

# PROPERTY **E**CONOMICS



**1506 SPRINGS ROAD LINCOLN**

**FAST TRACK ECONOMIC IMPACT**

**ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW**

Client: Lincoln Land Limited

Project No: 52133

Date: February 2023



## SCHEDULE

Code	Date	Information / Comments	Project Leader
52133.6	February 2023	Report	Phil Osborne

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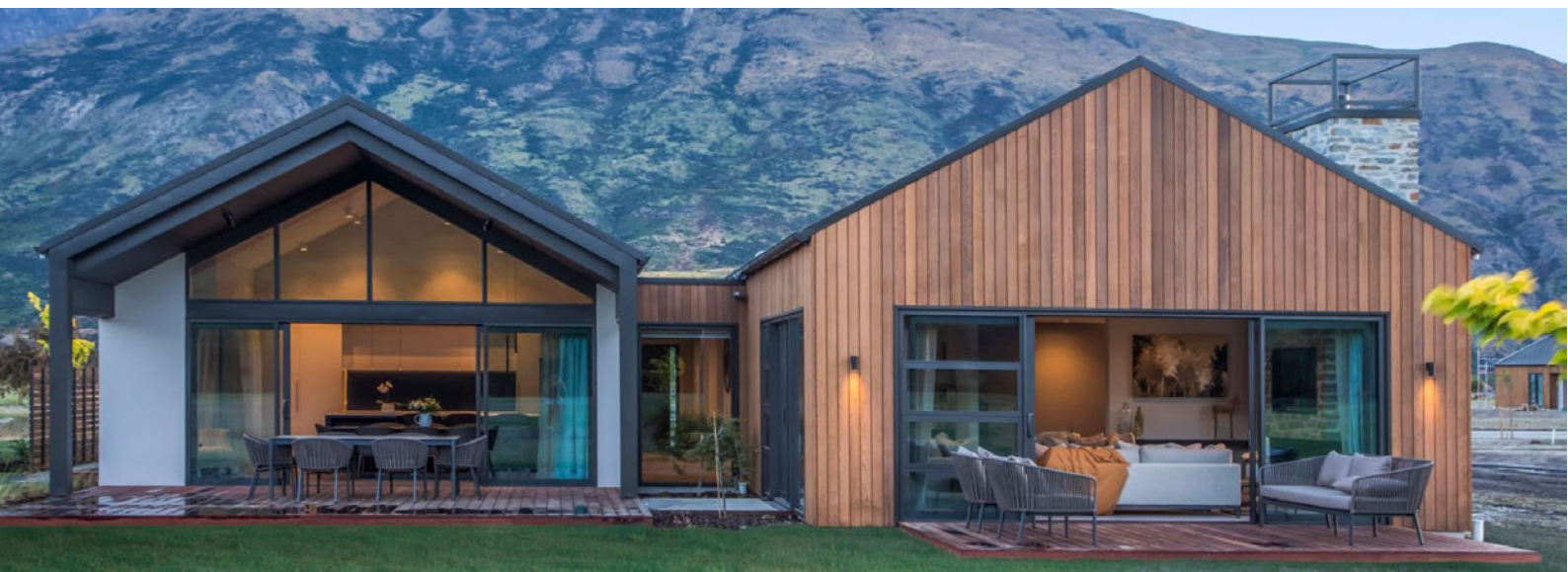
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Property Economics have been asked to summarise the economic impacts that will flow from the application by Arvida for resource consents relating to the construction of a retirement village comprised of 188 residential units, club rooms and 60 'total care' units at 1506 Springs Road, Lincoln ("the Project").

This economic impact overview relates to the application to have the Project referred to the FastTrack process.

This economic impact estimates the total additional gross economic output<sup>1</sup> into the Selwyn District economy that would be facilitated about by the Project. The initial specifications and details have been provided by the applicant and represent the development's configuration and costings at this point in time. Property Economics has been involved in a large number of assessments of similar retirement facilities and believes (within site specific requirements) that these costings represent appropriate levels.

This assessment is not site specific. It is assumed the Lincoln area represents an efficient location for future growth and therefore the associated infrastructure is location specific. Additionally, the assessment has not endeavoured to identify the extent to which particular parts of the Selwyn District will benefit economically. It assesses the likely economic impacts upon aggregate Selwyn business activity given the composition of activities proposed.

