

Before the Independent Hearings Panel
Waipā District Council

under: the Resource Management Act 1991

in the matter of: Submissions and further submissions in relation to
Proposed Plan Change 26 to the Waipā District Plan

and: **Ryman Healthcare Limited**
(Submitter 70)

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

Dated: 6 April 2023

Reference: Luke Hinchey (luke.hinchey@chapmantripp.com)
Hadleigh Pedler (hadleigh.pedler@chapmantripp.com)

chapmantripp.com
T +64 9 357 9000
F +64 9 357 9099

PO Box 2206
Auckland 1140
New Zealand

Auckland
Wellington
Christchurch



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 Proposed Plan Change 26 to the Waipā District Plan (*PC26*) as it relates to the submissions lodged by Ryman and the Retirement Villages Association of New Zealand Incorporated (*RVA*). I have read the Council Officers' Report as far as it relates to the RVA's and Ryman's submissions, particularly Appendix B, Section 4.4, which addresses all of the RVA's and Ryman's submission points. I also note that Ryman recently had a resource consent approved in the Waipā District for a comprehensive retirement village, in Cambridge.

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 Waikato region, and address Ryman’s key submissions on PC26.

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 Cambridge will be home to 381 residents on completion.

- 9 Ryman's existing and expected villages in the Waikato region combined will provide homes for over 1,720 of the region's ageing residents. Ryman is committed to continuing to provide the highest quality housing and care for Waikato's older residents. We expect continued growth and investment in the region, including in the Waipā District (*District*). Ryman therefore has a significant interest in how PC26 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. The Waipā District 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 and 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. I discuss later in this evidence the design strategies we employed for our Cambridge retirement village to enable us to fit into the wider neighbourhood.
- 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 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.
- 15 These factors have led to major delays in providing much needed housing and care. Projects that are notified 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 for PC26 acknowledges some of the RVA and Ryman’s submission points. This acknowledgement includes, for example, suggesting amendments to ensure that the medium density residential zone (*MDRZ*) provides for change over time. However, the report as a whole recommends rejecting the majority of the RVA and Ryman’s submission points. The Officer recommends essentially retaining the old Plan provisions for retirement villages, which I understand are now significantly out of date.
- 18 Ms Nicki Williams addresses the key issues in more detail. I note that I strongly disagree with the Officer’s view that retirement villages are generally expected to be inconsistent with the medium density residential standards (*MDRS*). We always design to the local conditions and expect to fit in with the relevant planning context. I provide specific examples of our recent Cambridge village, which shows that this site is significantly less developed than a *MDRS* compliant proposal could now be.
- 19 I also disagree with the Officer’s categorisation of retirement villages as a whole being a ‘restricted discretionary’ activity, and the reversion to the default ‘discretionary’ status where certain standards are not met.¹ I see no principled reason why our residential “use” should be considered a restricted discretionary activity as the use and operation of retirement villages is an anticipated and appropriate activity in all residential zones. It is also inappropriate for retirement villages that do not meet certain

¹ Council Officer’s s42A Report at 9.22.5 and page 138, Appendix B to the Council Officer’s Report, submission point 73.38 and 73.39.

standards to default to a discretionary activity status. This will result in significant uncertainty, delay and unfair treatment in the development and consenting of retirement villages (compared to other multi-unit developments). Similarly, the Council Officer's view that public notification of retirement villages is likely to be appropriate,² will result in further uncertainty and delays and may impact our decisions to invest in the District.

- 20 It is also very important to Ryman that the proposed "retirement unit" definition be included in the Plan. This definition 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 debates about whether the internal amenity of our villages is appropriate.
- 21 I strongly disagree with the application of current urban design guide controls in relation to retirement villages. Based on my experience, these controls and restrictions are inappropriate given the unique functional and operational features of villages compared to other residential developments. Such controls also over regulate the development of retirement villages. For the same reason, I disagree with the application of general internal amenity standards to retirement villages. Instead, nuanced amenity controls that appropriately provide for the retirement village context are required.
- 22 These issues emphasise the need to ensure that planning frameworks clearly provide for retirement villages using consistent, clear and efficient provisions. Ultimately, 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.
- 23 I note that we are certainly not seeking to shift away from an 'effects managed' approach. The key difference is that the regime we are putting forward is better suited to retirement village developments. It focuses on the key effects that potentially arise, including positive effects. As I understand, it is also more proportionate to the reduced planning controls expected by the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (*Enabling Housing Act*).
- 24 Overall, Ryman supports the relief sought by the RVA.

