



Section 32 Report for the Proposed Waitomo District Plan

# **GENERAL DISTRICT-WIDE MATTERS Financial Contributions**

SUMMARY OF ISSUES	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991	NATIONAL DIRECTION	REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENTS	IWI MANAGEMENT PLANS CONT
The financial contributions chapter	Section 5 RMA	There are six National Policy Statements (NPSs)	The Waikato Regional Policy Statement	Waikato Tainui Environment
addresses the following issues:	Financial contributions achieve the purpose of the	currently in place:	While there are no provisions specific to financial	Management Plan 2018 (WTEP)
• Subdivision and development may	RMA by ensuring that the development is		contributions, there are a number of provisions which	Section 26 addresses infrastructure, with the
place extra demands on	appropriately serviced, and that the costs of that		address the integration of infrastructure and land use	most relevant provisions being:
infrastructure and lead to capacity	development is borne by the developer rather than	NPS for Electricity Transmission 2008	activities. Objective 3.12 Built environment is the key	
being exceeded or increasing	the ratepayers of the District.	<ul> <li>NPS for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011</li> <li>NPS for Freshwater Management 2020</li> </ul>	objective which requires development of the built	Objective 26.3.4 Transportation infrastructure
maintenance requirements beyond those anticipated and provided for.	Infrastructure consists of the physical structures and	<ul> <li>NPS for Freshwater Management 2020</li> <li>NPS on Urban Development 2020</li> </ul>	environment (including transport and other infrastructure) and associated land use to occur in an	is developed and managed in a manner that provides for social, cultural, spiritual,
those anticipated and provided for.	networks that support and provide essential services	NPS for Highly Productive Land 2022	integrated, sustainable and planned manner. The	economic, and environmental needs
• Development adjacent to the margins	to the communities of the District. The efficient use		relevant policies are contained in Section 66 which	ceonomie, and environmental needs
of rivers, lakes and some streams	and management of infrastructure as a physical	The purpose of the New Zealand Coastal Policy	seeks that subdivision, use and development of the built	Policy 26.3.4.1 To ensure that transportation
may impact on the instream values		Statement (NZCPS) is to state objectives and policies in	environment, including transport, occurs in a planned	infrastructure is developed and managed in a
contained in those water bodies.	productivity, environmental outcomes and wellbeing	order to achieve the purpose of the RMA in relation to	and co-ordinated manner.	manner that provides for social, cultural,
	of the community. The benefits of infrastructure to	the coastal environment of New Zealand. The NZCPS		spiritual, economic, and environmental needs
• Public access to the sea, rivers,	the functioning of the district are therefore	recognises the provision of infrastructure within the	The Financial Contributions chapter gives effect to these	
streams and lakes may be restricted	substantial.	coastal environment is important to the social,	provisions by ensuring that additional loading on	It is considered that the proposed provisions
through inappropriate development or subdivision.	Connected and reliable infrastructure is vital to the	economic and cultural well-being of people and communities, and addressing issues such as the risk to	infrastructure caused by development is accommodated and funded.	take into account the relevant provisions in the WTEP, as transport infrastructure to support
	functioning of the District. It enables people and	existing infrastructure from coastal erosion and coastal		development will be planned and funded.
• Esplanades play a conservation role		hazards is important.	The Manawatū-Whanganui One Plan	
through riparian protection and	cultural wellbeing in accordance with section 5(2) of		There are no provisions particularly relevant to financial	
protection of water quality.	the RMA.	All of the NZCPS policies referring to activities or use	contributions.	
F		and development are relevant to infrastructure.		
• Inadequate bulk services may	The efficient development and operation of the	However, the policies specific to infrastructure include:		
adversely affect the health of people		• Policy 6(1)(a) and (b) – which recognises the		
and can lead to pollution of the		provision of infrastructure, including the		
environment.	the Objectives achieve section 5(2)(a) of the RMA.	generation and transmission of energy, are		
OPERATIVE WAITOMO DISTRICT	The continuing development of infractructure enables	important activities; and considers the rate at	IWI MANAGEMENT PLANS	OTHER RELEVANT PLANS OR
PLAN	The continuing development of infrastructure enables people and communities to provide for their health	which infrastructure should be enabled to provide for the reasonably foreseeable needs of		LEGISLATION
Chapter 25 of the Operative District Plan	and well-being in accordance with Section 5(2) of the	population growth without compromising the	Maniapoto Environment Management Plan 2018	Section 106 of the Local Government Act 2002
