

Before the Independent Hearings Panel  
Upper Hutt City Council

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*under:* the Resource Management Act 1991

*in the matter of:* Submissions and further submissions in relation to the  
Intensification Planning Instrument to the Upper Hutt City  
Council District Plan

*and:* **Ryman Healthcare Limited**  
(Submitter 57; Further Submitter 15)

Statement of Evidence of **Matthew Brown** on behalf of Ryman  
Healthcare Limited

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## **STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE OF MATTHEW BROWN ON BEHALF OF RYMAN HEALTHCARE LIMITED**

### **INTRODUCTION**

- 1 My full name is Matthew Glen Brown.
- 2 I hold a New Zealand Certificate in Mechanical Engineering.
- 3 I am the General Manager – Development at Ryman Healthcare Limited (*Ryman*). I manage and oversee the development of Ryman’s retirement villages across New Zealand from land acquisition through to operation of the village. The key development phases include site acquisition, concept design and the resource consent process, followed by construction, commissioning and handover to the Operations Team.
- 4 I am also responsible for general management of the New Zealand development team and consultant inputs into our resource consent applications and plan submissions. I also lead our stakeholder and council engagement, as well as community consultation. I have held this role since March 2020. Prior to joining Ryman, I was the NZ Development Manager for an aged care provider from June 2011.
- 5 Although I do not give evidence as an expert witness, I have considerable knowledge and understanding of the retirement sector and the challenges the industry faces in resource management processes. I have appeared as a witness in district plan and resource consent processes relating to retirement villages.
- 6 I am familiar with Upper Hutt City Council’s Intensification Planning Instrument (*IPI*) as it relates to the submissions lodged by Ryman and the Retirement Villages Association of New Zealand Incorporated (*RVA*). I also note that I have read the Council Officers' Report as far as it relates to the RVA's and Ryman's submissions on the IPI, particularly Appendix 1, which addresses all of the RVA's and Ryman's submission points.

### **SCOPE OF EVIDENCE**

- 7 My statement includes an overview of Ryman and our villages and residents. I also highlight our experiences with consenting processes, including in the Wellington region, and address Ryman’s key submissions on the IPI.

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- 8 Ryman is New Zealand’s leading provider of comprehensive care retirement villages. We now have 38 operational retirement villages providing homes for more than 13,200 older residents across New Zealand. We offer a comprehensive ‘continuum of care’ model that

allows people to stay in one place as their health care needs change. Our new comprehensive care retirement village at a site in Karori will be home to 360 residents on completion.

- 9 Ryman's existing and expected villages in the Wellington region combined will provide homes for over 1,920 of the region's ageing residents. Ryman is committed to continuing to provide the highest quality housing and care for Wellington's older residents. We expect continued growth and investment in the region, including in the Upper Hutt (*District*). Ryman therefore has a significant interest in how the IPI provides for retirement villages and aged care in the District.
- 10 Ryman has identified that good quality housing and care for older people is significantly undersupplied in many parts of the country. I would go so far as to say the undersupply issue is at crisis point. Upper Hutt is no exception.
- 11 Naturally, people want to "age in place" as their health and lifestyle requirements change over time; that is to remain close to family, friends and familiar amenities. Ryman's retirement villages must also provide for the specialist physical and wellbeing needs of older people. The average age of our retirement unit residents is 82.1 years. The average age of aged care residents is 86.7 years. These residents have complex and sometimes severe mobility and health related constraints affecting many of their daily tasks. We therefore provide many communal amenities and services on site to cater for residents. These features allow people to access the things they need to stay independent for as long as possible, as well as stay socially connected and engaged. These aspects lead to specific functional, operational and locational requirements. Our villages tend to be medium to high density as a result.
- 12 The size and location requirements of modern retirement villages mean that suitable sites in existing urban areas are rare. Therefore, it is important to Ryman that retirement accommodation on all appropriate sites is encouraged and enabled. I also note that large sites provide significant opportunities to internalise effects. For example, we can provide large setbacks, step building heights away from neighbouring boundaries and put service functions in areas that ensure any external effects are appropriately managed. These design options allow us to achieve medium to high density without materially impacting our neighbours.
- 13 However, despite the best designs and proactive consultation with the community and council before and after lodging consent applications, our projects are often opposed by neighbours and related resident groups or misunderstood by council officers. The needs of our residents, the social and economic benefits of our villages, and the functional and operational requirements for the layouts of our villages are not given sufficient attention. Instead, the

focus of many consent processes has tended to be on neighbouring resident amenity interests and concerns.