² See for example, page 138, Appendix B to the Council Officer's Report, submission point 73.39.

RYMAN, ITS RESIDENTS AND THE VILLAGES

- 25 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 two villages in the Waikato region, with two more in the construction or pre-construction phases.
- 26 Our villages provide homes for more than 13,200 older residents and employ over 6,700 people. In Waikato, our villages combined will provide a home for over 1,720 people.
- 27 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 to a standard they choose to live in.
- 28 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 Ms Margaret Owens 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.
- 29 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 are 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.
- 30 The layout and environment of Ryman's villages are therefore designed to meet the specific physical and social needs of older people.
- 31 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.

- 32 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.
- 33 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.
- 34 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.
- 35 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.
- 36 In addition, Ryman provides extensive on-site community amenities including entertainment activities, recreational activities, a bar and restaurant, communal sitting areas, and large, attractive landscaped areas.
- 37 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.
- 38 I also note that Ryman does not consider itself a developer, as it 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 constructor and operator of

retirement villages, Ryman has a long-term interest in its villages, its residents and the communities its villages are located in.

- 39 We are also committed to the Waikato 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 Waikato area, including Waipā District.
- 40 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. At our Cambridge site, there are, on average, 150-200 Ryman staff and contractors working on construction, 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. The total investment of construction costs for our Cambridge village is approximately \$200 million and the village will allow around 300-400 homes to be released back to the market. 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

- 41 Retirement villages are urgently needed in the region, as well as across the country. As outlined by Ms Owens and Professor Kerse, Waikato, including Waipā District, (and New Zealand overall) is facing a retirement village crisis. Ryman's key interest in PC26 is therefore to ensure that the 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 Waikato region, including Waipā District, as directed by the Enabling Housing Act.
- 42 Ms Owens sets out the facts and figures evidencing the growing demand for retirement villages in New Zealand and in the region, including Waipā District.
- 43 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 site in Karori, Wellington City. At the time of the consent hearing, 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 recent village to begin construction in Cambridge, with 126 people on the waitlist without any official marketing.
- 44 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 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.

- 45 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 Waipā District to meet the needs of an ageing population needs to be expressly recognised in all appropriate zones.
- 46 As outlined by Ms Owens, the government has expressly recognised that housing and caring for the ageing population is a key housing challenge. Specific recognition in PC26 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.³
- 47 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.
- 48 Ryman has a large pipeline of units for development in the Waikato 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 Waipā District. However, further development of new villages, beyond the current pipeline and within Waipā District, 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

- 49 Ryman currently owns and operates two retirement villages within Waipā District. We recently consented a further new village in

³ Policy 14.2.1.8 of the Christchurch District Plan focuses on the “provision of housing for an aging population”.

Cambridge, located in the Waipā District and are actively looking to acquire new sites within the Waikato Region.

- 50 Ryman therefore has a breadth of experience in planning processes in the Waikato region, as well as across New Zealand. We have faced an array of consenting challenges that we consider are instructive for the Panel.
- 51 Key challenges particularly relevant to PC26 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 and should have commensurate activity status

- 52 As outlined by Ms Owens, retirement villages are clearly residential in nature. They provide permanent living accommodation to residents. Our residents describe the villages as their homes.
- 53 The failure to explicitly recognise that retirement villages are a residential activity is a key issue with many district plans. Whilst the Council Officer has acknowledged retirement villages as a residential activity,⁴ this view is not carried through to the provisions in the Plan, with assertions that the operation of retirement villages should not be categorised as 'permitted' within residential zones.⁵ With respect, I strongly disagree.
- 54 As noted, retirement villages are residential activities. They provide a range of ancillary activities, but these are primarily for 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.
- 55 However, Ryman has faced challenges in consent processes where retirement villages are viewed as a mixed residential and commercial or hospital use. This confusion has led to lengthy debates about activity status and assessment requirements and has generally increased the risk of Ryman obtaining consents.
- 56 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

⁴ Council Officer's s42A Report at 9.22.6 and 9.22.7.

