



## Factsheet: Going for Housing Growth at a glance

**The Going for Housing Growth (GfHG) programme will enable more homes to be built.**

The programme involves three pillars designed to improve affordability and address the underlying causes of the housing supply shortage. This is about giving councils choice, while providing for future growth. The pillars are:

**1. Freeing up land for urban development, including removing unnecessary planning barriers**

**2. Improving infrastructure funding and financing to support urban growth**

**3. Providing incentives for communities and councils to support growth**

The Government has made decisions in relation to pillar 1. These changes will be implemented through amendments to the Resource Management Act and the National Policy Statement on Urban Development, with the requirements expected to be in place by mid-2025. Formal consultation on the detailed design of changes will occur in early 2025.

Decisions on pillars 2 and 3 will be made over the course of the next year. These will give councils more tools to support the delivery of pillar 1.

### Introducing Housing Growth Targets

- New Housing Growth Targets introduced for Tier 1 and 2 councils, requiring them to enable 30 years of feasible housing capacity in their district plans, using 'high' population growth projections.
- New requirement that 'price indicators' (such as the difference in the price between land zoned for rural and urban use) do not deteriorate over time.
- New central government tools to monitor council compliance and a mandate to take action where there is unjustified non-compliance.

### Enabling greenfield growth

- Councils prohibited from imposing rural-urban boundary lines in planning documents (but can still have rurally zoned land).
- Government investigating options to require councils to plan for 50 years of growth (up from 30) and be more responsive to private plan changes.

### Intensification in the right places

- Tier 1 councils must enable appropriate levels of density across their urban areas, having regard to demand and access to different services.
- Tier 1 councils must deliver housing intensification along 'strategic transport corridors' (e.g. key bus routes).
- Tier 1 councils must directly offset any housing capacity lost due to reasons such as 'special character' elsewhere.

### Mixed-use development

- Tier 1 and 2 councils must enable activities such as cafes, dairies, and other retail across their urban areas, and especially in areas where Tier 1 councils are required to enable six or more storey developments.
- Industrial-type activities can still be kept away from housing.

### Balconies and floor area requirements

- Councils cannot set minimum floor area requirements for apartments and other houses, or require balconies.
- Developers can still choose to provide balconies and size dwellings in line with demand from buyers.

### Making the Medium Density Residential Standards (MDRS) optional

- Currently, under the MDRS, Tier 1 councils are required to enable up to three houses of up to three storeys without a resource consent.
- The MDRS will become optional for councils, once they have demonstrated compliance with their Housing Growth Target.
- Customised requirements for councils that haven't completed current plan change processes (see separate factsheet).