Council Workshop

13 August 2026

RANGITĪKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Agenda

- Long Term Plan 101
- Sports Fields, Changing Rooms, Courts and Events - Fees and Charges
- Update on the New Planning System

Long Term Plan 101

What is it? What goes in it? And how is it developed?

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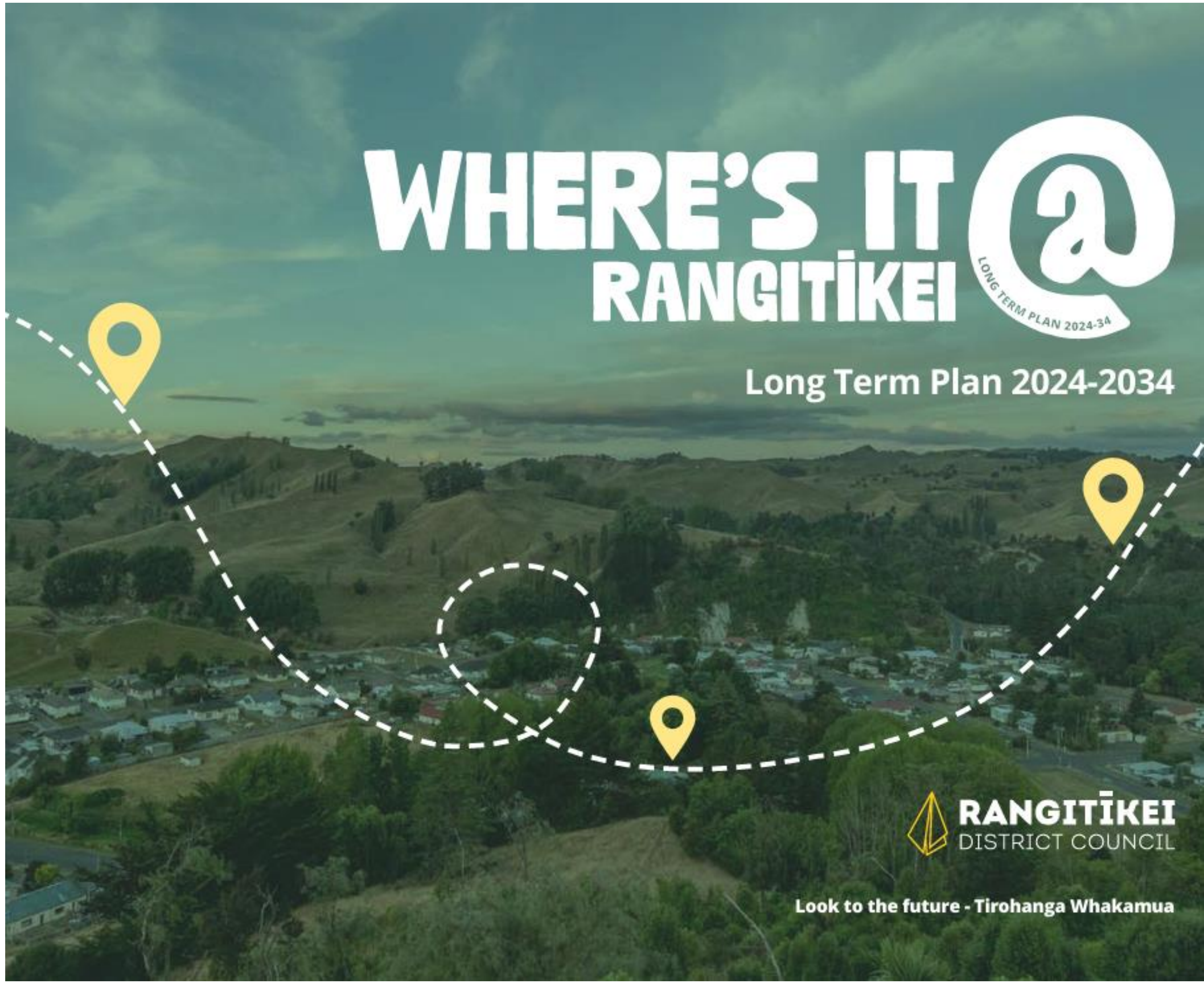
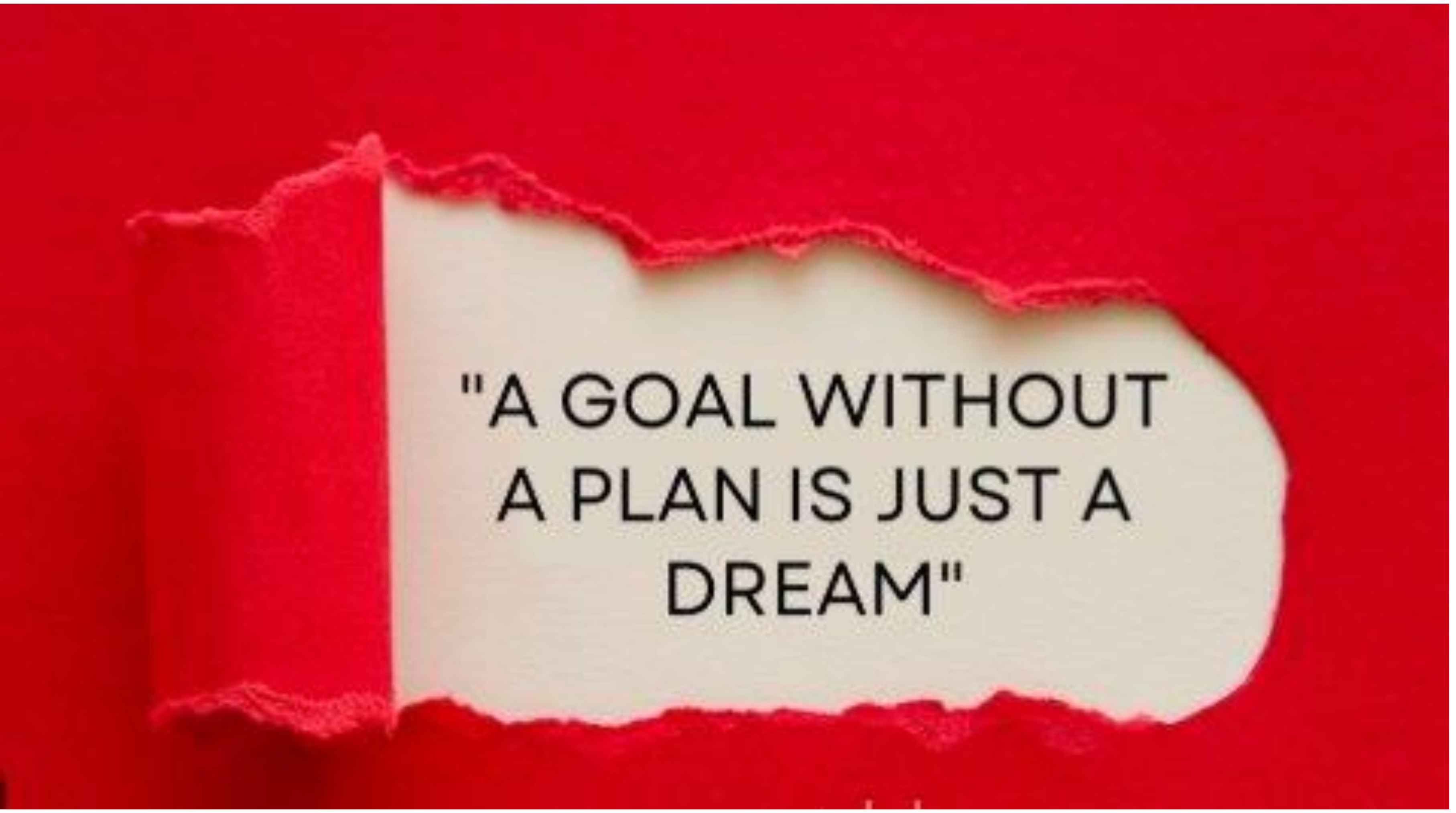
How Council turns the community's needs and priorities into infrastructure, services and funding decisions.