⁵ Council Officer's s42A Report at 9.22.5. See also Appendix B to the Council Officer's Report at, for example, page 123, submission point 70.8.

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.

- 57 Because of the poor provision for our villages, council officers often seek to find that the application warrants treatments as a special circumstance for notification purposes even where all of our effects have been mitigated to very low levels.
- 58 The Council Officer here holds the view that the usual public notification provisions should apply to retirement villages, with activity status defaulting to discretionary if the relevant standards are not met.⁶ This is disproportionate and inconsistent with how other multi-unit developments are dealt with under the Plan (ie restricted discretionary subject to specific matters of discretion).
- 59 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.
- 60 To avoid these lengthy and unnecessary debates, Ryman considers it is of utmost importance that PC26 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

- 61 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 a much clearer and fit for purpose definition of “retirement units”.
- 62 As noted, Ryman’s retirement villages are usually medium to high density in order to properly cater for resident needs. 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. In addition, as noted above, the villages often include a wider

⁶ See, for example, page 138, Appendix B to the Council Officer’s Report, submission point 73.38 and 73.39.

range of communal amenities and services for resident needs and convenience.

- 63 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.
- 64 The Council Officer has rejected the relief sought in relation to the Plan providing more refined internal amenity controls for communal outdoor living areas and outdoor living spaces.⁷ 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.
- 65 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 residents need onsite and have their wellbeing front and centre when designing different units.
- 66 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.
- 67 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.
- 68 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.

⁷ Page 141, Appendix B to the Council Officer's Report, submission points 73.100 and 73.102.

- 69 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.
- 70 These issues emphasise the need for fit for purpose retirement village provisions that recognise the unique features of retirement villages. 'Standard' design guidance documents or 'assessment criteria' for residential developments are wholly unsuited to the assessment of retirement villages that also incorporate amenities for residents and assisted care units.
- 71 The Council Officer makes the comment multiple times that retirement villages will generally always be developed beyond the scale anticipated by, and inconsistent with, the MDRS.⁸ This appears to form the basis behind the Officer's rejection of the majority of our proposed regime.
- 72 I disagree with the Officer's comments. Ryman's villages are often of a scale anticipated by the MDRS. Ryman's recent Cambridge village required careful consideration of the relevant planning standards applicable at the time, and involved significant setbacks with heights ranging from mostly single storey to some two storey elevations. Ryman ensured a high quality design at the edges of the site to interact and blend in with neighbouring properties.
- 73 I have included in **Appendix A** the site plan for our Cambridge village, and in **Appendix B**, some virtual images of the site. These plans and images highlight Ryman's village layouts, general design features used, and our compliance with the development standards applicable at the time. In my view, this village would be significantly underdeveloped in the context of the MDRS, hence why I disagree with the Officer's comments on scale.
- 74 When the MDRS comes into effect, Ryman will use the standards as a starting point for developments and expects to 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 reference to

⁸ Council Officer's s42A Report at 9.22.5. See also, for example, page 122, Appendix B to the Council Officer's Report, submission point 70.1.

residential design guides, can significantly restrict innovative and appealing design solutions.

Lack of suitable sites

- 76 The Council Officer comments that retirement village provisions in zones other than the MDRZ are beyond the scope of PC26.⁹ I note, in response to this, that the relief sought in relation to larger sites in varying locations is in part due to the lack of suitable sites to provide for retirement villages in residential zones. Accordingly, flexibility in the provision of retirement villages in non-residential zones is important.
- 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 Ms Owens 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 Waikato 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. As such, other sites outside of residential zones, such as commercial and mixed used zones, that provide good amenity and access to services will also be considered by Ryman. We acknowledge that commercial zones often have controls over ground floor residential activities. We do not propose to be exempted from these considerations in PC26.
- 79 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.
- 80 It is thus important that PC26 expressly recognises the intensification opportunities provided by larger sites. As noted in the RVA's submission, this approach was adopted in the Auckland Unitary Plan, which includes a policy to enable more efficient use of larger sites.¹⁰ Retirement villages must also be encouraged and enabled across all appropriate zones, including commercial and mixed use zones.