- 14 We have also found that district plans around New Zealand are inconsistent and often poorly provide for retirement villages. Urban design guides are a major problem, as they are generally developed for typical housing typologies rather than retirement villages. And, they are often highly complex and unclear, which results in extensive assessment requirements, process delays and debates with council officers and the community during our consent processes.
- 15 These factors have led to major delays in providing much needed housing and care. Projects that are notified can cause substantial delays – sometimes in the order of 2-3 years (for example, our Karori village in Wellington).
- 16 Ryman is therefore very encouraged by the new direction in the government’s enabling housing legislation. We are hopeful that this process will allow the balance of considerations in consenting processes to be reset appropriately and for unnecessary complexity to be removed. These outcomes will enable us to move more quickly on our housing projects and invest with greater certainty.
- 17 The Council Officer acknowledges some of the RVA and Ryman’s submission points in principle, including suggesting amendments to the objectives to make them clearer. However, the Report as a whole recommends rejecting the majority of the RVA and Ryman’s submission points. There also appears to be some significant misunderstandings by the Council Officer regarding the nature and features of retirement villages. I was surprised to read that the Officer only considers retirement units, and not retirement villages, are residential activities.<sup>1</sup> I strongly disagree. Our villages are people’s homes. The services and amenity provided in the villages are for the residents’ convenience and enjoyment. Many people have mobility constraints, which makes it important that they can access the things they need onsite.
- 18 I also disagree with the application of the Medium and High Density Design Guides in relation to retirement villages. Based on my experience, the Guides will lead stringent controls and restrictions on the development of retirement villages. These controls and restrictions are inappropriate given the unique functional and operational features of villages compared to other residential developments.
- 19 These sorts of basic misunderstandings emphasise the need to ensure that planning frameworks clearly provide for retirement villages using consistent, clear and efficient provisions. Ultimately,

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<sup>1</sup> Council Officer’s Section 42A Report, at [165].

the changes sought by Ryman and the RVA are intended to improve and streamline consent processes to ensure efficient delivery of housing for older people, without taking out the necessary safeguards to manage potential effects. I understand that the provisions in the RVA and Ryman's proposed regime would sit alongside and be read together with other objectives and policies which seek to manage effects.

- 20 I note that Ryman is certainly not seeking to shift away from an 'effects management' approach. The key difference between the provisions in the notified IPI and in the regime put forward by the RVA and Ryman is that the latter is more targeted and better suited to assess the effects of retirement village developments. The regime focuses on the key effects that potentially arise, including positive effects. I understand, this regime is also more proportionate and in line with the intended reduction in planning controls expected by the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (*Enabling Housing Act*).
- 21 The IPI introduces changes to the DC - Development Contributions chapter. Ryman does not have an issue with paying financial and development contributions, but, at present the regime is insufficiently clear. It could have a disproportionate and unfair impact on retirement villages, given their lower demands on council infrastructure and services.
- 22 Overall, Ryman supports the relief sought by the RVA.

### **RYMAN, ITS RESIDENTS AND THE VILLAGES**

- 23 Ryman is New Zealand's leading retirement village operator. Ryman was established in Christchurch in 1984 and now operates 38 retirement villages across New Zealand, including 5 villages in the Wellington region, with three more in the construction or pre-construction phases.
- 24 Our villages provide homes for more than 13,200 older residents and employ over 6,700 people. In Wellington, our villages combined will provide a home for over 1,920 people.
- 25 Ryman is considered to be a pioneer in many aspects of the healthcare industry – including retirement village design, standards of care, and staff education. Ryman considers that our residents deserve a high quality, safe and warm environment, where people can go about their day to day activities comfortably and live to a comfortable standard they choose.
- 26 All of Ryman's residents are less active and mobile than the 65+ population generally as well as the wider population. Ryman's independent unit residents are early 80s on move-in and our aged care residents are mid-late 80s on move-in. As noted by Mr John

Collyns and Professor Ngaire Kerse, this demographic has many complex health conditions that require specialist amenities and care assistance. Our residents are generally more vulnerable than the general population and have different levels of need, ranging from those who are independent to those requiring a high level of 24 hour specialist care, such as that provided in our dementia units.