Presentation overview

- What is a LTP?
- Why do we produce a LTP?
- Reform will make this LTP process extraordinary
- LTP – AP – AR cycle
- The parts that make up a LTP
- Timeline



What is a LTP?



- Its Council's principal strategic planning document
- Its future focused – it sets out what Council intends to do/deliver over at least a 10 year period
- Outlines Council's activities, service levels, projects and the estimated cost of these
- Describes how Council will pay for these and the expected effect on rates, debt and the Council overall financial position
- Explains how success will be monitored and measured

Why do we produce a LTP?

- Legally required to (s93 of the LGA 2002)
- Provides for transparency and accountability to the community we serve
- Tells our story – what we are planning to do, why we are doing it and how we will pay for it
- Supports integrated and coordinated decision-making
    - *What is important to our community?*
    - *What outcomes are we trying to achieve?*
    - *What trade-offs are required and why?*
    - *What are the consequences of decisions?*

Reform will make this LTP process extraordinary

Simplifying Local Government

- Head Start process – deadline for proposals was 9 Aug. Cabinet decisions on proposals due in Sept
- Whanganui-Manawatū Region – PNCC / HDC and MoU signed by RDC, TDC, WDC, MDC and RuaDC

Local Government (System Improvements) Amendment Bill

- Amends the purpose of local government (including the removal the four wellbeings)
- Refocus on “core services”
- Managing and publicising council performance
- Transparency and accountability (e.g. Standardised Code of Conduct and Standing Orders)
- Regulatory streamlining (e.g. Removal of 6 yearly service delivery reviews)

Reform will make this LTP process extraordinary

Rates capping

- Proposal to introduce a cap on annual rate increases to between 2% (‘floor’ tied to inflation) and 4% (ceiling tied to GDP growth)
- Signaled transition with the full regulatory framework taking effect by 1 July 2029

RMA Reform

- Replacement of the Resource Management Act 1991 with a new two-Act system (Planning Bill and Natural Environment Bill)
- Signaled transition of 4.25 years

Local Government (Water Services) Act 2024 i.e. Local Water Done Well framework

- Transition to Central Districts Water is underway
- Rural Water Schemes – Council retained and will need to manage in accordance with the WSA

Reform will make this LTP process extraordinary

LTP - AP - AR cycle

YEAR	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40
LTP 2033-43										LTP	AP	AP				
										AR	AR	AR				
LTP 2030-40							LTP	AP	AP							
							AR	AR	AR							
LTP 2027-37				LTP	AP	AP										
				AR	AR	AR										
LTP 2024-34	LTP	AP	AP													
	AR	AR	AR													

LTP- Long Term Plan AP – Annual Plan AR - Annual Report

LTP - AP - AR cycle

YEAR	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40
LTP 2033-43										LTP AR	AP AR	AP AR				
LTP 2030-40							LTP AR	AP AR	AP AR							
LTP 2027-37				LTP AR	AP AR	AP AR										
LTP 2024-34	LTP AR	AP AR	AP AR													

LTP- Long Term Plan   AP – Annual Plan   AR - Annual Report

The parts that make up a LTP

Section 1: Introduction

- Message from His Worship the Mayor
- Highlights from the last LTP – what have we achieved/done since 2024
- Our vision for the next 10 years – Council's Strategic Framework

The parts that make up a LTP

Section 2: Infrastructure and Financial Strategies

Good Infrastructure and Financial strategies tell a clear and consistent story about levels of service, costs, risks and trade-offs.

The parts that make up a LTP

What is an Infrastructure Strategy?

- High-level and strategic view of the significant infrastructure issues for the district (e.g. population growth, aging assets and climate change)
- Demonstrates whether Council is managing asset prudently
- Outlines the principal options for managing those issues and the implications of those options
- Covers a 30-year period (the first 10 years are covered in great detail)

The parts that make up a LTP

What is a Financial Strategy?

- A strategic financial framework which guides how Council will prudently manage public funds over a 10-year period
- A key tool for public accountability
- It sets limits on rates increases and borrowing and assesses Council's ability to maintain LOS and meet additional demands for services within those limits
- It describes factors that are expected to have a significant impact on Council and how Council will manage these factors e.g. changes in population or land use and projected capital expenditure

The parts that make up a LTP

Section 3: Council's Groups of Activities

- Community Leadership
- Roading
- Water Supply
- Wastewater and Sewage Disposal
- Stormwater Drainage
- Parks and Reserves
- Community
- Rubbish and Recycling
- Regulatory Services

The parts that make up a LTP

Section 3: Council's Groups of Activities

Overview of the Group of Activities

- Strategic direction, rationale for the activity, any negative effect of the activity, and a description of the activities that make up a group of activities

Major programmes

- Overview of the major programmes in that group of activities

Statement of Service Provision (SSP)

- Levels of service (LOS) and performance measures and targets.
- Any changes to LOS

Funding Impact Statement

- The sources and applications of operating funding for the activities

Groups of Activities are changing for this LTP

Current Groups of Activities

- Community Leadership
- Roading
- Water Supply
- Wastewater and Sewage Disposal
- Stormwater Drainage
- Parks and Reserves
- Community
- Rubbish and Recycling
- Regulatory Services

Proposed Mandatory Groups of Activities

- Roading and Transport
- Waste Management and Minimisation
- Adaption and Emergency Management
- Public Regulatory Services
- Governance, Planning and Reporting
- Community and Recreational Facilities
- Parks and Reserves
- Other

The parts that make up a LTP

Section 4: Policies and Financial Statements

<u>Summary of Significance and Engagement Policy</u>

- Outlines how and when Council will invite input or feedback from the public into its decision-making processes

<u>Statement on the Development of Māori Capacity to Contribute to Council Decision-making</u>

- Outlines the practical steps Council is/will take to partner with Māori and tangata whenua

<u>Revenue and Financing Policy</u>

- Outlines how Council will fund the different activities it's responsible for, including why it has chosen certain funding mechanisms for different activities

The parts that make up a LTP

Section 4: Policies and Financial Statements

<u>Prospective Statements of:</u>

Comprehensive Revenue and Expense: expected revenue (e.g. rates, user charges, grants etc.), expected expenses (e.g. operating costs, employee expenses, depreciation etc.), and forecast surplus or deficit - difference between total revenue and total expenses

Changes in net assets/equity: opening balance of equity and forecast surplus/deficit (e.g. asset revaluations and other adjustments that affect equity)

Financial position: shows assets and liabilities and how these will be managed and funded

Cashflows: shows how the Council expects cash to be generated and used over the financial year

The parts that make up a LTP

Section 4: Policies and Financial Statements

Reserves:

- Special and restricted reserves (funds held for a particular purpose)
- Asset revaluation reserves (reflecting changes in asset values or accumulated surpluses/deficits)

Reconciliation of Funding Impact Statement to Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

Funding impact statement – Whole of Council. Overview of sources of operational and capital funds and how these will be spent

Rate types (e.g. General, UAGC, and Targeted) and examples of impact of rating proposals

The parts that make up a LTP

Section 4: Policies and Financial Statements

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The specific rules and practices Council has used to prepare and present its financial information. It helps readers understand how figures such as income, costs, assets, debt and depreciation have been calculated and presented.

Disclosure Statements

Council's planned financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether the Council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings.

The parts that make up a LTP

Section 5: Additional Information

Audit Opinion

The audit report attests to the community the quality of the information and assumptions that were used to prepare the plan, as well as drawing attention to any issues.