(ODP) addresses financial contributions	RMA. For example, effective wastewater network and	other values of the coastal environment;	(MEMP)	relates to development contributions or
and esplanade reserves. The objectives	treatment is needed to ensure the health of people.	<ul> <li>Policy 25(d) – where practicable, encourage the</li> </ul>		financial contributions policy.
address three matters:	Water is necessary to support life, and management	location of infrastructure away from areas	We are required to take into account planning	
a) protect the natural and physical	of stormwater prevents flooding.	potentially affected by coastal hazards over at	documents recognised by an iwi authority and lodged	
environment from adverse environmental		least the next 100 years.	with the territorial authority.	
effects associated with subdivision and development	Section 6 RMA		A summary of the provisions relevant to Financial	
b) maintain and enhance access to the sea	There are no clauses in section 6 of particular	There are also 8 National Environmental Standards	Contributions chapter are as follows:	
and along the margins of the District's	relevance.	(NESs) currently in place:		
significant lakes, rivers and streams; and	Section 7 RMA	NES for Air Quality 2004	Policy 18.3.1.3	
c) equitable sharing of costs for	The following clause is relevant in section 7:	NES for Sources of Human Drinking Water 2007	Urban planning and development is conducted in	
infrastructure	(b) the efficient use and development of natural and	NES for Telecommunication Facilities 2016	accordance with best practice principles, and	
	physical resources	NES for Electricity Transmission Activities 2009	infrastructure services provide for the environmental,	
The rules set out the requirements for	(f) maintenance and enhancement of the quality of	NES for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in	social, economic, and cultural needs of Maniapoto within	
esplanade reserves and circumstance	the environment	Soil to Protect Human Health 2011	the financial capacity of the community.	
where those requirements may be waived.	(g) any finite characteristics of natural and physical	NES for Plantation Forestry 2017	In addition, Section 22 contains various objectives and	
The chapter identifies the conservation values of each waterway within the district.	resources	NES for Freshwater 2020	policies for infrastructure, which ensure infrastructure is	
The rules require that all works and	Given the definition of 'environment' in section 2 of	NES for Storing Tyres Outdoors 2021	appropriate while managing any adverse effects of that	
services to be provided as part of any	the RMA, infrastructure has the potential to affect	No NES's are relevant to financial contributions chapter.	infrastructure.	
activity or subdivision on or within the site	the quality of the environment through effects on			
shall be funded entirely as a cost to the	amenity values, as well as wider effects on people and	Relevant case law considered	It is considered that the proposed provisions have	
activity or subdivision. The rules address	communities.	Tauranga City Council v Minister of Education	appropriate regard to the objectives and policies in the	
road access and bulk three waters services.	4	[2019] NZEnvC 32	MEMP, as they ensure that development is appropriately	
<b>SCALE &amp; SIGNIFICANCE</b> <i>s32(1)(c)</i>	Section 8 RMA		serviced by infrastructure in a way that is affordable for	STRATEGIC DIRECTION
The accordment is based an eight factor	The effects of new infrastructure are important to iwi.	Designation – Requirement – Conditions –	the community.	
The assessment is based on eight factors outlined in Ministry for the Environment's	In particular, the location of water intakes and	Interpretation — Jurisdiction		The following objective from the Strategic Directions chapter of the PDP are relevant to
guidance on Section 32 reports. Each factor	wastewater discharges.			this topic:
is scored in terms of its scale and		The Court addressed a preliminary question of law		SD-021: Require subdivision and development
significance (where 1 is low and 5 is high).		relating to the notice of requirement given under s 168		within townships and within the future urban
		of the RMA by the Minister of Education ("the Minister") to Tauranga City Council ("the council") proposing to		zone to occur in a planned, integrated and co-
Reason for Change: 1		designate certain land at Wairakei, Papamoa for		ordinated manner which ensures that
Problem / Issue: 1		"education purposes – primary school and early		infrastructure has sufficient capacity to
Degree of Shift from Status Quo: 1		childhood education centre". The council recommended		accommodate the form and type of
Who and How Many Affected, Geographic		to the Minister that he confirm the requirement subject		development anticipated.
Scale of Effects: 2		to conditions, including condition 9, which specified that		
Degree of Impact on or Interest from		the Minister would pay to the council certain financial		<b>SD-022:</b> Where the area is appropriately
Maori: 1		and minister modul puy to the council certain manelar		serviced by existing or planned infrastructure,