- 27 When residents move into a village, they are of an older age, may be frail, many have on-going chronic conditions, and they are beginning to experience reduced mobility and age-related memory impairment. Many will be widows or widowers. Most hospital residents are not independently mobile. Dementia residents live in a secure environment and need to be accompanied when outside. Safety, security and ease of access to village amenities are highly important. It is also important that communal areas are not too hot, too cold or too bright, as some older people find such extremes difficult.
- 28 The layout and environment of Ryman's villages are therefore designed to meet the specific physical and social needs of older people.
- 29 Ryman also has programmes in place to encourage all of our residents to be as active as their health permits, and as independent as possible for as long as possible. For example, we designed an age-specific low impact cardio programme called Triple A. We also have swimming pools, indoor and outdoor bowls, accessible walkways and high quality landscaped areas. We employ an activities manager to run comprehensive programmes and encourage our residents to engage in as much daily group and social activities as possible.
- 30 For our residents who are no longer capable of independent living and who have limited mobility, we have a philosophy of "*bringing the world to your window*". We strive to have activity happening across the village and especially within and around the buildings. While you and I may not necessarily find it interesting, watching people arriving and leaving the village is enjoyed by many of our residents.
- 31 Ryman also ensures that its villages are blended into established, good-quality residential communities. This is vitally important so that the residents continue to function as an integral part of the community that they have been part of for many years.
- 32 By being located in or close to residential or mixed use commercial areas, residents are also able to access the services and amenities that these areas provide.
- 33 Accordingly, Ryman's villages include a range of retirement living and care options, including townhouses, independent apartments, serviced apartments, rest home care, hospital care and dementia

living care. Ryman provides a 'continuum of care' from independent lifestyles through to 24-hour nursing care. The ability to provide this continuum of care within the same site is very important as it means that our residents only need to make one move. It also allows couples to remain close to each other despite any differences in the level of care that they need individually.

- 34 In addition, Ryman provides extensive on-site community amenities for resident use including entertainment activities, recreational activities, a bar and restaurant, communal sitting areas, and large, attractive landscaped areas.
- 35 Because of the comprehensive care nature of Ryman's villages, all of the communal amenities and care rooms need to be located in a central village centre building to allow for safe and convenient access between these areas. This operational requirement results in a density and layout that differs from a typical residential development. However, Ryman's retirement villages are integrated developments, which often creates opportunities to achieve higher quality residential outcomes compared to typical residential developments, which I discuss later in this evidence.
- 36 I also note that Ryman does not consider itself a developer, as Ryman is responsible for the whole-of-life of its retirement villages. This timeframe spans the acquisition of land, through the design and consenting processes, to construction, through to all aspects of operation and maintenance of the accommodation, care and amenities within villages. As both a builder and operator of retirement villages, Ryman has a long-term interest in its villages, its residents and the communities its villages are located in.
- 37 We are also committed to the Wellington region's prosperity, and providing the highest wellbeing we can for the region's older population. We expect continued growth and investment in the greater Wellington region, including Upper Hutt.
- 38 Our villages will also provide ongoing benefits during construction and operation, with staff being employed to manage and operate the villages, and local suppliers being used to provide goods and services. On average, there are 150-200 Ryman staff and contractors working on our construction sites, depending on the stage of construction. At peak stage there could be anywhere from 300-400 people onsite and many of these roles are filled by locals. Ryman also invests in the local economy by supporting local organisations and projects, such as sponsoring the sports clubs and the Residents Association activities.

### **INCREASING DEMAND FOR RETIREMENT VILLAGES**

- 39 Retirement villages are urgently needed in the region, as well as across the country. As outlined by Mr Collyns and Professor Kerse,

Wellington, including the Upper Hutt District, (and New Zealand overall) is facing a retirement village crisis. Ryman's key interest in the IPI is therefore to ensure that the Upper Hutt City District Plan enables and provides a fit for purpose framework for retirement village development and related activities in all appropriate locations. This is critical to accelerate much needed housing in the Wellington region, including Upper Hutt, as directed by the Enabling Housing Act.