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<sup>1</sup> For example, this has not taken into account the short-term loss of operational employment currently on site

The economic impacts likely to be experienced as a result of the Project are broken down by the development phase which includes the construction costs (CAPEX<sup>2</sup>) of the facilitated activities and the proportion of those costs that are retained within the Region.

The direct economic impacts are derived from the actual spending / expenses incurred through the operation of the facilitated development.

Indirect economic impacts are the increased spending brought about by those firms / households and their employees / occupants, who supply the development, while induced economic benefits are measured in terms of the additional income that will be spent in the area due to increased business activity.

## 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Lincoln Land Limited application proposes to develop 188 residential units, club rooms and 60 'total care' units at 1506 Springs Road, Lincoln.

The direct impact on the Construction and Construction Services sectors associated with direct employment measure approximately 919 FTE years<sup>3</sup> over the 7-year construction period. Direct economic injection from construction and development phases equate to around § 9(2)(b)(ii)

The total economic impact on business activity within Selwyn as a result of the subject development over a 7-year period is estimated to be \$210 million (NPV)<sup>4</sup>. In terms of employment multipliers<sup>5</sup> this would contribute around 330<sup>6</sup> FTEs during the peak development and operation year within Selwyn, with a total of over 1,720 FTE years over the 7-year development period.

The FastTrack process and development of the retirement village sooner than the standard RMA process would provide multiple economic benefits to the community including increased housing supply, more competitive residential environment, increased market certainty,

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<sup>2</sup> CAPEX – Capital Expenditure

<sup>3</sup> An FTE relates to a fulltime equivalent employee or the number of hours worked considered to be at a fulltime rate. FTE years relate to that level of work over a period of a year.

<sup>4</sup> Net Present Value

<sup>5</sup> Employment Multipliers relate to the level of indirect and induced employment activity generated through the expenditure on and off site.

<sup>6</sup> NB These are all jobs created through the direct construction phase including indirect and induced employment through all business sectors (not solely construction jobs) and relate to job years rather than one employee.



increased housing choice, decreased marginal infrastructure costs and local employment and economic activity growth.

In summary:

- If the fast-track process is used (with completion in 2030), then the total impact on business activity in Selwyn is estimated to be in the order of \$210 million with a total number of 1,727 FTE's over the period.
- If a standard consenting process is used (with completion in 2032):
  - at the point of completion there will be a total contribution of § 9(2)(b)(ii) with 1,658 FTE years created.
  - in 2030 (when the fast-track process would have completed), the standard consent process will only have generated \$139m in regional activity and 1,280 FTE years.
- Accordingly, the use of fast-track process is estimated to result in an additional \$71m more in economic activity and 447 FTE years created.

### 3. ECONOMIC CONTEXT

In assessing the potential economic impacts, it is important to firstly establish the context in which they will be assessed. For the purposes of this assessment the three important parameters are:

- 1) The geospatial extent of the economic impact. While facilitation of additional housing provision is likely to have a national economic impact, a significant proportion of impacts are likely to be retained within the Selwyn District. As identified, for the purposes of this assessment, the extent of economic impacts is focussed on the retention of activity within this area.
- 2) The economic impacts are those resulting from the development over a seven-year period.
- 3) In terms of the statutory considerations the RMA provides context in terms of the utilisation of resources and the resulting impact on the price and provision of these resources. It calls for the "*efficient use and development of natural and physical resources*", with economic efficiency being defined as "*the effectiveness of resource allocation in the economy as a whole such that outputs of goods and services fully reflect consumer preferences for these goods and services as well as individual goods and services being produced at minimum cost through appropriate mixes of factor inputs*"; Part II section 7 (b) RMA.

As identified the proposed development is likely to have economic impacts that are felt beyond the specific costs and benefits within the region. Additionally, there are likely to be non-economic effects, such as environmental. While these effects may result in economic impacts for the most part they have not been addressed here.

## 4. TOTAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

This section assesses the potential economic activity generated within the Selwyn District specifically attributable to the Project through spending on the general civil works and residential development.

This includes construction costs, which have been valued for the overall development.