Timing and Duration of Effects: 3 Type of Effect: 2 Degree of Risk or Uncertainty: 1 Total (out of 40): 12	contributions. The Minister rejected the imposition of condition 9 on the basis that the financial contributions had been imposed on the designation as if it were a resource consent condition under s 108 of the RMA, which was in error. The Minister stated that as requiring authority he was not required to pay development contributions under the Local Government Act 2002 ("the LGA"), which did not bind the Crown. The parties now posed the following preliminary question of law: "Do ss 171 or 174 of the RMA allow a territorial authority to recommend, and the Environment Court to impose, conditions requiring monetary contributions on designations in circumstances where the requiring authority has not offered such conditions on an Augier basis?"
	The Court noted that the operative Tauranga City District Plan ("the plan") provided for the taking of money to mitigate the effects of development in the City. While the plan noted that most contributions towards the costs of infrastructure were taken under the LGA, in four circumstances financial contributions might be taken to augment these, including the LGA exemption to the Crown from paying development contributions. The Court then considered the relevant statutory provisions, including those in pt 8 of the RMA, relating to designations and requirements, being ss 171 , 174, and in pt 6 relating to resource consents, being s 108, in addition to the definition of "conditions" in s 2 of the RMA. The LGA provisions considered included ss 197AA - 221. The Court noted there were important jurisdictional differences between a monetary "development contribution" under s 108(9) and (10) the RMA. First, the statutory context was different. Second, a financial contribution on a resource consent could be appealed under s 120 of the RMA, while a requirement for a development contribution could be the subject of an objection on the grounds listed in s 199D of the LGA. Third, s 8(1) of the LGA stated that, with exceptions, the LGA did not bind the Crown, whereas s 4 of the RMA.
	The Court reviewed the legal framework within which conditions might be imposed under the RMA and the purpose of s 108(2) of the RMA. After considering in detail relevant decisions of the High Court and the Supreme Court, the Court distinguished these on the ground that they arose in quite different contexts from the present case. The Court rejected the Minister's submission that schools were infrastructure, stating that the definition in s 2 of the RMA of "infrastructure" did not include anything like a school. Schools existed to be schools rather than to enable or support other activities. Further, while the Crown was exempt from development contributions under the LGA, there was no exemption in the LGA in relation to schools. Furthermore, schools were likely to place demands on public infrastructures.
	The Court stated that the principal issue was whether the power to recommend or impose conditions on a requirement for a designation included the same or similar power as for a resource consent. While there were several differences between pts 6 and 8 of the RMA, the essential powers in relation to the imposition of conditions were very similar, and the limits on them were the same. The Court was not persuaded that it was determinative that the express power in s 108(2) of the RMA included a list, while the express powers in ss 171

encourage development and intensification that enables more people to live in, and more businesses and community services to be located in the district's existing townships.

# **UNCERTAINTIES AND RISKS** *s32(2)(c)*

The degree of risk and uncertainty is low as financial contributions are well understood as a concept. The only uncertainty is the quantum of development that is likely and its location. While the Proposed District Plan can create opportunities for development in appropriate locations through zoning, it cannot force development to occur.

_

# OBJECTIVE(S) s32(1)(a)

Relevance - The objectives address the relevant resource management issues and ensure that any adverse effects on the District's infrastructure arising from development is appropriately managed through the imposition of financial contributions. The objectives ensure that the distribution of costs of upgrading or providing new infrastructure is fair and reasonable. The objectives give effect to RPS, in particular:

- Objective 3.12 Built Environment which focuses on the integration of land uses and infrastructure; and
- Policy 6.1 ensuring that subdivision, use and development of the built environment, including transport, occurs in a planned and co-ordinated manner.

**Usefulness** – The objectives set clear direction for financial contributions.

Reasonableness - The objectives will ensure that costs are reasonably estimated and shared, and that the ratepayers are not required to meet the cost of servicing new development .

Achievability - The approach maintains tangata whenua and community goals for servicing development. The approach is well understood and within Council's statutory powers.

#### Are the objectives the most appropriate way to achieve the Purpose of the Act?

The proposed objectives are considered to meet the tests of relevance, usefulness, reasonableness and achievability. The objectives are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA because they: Address the resource management issues identified.

