

Granny Flat Planning Starter Pack



A practical guide for New Zealand homeowners

Welcome!

If you're reading this, you've likely been thinking about building a granny flat but feeling unsure where to start.

With recent rule changes and mixed information online, it can be hard to know what applies to your situation and what doesn't.

This Granny Flat Planning Starter Pack was created to help you slow things down, understand your options, and feel confident before spending money or committing to a build.

This isn't about rushing into construction it's about getting clarity first.

How to Use This Pack

This pack is designed to be worked through step by step, at your own pace.

You don't need technical knowledge, and you don't need to make decisions straight away.

You can:

- Read everything in one sitting
- Or work through one section at a time

There is no "right speed".

What this pack will help you do

- Understand the current granny flat rules in plain English
- Identify whether a granny flat may suit your property
- Explore layout options before committing to designs
- Set realistic budget expectations
- Prepare before speaking with builders or council
- Feel clear about your next steps

With recent rule changes and mixed information online, it's not always clear what applies to your situation

The logo for Calley, featuring the name in a stylized, cursive script font.

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Understanding the NZ Granny Flat Rules (Plain English)



Based on current guidance from MBIE and Building Performance

Recent changes to New Zealand's building legislation have introduced new pathways that may allow some small, self-contained dwellings commonly referred to as granny flats to be built without a building consent but they still must meet specific design and construction conditions such as comply with the New Zealand Building Code and be built or supervised by Licenced Building Practioners.

Depending on your site and local planning rules, some projects may still require building or resource consent.

This guidance is based on information published by MBIE (Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment) and Building Performance.

The intention of these changes is to help homeowners better understand their options while still ensuring homes are safe, durable, and compliant with the Building Code.

This section provides a plain-English summary only and should be read alongside official government guidance.

Roles & Responsibilities (Plain English)

Under the new granny flat building consent exemption system, several people or groups play important roles. Each has different responsibilities in order to make sure your granny flat is safe, compliant, and built properly:

Homeowners

As the property owner you must*:

- Make sure your granny flat meets all exemption conditions (e.g., size, standalone, simple design).
- Engage licensed professionals where required.
- Apply for a Project Information Memorandum (PIM) before work begins, this tells you about planning rules, hazards, infrastructure and other important site information.
- Provide key documents to your council once the build is complete.
- Ensure compliance with the New Zealand Building Code throughout the process.

*This summary is derived from official guidance published by MBIE and Building Performance. It is intended to help you understand who typically does what in the process — it is not legal advice.

Understanding the NZ Granny Flat Rules



Roles & Responsibilities (Plain English)

Designers & Licensed Building Practitioners (LBPs)

Designers and architects especially those with an LBP design license are responsible for*:

- Preparing plans that meet the exemption conditions.
- Coordinating with other professionals to make sure the design can be built compliantly.
- Providing required documentation for PIM submissions and completion.

Builders & Tradespeople

Builders particularly Licensed Building Practitioners (LBPs) take responsibility for*:

- Completing or supervising the physical construction work.
- Making sure all restricted building work meets the Building Code.
- Providing the homeowner with Records of Work and other compliance certificates after the job.

Councils do not approve granny flats built under the consent exemption, but they still*

- Issue the Project Information Memorandum (PIM) before construction starts.
- Collect records once construction finishes.
- Provide additional site information that may affect your plans.
- May charge development contributions depending on local rules

Want to read the official guidance?

You can view the MBIE Granny Flats Exemption Guidance PDF here:

<https://www.building.govt.nz/projects-and-consents/granny-flats-exemption-guidance-and-resources/>

*This summary is derived from official guidance published by MBIE and Building Performance. It is intended to help you understand who typically does what in the process — it is not legal advice.

What Is a Granny Flat?



A granny flat is a small, self-contained dwelling located on the same property as an existing home.

It is designed to function as an independent living space, typically including:

- A sleeping area or bedroom
- A bathroom
- A kitchenette or kitchen space
- Living or dining area

While often referred to as “granny flats”, these dwellings are not only for elderly family members.