Councillors, Council Structure and Management Structure

Overview of Council, Council's committees and management structure.

MWLASS Limited

Significant Forecasting Assumptions

A forecasting assumption is a fact or circumstance that Council accepts as true in developing the LTP. These need to be realistic, evidence-based and consistently applied across the LTP and supporting documents.

Glossary of Terms

Timeline – Key milestones up to public consultation

Task	Date
Significant Forecasting Assumptions	October-November 2026
Review of Performance Measures and Targets	October 2026
Review of Fees and Charges and key policies	End of November 2026
Draft Financial Strategy	End of November 2026
Draft Infrastructure Strategy	End of November 2026
Review of Groups of Activities Statements	End of November 2026
Supporting Information (Draft LTP)	Before Christmas 2026
Draft Consultation Document	Before Christmas 2026
Audit of Supporting Information and Consultation Document	February 2027
Adoption of Consultation Document and Supporting Information	End of February / early March 2027

Fees and Charges 2027/28

Parks and Reserves

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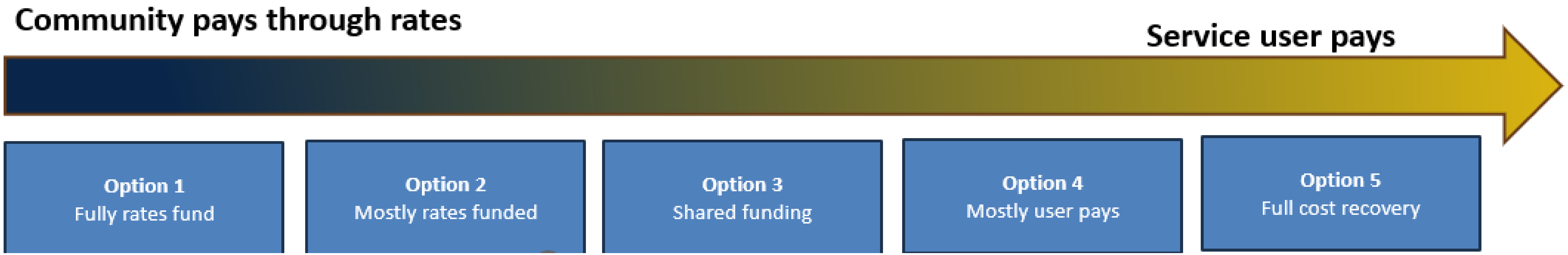
Rates to User Pays



Key considerations

- Sports fields, netball courts and changing rooms provide wider community benefits by supporting participation, wellbeing, connection and access to sport and events.
- Council is responsible for providing and maintaining these facilities, and there is no alternative provider if Council reduces its involvement.
- The proposed rates cap from central government anticipating to be introduced in 2029 will place greater pressure on Council to manage costs and consider how services are funded.
- The cost of maintaining these facilities is increasing, including expenses for lighting, irrigation, cleaning and general maintenance and the fees have not been reviewed for a significant period of time.
- Council should consider an appropriate balance between rates funding and charges paid by users.

Rates to User Pays

Revenue and Finance Policy

This policy outlines how Council will fund the different activities it’s responsible for, including why it has chosen certain funding mechanisms for different activities.

Currently ‘Domains’ are split under the Revenue and Finance Policy as:

- At least 40% General Rate; and
- Between 5% and up to 40% user pays fees and charges.

If Council decides to explore the introduction of the increased fees that are outlined in this presentation, then the Revenue and Finance Policy will need to be revised, and the user pays portion increased.

Parks and sports fields charges

Proposed 2027/28 charges

- The current annual fee does not adequately reflect field usage or the higher maintenance demands experienced at different times of the year
- A seasonal charging structure better reflects actual usage and provides greater alignment with neighbouring councils
- Hunterville Domain is now included here for district-wide consistency and to support cost recovery

Parks and Sport Fields	Charge type	Proposed charge 2027/28
Memorial Park – Taihape **Bulls Domain** **Marton Park, Centennial Park and Wilson Park** **Hunterville Domain**	Seasonal use – per field	Seasonal Per field up to 10 weeks $348.00 + CPI Seasonal Per field up to 22 weeks $765.00 + CPI
Same parks and sport fields as above	Casual exclusive use – one day, per field	$265 + CPI
Turakina Domain	Casual exclusive use – one day, per field	$265 + CPI

Other proposed changes

Discounted fees	Discounted fees and charges (excludes refundable key deposit) • Hockey, cricket, softball 50% of fee • Athletics, marching, other contact sports 25% of fee • Non-contact sport, non-profit recreational users 10% of fee	Discount removed
Annual User charges	Give sole use of a ground to a sporting code for one game day/or night and practice night. Actual electricity use to be charged to users by measured and metered arrangement.	Water to be included in this charge - Give sole use of a ground to a sporting code for one game day/or night and practice night. Actual electricity and water use to be charged to users by measured and metered arrangement.

Changings rooms

New charges proposed for 2027/28

- Clubs use the changing rooms weekly throughout the season but this cost is not recovered
- Aligning room charges with the seasonal fields provides a consistent approach and contributes towards utilities, cleaning and maintenance
- The proposed changes will help recover operating costs and ensure facilities can be safely cleaned, maintained and reinstated after use

New Charge	2027/28
Changing Rooms	
Hunterville and Bulls: Per season per Club (Cover up to two teams)	$300.00 per season per club; $300.00 per additional team
Nga Awa: Per Season per club (Covers up to two teams)	$500.00 per season per Club; $500.00 per additional team
Hunterville and Bulls: Casual per day	$45.00 per day
Nga Awa: Casual per day	$60.00 per day

Est. Costs for maintaining sport fields from 2025/26

Activity	Bulls Domain Two fields	Marton Park Two fields	Hunterville Domain One field	Memorial Park, Taihape Three fields
Parks and Reserves costs approx.				
Mowing of field(s)	$8,000	$8,000	$4,000	$12,000
Rubbish collection per field	$600	$600	$300	$900
Miscellaneous per year – spot spraying, turf repairs	$1,000	$1,000	$500	$1,500
Payments to contractors (fertiliser spraying, soil testing etc.) Costs to external contractors varies annually	2,347.31	$74	-	$2,414
Totalling	**$11,947.31**	**$9,674**	**$4,800**	**$16,814**

What do these costs look like for sport clubs?

Parks and Sport Fields	Charges 2025/26	Proposed 2027/28	Difference
Bulls Domain **Bulls Rugby**	1x Annual field charge - $722 Annual ground lease charge - $250 **Total - $972**	Season charge 22 weeks - $765 + CPI x 2 fields Changing room - $300 Annual ground lease charge - $250 + CPI **Total - $2,080 + CPI**	**$1,108 + CPI**
Marton Park **Marton Rugby**	1 x Annual field charge - $722 Annual ground lease charge - $250 **Total - $972**	Season charge 22 weeks - $765 +CPI X 2 fields Annual ground lease charge - $250 +CPI **Total - $1,780 + CPI**	**$808 + CPI**
Hunterville Domain **Hunterville Rugby**	1 x Annual charge - $430 Annual ground lease - $250 **Total - $680**	Season charge 22 weeks - $765 + CPI Changing room - $300 Annual ground lease charge - $250 + CPI **Total - $1,315 + CPI**	**$635 + CPI**
Memorial Park – Taihape **Northern Whanganui Rugby Union (two clubs)**	1 x Annual charge - $722 per field Annual ground lease -$250 **Total - $972 each club**	Season charge 22 weeks - $765 + CPI x 3 Fields Change room - $500 Annual ground lease - $250 + CPI **Total - $3,045 each club**	**$2,073 + CPI each club**
Actual electricity and water use to be charged to clubs by measured and metered arrangement.			

