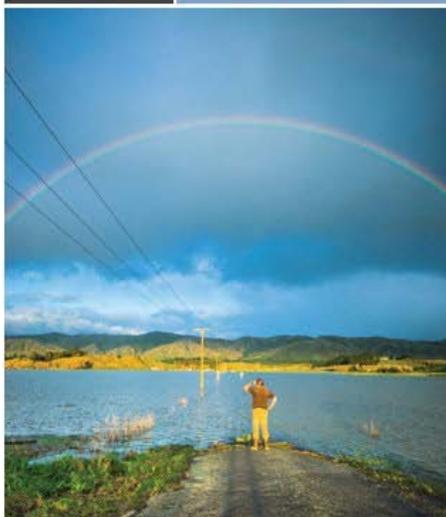
Variation between different council plans across New Zealand can be confusing. For example, there are more than 50 definitions of what is allowed in a commercial area. This makes it hard for people and businesses that operate across several districts to know how the rules work, and costs the consumer time and money.

By allowing a national planning template to be created, the reforms will help consolidate the wide variety of rules across the country. The template will set out the structure, format and some standard content for all plans across New Zealand. This will make it much easier to find relevant provisions in plans, and help reduce variation in the interpretation of similar rules.

Councils will still have a choice in how to apply the template in different areas. The template could provide councils with some standardised options for residential areas to choose from, rather than having hundreds of different rules created from scratch across the country.

While resource management legislation is largely implemented by local government, central government can provide national direction. Specific tools to provide national direction include national policy statements, national environmental standards, and regulations. The reforms will strengthen and broaden the powers of national policy statements and national environmental standards and reduce the time it takes to make them.

Natural hazards



New Zealand is one of the most natural hazard-prone countries in the world, at risk from earthquakes and liquefaction, floods, landslides, and volcanoes. Over the past few years, we have seen many examples of the huge impact these hazard events can have on New Zealanders' lives and livelihoods. We also need to manage new risks like sea level rise from climate change.

Following recommendations from the Canterbury Earthquake Royal Commission, the RMA reforms will emphasise the consideration of significant risks from natural hazards in resource management planning and decision-making.

5





Creating a responsive planning process

The RMA is only as good as the plans under it and the process for producing plans has proved to be too bureaucratic.

Currently the RMA only allows councils one process for developing plans, whatever the circumstances. This 'one size fits all' approach is too slow and gives little flexibility. The time taken to develop plans, sometimes over 10 years, means they are not able to be responsive to emerging issues. The reforms will improve the plan-making process and provide new ways of producing quality plans, by introducing two new plan-making options – the streamlined planning process and the collaborative planning process.

"Plans are irrelevant if they are not timely. Our planning processes can't keep up with the reality of changes in the environment in which they are being placed... Plan agility (or lack of it) is a very serious problem and needs to be fixed."

– Rules Reduction Taskforce
"Loopy Rules Report", 2015

The second phase of resource management reform

A new streamlined planning process will mean councils can formally ask the Minister for the Environment for a plan-making process that suits their local circumstances. In the past, the Government has sometimes had to pass special legislation where the existing planning process would have been too slow, such as in Auckland and Christchurch. The new streamlined process will reduce the need for this kind of *ad hoc* law-making.

The collaborative planning process encourages greater front-end public engagement. It will encourage people with different views to work together to resolve resource management issues, which will reduce litigation costs and lengthy delays. One example where collaboration has worked well is the Land and Water Forum, which brought together people from industry, NGOs, iwi, and central and local government. Working together, these groups developed recommendations to the Government on how to manage fresh water.

The reforms also seek to place an obligation on councils to engage with iwi through iwi participation arrangements during the early stages of the plan-making processes. This proposal will improve consistency in iwi engagement on plan development.



Streamlined planning process

Current plan-making processes can be cumbersome and expensive. It has taken councils an average of almost two years to make a plan change, and an average of six years to complete a new plan (including deciding any appeals).

For the Auckland Unitary Plan and the Christchurch District Plan review, special legislation had to be put in place to speed up the planning process.

Instead of having to create special legislation when these issues arise, the proposed streamlined planning process will make the plan-making process flexible and fast enough to respond to new or urgent matters.

7



Simplifying the consenting system

Council plans set out all the rules and conditions for different types of activities within their area. The process a consent authority must follow in coming to a decision on a consent application can involve consultation, a decision on whether to notify the application, an evaluation report, a hearing and, if the resource consent is granted, the setting of consent conditions.

Getting resource consents for activities that might affect the environment can add time, cost, and uncertainty to projects. Things that people might want to do on their properties – like adding an extension or putting up a fence – are sometimes much more complicated and long-winded than they should be.

The reforms introduce greater proportionality into the process of obtaining resource consent by introducing a 10 working day time limit for determining simple, fast-track applications. Councils will also have discretion to waive the requirement for a consent for marginal or temporary non-compliance where the effects on others are minor.

There will be some limits on who can be involved in resource consent applications and for what reasons, as well as who can appeal decisions.