They are commonly used to support a wide range of living arrangements and family needs:

- House parents or extended family
- Support adult children
- Provide independent living while staying close
- Create additional household flexibility

The term “granny flat” is widely used, but you may also hear it referred to as:

- Minor dwelling
- Secondary dwelling
- Self-contained unit

The exact terminology can vary depending on council and context.

What a Granny Flat Is

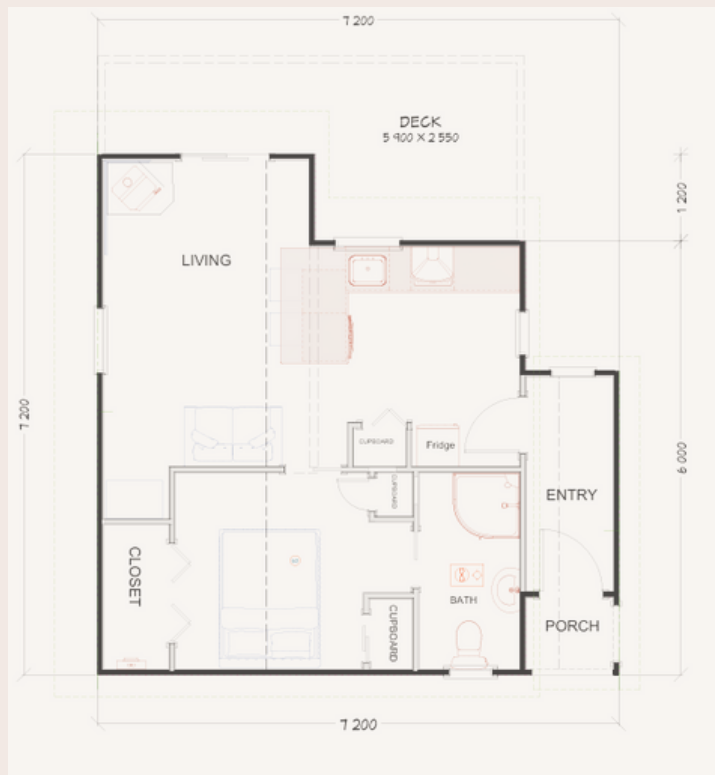


A granny flat is a self-contained living space designed for long-term use.

It typically includes:

- Its own bathroom
- A kitchen or kitchenette
- Sleeping space
- Living or dining area
- Independent services where required

It is designed to function as a complete, safe dwelling, even when located on the same property as another home.



Examples and visuals shown throughout this guide are for illustration purposes only. Final requirements vary depending on site and council rules.

What a Granny Flat Isn't



A granny flat is not:

- A sleepout without plumbing
- A converted garage without proper approvals
- A cabin placed on site without compliant services
- A temporary or movable structure
- A space that does not meet Building Code requirements

Even when built under a building consent exemption, granny flats must still meet safety, durability, and performance standards.

Why this distinction matters

Understanding this difference early can help avoid:

- Unexpected council issues
- Costly redesigns
- Insurance problems
- Delays once construction begins

Getting clear on what qualifies as a granny flat helps ensure you're planning the right type of building from the start.



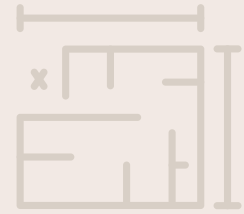
Examples and visuals shown throughout this guide are for illustration purposes only. Final requirements vary depending on site and council rules.

Is a granny flat right for your property?



Not every property is suitable for a granny flat and that's completely okay. Before looking at layouts or costs, it's important to step back and consider whether your site can realistically support an additional dwelling. This section will help you think through the key factors that often influence feasibility, functionality, and long-term comfort. It's not about finding reasons not to build, it's about understanding what may need to be considered early.

Space & Site Layout



Do you have enough space?

One of the first things to consider is whether your property has enough usable space to comfortably accommodate an additional dwelling.

This isn't just about overall section size; it's about how the space is laid out.