Netball / Tennis Courts

New charges proposed for 2027/28

- There is currently no charge to recover maintenance costs at the netball and tennis courts.
- This ensures consistent cost recovery across sports, aligns with field and changing room seasonal models and supports the fair use of district facilities

New Charge	2027/28
Memorial Park – Taihape and Centennial Park (surfaced court)	
Seasonal (20 weeks) – per court	$180.00
Bulls Domain (not surfaced court)	
Seasonal (20 weeks) – per court	$150.00

Costs for courts 2025/26

Activity	Bulls Domain Two courts (unsurfaced)	Centennial Park, Marton, Three courts	Memorial Park, Taihape
Parks and Reserves costs approx.			
Rubbish collection / blowing courts clean	$1,300	$1,600	$2,600
Netball courts spraying	$75	$110	$150
Netball Autumn leaves	$600	$300	$400
External costs Netball court cleaning and moss/lichen treatment Costs to external contractors varies annually		$9,500	$3,880
Totalling	**$1,975**	**$11,510**	**$7,030**

Summary and Risks - sport clubs and teams

- Parks and reserves generated approximately $3,299 in annual revenue from sports clubs and teams in 2025/26, which does not cover the full cost of providing and maintaining these facilities. The total cost for 2025/26 for the fields and courts is $58,870.31 (this includes materials).
- Council should consider whether to continue to provide discounted rates or fee waivers.
  - Continuing to offer waivers would risk inconsistent treatment of users /teams /clubs, reduce revenue available for facility maintenance, and increase pressure on ratepayers, particularly with the introduction of a rates cap in 2029.
- There is a risk that sports teams and clubs may be unable to afford the increased charges – this comes with potential social wellbeing and health implications

Summary and Risks - sport clubs and teams cont.

- Sports teams and clubs will need to be consulted to inform the decision-making process.
- Unlike event-based businesses, sports teams and clubs are not be eligible for support through the ‘Event Support Scheme’, limiting their ability to offset the increased costs.
- There is no increase in level of service for sports clubs and teams as part of these potential fee increases and they may feel that they contribute to these facilities through volunteer work, maintenance, fundraising and upgrading facilities – making the potential increase more untenable.

Special Event Users - New charges proposed for 2027/28

Special Event User – All Parks	2026/27	2027/28	Explanation
Special event users (per day) to include circus, equestrian events, festivals	$915	$915 + CPI	
Occupancy fee per Day	No fee	$306.00 + CPI	• There is currently no daily occupancy fee • Parks often occupied 7+ days preceding an event; additional servicing costs (power, toilets, waste) • $306.66/day (33%) of the Special Event Daily Charge (which is $920 in 2026/27 • Recovers additional costs;
Green space/Minor Sporting events/ Minor Reserves Exclusive Use			• No consistent mechanism for small popular spaces (Example is the Town Square in Marton) • Fair and consistent district-wide application
Casual one-off exclusive user per day	No fee	$100.00	
Mobile trader – within a park or reserve			
Licence to occupy a site for up to six months, up to two days per week	No fee	$150.00	• Mobile traders undertake commercial activity on recreation reserves and require a licence to occupy under s54(1)(d) of the Reserves Act 1977. • Licence to occupy a site for up to six months, up to 2 days per week $150 Casual $35 per day • Ensures compliance with legislation, recovers administration costs, and aligns commercial use with fair cost recovery
Casual one-off exclusive users per day	N/A	$35.00	
Wedding Fee			• Additional site preparation required • Recovers enhanced maintenance and presentation costs
Marton Park Rose Garden Per Occasion	No fee	$100.00	

Summary and risks – special event users

Summary:

- It is proposed that event users could be charged for event set-up and pack-down days if the field/space is required, these days will be charged at a reduced rate of the fee.
- New charges could be applied for the use of green spaces, minor reserves and rose garden areas.
- These changes would improve consistency and help Council recover more of the costs associated with preparing, maintaining and restoring public spaces before and after events.

Risks:

- Additional fees may increase overall event costs and affect the financial viability of some events, particularly smaller, community-focused or low-margin events.

Summary and risks – special event users cont.

Risks:

- Event businesses and operators may pass these additional costs on to attendees, suppliers or stallholders.
  - There is a risk that some operators may shorten their events, reduce their use of public spaces, relocate outside the district or decide not to proceed.
- Eligible event operators may be able to apply to the 'Event Support Scheme'; however, access to funding is not guaranteed and is unlikely to fully offset the additional costs.

Council should consider whether there will be fee waivers or discretionary discounts. Ideally all event users would be expected to pay the applicable fees to ensure consistent treatment and improve cost recovery.

New Planning System -
Update and Overview

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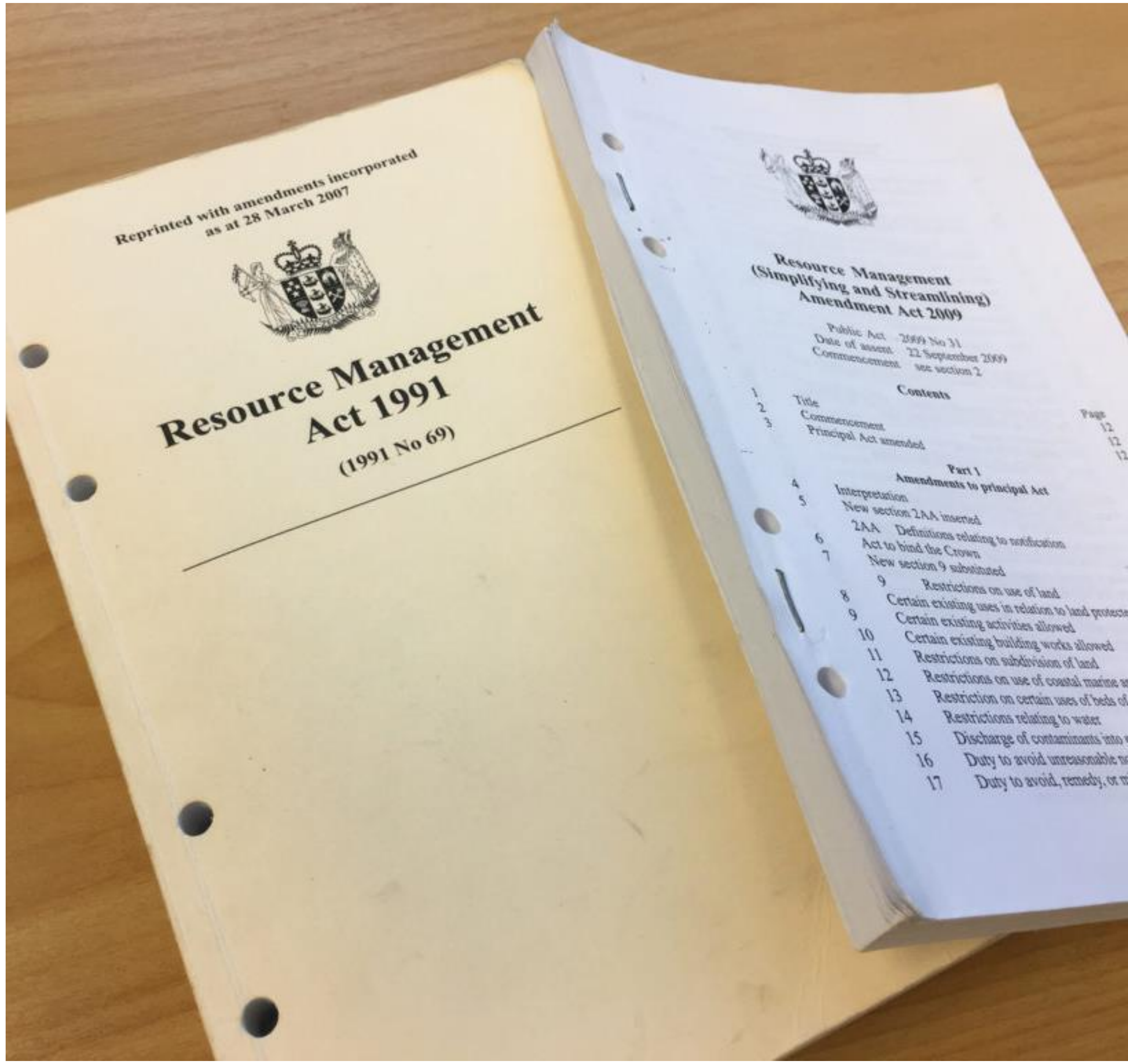
Presentation Overview