- 40 Mr Collyns sets out the facts and figures evidencing the growing demand for retirement villages in New Zealand and in the region, including the Upper Hutt District.
- 41 Ryman supports this evidence, noting that we have long waiting lists of people wanting to live at our villages. By way of example, Ryman was recently granted consent for a new comprehensive care retirement village at a nearby site in Karori, Wellington City. At the time of the consent being lodged, Ryman already had a list of over 440 people who had expressed an interest in living in the village. This number has since risen to 706 people. This interest was without any official marketing. Ryman also experienced a similar level of interest for its other villages in Lower Hutt, Kilbirnie, Khandallah and Waikanae Petone. At our Lower Hutt village (Shona MacFarlane) we currently have a waiting list of 82 people and 153 on the waiting list for our Petone village (Bob Scott).
- 42 This strong interest shows the desperate need for comprehensive care retirement villages. I would go so far as to say the current under-provision of care across the region is at a crisis point and needs to be urgently addressed. This crisis has been exacerbated by the closure of a number of older care homes in the region, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, placing further demand on the remaining providers and emphasising the need for new facilities. The existing supply of care homes is also decreasing due to closures of small, poor quality, aged care homes of the past, which are usually conversions of old houses that simply are not up to standard.
- 43 Providing accommodation and care for the ageing population is a critical social issue. In my opinion, society has an obligation to provide housing for all members of society and to ensure that older people are adequately provided for. The importance of providing more retirement accommodation and care in the Upper Hutt District to meet the needs of an ageing population needs to be expressly recognised in all appropriate zones.
- 44 As outlined by Mr Collyns, the government has expressly recognised that housing and caring for the ageing population is a key housing challenge. Specific recognition in the IPI will ensure that more high quality retirement living options are available to house the ageing



population. Further, this policy approach has already been successfully adopted in other districts, such as Christchurch.<sup>2</sup>

- 45 I also note that as Ryman residents move into a village, they sell their family home. Every new Ryman village will release approximately 300 to 400 family homes back onto the market to be more efficiently used again by families desperate for homes. This outcome will assist with the housing crisis, and will contribute to alleviating housing affordability issues in the District.
- 46 Ryman has a large pipeline of units for development in the Wellington region over the next 4-5 years. This development pipeline will go some way to alleviate the short-term anticipated shortfall in the supply of quality aged care and living options in the wider region. However, further development of new villages, beyond the current pipeline and within Upper Hutt is needed to meet the longer-term predicted shortfall. In the meantime, the crisis is worsening and the supply gap is widening. I know from the many enquiries we receive that many older people are being deprived of appropriate care and companionship at a stage of their lives when they are most in need.

#### **KEY CHALLENGES FACED IN RETIREMENT VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT**

- 47 Ryman currently owns and operates the Bob Scott and Shona McFarlane retirement villages within nearby Hutt City, and three other retirement villages in Wellington. We recently consented a further new village in Karori, located at the western edge of Wellington City and are actively looking to acquire new sites within the Wellington Region.
- 48 Ryman therefore has a breadth of experience in planning processes in the Wellington region, as well as across New Zealand. We have faced an array of consenting challenges that we consider are instructive for the Panel.
- 49 Key challenges particularly relevant to the IPI are the lack of understanding of the unique characteristics of retirement villages, the lack of suitable sites, and lengthy and unnecessarily complex consent processes. These matters are addressed in more detail below.

#### **Retirement villages are residential activities**

- 50 As outlined by Mr Collyns, retirement villages are clearly residential in nature. They provide permanent living accommodation to residents. Our residents describe the villages as their homes.

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<sup>2</sup> Policy 14.2.1.8 of the Christchurch District Plan focuses on the “provision of housing for an aging population”.