⁹ Council Officer's s42A Report at 9.22.6.

¹⁰ Auckland Unitary Plan, H3.3(8), H4.3(8), H5.3(9).

Time to consent and build retirement villages

- 81 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 Linda Jones village in Hamilton took over 18 months from lodgement to consent.
- 82 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, where a decision was made almost three years after the application was lodged.
- 83 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 Waipā are likely to arise from the current notification and activity status provisions. These delays are frustrating and costly for all involved, least 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

- 84 Another key challenge for Ryman is the inconsistent retirement village planning frameworks across New Zealand. This issue is discussed by Ms Owens in more detail, and her evidence is supported by Ryman's experience with consenting processes across the country.
- 85 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.

RYMAN'S SUBMISSIONS ON PC26

- 86 Overall, Ryman's submissions focus on the need for PC26 to adequately address the critical need for appropriate housing for the rapidly increasing ageing population. Ultimately, Ryman considers that PC26 must provide a clear and consistent regime for retirement villages.

87 To that extent, Ryman supports in full the relief sought by the RVA. Ryman agrees that amendments to PC26 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 Ms Williams' statement of evidence.

Matthew Brown
6 April 2023



LOCATION PLAN

SITE INFORMATION

SITE AREA: 8.5973ha (85,973m²) APPROX.
 SITE ADDRESS: 1881 CAMBRIDGE ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

SITE LEGEND

LEGAL BOUNDARIES 
 BOUNDARY SETBACKS 

SITE NOTES

1. THIS SHEET IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PROPOSED BUILDING TYPES SITE PLAN
2. LOCATIONS OF NEW CONNECTOR ROAD/S + CIVIL WORKS OUTSIDE THE SITE IS SUBJECT TO THE RELEVANT LA APPROVALS BY OTHERS
3. LANDSCAPING - FOR PATH & TREE LOCATIONS THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS PLANS & DETAILS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER THIS SHEET



1 PROPOSED SITE PLAN
 A1 sheet scale = 1 : 1000

200mm
100mm
ORIGINAL SCALE
50mm



92 RUSSELL ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND
 PH: 64 - 3 - 366 4069

PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE CARE RETIREMENT VILLAGE - CAMBRIDGE