- RMA Reform Overview
- Reminder of the new planning system
- High level key themes from select committee report
- Mana Whakahono ā rohe
- Regulatory relief
- Transition

RMA Reform Overview

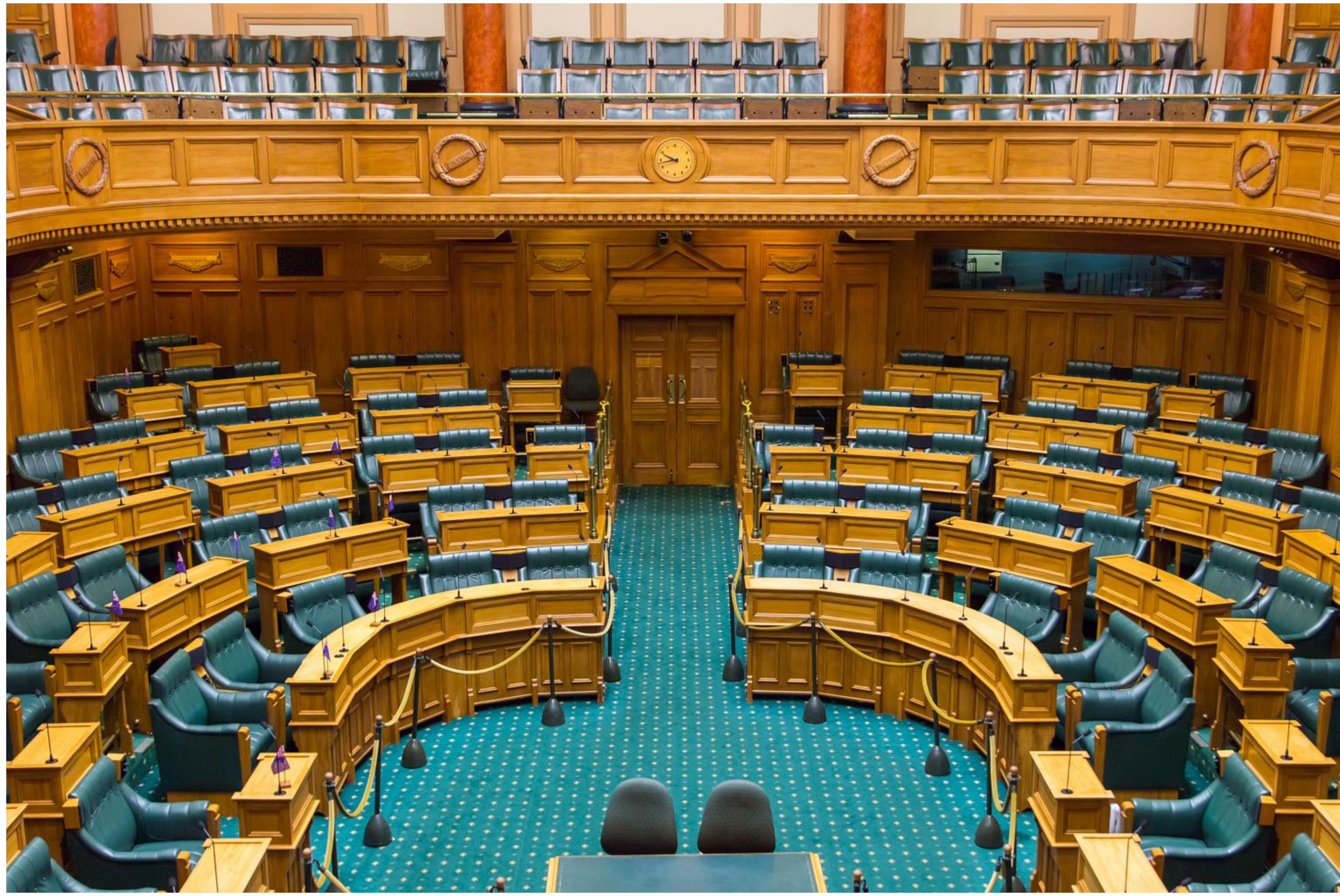
The reform of the New Zealand planning system has been a priority for this Government. This reform has been done in three phases.

1. Repeal of the Natural and Built Environment Act and Spatial Planning Act which were enacted by the previous Government.
2. Enactment of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024, advancing amendments to the RMA, and progression of National Direction packages 1-4
3. Replacement of the RMA with a new two-Act framework (which will consist of the Planning Act and Natural Environment Act)