- 51 The failure to explicitly recognise that retirement villages are a residential activity is a key issue with many district plans. This is also the case with the IPI. The Council Officer's Report considers that a specific rule framework for retirement villages as sought by Ryman and the RVA, including permitted activity status for retirement villages as a land use, and restricted discretionary activity status for their construction, is not necessary. They say that the notified IPI provides the most appropriate method for the consideration of a resource consent for a retirement village.<sup>3</sup> The Officer also says that, following the assessment of retirement villages as including non-residential activities, the existing discretionary activity rule in the General Residential Zone is the most appropriate method to provide for retirement villages. With respect, I strongly disagree with this approach.
- 52 As noted, retirement villages are residential activities. They provide a range of ancillary activities, but these activities are primarily for the use of residents (and their visitors). Ryman's retirement villages, for example, often include a wider range of amenities and services for resident needs and convenience. These are important amenities and services as many residents are frail or have mobility restrictions (making it more difficult for them to travel to access amenities and services). These services are not available to the general public.
- 53 Ryman has faced challenges in consent processes where retirement villages are viewed as a mixed residential and commercial, or mixed residential and hospital use. This confusion has led to lengthy debates about activity status and assessment requirements. It has also generally increased the difficulty and risk of Ryman obtaining consents.
- 54 By way of example, when consenting our retirement village in Northwood, Christchurch, early discussions with Council were required to confirm and agree that the retirement activity was in fact a residential use and could be assessed under the relevant residential provisions. We also spent considerable time and effort during our recent Park Terrace resource consent process addressing submitter allegations that a retirement village was not a residential use. In both cases, the Council and the relevant decision-maker agreed that our villages are a residential activity, but getting there was hugely inefficient. In the Wellington context, our Petone village faced multiple submissions from neighbouring residents that the village was a commercial activity.
- 55 Because of the poor provision for retirement villages in district plans, council officers often find reasons for applications to warrant

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<sup>3</sup> Council Officer's Section 42A Report, at [165-166].

treatment as special circumstances for notification purposes, even where all of our effects have been mitigated to very low levels.

56 I also note that the current IPI planning regime would result in our villages requiring consent as a discretionary activity in a number of the mixed use zones. This is disproportionate and inconsistent with how other multi-unit developments are dealt with under the District Plan (ie. restricted discretionary subject to specific matters of discretion). Ryman works hard to ensure its villages respond to, and work with, the surrounding environment. The unique features of retirement villages as a comprehensive residential development mean that retirement villages fit well and can work in a variety of urban environments.

57 These sorts of consent hurdles are significant factors we consider when purchasing a site. They create a disincentive to development, and add delays, costs and uncertainties.

58 To avoid these lengthy and unnecessary debates, Ryman considers it is of utmost importance that the IPI expressly recognises that retirement villages are residential activities. This can be achieved by the land-use component of retirement villages being permitted in all residential zones and the construction component being restricted discretionary. Public notification for the construction of retirement villages should also be precluded.

**Retirement villages are residential, but different to typical dwellings**

59 Retirement villages are residential activities, but because of their unique functional and operational needs, they do not necessarily fit in with typical urban design and internal amenity rules for residential development. This is why we need:

59.1 a much clearer and fit for purpose definition of “retirement units”; and

59.2 More focused assessment matters for assessing retirement villages.

**Retirement units**

60 Ryman and the RVA sought a separate definition of ‘retirement unit’ to reflect the fact that units in a retirement village are not always the same as a residential unit. While independent living townhouses and apartments will include full kitchens, bathrooms, lounges and other household amenities, care suites and rooms will not always have these amenities. These factors may be a key driver for the layout and amenities within a unit.

61 The Council Officer rejected this approach, stating that the requested definition conflicts with the definition for “residential unit”

and that if a retirement unit contains the necessary components to be deemed a residential unit, then it is a residential unit.<sup>4</sup>

62 This statement highlights a misunderstanding about how our units are used. In practice, many of our units on site will not meet the definition of a residential unit. They are still, however, our residents' homes, and simply reflect their different needs.

63 The retirement unit definition therefore better reflects the different unit types in retirement villages. It will ensure there is no confusion at consenting time between these units and "residential units". It will also reduce the debate about whether the internal amenity of our villages is appropriate. On that, I highlight the reasons why we seek changes to various internal amenity development standards, below, which are related to both the unit types and resident preferences.

***Urban design/amenity controls***

64 As noted, Ryman's retirement villages are usually medium to high density in order to properly cater for resident needs. One of the factors as previously mentioned is the different unit types which will be a key factor for the layout and amenities within the village. In addition, the villages often include a wider range of communal amenities and services for resident convenience and needs.

65 Because of resident vulnerability, we also prioritise our residents' safety and security, meaning there are strict controls over access to our villages. For similar reasons, we also do not design in public roads through our sites, unless absolutely necessary.