Things to think about include:

- Where the existing house sits on the site
- Available backyard or side yard space
- Required setbacks from boundaries
- Distance between the main dwelling and the granny flat
- Whether the new building will feel well-positioned, not squeezed in

A well-designed granny flat should feel like a natural part of the property, not an afterthought added wherever space was available.

Usable space matters

Some parts of a section may not be suitable for building due to:

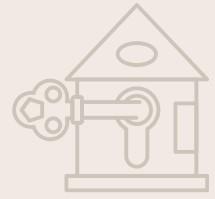
- Slopes or uneven ground
- Existing retaining walls
- Drainage paths
- Easements or underground services
- Mature trees or protected areas

These factors don't always prevent a granny flat, but they can influence where it can go and how it is designed.



If someone was visiting for the first time, would this feel like a separate home or like something placed too close to the main house? Early layout planning can help avoid costly redesigns later in the process.

Access, Privacy & Sunlight



Access matters

A granny flat should be easy and safe to access for everyday living.

Things to consider include:

- Can occupants enter the granny flat without walking through the main home?
- Is there a clear and practical path of access?
- Will access still work in wet or low-light conditions?
- Can construction vehicles reach the site if required?

Good access supports independence and makes the space feel like a genuine home.

Privacy for both dwellings

Privacy is important for everyone living on the property.

Consider:

- How close the granny flat is to the main house
- Window positions facing each other
- Outdoor living areas and boundary fencing
- Noise and separation between spaces

Thoughtful placement can help both households feel comfortable and respected

Sunlight and natural light

Natural light has a huge impact on comfort and liveability.

Ask yourself:

- Where does the sun travel across your site during the day?
- Will the granny flat receive good morning or afternoon sun?
- Will it block light to the existing home?

Designing with sunlight in mind can improve warmth, energy efficiency, and overall enjoyment of the space.

A simple rule of thumb

A granny flat should feel:

- accessible
- private
- light-filled

If one of these is missing, the design may need further thought.



Early consideration of access, privacy, and sunlight often leads to better long-term outcomes.

Services & Practical Considerations



Existing services

Granny flats must meet specific service requirements under the exemption guidance. In general, this means:

- The granny flat must have its own independent electricity supply
- Gas, where installed, must also be independently supplied
- Any heaters installed must be electric or gas heaters

Other services such as water, wastewater, and stormwater may vary depending on the site and local council requirements.

Understanding service expectations early can help avoid design changes or unexpected costs later.

Ground conditions and site features

Your site itself can also influence design and construction.

Things to consider include:

- Sloping or uneven ground
- Soil conditions
- Drainage paths
- Existing retaining walls
- Underground services

These factors don't automatically prevent a granny flat, but they may affect layout, foundation design, and budget.

Other practical considerations

You may also need to think about:

- Easements or rights of way
- Existing trees or protected vegetation
- Vehicle access and parking requirements
- Space for construction access
- Long-term maintenance access

These are often easier to address early rather than during construction.

A helpful reminder

Every property is different.

Two sites of the same size can have very different outcomes depending on layout, services, and constraints.

That's why early planning and realistic expectations are so important.



Identifying practical considerations early helps create smoother builds and clearer decision-making.

Common Granny Flat Layout Types

Understanding layout options

Granny flats come in a range of layouts, depending on:

- who the space is for
- how much room is available
- budget considerations
- long-term flexibility