- Give effect to relevant sections of the RMA by ensuring that development is appropriately serviced for infrastructure and thus meeting the environmental, social, cultural and economic well-being of the community
- Give effect to the NPS-UD by ensuring the integration of development with infrastructure
- Give effect to the directions in the RPS ensure development is planned and serviced by appropriate infrastructure.
- Assist with achieving Strategic Objective SD-021 and SD-022 by ensuring infrastructure is able to accommodate planned growth.
- While the objectives are likely to increase the cost of development, they do not impose costs on the community.
- The costs arising from the objectives will be fair and relate directly to the effect of development on existing and new infrastructure.

#### **PROVISIONS** s32(1)(b)

<b>EFFICIENCY &amp; EFFECTIVENESS</b> s32(1)(b)(ii), 32(2)(a)(i), s32(2)(a)(ii)	ALTE	
Benefits Anticipated		
Environmental	the fo	
• Effects of servicing can be more effectively and efficiently managed through a network rather than each site managing their own (particularly wastewater and stormwater).	2. The	
Economic	The O	
<ul> <li>The costs of development are borne by the developer rather than the community</li> <li>Ensures costs of infrastructure upgrades and extensions can be recovered</li> </ul>	in ach	
<ul> <li>There are cost efficiencies in a single network rather than each landowner providing their own infrastructure</li> </ul>	In or	
	Cound	
<ul> <li>Ensures development are appropriately serviced and thus provides for people's health and safety</li> </ul>	- R	
	0	
Over time the proposed provisions will assist with improving the capacity of the three waters networks to improve, and thereby reducing, discharges in the natural envir	onment An i	
improvement of the health of the natural environment will allow the cultural values to improve with time.		
<ul> <li>As the health of the natural environment improves, there will be greater ability and opportunity for traditional cultural practices.</li> </ul>		
Costs Anticipated		
Environmental		
In some instances, an infrastructure network could create greater adverse effects than each site managing their own infrastructure		
Economic		
Likely to result in the costs of servicing developments being passed onto the eventual purchaser.		

May increase the cost of development.

# **TERNATIVES** *s32(1)(b)(i)*

the purpose of this evaluation, the Council has considered following potential options: The proposed provisions; and

The status quo.

ODP provisions are not considered to be efficient or effective chieving the objectives.

order to identify other reasonably practicable options, the incil has undertaken the following:

Reviewed other relevant district plan provisions for activities on financial contributions; and Sought feedback from Council asset managers in terms of infrastructure.

## <u>Social</u>

• There are no social costs anticipated.

## <u>Cultural</u>

• There are no cultural costs anticipated.

## Economic growth opportunities

The Financial Contributions chapter is unlikely to create or diminish economic growth opportunities, although it will increase the costs of development.

## **Employment opportunities**

The financial contributions chapter is unlikely to have any effect on employment opportunities.

# **QUANTIFICATION OF BENEFITS & COSTS** s32(2)(b)

Section 32(2)(b) requires that, where practicable, the benefits and costs of a proposal are to be quantified. Given the assessment of the scale and significance of the proposed provisions, specific quantification of the benefits and costs in this report is considered neither necessary, beneficial nor practicable in relation to this topic.

EFFICIENCY & EFFECTIVENESS s32(1)(b)(ii)	<b>REASONS FOR PROVISIONS</b> s32(1)(b)(iii)
<ul> <li>Section 32(1)(b)(ii) requires assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions in achieving the objectives:</li> <li>Efficiency         <ul> <li>The proposed provisions are considered to be efficient in achieving the proposed objectives because</li> <li>They give effect to higher order policy documents ;</li> <li>The proposed provisions directly implement the proposed objectives;</li> <li>The proposed provisions are simple and are consistent across the various zones.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Effectiveness         <ul> <li>They give effect to higher order policy documents through a clear, transparent and consistent framework for calculating costs of infrastructure within the District Plan;</li> <li>While the proposed provisions will result in some additional economic costs to developers, it is considered that the resulting benefits to future occupants of the District outweigh these costs. The provisions should result in less future costs in terms of rate increases and greater development contributions due to capacity issues being addressed at the time of subdivision;</li> <li>The proposed provisions vall existing practice, and the proposed provisions formalise this approach (which is accepted by the development community); and</li> <li>The proposed provisions would assist with the transfer of costs for addressing the issue of three waters network capacity from the wider community and local and regional government onto developers at the time the developments are undertaken.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

ions:

nat the proposed provisions are the most appropriate way to new development is calculated in a fair and transparent way number of economic, and social benefits which are considered