66 The Council Officer has also rejected the relief sought in relation to the Plan providing more refined internal amenity controls for retirement villages in relation to windows to street, outdoor living space, outlook space and landscape area.<sup>5</sup> I wish to clarify that the special needs of residents and the fact that residents generally spend most of their time indoors, mean that Ryman provides a much higher level of indoor communal living areas than other developments. The provision for these areas, which are much better suited to the wants and needs of the residents, should be accounted for in the Plan, instead of focussing only on outdoor living areas.

67 In terms of outlook space, this is very dependent on unit type. For example, higher care units will not have the same outlook space as independent units. That said, we provide all the amenities that

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<sup>4</sup> Council Officer's Section 42A Report, Appendix 1 – Recommendations on Submissions, at page 440.

<sup>5</sup> Council Officer's Section 42A Report, Appendix 1 – Recommendations on Submissions, at pages 107, 110, and 111.

residents need onsite and have their wellbeing front and centre when designing different units.

- 68 Ryman has a long and positive track record and understanding of what works for our residents. Over many years we have provided high quality environments for residents, developing sites to be sympathetic to the amenity of surrounding neighbourhoods.
- 69 However, communities (particularly neighbouring landowners) and council officers can have an expectation as to how vacant sites are going to be used. Typically, that expectation is not for medium or higher density retirement accommodation. In some cases, council officers may even attempt to redesign the village layout and focus on internal amenity issues which are best left to us as the specialist operator.
- 70 In part, this is because, traditionally, planning provisions have ignored the unique features of retirement villages. As a result, consenting of retirement villages has been unnecessarily complex and time consuming. Using the recent Karori experience, I note that Ryman made a significant effort to produce a high quality architectural design which made a positive contribution to the surrounding neighbourhood. We provided generous setbacks, and building forms which complied with height in relation to boundary controls, and which were thoughtfully stepped up in height on sensitive neighbouring boundaries.
- 71 However, despite those design features, many submitters still argued that there should be even greater setbacks and height reductions. Again using Karori as an example, submitters sought setbacks and building heights well below the permitted thresholds of the relevant building standards. Some submitters were seeking setbacks 10 times greater than the Plan setback standards. These requests were thankfully rejected by the decision-maker, but took up considerable hearing time and caused major delays overall.
- 72 The degree to which our Karori proposal met the relevant design guidelines at the time was also a significant area of debate and assessment work during the processing of the application and at the hearing. Similar issues have occurred for other projects where design guides are built into consenting requirements, including for the Bob Scott village. The Medium and High Density Design Guides within the IPI is likely to be highly cumbersome to implement in that it contains extensive restrictions that are inappropriate and problematic for retirement villages, as highlighted by Dr Mitchell.
- Summary**
- 73 These issues emphasise the need for fit for purpose retirement village provisions that recognise the unique features of retirement villages. 'Standard' assessment criteria for residential developments

are wholly unsuited to the assessment of retirement villages that also incorporate amenities for residents and assisted care units.

74 When the MDRS come into effect, Ryman will use the standards as a starting point for developments and expects any retirement village developments proposed will be consistent with the regime, just like other multi-unit developments. Ryman is not seeking special treatment in terms of the management of external effects.

75 Finally, I note that Ryman's villages are good neighbours and fit in well with the planned character of the area. Ryman works hard to ensure its villages respond to, and work with, the surrounding environment. Overly prescriptive standards, or references to design guides, can significantly restrict innovative and appealing design solutions.

#### **Lack of suitable sites**

76 The Council Officer comments that Ryman and the RVA's proposed larger sites policy is not necessary, and there is no policy, rule or standard impediment on the intensification opportunities provided by existing large sites.<sup>6</sup>

77 As noted, retirement villages are a residential use, and are generally located in residential and mixed use commercial areas where there is demand generated by the residents living in or near those areas. Ryman's experience is that, in their retirement, older people want to stay in or close to the communities where they currently live and where they have already significantly contributed throughout their lives as part of the local community. As Mr Collyns notes, they want to remain close to their families, familiar amenities and other support networks and want to "age in place".

78 However, sites that are appropriate for retirement villages are rare due to size and locational requirements. Within the Wellington region in particular there is a general lack of suitable sites for comprehensive care retirement villages. This is particularly the case in existing residential areas. For reasons already noted, we are also able to use a variety of design techniques to increase height and density in parts of our sites that will not impact the external environment, meaning we can use larger sites much more efficiently.