AMENDMENTS:
 A 01.1021 RESOURCE CONSENT ISSUE

LOCATION:
 1881 CAMBRIDGE RD - CAMBRIDGE

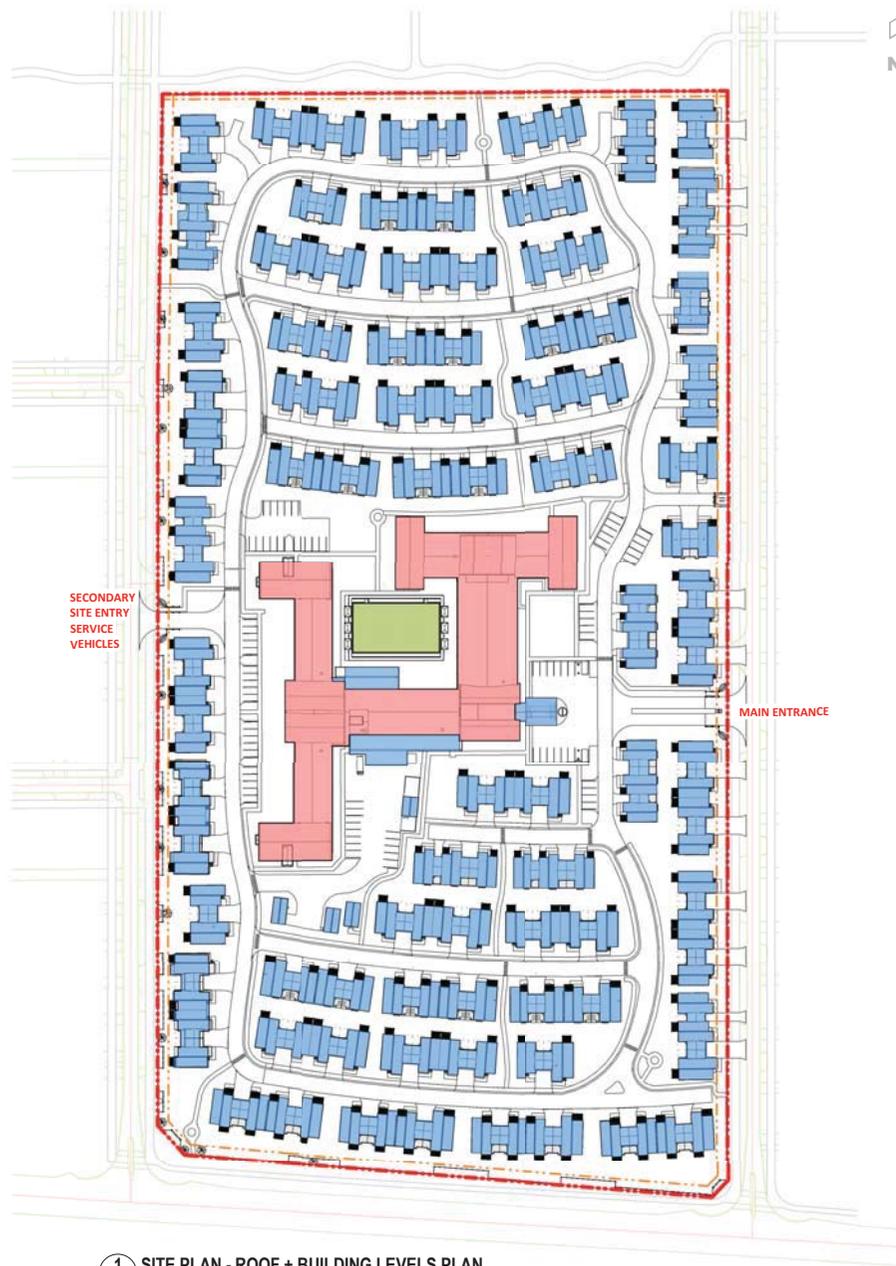
DRAWING TITLE:
 PROPOSED SITE PLAN

BLOCK NO.: S01 AMENDMENT: A
 PROJECT NO.: 048 STAGE NO.: RCT

PDF NAME: 048 - RCT _ S01 _ A0-030 _ A

SCALE: As indicated DRAWING NO.:

DRAWING STATUS:
RC06 .A0-030



LOCATION PLAN

SITE INFORMATION

SITE AREA: 8.5973ha (85,973m²) APPROX.
 SITE ADDRESS: 1881 CAMBRIDGE ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

SITE LEGEND

LEGAL BOUNDARIES 
 BOUNDARY SETBACKS 

SITE NOTES

1. THIS SHEET IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PROPOSED BUILDINGS TYPE SITE PLAN
2. LOCATIONS OF NEW CONNECTOR ROAD/S + CIVIL WORKS OUTSIDE THE SITE IS SUBJECT TO THE RELEVANT LA APPROVALS BY OTHERS
3. LANDSCAPING - TREES SHOWN ARE INDICATIVE ONLY, REFER TO LANDSCAPE DESIGN PLANS + DETAILS

LEVELS LEGEND

1 LEVEL 
 2 LEVELS 

1 SITE PLAN - ROOF + BUILDING LEVELS PLAN
 A1 sheet scale = 1:1000

200mm
100mm
ORIGINAL SCALE
50mm



92 RUSSELY ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND
 PH: 64 - 3 - 366 4069

PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE CARE RETIREMENT VILLAGE - CAMBRIDGE

AMENDMENTS:
 A 01.1021 RESOURCE CONSENT ISSUE

LOCATION:
 1881 CAMBRIDGE RD - CAMBRIDGE

DRAWING TITLE:
 PROPOSED ROOF PLANS + BUILDING LEVELS

BLOCK NO.: S01 AMENDMENT: A
 PROJECT NO.: 048 STAGE NO.: RCT

PDF NAME: 048 - RCT _ S01 _ A0-055 _ A

SCALE: As indicated DRAWING NO.:

DRAWING STATUS:
 RC09

.A0-055

Appendix B