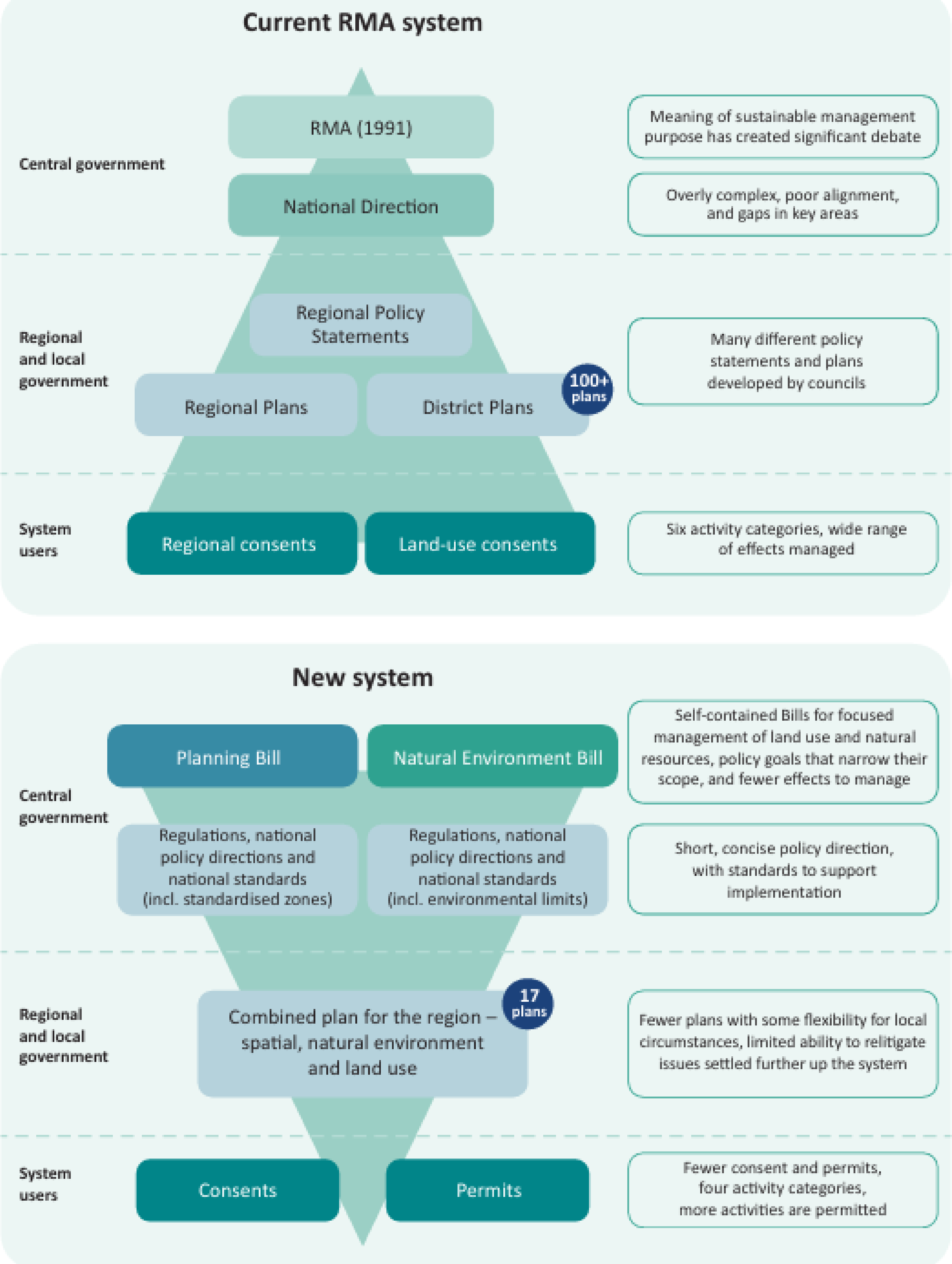
RMA Reform Overview

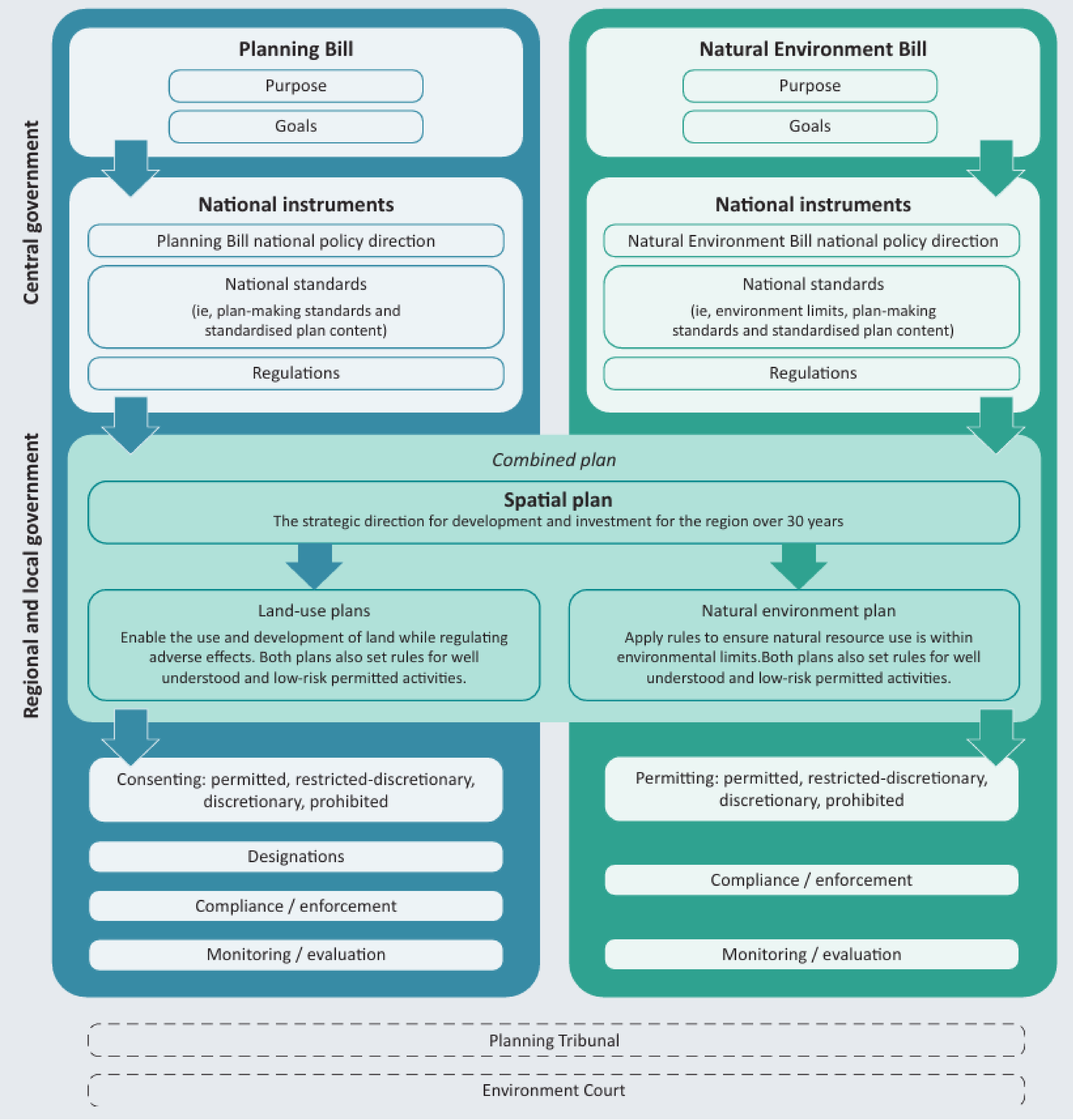
- The Planning Bill and Natural Environment Bill were introduced to Parliament on 9 December 2025 and released for public consultation on 18 December 2025.
- The submissions period for these Bills closed on 13 February 2026. Council submitted on both Bills.
- On 20 July 2026, the select committee released its reports on the Planning Bill and Natural Environment Bill.
- The Second Reading took place on 4 August 2026.
- Committee of the Whole House, Third Reading and Royal Assent are to occur before the House of Representatives Rises on 24 September 2026.



Reminder of new planning system

- The **Planning Act** will lay out the framework for how land can be used and developed.
- The **Natural Environment Act** will focus on managing the use of natural resources and protecting the environment.
- The new planning system is intended to remove ‘unnecessary’ compliance barriers.
- Decision-making under the new system has been described as working like a ‘funnel’.
    - Goals and direction will be set at the top,
    - National directions and standards at the next level which will narrow what’s up for debate at the lower levels,
    - Regional Spatial Plan and Land Use and Natural Environment Plan - with limited flexibility to respond to local circumstances, and
    - Fair fewer consents and permits.





Plan	Bill	Council responsible	Purpose
Regional spatial plan	Planning Bill and Natural Environment Bill	All regional, district and unitary councils in a region	To provide strategic direction for growth and infrastructure and enable strategic integration of decision-making between the Planning and Natural Environment Acts
Natural environment plan	Natural Environment Bill	Regional councils and unitary councils	To regulate use and protection of natural resources
Land-use plans	Planning Bill	District councils and unitary councils	To regulate use and development of land