79 It is thus important that the IPI expressly recognises the intensification opportunities provided by larger sites. A 'piecemeal' approach where larger sites are divided up for smaller developments would represent a missed opportunity for a more comprehensive and integrated development. As noted in the RVA's submission, this approach was adopted in the Auckland Unitary Plan, which includes

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<sup>6</sup> Council Officer's Section 42A Report, at [158].

a policy to enable more efficient use of larger sites.<sup>7</sup> Retirement villages must also be encouraged and enabled across all appropriate zones, including commercial and mixed use zones.

### **Time to consent and build retirement villages**

- 80 There is currently a significant time lag between early planning and construction stages of Ryman's developments. A fully developed comprehensive care retirement village is around a six to eight year project; provided that the timeframes and resource consent process go smoothly. We estimate the resource consent process takes on average 12-18 months for notified consents and around 6 months for non-notified consents. Our Park Terrace village in Christchurch took around 18 months from lodgement to consent.
- 81 If there is significant opposition to a development proposal, or other unforeseen delays in the consenting process, a development proposal can take even longer to reach fruition. This situation occurred for our Karori village in Wellington, where a decision was made almost three years after the application was lodged.
- 82 In Ryman's experience, delays often occur during resource consent processes due to unclear or ill-fitting plan provisions for retirement villages. Significant delays in the context of Upper Hutt will potentially arise from the current notification and activity status provisions. These delays are frustrating and costly for all involved, particularly for those older community members who are living in unsuitable or inappropriate accommodation while they wait for a retirement village to be completed.

### **Consenting pathways vary hugely across planning frameworks**

- 83 Another key challenge for Ryman is the inconsistent retirement village planning frameworks across New Zealand. This issue is discussed by Mr Collyns in more detail, and his evidence is supported by Ryman's experience with consenting processes across the country.
- 84 This inconsistency ultimately leads to delays and costs during consent processes, which does not enable the speedy and efficient delivery of housing. As a result, Ryman, in support of the RVA, has been and is heavily involved in plan changes, including the intensification planning instruments, across the country to seek consistency across district plans.

### **Financial contributions**

- 85 I note the Council Officers do not consider any further changes are required to the proposed financial contributions provisions, although I am encouraged by the Officer's agreement in principle that

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<sup>7</sup> Auckland Unitary Plan, H3.3(8), H4.3(8), H5.3(9).

retirement villages may place a lower demand on infrastructure and services.<sup>8</sup>

- 86 Ryman has no issue paying Council contributions for the impacts of its villages on Council services. However, these charges need to be fair and robustly justified. It is Ryman's experience that the dual financial contributions / development contributions regimes unfortunately provide large scope for overlap and confusion. Any increased clarity that can be provided to ensure there is no overlap, or scope for 'double dipping' between the two regimes would provide improved certainty for developers.
- 87 Ryman also frequently faces issues engaging with Council staff who seek to apply 'standard' calculations to determine financial contributions and development contributions for our villages. These standard calculations do not recognise that retirement villages place substantially lower demands on community infrastructure and facilities than standard residential developments. This feature is due to lower occupancy levels and reduced activity levels of the residents. The very low demand of our villages was confirmed in a development contribution objection case in Auckland.<sup>9</sup>
- 88 The inclusion of retirement-village specific provisions in the District Plan that allows for this lower demand profile would substantially ease the calculation of financial contributions. It would also enable us to more accurately assess development feasibility when planning our villages. This information will allow us to invest in the district with greater confidence.

#### **RYMAN'S SUBMISSIONS ON THE IPI**

- 89 Overall, Ryman's submissions focus on the need for the IPI to adequately address the critical need for appropriate housing for the rapidly increasing ageing population. Ultimately, Ryman considers that the IPI must provide a clear and consistent regime for retirement villages.
- 90 To that extent, Ryman supports in full the relief sought by the RVA. Ryman agrees that amendments to the IPI are required to provide appropriate recognition of the importance of, and need for, retirement villages. The specific changes sought by the RVA and Ryman are addressed in Dr Mitchell's statement of evidence.

**Matthew Brown**  
**17 April 2023**

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<sup>8</sup> Council Officer's Section 42A Report, at [1102].

<sup>9</sup> Decision by the Development Contributions Commissioners on an objection made by Ryman Healthcare to Auckland Council (dated 10 August 2018), paragraphs 74-79.