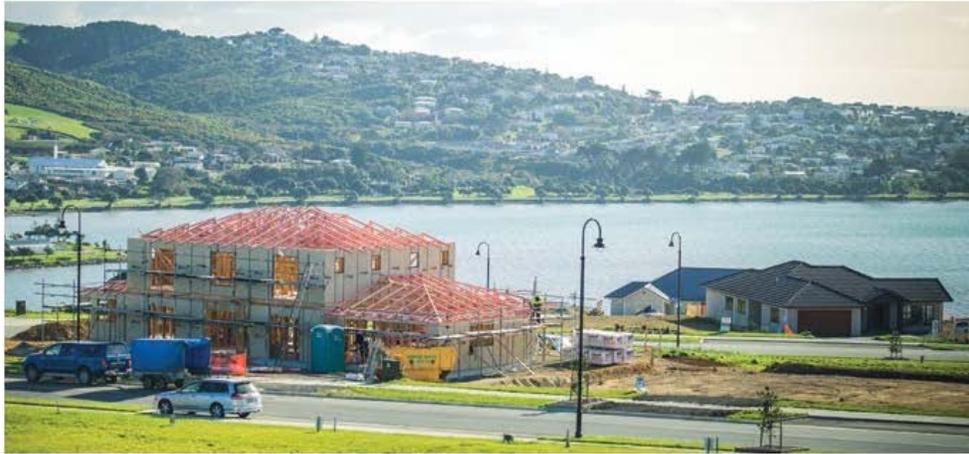
The costs of getting resource consent, and any conditions that apply, will also be more transparent. The reforms propose a regulation-making power that requires consent authorities to fix the fees for processing certain consent applications, as well as fixed remuneration for hearings panels and fixed fees for hearings. These will give applicants greater certainty of costs and encourage more cost-effective decision making.



"We were wanting to make alterations to our house which involved lifting it up. This impacted a height to boundary issue under the RMA... We approached the neighbour and showed them the plans and got their approval. So, \$4000 later, the council tells us it's all okay."

- Rules Reduction Taskforce
"Loopy Rules Report", 2015

The second phase of resource management reform



Recognising the importance of affordable housing

While many factors make housing more expensive, the Productivity Commission found tight land regulation under the RMA was one of the biggest factors driving up house prices. The RMA can constrain land supply and push up section prices. The planning system isn't responsive enough for a rapidly growing population, or increased demand for housing.

The reforms will mean councils have to be more forward thinking, and proactively plan to have enough residential and business land for development.

More efficient consenting will make suitable development easier and more affordable. Improving consistency across New Zealand will help reduce the costs for developers of figuring out and complying with variations between local rules.

Currently, land may not be subdivided unless the subdivision is expressly allowed by a national environmental standard, district plan rule, or resource consent. The reforms will reverse this presumption, meaning subdivision will be allowed unless it is restricted.

Special housing areas

The Housing Accords and Special Housing Areas Act (HASHA) was passed in 2013 to help improve housing affordability in certain areas. It bypasses some normal RMA processes, and streamlines plan changes and resource consenting in areas with high housing demand. This means development can happen much faster where it is needed.

There are now 125 special housing areas throughout the country, which can provide over 50,000 new homes. However, HASHA expires in September 2016. The Bill will specifically require regional, district and city councils to ensure there is sufficient development capacity to meet long-term demands.

9





Better alignment with other Acts

Some activities under the RMA require permissions under other Acts as well. Getting multiple approvals can be time consuming and complex.

Sometimes applicants have to provide the same information several times to different people for the same activity. For large projects, this can make a difference to whether they are viable or not.

The reforms will simplify these processes and reduce duplication across a number of Acts, including the:

- » Reserves Act 1977
- » Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

The reforms will also align processing of notified concession applications under the Conservation Act with notified resource consent timeframes. Processing of certain publicly notified marine consents under the Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012 will also be aligned with the board of inquiry process for nationally significant proposals under the RMA. This will make it more efficient for the Environmental Protection Authority to process these applications. Changes to the Public Works Act 1981 will provide easier and fairer compensation for property owners whose land is required for important infrastructure.

A further example of where this duplication exists is financial and development contributions. There is considerable variation and overlap between how different councils charge financial and development contributions. This has resulted in confusion and concerns about councils' charging under the two regimes; especially when contributions are charged under both regimes for the same development.

The reforms will phase out the ability for a council to charge a financial contribution under the RMA. Removing financial contributions will make it clear that the costs of servicing new growth should be met through development contributions, under the Local Government Act 2002, and make charging more certain and transparent for applicants. It will still be possible to offset environmental effects (if volunteered by the applicant) under the RMA with conditions on consents for delivering specific environmental mitigation.

The reforms also introduce a new regulation-making power to prevent and remove council planning provisions that duplicate the functions, or have the effect of overriding other legislation or impose unnecessary land-use restrictions.

The second phase of resource management reform

Other changes

There have been significant advances in technology since the RMA was introduced in 1991. The way councils service documents for resource management processes (in newspapers and posting copies) is not aligned with current technology. The reforms will bring the RMA into line with how New Zealanders work now, by introducing electronic public notification and servicing of documents, and providing for making all plans easily accessible and searchable online. It also requires all RMA public notices be in plain language.

The reforms enable regulations to be made to prescribe how councils undertake monitoring, including what information must be collected, what methodologies must be used, and how these would be reported. This will lead to standardised information collation – better facilitating council comparisons and improving the quality and consistency of the information the Ministry for the Environment receives from councils.

This will help support the new Environmental Reporting Act 2015 and enable more transparency in how New Zealand matches up to its clean, green reputation.

Finally, the reforms will deliver on the Government's commitment to excluding dairy cattle from waterways by 1 July 2017 by enabling regulations to be made that require all dairy cattle to be excluded from water bodies by that date. To provide an efficient way of enforcing these regulations, the breach of the proposed regulation will be an infringement offence. This will enable councils to use a streamlined, single-step process for enforcing compliance with the regulation, rather than relying on the current expensive abatement notice and enforcement order process.



Find out more

Find out more about the Resource Management Act reforms and the parliamentary and select committee process on the Ministry for the Environment's website: www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/rma-reforms-and-amendments

11