High level key themes from Select Committee Report

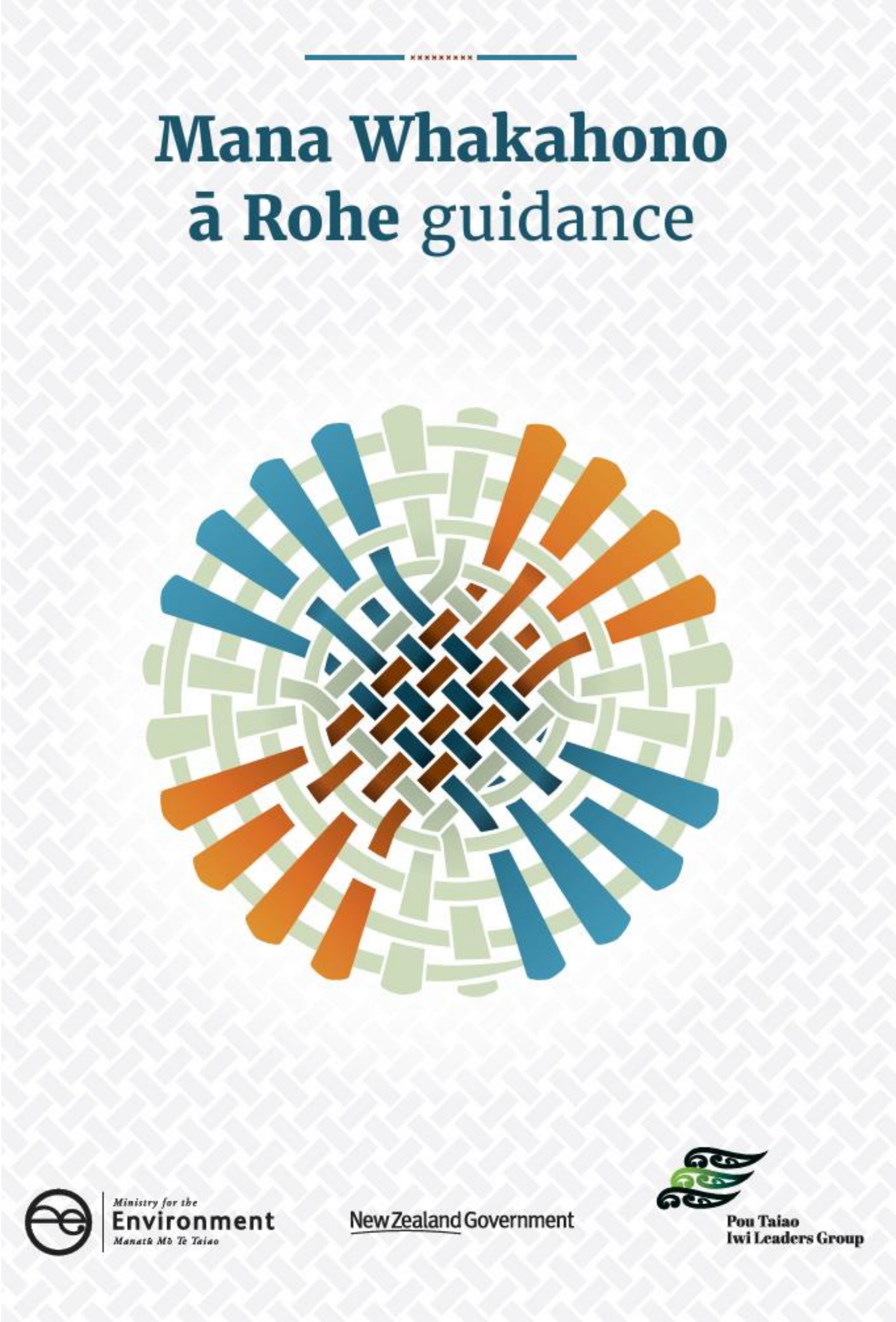
1. No change to the basic structure – separate Planning Bill and Natural Environment Bill
    - *No hierarchy between goals - All goals in the two Bills have equal weight until the Minister decides otherwise through national direction*
2. Strengthening of the 'enjoyment of property rights' in Planning Bill + private infrastructure enabling 'beefed up'
3. Still largely written as though separate regional councils and territorial authorities continue to exist
4. Minister's powers to direct how the legislation is to be implemented broadened
    - *Greater powers to override environmental limits, more involvement in council plans, more regulation making powers*
5. Greater recognition of primary industry, including the importance of food and fibre (in an NEB goal)
6. Stronger direction to create an 'abundance of development opportunities' (Planning Bill goal)
7. Range of activities able to breach environmental limits has been expanded

High level key themes from Select Committee Report cont.

8. Removal of the Natural Environment Bill's 'precautionary principle' approach in favour of 'available evidence'
    - *But with the ability of the Minister to adopt such an approach in national direction if they choose*
9. Māori and Treaty matters – No reinstatement of an RMA-style principles clause. Select committee maintained the 'treaty settlement approach' *i.e. Crown to work with iwi to seek agreement on how their treaty settlement redress or arrangements will operate with the same or equivalent effect (2 year timeframe from Royal Assent).*
    - *Iwi authorities must be provided with copies of draft national instruments. Minister must 'seek comment' rather than 'consult' iwi authorities on a draft summary of national instruments*
    - *Membership of Regional Spatial Planning Committee and Secretariat - At least one member must have and understanding of Te Ao Māori or Māori development*
10. Natural resource allocation will be on a 'first-in-first-served' and 'prior consent' basis
    - *Auctions and market-based mechanisms are no longer included as allocation mechanisms*
11. 9 month longer implementation timeframe with a more sequenced approach for national directions

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe

- Provided for under Part 5, subpart 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).
  - They are a binding statutory arrangements that provide for a more structured relationship between an iwi authority (or a combination of iwi authorities and hapū) and a local authority (or several local authorities).
- These agreements were initially to be retained in the new planning system. However, following the release of the select committee reports, the Government announced its intention to no longer provide for Mana Whakahono ā Rohe.
- The Government has instead indicated that they will replace Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreements with another form of ‘iwi participation agreements’. Details of the replacement agreements are currently unknown.



Regulatory Relief

Councils must provide for regulatory relief when a proposed plan includes certain kinds of rules that are likely to 'significantly' impact a landowner's reasonable use of their land.

- Rules that trigger relief are prescribed and include heritage, outstanding landscapes or features, sites of significance to Māori, and matters high in natural character.

Councils must:

- justify the application of a protection to each property
- develop a relief framework as part of their plan-making. The relief framework sets out what relief affected landowners are entitled to based on the nature and level of impact on their land (e.g. land value), and other procedural matters
- offer broad relief options that can include monetary payments, rate or fee reductions, extra development rights, land swaps, or targeted grants
- implement that relief framework once the plan becomes operative

Regulatory Relief

Regulatory relief is to be kept with minor clarifications

- Still applies to historic heritage; sites of significance to Māori; outstanding natural landscapes; and areas of high natural character around water and the coast
- Significant natural areas and indigenous biodiversity becomes "<u>terrestrial indigenous biodiversity to the extent it related to an identified area</u>"
- A person is entitled to regulatory relief where a specified rule has a <u>significant</u> <u>adverse</u> impact on the reasonable use of land
- Does not apply where a person has requested protections on their land or building
- Only intended to apply in new Land Use Plan and Natural Environment Plans (not retrospective). However, will apply if features are "rolled over" into new planning documents
- Relief need not be granted on an 'equivalent basis nor fully address any significant adverse impact of any rule'

Transition – some things to start thinking about

Anticipated to take 4.25 years and will be concurrent with Simplifying Local Government reform