The impact of this injection on the initial business cycle has been calculated. This 'construction multiplier' was based on the national input-output tables produced by Statistics New Zealand (based on 48 sectors), which were then assessed at a district level based on Selwyn economic activity, composition and productivities.

This estimates the 'leakage' from the regional economy (within specified sectors), and therefore the overall regional production (within a given business cycle) for each \$1 injected.

This was performed for the general and commercial construction sectors. These multipliers are based on 'net' flows by broad sector type and are therefore approximations.

Total output impacts to the Selwyn catchment for the proposed developments include:

- Direct Construction Cost x 'Construction Multiplier' +
- Direct Development Cost x 'Development Multiplier' +
- Direct Increased Commercial Spending x 'Commercial Multiplier' +
- Indirect Business Spend x 'Commercial Multiplier' +
- Induced Retail Spending x 'Retail Multiplier'

Each identified multiplier relates simply to the economic sector from which the activity is generated.

#### 4.1. ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions have been applied in this impact analysis in order to assess the level of economic injection into the overall economy at this time. This has some (limited) impact on the distributional effects of the costs and benefits but can be quickly adjusted to accommodate more specific construction and on-going costs and injections.

1. For the purposes of this Economic Impact Assessment, it has been assumed that the construction costs will fall within the definition of the following categories (based on a standard 'special' commercial ratio): 'residential construction', 'non-residential construction', 'non-building construction', 'other construction services.'
2. Financial or loan costs on capital primarily fall outside of the local catchment and impact the national economy.
3. The origin of labour has been assessed based on regional labour movements furnished by Statistics NZ based on 2018 data. However, employment data has been updated as per the Statistics NZ Business Frame data<sup>7</sup> to March 2022.
4. This report deals with the economic impact of proposed development on Selwyn District. These are specifically the direct impacts related to the operation and construction of the proposed development.
5. The economic activity generated is based on the development's gross activity and does not consider this redirecting growth opportunities from elsewhere in the catchment. As stated, this assessment is not site specific.
6. For the purposes of this report a 6% discount rate has been applied.
7. Labour movements are based on average retention rates rather than specific company locations.
8. The proportion of materials and labour internalised in direct benefits to Selwyn are based on standardised labour movements as well as employment and production composition within the District. The amount of each 'flow-on' dollar retained in Selwyn are based on the movement of resources (including labour) between other districts and regions.

Table 1 following outlines the resulting impacts on the Selwyn economy as a result of the development.

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<sup>7</sup> Business Frame Data – provides Statistics NZ measure of employment in an area by ANZSIC sector.

## 4.2. TOTAL SELWYN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

**TABLE 1: TOTAL GROSS SELWYN ECONOMIC INJECTION OF PROJECT (FASTTRACK)**

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
<b>Direct Expenditure (\$m)</b>										
Land	s 9(2)(b)(ii)									
Earthworks / Civil Works										
Civil Consultants										
Levies										
Infrastructure										
Total Development Costs (excl. land)										
Construction										
Total Construction and Development Costs (excl. Land)										
Increased Local Spend*										
<b>Total Direct Expenditure (excl. land)</b>										
<b>Level 2 Multiplier Impacts</b>										
<b>Total Selwyn Output NPV (48 sector multipliers)**</b>			\$32.6	\$26.7	\$34.4	\$23.7	\$39.6	\$33.0	\$19.6	\$209.5
<b>Employment (FTE Years)</b>										
Development Employment			107	101	102	51	45	30	15	451
Construction Employment			154	120	188	123	190	183	78	1,037
Other Employment			0	10	18	39	95	50	37	248
<b>Total Employment (FTE years)</b>			<b>251</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1,727</b>

Source: Property Economics

\* Increased Local Spend by residents, employees, construction workers and additional local business spend through the different stages of development.

\*\* The impacts on Selwyn as a result of direct, indirect and induced activities.

The preceding table illustrates that the total impact on business activity within Selwyn as a result of the Lincoln Land Limited development over a 7-year period is estimated to be in the order of \$210 million.

In terms of employment multipliers this would contribute around 330<sup>8</sup> jobs during the peak construction year within Selwyn, with a total number of FTE's at just over 1,700 over the period.

<sup>8</sup> NB These are all jobs created through the direct construction phase including indirect and induced employment through all business sectors (not solely construction jobs).



The following table outlines the potential distribution of costs and timeframes based on a standard consent procedure. The fundamental differences here are primarily the extended consenting timeframe.

**TABLE 2: TOTAL GROSS SELWYN ECONOMIC INJECTION (STANDARD)**

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Total
<b>Direct Expenditure (\$m)</b>												
Land	s 9(2)(b)(ii)											
Earthworks / Civil Works												
Civil Consultants												
Levies												
Infrastructure												
Total Development Costs (excl. land)												
Construction												
Total Construction and Development Costs (excl. Land)												
Increased Local Spend												
<b>Total Direct Expenditure (excl. land)</b>												
<b>Level 2 Multiplier Impacts</b>												
<b>Total Bay of Plenty Output NPV (48 sector multipliers)</b>					\$28.8	\$23.6	\$30.4	\$20.9	\$35.0	\$29.2	\$17.3	\$185.1
<b>Employment (FTE Years)</b>												
Development Employment					103	97	98	49	43	29	14	434
Construction Employment					148	116	180	118	182	176	75	996
Other Employment					0	10	17	37	91	48	35	238
<b>Total Employment (FTE years)</b>					<b>241</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1,658</b>

Source: Property Economics

The table illustrates a total contribution to GDP through to 2032 (albeit 2 years later than the FastTrack option above) of \$185m with 1,658 FTE positions created.

When considering the same timeframe as the FastTrack option (completed in 2030), the standard consent process will only have generated \$139m in regional activity and 1,280 jobs.

The reasons for the significant economic impact decrease from the FastTrack application include:

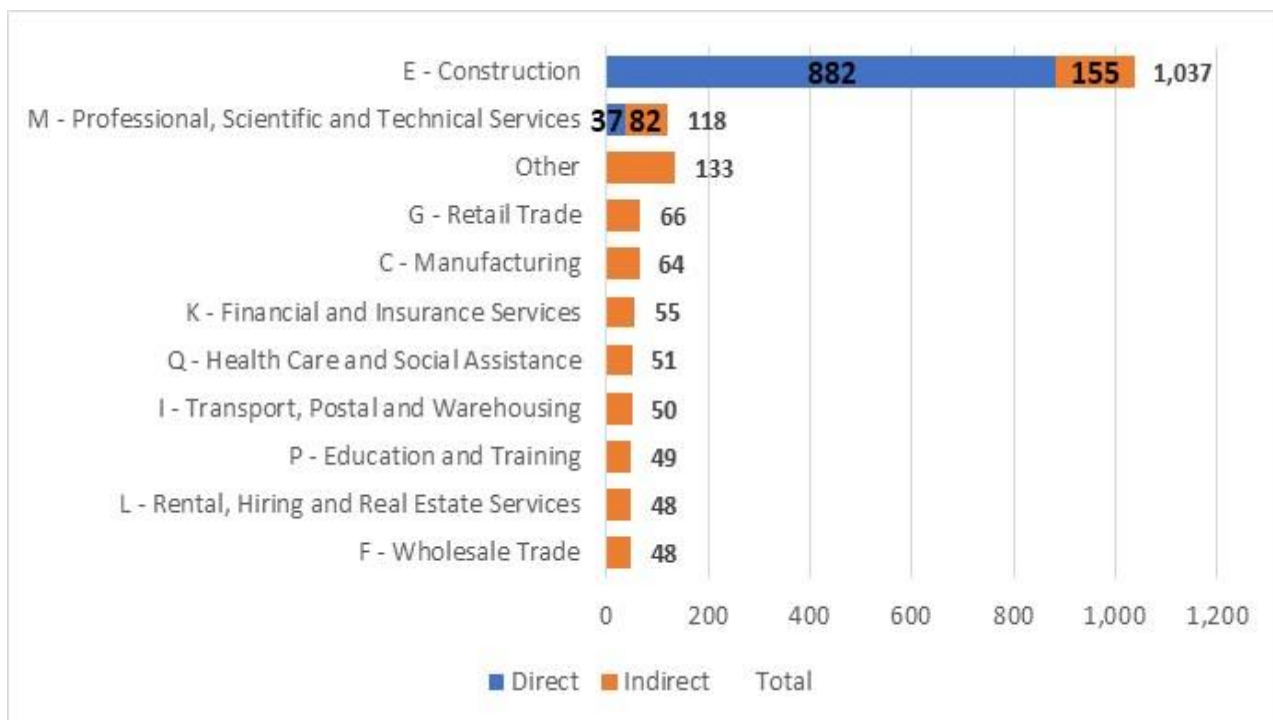
- The application of Net Present Value (where \$1 early is worth more than the same \$1 a year later, the discount rate 6%)
- The timeframe restricted to 2030 reducing the potential impact of new households
- The discount relativity (e.g., changes in productivity) between a job created now and one in the future.

#### 4.3. TOTAL SELWYN DIRECT AND INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT

The following figure disaggregates employment generated by sector and Direct and Indirect (including induced) FTE employment over the identified period for the FastTrack proposal. It illustrates the significant direct impact on the Construction sector (as well as Construction Services).

The figure below illustrates the sectors associated with direct employment measure approximately 919 FTE years with the remaining around 802 FTE years resulting from indirect and induced activity.

**FIGURE 1: SELWYN EMPLOYMENT GENERATION BY SECTOR (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)**



Source: Property Economics

**TABLE 3: TOTAL DIRECT EMPLOYMENT BY YEAR**

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	TOTAL
Direct Employment	148	127	181	79	181	155	48	919

Source: Property Economics

Table 3 provides a further breakdown of direct FTE employment by year under the FastTrack option. The highest years are anticipated to be 2026 and 2028 with 181 direct FTEs.

## 5. OTHER ECONOMIC COSTS AND BENEFITS

Due to the nature of the project assessed, there are a range of potential economic costs and benefits that are likely to be achieved within the market beyond the direct economic activity (employment and GDP) generated.

### Economic Benefits:

1. **Increased Land / Dwelling Supply:** The proposed land area has the ability to supply the market with an additional 188 residential units, club rooms and 60 'total care' units increasing capacity within a single master-planned area. This provides not only the ability for the area to improve its responsiveness to growth demands but itself facilitate further growth within the area with an increase in overall competitiveness and efficiency due to the intensity of the proposed development. This is in keeping with one of the key purposes of the FastTrack Act<sup>9</sup> of increasing overall housing supply (s19(d)(ii)).

Additionally, this provides clear direction to the market regarding both its ability to meet future demand pressures and its provision through an efficient site location and size.

2. **More Affordable Housing:** The potential provision of additional feasible residential development capacity within the wider area is likely to have the impact on reducing counterfactual land values.

A significant contributor to residential property values is the underlying land values impact by growth expectations and supply. The identification of additional residential land areas suitable for development is likely to reduce price pressure in the local and surrounding markets.

3. **Decreased Marginal Infrastructure Costs:** Once again the opportunity to masterplan an area has the potential to bring with it, economies of scales and lower marginal infrastructure costs. Additionally, the 'future provision and identification' of this area allows for the future proofing of the area and the community and private infrastructure requirements.
4. **Impact on Current Employment Levels:** While Covid-19 has had a less significant impact on the general economy than initial estimated, it is clear that the next few years represent uncertain times with several crucial sectors likely to experience significant downturns and considerable restricting.

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<sup>9</sup> COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020

While the sectors that are likely to benefit directly by this proposed development are not necessarily the hardest 'hit' sectors of the economy, they do contribute substantially to overall community wellbeing and will support greater spend and general economic activity that in turn supports greater activity in the affected sectors.

This supports a key FastTrack Act purpose of resulting in a public benefit through generating additional employment (s19(d)(i)). Additional employment opportunities contribute positively to improving income levels of many households in Selwyn, and therefore improve the economic, social and cultural wellbeing of both current and future generations (s19(b) of the Act).

## 6. SUMMARY

Overall, the proposed project represents a significant opportunity for the local economies to protect, sustain and grow jobs and income, provide additional job opportunities and income, while also providing additional competitive residential opportunities.

This development also positively contributes to the outcomes sought in the NPS UD<sup>10</sup> by providing additional housing capacity across a range of typologies and providing more choice in the market in relation to price points and location.

It is important to note that these benefits exist within a timeframe that is likely to see significant uncertainty in development opportunities and a lower appetite for risk, impacting on both the construction and productive base of the localised and regional economies.

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<sup>10</sup> National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020