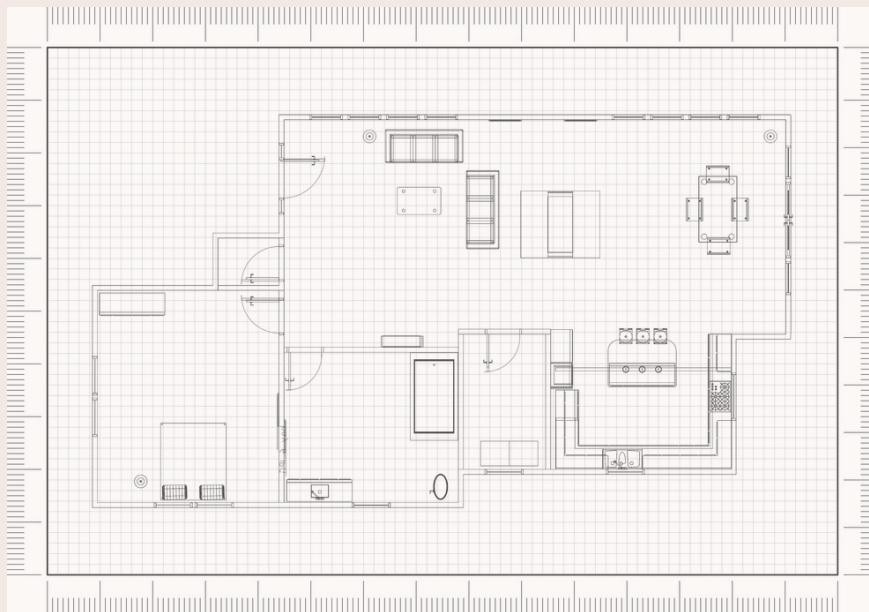
There is no “one-size-fits-all” layout.

The right design depends on how the granny flat will be used now and in the future.

This section outlines some of the most common layout types to help you begin visualising what may suit your property.

Before choosing a layout, consider:

- Who will live in the granny flat?
- Will it be used short-term or long-term?
- Is accessibility important?
- Could needs change in the future?



A well-planned layout balances comfort, functionality, and efficient use of space

Studio Granny Flat Layout

A studio layout combines the living, sleeping, and kitchen areas into one open space, with a separate bathroom.

This layout is one of the most common options for smaller granny flats and is often chosen for its lower build cost compared to larger layouts, its efficient use of space as well as easier heating, maintenance and flexible furniture layouts.

Typically includes:

- Open-plan living and sleeping area
- Kitchenette or compact kitchen
- Separate bathroom
- Minimal internal walls

Best suited for:

- One occupant
- Short- to medium-term living
- Parents or adult children wanting independence
- Properties with limited available space

Things to consider:

- Less privacy between living and sleeping areas
- Storage needs must be planned carefully
- Furniture selection is important to avoid overcrowding



A well-designed studio layout can feel spacious when storage, window placement, and circulation are carefully planned.

1 Bedroom Granny Flat Layout

A one-bedroom layout provides a separate sleeping space, offering greater privacy and long-term comfort compared to a studio design.

This is one of the most popular granny flat layouts, it offers clear separation between living areas making it more comfortable for everyday use as well as better privacy for both dwellings on site and often easier to furnish and zone.

Typically includes:

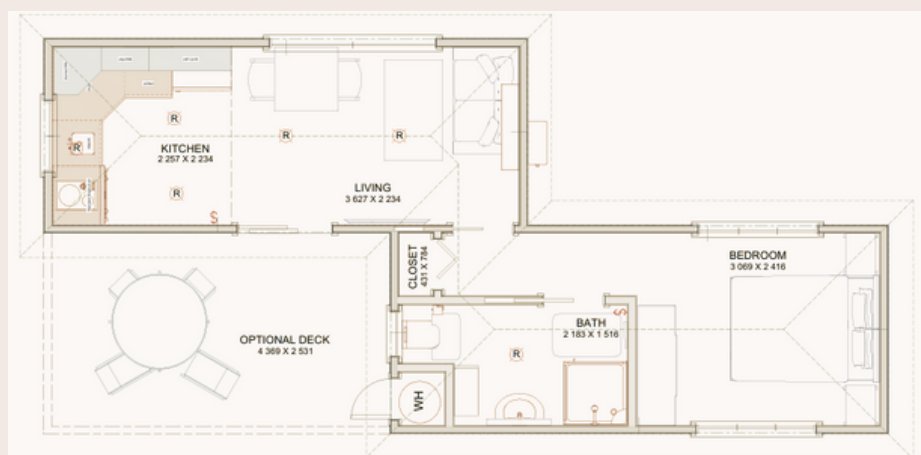
- Separate bedroom
- Living and dining area
- Kitchen or kitchenette
- Bathroom
- Defined circulation between spaces

Best suited for:

- Long-term living
- Parents or extended family
- Couples or single occupants wanting privacy
- Homeowners planning for future flexibility

Things to consider:

- Slightly higher build cost than a studio
- Requires more floor area
- Storage and circulation still need careful planning



Example 1 bedroom layout for illustration purposes only



A well-designed one-bedroom layout balances privacy, comfort, and efficient use of space.

2 Bedroom Granny Flat Layout

A two-bedroom layout provides additional flexibility and is often chosen when the granny flat is intended for shared living or future adaptability.

This layout allows the space to function more like a small home, offering greater flexibility over time and clear zoning between private and shared spaces, while still remaining compact and efficient when well planned.

Typically includes:

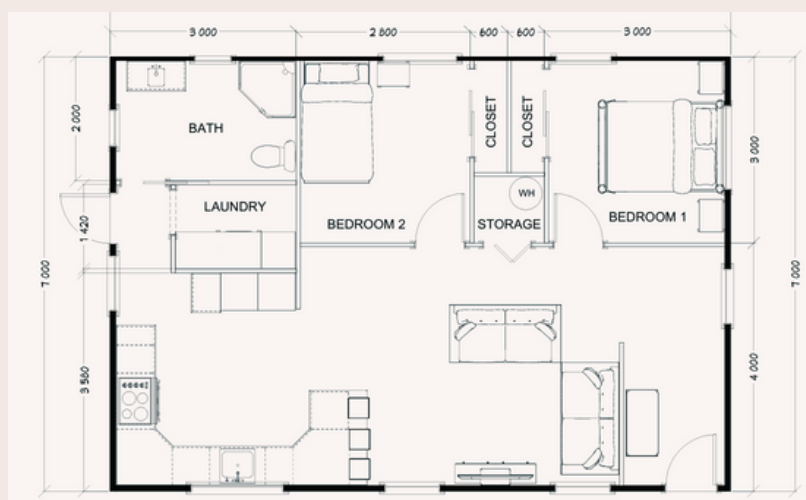
- Two separate bedrooms
- Living and dining area
- Kitchen or kitchenette
- Bathroom
- Clear circulation between rooms

Best suited for:

- Shared living arrangements
- Adult children or extended family
- Futureproofing for changing household needs
- Homeowners considering rental use (where permitted)

Things to consider:

- Requires a larger footprint
- Higher construction costs
- More careful planning needed to avoid wasted space



Example 2 bedroom layout for illustration purposes only



A well-designed two-bedroom layout can provide long-term versatility while maintaining comfort and efficiency.

Typical Size Ranges & Space Planning



Typical granny flat sizes (general guide)

Granny flats come in a wide range of sizes depending on layout, site conditions, and intended use.

While every property is different, the following ranges provide a helpful starting point.

Studio layouts

- Typically, between 25–40 m²
- Suited to one occupant
- Compact and cost-efficient
- Requires careful furniture and storage planning

1 bedroom layouts

- Typically, between 40–60 m²
- Most common choice for long-term living
- Allows clear separation between living and sleeping areas
- Often provides a good balance between comfort and budget

2 bedroom layouts

- Typically, between 60–70+ m²
- Suitable for shared living or future flexibility
- Requires more careful layout planning to avoid wasted space
- Higher build costs due to increased floor area

Why size matters

The overall size of a granny flat influences:

- construction cost
- layout flexibility
- service requirements
- site coverage and setbacks
- long-term comfort

Bigger is not always better a well-planned smaller layout can often function more efficiently than a larger poorly designed one.

A note on legislation

Maximum sizes and rules may vary depending on:

- exemption criteria
- district plan rules
- site-specific constraints

Always confirm what applies to your property before finalising a design.

Granny Flat Size & Space Planning Worksheet



Helping you clarify what size and layout may suit your property before design begins.

SECTION 1: Your Purpose

What is the main reason for building your granny flat?

(Select all that apply)

- ☐ Housing a parent or extended family
- ☐ Supporting adult children
- ☐ Independent living for a family member
- ☐ Future flexibility
- ☐ Rental income (where permitted)
- ☐ Other: _____

SECTION 2: Who Will Live in the Granny Flat?

Number of occupants: _____

Who will live there now? _____

Who may live there in the future? _____

(This helps guide layout and size decisions.)

SECTION 3: Preferred Layout Type

Which layout feels most suitable at this stage?

- ☐ Studio
- ☐ 1 Bedroom
- ☐ 2 Bedroom
- ☐ Unsure / need advice

Why? _____

SECTION 4: Space Priorities

Tick what matters most to you:

- ☐ Separate bedroom
- ☐ Storage space
- ☐ Open-plan living
- ☐ Accessibility / level access
- ☐ Natural sunlight
- ☐ Privacy from main home
- ☐ Outdoor area or deck
- ☐ Budget efficiency

Granny Flat Size & Space Planning Worksheet



Top 3 priorities:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

SECTION 5: Approximate Size Range

Based on what you've read so far, which size range feels realistic?

- ☐ 25–40 m² (Studio)
- ☐ 40–60 m² (1 Bedroom)
- ☐ 60–70+ m² (2 Bedroom)
- ☐ Not sure yet

Notes or concerns:

SECTION 6: Early Thoughts & Questions

Use this space to jot down anything you're unsure about:

- site constraints
- budget concerns
- access questions
- council uncertainty



You don't need all the answers yet. This worksheet is simply about gaining clarity before moving into design or approvals.

Budget Expectations



Building a granny flat is a significant investment, and costs can vary widely depending on design, site conditions, and services.

There are no single “standard price” two granny flats of similar size can have very different costs depending on what’s involved.

This section is intended to help you understand why costs vary and what to think about early.

Typical cost ranges (general guide only)

As a very broad indication:

- Studio granny flats: often start from the lower end of the range
- 1 bedroom granny flats: mid-range depending on size and finish
- 2 bedroom granny flats: higher overall cost due to increased floor area and services

Actual costs can vary significantly depending on your property and design choices.

In New Zealand, recent industry and builder estimates suggest typical granny flat construction costs sit in the range of about NZ\$3,000 to \$5,000 per square metre for fully finished units but this can be higher in big cities or on difficult sites. For a 60–70 m² minor dwelling, total construction costs alone (excluding site works or connections) often fall somewhere between roughly \$200,000 and \$350,000+ depending on location, design, services and finishes. Costs in urban centres like Auckland and Wellington are usually at the higher end of the range, while smaller cities (e.g. Dunedin) can be slightly lower.

Estimated Granny Flat Build Costs (NZ – General Guide)

Indicative only — costs vary by design, site, and services

Location	Typical Build Cost (per m ²)	Example Total (60–70 m ²)
Auckland	\$3,500 – \$5,000+	\$220,000 – \$350,000+
Wellington	\$3,200 – \$4,500+	\$200,000 – \$320,000
Christchurch	\$3,000 – \$4,000	\$180,000 – \$280,000
Dunedin/Smaller Cities	\$2,800 – \$4,000	\$170,000 – \$280,000

These figures are intended to help with early planning only not to replace quotes or professional advice.

Granny Flat Planning Starter Pack | Reshaping Spaces

What usually affects the cost most



Some of the biggest cost influences include:

Overall size

- Larger floor areas generally mean higher construction and material costs.

Ground conditions

- Sloping sites, poor soil, or retaining can add significant cost.

Access to site

- Limited vehicle access or tight backyards may require smaller machinery or manual labour.

Services

- Distance to existing power, water, wastewater, and stormwater connections can greatly affect cost.

Design complexity

- Simple shapes and roof forms are usually more cost-effective than complex designs.

Level of finish

- Fixtures, fittings, cabinetry, and cladding choices all impact the final price.

It's common for homeowners to underestimate or overlook:

- design and drafting fees
- engineering (if required)
- council documentation and PIM fees
- service connections and upgrades
- driveways, paths, and decks
- landscaping and fencing
- contingency allowances

A helpful mindset

A well-planned granny flat doesn't need to be large or luxurious to work well.

Good layout, smart storage, and thoughtful design often provide better value than simply adding more square metres.



The goal at this stage is not to finalise a budget, it's to understand what may influence it.

Granny Flat Budget Planning Worksheet



SECTION 1: Your Budget Goal

What is your current estimated budget range?

- ☐ Under \$150,000
- ☐ \$150,000 – \$200,000
- ☐ \$200,000 – \$250,000
- ☐ \$250,000 – \$300,000
- ☐ \$300,000+
- ☐ Not sure yet

SECTION 2: What matters most to you?

Tick your top priorities:

- ☐ Keeping overall cost as low as possible
- ☐ Long-term comfort
- ☐ Space and layout flexibility
- ☐ Future-proofing for changing needs
- ☐ Rental potential (where permitted)
- ☐ Build quality and durability

SECTION 3: Your must-haves

List the features you consider essential:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Granny Flat Budget Planning Worksheet



SECTION 4: Estimated Cost Categories

Use this section to roughly allocate your budget.
(Exact figures can be refined later.)

Category	Estimated Amount
Design & drawings	\$
Council / PIM fees	\$
Site works & foundations	\$
Building construction	\$
Services connections	\$
Fixtures & finishes	\$
Contingency (10–15%)	\$
Estimated total	\$

SECTION 5: Where flexibility may exist

Are there areas you may be willing to adjust if costs increase?

- ☐ Layout size
- ☐ Finish level
- ☐ Decks or outdoor areas
- ☐ Storage or joinery
- ☐ Construction timing

Notes: _____

Granny Flat Budget Planning Worksheet



SECTION 6: Early budget questions

Use this space to note anything you're unsure about:

- site conditions
- service availability
- access constraints
- council uncertainty

Notes:



Budgets are not about perfection they're about clarity.
Understanding your limits early helps avoid stress and costly redesigns later.

Approvals, Paperwork & What Happens Next (Plain English)



Do granny flats need council approval?

With the recent changes to New Zealand's building rules, some granny flats may be built without a building consent, provided they meet strict exemption criteria.

However, "exempt" does not mean unregulated and there are still important checks and documents required before building begins.

Even if your granny flat may be consent-exempt, you will still need to:

- Meet all exemption conditions
- Comply with the New Zealand Building Code
- Provide documentation to council
- Ensure the build is completed by qualified professionals

What this means for you

Even when a granny flat may not require a building consent, there are still important steps to follow before building begins.

Understanding these early helps you:

- avoid delays
- reduce unexpected costs
- feel confident moving into design and planning



This section helps you understand what paperwork is typically involved — so there are no surprises later.

What is a PIM (Project Information Memorandum)?



A PIM (Project Information Memorandum) is a document issued by your local council that provides important information about your property before building begins. It helps you understand what may affect your project early before money is spent on design or construction.

A PIM typically outlines:

- Planning and zoning rules that apply to your site
- Drainage and wastewater information
- Known hazards (such as flooding or land stability)
- Locations of existing services
- Any site-specific constraints council is aware of

This information is specific to your property not general rules.

Do I need a PIM for a granny flat?

Even when a granny flat may qualify for a building consent exemption, councils still require a PIM to be issued before construction starts.

This ensures:

- council records are updated
- site conditions are understood
- future property information remains accurate

A PIM helps protect both you and your property long-term.

Why a PIM is important

A PIM can help you:

- identify potential issues early
- avoid costly design changes later
- understand site limitations before building
- feel confident moving forward

Many homeowners find that applying for a PIM early provides clarity even if they're still in the planning stage.



A PIM does not approve your design it provides information only.
It's one of the first steps in understanding what your property can realistically support

Who Is Responsible for What?



Building a granny flat involves several people each with a different role.

Understanding who does what helps avoid confusion, delays, and missed paperwork. Even without a building consent, accountability still exists it is simply shared across different parties.

Homeowner (YOU)

As the property owner, you are responsible for:

- deciding to proceed with the project
- applying for a PIM
- engaging designers and builders
- ensuring the correct documentation is kept and submitted to council within 20 working days of completion
- confirming the build meets exemption conditions
- ensure building work is complete within two years of the PIM issue date

Even when professionals are involved, the responsibility ultimately sits with the property owner

Designer / Architectural Technician

A designer may assist with:

- preparing layout options
- designing a compliant granny flat
- checking exemption conditions
- preparing drawings for planning and pricing
- identifying potential site constraints early

Good design can help prevent costly changes later.

Licensed Building Practitioner (LBP)

Builders and tradespeople particularly LBPs are responsible for:

- constructing or supervising the physical build
- ensuring work complies with the Building Code
- providing Records of Work once completed
- supplying relevant compliance documentation

Council

Council does not “approve” exempt granny flats, but they still:

- issue the PIM
- record documentation
- update property files
- hold site and infrastructure information

This ensures accurate records for future property sales and insurance.

Important Records & Documents to Keep



Whether your granny flat is consent-exempt or not, keeping proper records is essential. These documents may be needed in the future for:

- insurance
- refinancing
- property sales
- future alterations

Documents you should keep

- Project Information Memorandum (PIM)
- Final design drawings
- Records of Work from LBPs
- Electrical and gas certificates
- Producer statements (if applicable)
- Any council correspondence

Store both digital and printed copies wherever possible.

Why these matters

Missing documentation can lead to:

- delays when selling your property
- insurance complications
- difficulty proving compliance
- additional costs later

Keeping records organised protects your investment long-term.



Even if your granny flat was built under an exemption, it still becomes part of your property's official record.

Putting It All Together — Your Next Steps



By now, you should have a clearer understanding of:

- what a granny flat is (and isn't)
- how layouts and size affect design
- what influences overall cost
- what paperwork and documentation is involved

The next step is not to rush into building it's to move forward in the right order.

A simple step-by-step approach

1. **Confirm your goals**

Who the granny flat is for, how it will be used, and whether future flexibility matters.

2. **Review your site**

Consider access, services, available space, and any obvious constraints.

3. **Apply for a PIM**

This provides critical property information before committing to design or construction.

4. **Clarify your budget range**

Use the budget worksheet to understand realistic expectations.

5. **Explore suitable layout options**

Match layout and size to your site and budget — not the other way around.

6. **Speak with a design professional**

Early guidance can prevent costly changes later.

Your Granny Flat Planning Checklist

- ☐ Clarified purpose of the granny flat
- ☐ Identified who will live there now and in the future
- ☐ Reviewed site access and available space
- ☐ Considered service connections
- ☐ Explored layout options
- ☐ Identified realistic size range
- ☐ Prepared a preliminary budget
- ☐ Applied for (or planned to apply for) a PIM
- ☐ Started collecting relevant documentation



The most successful projects are not rushed they are planned. You don't need to complete everything at once this checklist is simply a guide.

Moving Forward With Confidence



Planning a granny flat can feel overwhelming especially with changing rules and mixed advice online.

Taking time to understand your options early helps you:

- reduce stress
- avoid costly mistakes
- make informed decisions
- move forward with confidence

Every property is different, and there is no single “right” solution only what works best for your site, your budget, and your long-term goals. A well-planned granny flat isn’t about building bigger it’s about building smarter.

Ready for the next step?

If you’d like support turning your ideas into a clear, workable plan, the options below can help

Option 1 — Concept Starter - \$97

1 concept floor plan + 1 exterior render

Ideal if you want:

- a clear starting layout
- something visual to help you plan
- confidence before speaking with builders

Option 2 — Design Direction Package - \$197

2 concept floor plans + 2 exterior renders

Ideal if you want:

- layout comparisons
- flexibility to explore options
- clearer direction before committing

Option 3 — Full 1:1 Design Support

A personalised service tailored to your property and goals.

Includes:

- site-specific guidance
- layout development
- design refinement
- professional support throughout the planning stage

Pricing varies depending on scope.

Granny Flat Planning Starter Pack

Designed to help homeowners understand their options, plan with clarity, and move forward with confidence before committing to design or construction.

This guide provides plain-English guidance to support early decision-making and help avoid common planning mistakes.



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