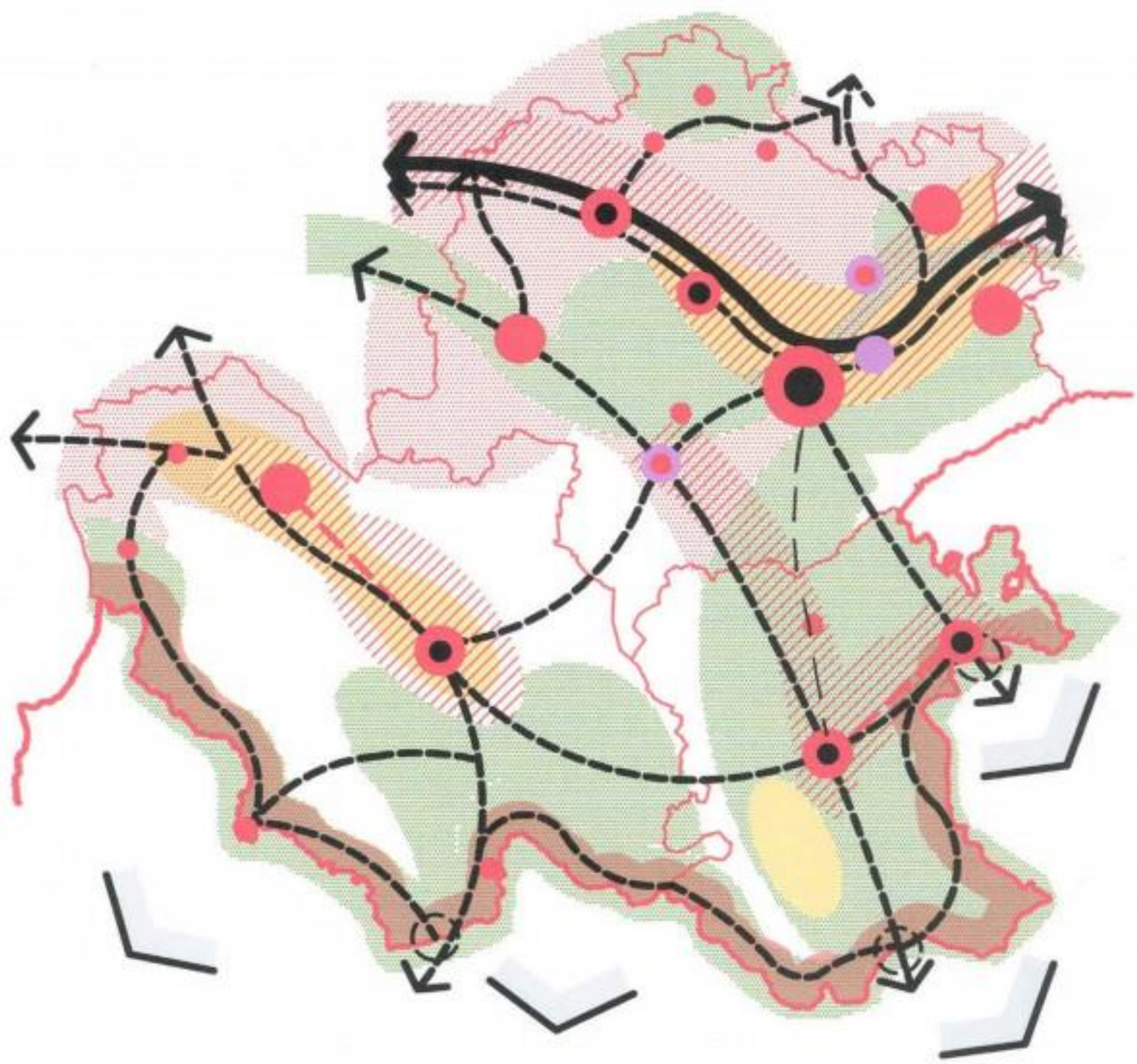
A hybrid-like system is signaled for the transition of the consenting regime. Specified parts of the new system will apply to consents one month following Royal Assent. Other parts of the new system will be rolled out over time for consenting.

- Need to confirm our approach
- Creates some complexities and potential for confusion

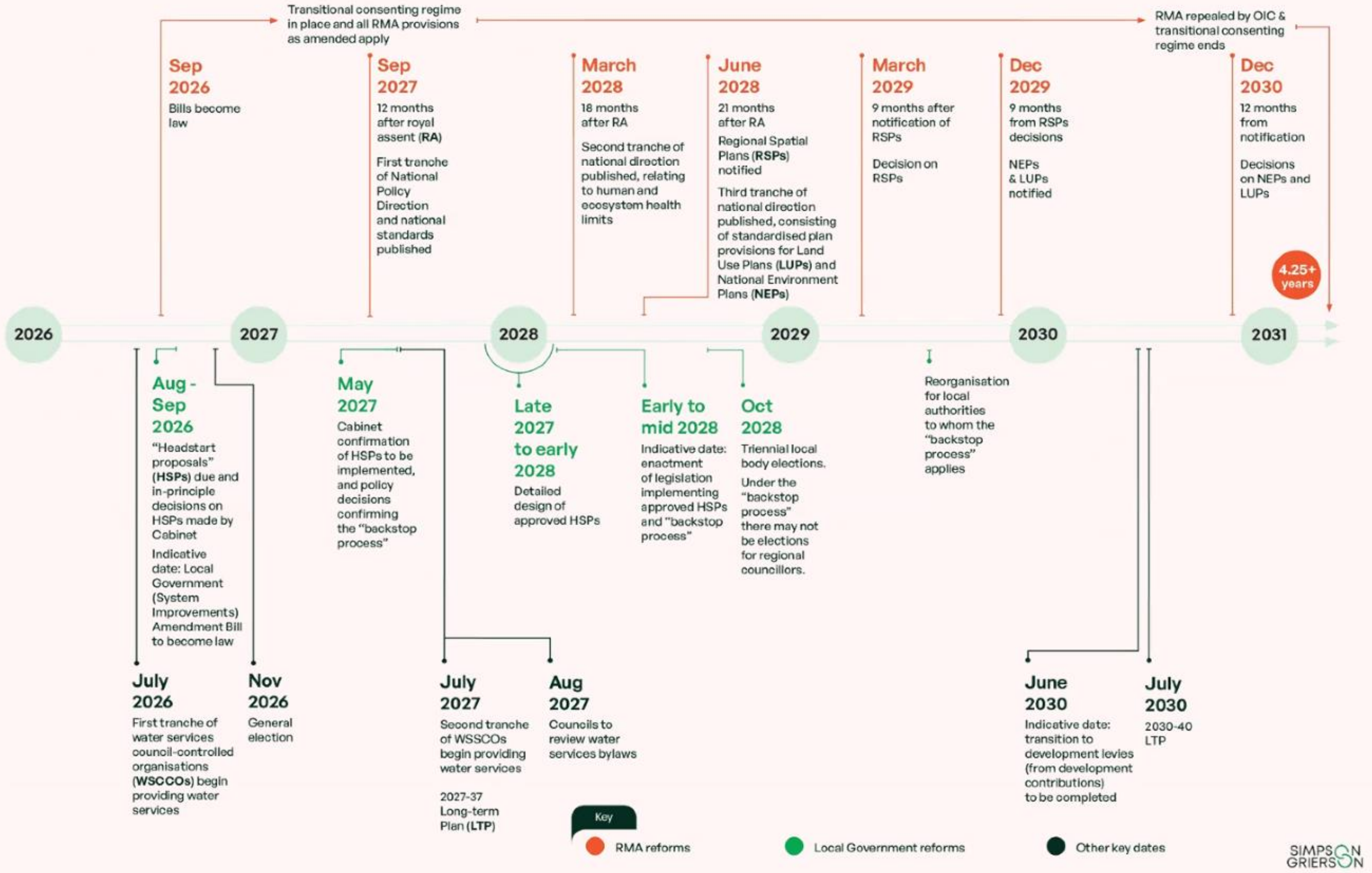
Transition – some things to start thinking about

Work on our Regional Spatial Plan will need to commence ASAP

- This plan is a mandatory 30-year strategic blueprint for a region's growth, key infrastructure planning and investment, and the identification of major constraints like natural hazard risks, outstanding natural features, and protected areas
- Is intended to integrate decision-making under the Planning Bill and Natural Environment Bill
- Must be done in conjunction with the other local authorities in the region – need to set up a Regional Spatial Plan Committee and Secretariat
- Will involve a fairly substantial amount of work with a yet to be determined allocation of $ and resource



Timeline for RMA & Local Government Reforms



Ngā mihi, Thank you

RANGITĪKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL