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All building work needs to comply with the Building Code, and in most cases, you will need a building consent before you can start building. Some building work is exempt from the requirement to obtain a building consent, you can find out more about exempt work here: Exempt building work guidance A building project starts when the decision to build is made. It is important to understand early what requirements need to be met that might inform your design decisions. Prepare your building consent application and include all required information, documentation and fees. Check the council's website for any additional information that they might require, including familiarising yourself with the council's electronic submission system. A quality building consent application will avoid delays and reduces costs. Application for a building consent Who the application should be made to An application for a building consent must be made to a building consent authority for the district in which the proposed building work is to be located. What the application must include This application must be on Form 2 from the Building (Forms) Regulations 2004. Application for project information memorandum and/or building consent - Form 2 (PDF 280KB) The application must include generic information as well as the following: details of the location of building work description of building work details of any change of use (if applicable) estimated value of building work previous consents issued for the project (if applicable) subdivision details. The following documents can be attached to the application (if applicable): plans and specifications and any alternative plans and specifications for pre-approval of product substitutions current CodeMark product certificates and any alternative CodeMark product certificates for pre-approval of product substitutions current BuiltReady manufacturer's certificates (once manufacturers are registered and the scheme is implemented) certificates of design work from licensed building practitioners development contribution notice. Step-by-step guide to the building consent process This step-by-step guide shows the building consent process from the pre-application stage, when site specific information is gathered, to when the code compliance certificate is issued. It will support you to understand early what requirements need to be met to help inform your design decisions. Find out about each step in the building process. Diagram suitable for printing on A3 paper size. Building Consent Guidance This guide covers the building consent process for applications for new residential building work, however the principles can be applied to all building consent applications, including those for large and/or complex commercial projects. Guide to applying for a building consent and code compliance certificate. Who is this guide for? This guidance is for: Homeowners who wish to understand the process involved in applying for a building consent. Building practitioners (designers, builders, developers, engineers and architects) who are applying for a building consent application on behalf of the owner. Councils are also required to provide information to enable customers and applicants to navigate the steps and key requirements of the building consent process, and to make good consent applications. It is a good practice to check your local council's website before you submit your application. Make a good application Your building consent application should be clear, correct and complete, and include a suitable level of detail. Standard order of documents checklist This standard order of documents checklist can be used for residential dwellings and helps to ensure your building consent application is well organised and clearly set out. Standard order of documents checklist for building consent applications Navigating the process of obtaining building permits in Auckland can be complex, but it is essential for ensuring that your construction project complies with all relevant regulations and standards. This guide provides a comprehensive overview of the steps involved in obtaining building permits from the Auckland City Council, including important considerations and useful resources. Why Building Permits are Necessary Building permits are crucial for several reasons: Compliance with Regulations: Ensures that your project meets all local building codes and standards.Safety Assurance: Verifies that the construction is safe and structurally sound.Legal Protection: Helps avoid potential legal issues or fines for non-compliance.Helps Protect Property Value: If your construction project does not comply with the codes adopted by your community, the value of your investment could be reduced. Steps to Obtain a Building Permit Schedule a pre-application meeting with the Auckland City Council. This meeting helps you understand the requirements specific to your project and get guidance on the application process.Pre-Application Meetings Gather all necessary documents, including site plans, building plans, and specifications.Ensure that your plans comply with the Auckland Unitary Plan and other relevant regulations. The Council will review your application to ensure it meets all requirements.You may be asked to provide additional information or make changes to your plans. Once approved, you will receive your building permit, allowing you to begin construction. Schedule and pass required inspections at various stages of construction to ensure compliance with your building permit.Inspections Upon completion of the project, a final inspection will be conducted. If all work complies with the approved plans, you will receive a Code Compliance Certificate (CCC).Code Compliance Certificate Important Considerations Timeframes: Be aware of the timeframes involved in the application and approval process. Delays can occur if additional information is required.Costs: Building permit fees vary based on the size and complexity of the project. Ensure you budget for these costs.Professional Assistance: Consider hiring a professional such as a registered architect or a Licensed Building Practitioner (LBP) to help prepare your application and ensure compliance. Useful Links Auckland Unitary PlanBuilding Consents and Information By following this guide, you can streamline the process of obtaining building permits in Auckland, ensuring your project is compliant, safe, and legally protected. If you're thinking of renovating and have been doing some research, then there no doubt that the term "building consent" has come up once or twice. Most people would try to avoid renovations that require building consent, and builders/renovation companies are guilty of this as well for a number of reasons such as: It's too complicated dealing with the council It might uncover more things that need to be done Building consent related works sounds too expensive It will create unnecessary issues during the project It will create unnecessary delay And the list goes on However, it's not all true - we will generally weigh up both sides (with and without consent) and draft up an action plan with scope of works that reflect both. The deciding factor really comes down to matching the scope of works (client's requirements) with their budget; and whether that requires building consent or not - we manage the process for the client. Building Consent applications needs to be included project documentation and specifications which identify the compliance path used for each aspect of building performance, with evidence to show how that will be achieved. If you are renovating, always do your own research into what requires consent - you may find that different builders have different opinions on the situation, and may make suggestions that favour them. We suggest looking at the following Government sites for up to date information: Building.govt.nz Aucklandcouncil.govt.nz And legislation.govt.nz So, what renovations require building consent? Have a look at the list below (put together by the team at lodge.co.nz) Renovation Consent needed? Licensed Building Practitioner (LBP) needed? KITCHEN New cabinetry No No New sink and tapware No Only if you're modifying the set up of the plumbing and/or drainage. Stove/cooktop install No Yes, regardless of whether you use gas or electricity. New rangehood install No Yes (electrician) Removing a wall to modify kitchen size Yes Yes New counter and/or splashback No No Re-flooring kitchen No No BATHROOM New sink and tapware No Only if you're modifying the set up of the plumbing and/or drainage. Shower/bath install (including re-tiling shower) No Only if you're modifying the set up of the plumbing and/or drainage. Removing a wall to modify bathroom size Yes Yes Installing new vanity and cabinets No No Re-flooring bathroom No No Installing an extractor fan and/or heat lamp No Yes (electrician) INTERIOR Repainting No No Adding new lights No No Adding new powerpoints No Yes Recarpeting/flooring No No, but we recommend using a professional to install it Re-gibbing walls No, unless they are part of an exterior wall No Insulating interior walls No No Insulation exterior facing walls Yes Yes Removing/addng a wall to modify room size Yes, if a structural wall is being removed Yes Adding a new room Yes Yes Installing a woodburner or air-conditioning system Yes Yes EXTERIOR Re-roof home Yes Yes Replace external cladding Yes Yes Repainting cladding No No, but you will need to use scaffolding on anything high enough to present a fall risk Add a deck Yes, if over 1.5m high Yes, if over 1.5m high Replace fence No, unless over 2.5m high No, unless over 2.5m high New driveway No, unless it differs from the council blueprints No Building an ancillary dwelling (i.e. a granny flat) Yes Yes Converting a garage into a room Yes Yes New shed Yes, if greater than 10m2 in floor area Yes, if greater than 10m2 in floor area Swimming pool and fence Yes Yes Retaining wall No, unless higher than 1.5m No, unless higher than 1.5m Garden trellis No, unless over 2.5m high No Exterior home maintenance (e.g. replacing a weatherboard or piece of spouting) No No How much does it cost for the building consent? Check out the table below from Auckland City Council, it is subject to change so please check it directly from their website for the most up to date figures. We've put a list of references at the end of this article to guide you to the right page. Please note that all prices at inclusive of GST. Pre-application meetings Description Fee Building consent - standard pre-application meeting \$311 (fixed fee) Building consent - complex pre-application meeting \$311 processing deposit (additional charges by the hour) Fire engineering brief meeting \$311 (limited to 1 hour, hourly rates apply thereafter) Building applications Description Processing deposit Total deposit Project value up to \$199,999 \$500 \$288 \$788 Project value \$2000 to \$499,999 \$840 \$432 \$1272 Project value \$5000 to \$19,999 \$1100 \$576 \$1676 Project value \$20,000 to \$99,999 \$1925 \$720 \$2645 Project value \$100,000 to \$499,999 \$2775 \$1440 \$4215 Project value over \$500,000 \$4620 \$1728 \$6348 Code compliance certificate Description Total deposit Project value up to \$19,999 \$152 Project value \$20,000 to \$99,999 \$355 Project value \$100,000 to \$499,999 \$533 Project value \$500,000 and over \$853 Do you need a building consent for a kitchen and/or bathroom renovation? When you're renovating a kitchen or bathroom, whether you need to apply for building consent or not can be a bit tricky, and it's not always so clear - here are some examples of what may require consent, and what doesn't. You are unlikely to require a building consent to: re-position or replace sanitary fixtures (e.g. a bath, bidet, wash hand basin, shower or toilet pan) within an existing home bathroom move a toilet pan from a toilet compartment into an adjacent existing bathroom remodel an existing kitchen within the same space, leaving the kitchen sink in the same position move an existing home laundry tub to a new location to an adjacent room relocate or remove an existing hose tap remove a bath with a shower over it, and replace it with a new proprietary shower enclosure and a new bath within the existing bathroom space. You will need a building consent to: install a tiled wet area shower - as it involves critical building work that is not sanitary plumbing, such as carpentry and installing waterproof membranes move a vanity, bath, and shower within an apartment of a multi-level building - as it may involve new penetrations through a fire separation add a shower, hand basin, and toilet to an ensuite - as these sanitary fixtures are additional to those already existing in the building. Where sanitary plumbing work could adversely affect the performance of structural elements, such as floor joists or wall framing, this work may require a building consent. You are required to obtain a building consent if the work involves adding an additional sanitary fixture to your house - for example, a new bath, new toilet - where there was not one previously. A building consent is not required for a range of general building repairs, maintenance, and replacement of parts This information can be found on building.govt.nz - you'll also find many specific examples on the website that clarifies what is determined as "general" repair, maintenance or replacement. What the law says Subject to section 42A of the Building Act, Schedule 1 exempts the following from a building consent: The repair and maintenance of any component or assembly incorporated in or associated with a building, provided that comparable materials are used.2. Replacement of any component or assembly incorporated in or associated with a building, provided that: (a) a comparable component or assembly is used; and (b) the replacement is in the same position.3. However, subclauses (1) and (2) do not include the following building work:(a) complete or substantial replacement of a specified system; or(b) complete or substantial replacement of any component or assembly contributing to the building's structural behaviour or fire-safety properties; or(c) repair or replacement (other than maintenance) of any component or assembly that has failed to satisfy the provisions of the building code for durability, for example, through a failure to comply with the external moisture requirements of the building code; or(d) sanitary plumbing or drainlaying under the Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Act 2006. Understanding Consent Requirements for Bathroom Renovations in NZ When you're planning a bathroom renovation in New Zealand, it's crucial to determine whether you need consent. According to the guidelines provided by Building.govt.nz and Auckland Council, not all bathroom renovations require consent, but there are specific instances where it is mandatory. When You Don't Need Consent For minor renovations or maintenance that doesn't affect the structure or weathertightness of your home, you typically don't need consent. Examples include: Replacing old fixtures with new ones (like-for-like replacements). Painting, tiling, and other cosmetic changes. Installing new cabinetry or vanities, provided they don't require plumbing changes. When You Do Need Consent However, certain renovations do require building consent. These include: Structural Changes: If you're moving walls or altering the structure of your home. Plumbing Work: Significant changes to the plumbing system, such as moving a toilet, installing new pipes, or modifying drainage systems. Waterproofing: Ensuring the bathroom is properly waterproofed is critical. If your renovation impacts the waterproofing layer, you may need consent. Adding Windows or Doors: Changes to the exterior that affect weathertightness. So, do you need consent to renovate your bathroom in NZ? It depends on the scope of your project. For minor cosmetic changes, you're likely in the clear. However, for more substantial renovations involving structural changes, plumbing, or waterproofing, obtaining the proper consents is essential. Always check with your local council to get specific guidance tailored to your situation. Do I Need Consent to Renovate Kitchen NZ? When planning a kitchen renovation in New Zealand, it's important to determine whether you need building consent. The guidelines from Building.govt.nz and Auckland Council help clarify this. When You Don't Need Consent For minor kitchen renovations that don't affect the structure or weathertightness of your home, you typically don't need consent. These include: Replacing existing cabinets, countertops, and appliances without altering their locations. Painting, tiling, and other non-structural cosmetic changes. Installing new fixtures (sinks, taps) in the same positions. When You Do Need Consent However, certain types of renovations do require consent. These are: Structural Changes: Moving or removing walls, adding windows, or making changes that affect the structure of your home. Plumbing and Electrical Work: Significant changes to plumbing or electrical systems, such as installing new pipes, relocating the sink, or adding new electrical outlets. Ventilation and Gas Fitting: Installing or altering ventilation systems, or making changes involving gas appliances. Waterproofing: If the renovation impacts areas that require waterproofing, such as around sinks or dishwashers. So, do you need consent to renovate your kitchen in NZ? It largely depends on the scope of your project. Minor cosmetic updates typically don't need consent, but significant structural, plumbing, electrical, or waterproofing changes do. Always check with your local council to get precise guidance for your specific renovation. What renovations require resource consent? A resource consent is completely different to a building consent, a resource consent is a formal approval from your council to do something that they haven't clearly identified in their unitary plan as either permitted or prohibited. Also keep in mind that the unitary plan differs for different zones around Auckland - so make sure you know what rules apply in your zone. Normally your architect/planner will check this as part of their feasibility study, and this is done prior to drafting plans. You'll need to apply for resource consent if your renovation includes things like: using or subdividing land taking water discharging contaminants in water, soil or air using or occupying coastal space. If a proposal/scope of works sits within the Building Controls in the District or Unitary Plan, Resource Consent will often not be necessary. You can check Auckland's Unitary Plan here - but again, we suggest talking to an architect or planner if you're not familiar with interpreting the plans. If you don't need resource consent but want confirmation, a council can issue a certificate of compliance for permitted activities. This confirms that the activity is lawfully established in relation to the Resource Management Act. However, you may still need a building consent or need to meet our district requirements. Talking to your local building consent authority (BCA) is also a good idea. If the scope of what you are planning is slightly beyond the exemption listed in on their website, for example, the BCA has discretion as to whether or not it will require a building consent. We hope this article has helped answer some of your questions, we've included all the references below that was used to develop to article so you can read further. If you do have further questions about consents, feel free to let us know by emailing us or by filling in a form - we will then forwarded it onto our Architect to follow up. Please note: Whilst all information is considered to be true and correct at the date of publication, changes in circumstances after the time of publication may impact on the accuracy of the information. The information may change without notice and Superior Renovations is not in any way liable for the accuracy of any information printed and stored or in any way interpreted and used by a user. To wrap up The cost starts at \$788 for projects up to the value of \$199,999, and \$2645 for projects up to \$99,999 - the cost is dependant on the value of the project. It's generally not required unless there is going to be alterations to the structure of the building (removal of a wall) or additions to sanitary fixtures. We suggest visiting the government websites such as building.govt.nz, aucklandcitycouncil.govt.nz and legislation.govt.nz - main reason is because this information is continually updated. Talk to an architect or a planner will also help because they will be able to interpret the information for you. Yes it does, because you'll be added an extra sanitary fixture that wasn't there before - so you will need to apply for building consent for this. Still have questions unanswered? schedule a no-obligation consultation with the team at Superior Renovations WRITTEN BY SUPERIOR RENOVATIONS Superior Renovations is quickly becoming one of the most recommended Renovation company in Auckland and it all comes down to our friendly approach, straightforward pricing, and transparency. When your Auckland home needs renovation/ remodeling services - Superior Renovation is the team you can count on for high-quality workmanship, efficient progress, and cost-effective solutions. Get started now by booking a free in-home consultation. Request Your In-home Consultation Or call us on 0800 199 888 www.superiorrenovations.co.nz References: Have you been putting off getting renovations done? We have partnered with Q Mastercard to provide you an 18 Month Interest-Free Payment Option, you can enjoy your new home now and stress less. Learn More about Interest-Free Payment Options* *Lending criteria, fees, terms and conditions apply. Mastercard is a registered trademark and the circles design is a trademark of Mastercard International Incorporated. This blog will give you some insight into what costs are involved with a resource consent application. It should be used as a guide only; the costs for individual projects vary and should be investigated on a case by case basis. How much will it cost me? That is often the question on everyone's lips. Sometimes it is where the rubber meets the road in terms of whether a project can take place or not. There are various cost components that will apply in both lodging and implementing a resource consent. Before you are out of the starting blocks in preparing your application, it is worthwhile understanding the costs, and just how much of a dent they will make in the overall budget for the project. No-one likes nasty surprises, particularly when they come late in the piece and hit you in the pocket! Here are some costs to be aware of if you are lodging a resource consent in the Auckland area. Consultants Fees Planner The first consultant you should speak with in the process is a Planner; they often act as your "project manager" and liaise with the other consultants and the Council on your behalf. They will be able to let you know which other consultants may need to come on board. An Assessment of Environmental Effects (report) for a project of low to mid-range complexity, related planning investigations, site visit and discussing your proposal with other specialists and the Council from a qualified Planner might cost you between \$3,500-\$5,000. Subdivision If you are looking to undertake a subdivision a surveyor will also need to be involved. A survey and basic subdivision plan for a proposal involving one additional lot may cost you between \$4,000-\$6,000.This survey and subdivision plan will be lodged with your resource consent application for subdivision. Following this, further input from your surveyor will be required to carry out the land transfer survey (this is basically doing the survey work and related tasks which will allow the new certificate of title to be issued). Again, for a small scale subdivision you would be looking at approximately \$9,500 for this work and a further \$1,500 for the processing of this with Land Information New Zealand (LINZ). Specialists Depending on the complexity of your development, you may need specialists other than a Planner involved. Your Planner can give you advice on which specialists should be involved. We have provided information on costs of two specialists below, as examples. If you need a traffic engineer to assess potential traffic effects associated with your development, a basic Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) can start at \$2,500. A report by a civil engineer (for instance on how your proposal may be serviced in relation to stormwater, wastewater and water supply) may range between \$3,00-\$5,000 for a low to mid-range project. Some projects require the engagement of a geotechnical engineer to comment on the stability, such as a new building platform. This typically costs \$4,500-\$7,000. Council Processing Fees Once your application has been prepared, including any inputs outlined above (if required), you are now ready to lodge your application. This part of the process will be subject to Council application fees. Essentially these are the fees charged by the Council for the time that Council Officers spend assessing your application and the associated administrative tasks. Auckland Council requires you to pay a resource consent deposit fee, which is a fee payable when you first submit your resource consent application in to the Council. Additional processing fees will be charged if the costs incurred in processing your application exceed the deposit fee you paid. On the flip side, if your application costs less for the Council to process than the deposit paid, you will be given a refund for the part of the fee that was not used. Currently the deposit fee charged by Auckland Council for a basic land-use application involving residential activity is \$4,000. The deposit fee for non-residential activities is \$4,500 and for a basic subdivision is \$4,000. You can find more information about Council fees on their website. Development Contributions Development contributions are something you could have to pay when implementing the development. In essence, these are required when what you are doing may bring about the need for the Council to provide new or improved infrastructure. This might relate to reserves, roads, stormwater or community facilities. Development contributions are not required in every case, but would be payable for projects such as erecting a minor unit, additional dwelling or subdivision (either rural or urban) creating additional sites. If you have a site in a residential area and are looking to subdivide off your backyard you could be looking at development contributions of somewhere in the region of \$17,000-\$35,000. The contribution varies greatly depending on what's proposed and the area; Auckland Council has an on-line calculator that you can use to calculate the development contributions for your development on your site. Watercare Contributions related to wastewater or water supply are charged separately through Watercare Services Ltd. These are called Infrastructure Growth Charges (IGC). Similar to development contributions, these would be payable in situations where a new site connects to the publicly reticulated wastewater or water supply network, or similarly a new dwelling doing the same. The IGC for the metropolitan area is \$12,320. However if you are doing your development in more remote settlements or townships such as Wellsford or Helensville, the costs are considerably higher at \$19,600 and \$23,310 You can find more information about these contributions on the Watercare website. Got some questions? To get a handle on how the resource consent process for your potential project will hit you in the pocket, call us for a chat. We can do some investigations and use our extensive industry contacts to ensure you are put completely in the picture! DISCLAIMER: The above is a general discussion on current resource consenting costs in 2020. The figures quoted are indicative only and are not GST inclusive. Fees are subject to change at any time. This indication of costs should not take the place of an official quote, your own investigations or without first obtaining specific specialist advice on the cost components involved in a specific project related to a particular site. Planning Plus takes no responsibility for the accuracy of the above figures. As with all our blogs, the information detailed here is general in nature and meant as a preliminary guide only. This should not be substituted for your own investigations or use of your own professional's. Planning Plus is not liable for any errors or omissions. © Planning Plus Ltd 2023 What is a building consent? A building consent is written approval from Auckland City Council to carry out specific building work on a specific site, which must comply with current regulations. Consents are based off architectural drawings of your proposed construction, alteration/renovation, demolition or removal of a building. A council will issue a building consent when it is happy the proposed building work as described in the architects plans will meet the requirements of the Building Code. How to check if you need a Building Consent There are several ways you can check if you need a consent. Use the Auckland Council Do I need a consent tool to work out if you need a building consent, resource consent or both, for small residential projects. Order a Project Information Memorandum to find information about your property and the consents and approvals you need. You can also check if the work is exempt from a building consent - Building Consent Exemptions How to apply for a building consent. You can apply for a building consent yourself, however your application must comply with the 'building code' and you will need to provide all the correct documentation. The description of the proposed work should be clear and precise. For example: • 'Addition of lounge, kitchen alterations and new conservatory' rather than 'Additions and alterations' • 'New 100 m2 dwelling with two-car garaging, associated earthworks, retaining walls and swimming pool', rather than 'New dwelling'. The Council may request clarification or seek further information about your consent application within 20 working days from the date they receive the application. They call it an 'RFI' - Request For Information. The 20 working day period will then be suspended until they receive this RFI information, in full. If you have never done a consent before, best to leave it to your architect or builder to do this on your behalf. How long does it take? Once the Council is satisfied that your architectural plans meet what's required in the building code and you have paid all associated fees and levies, the council will grant the building consent. The Council has 20 working days in which to refuse or approve a building consent application. Building Consent Fees Read fee table. Description Fixed fee (non-refundable, no additional charges) Inspection deposit (portion of deposit charged for inspection) Total Project value up to \$4,999 \$790 \$340 \$1130 Read fee table. Description Processing deposit (portion of deposit charged for processing) Inspection deposit (portion of deposit charged for inspection) Total Project value \$5,000 to \$19,999 \$1200 \$680 \$1880 Project value \$20,000 to \$99,999 \$2000 \$850 \$2850 Project value \$100,000 to \$499,999 \$3200 \$1530 \$4730 Project value \$500,000 - \$999,999 \$5000 \$2040 \$7040 Project value \$1,000,000 and over \$7200 \$2550 \$9750 Code compliance certificate Read fee table. Description Fee Project value \$20,000 and over base fee (non-refundable, additional charges may apply) \$595 Project value up to \$19,999 base fee (non-refundable, additional charges may apply) \$200 And then what? You have 12 months from the day the consent is granted to begin work. You can apply for an extension of time for a maximum of 12 additional months. Once the work starts, Council will send people to the site to inspect various aspects of the work to ensure the construction meets the building code. Once all the work is done, you'll need to apply for CCC (Code of Compliance Certificate) The Council must issue a CCC when it is satisfied that the building work complies with the approved building consent. They have 20 working days from receipt of the CCC application to do this. Even if the owner has not applied for a CCC, the building consent authority must decide whether to issue a CCC within two years of granting building consent or any further period agreed between the owner and the building consent authority. If the building consent authority is not satisfied that compliance with the consented documents has been achieved, they will refuse to issue the CCC. If you are unsure about what you need to know or do before you apply for a building or resource consent, please visit the links below for more information Free advice before submitting a consent application Get 15 minutes of free advice to check if your project needs consents or permits. Pre-application guidance Find out what our pre-application guidance includes and what happens after you request it. Request pre-application guidance Find out how to request pre-application guidance for building and resource consent applications. Engage a professional to help with your consent application or project The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) website has information about getting professional help to prepare your resource consent application. Documentation to collect as you go Find out what documentation you need to collect throughout your project. Project Information Memorandum (PIM) Find out how to order a Project Information Memorandum (PIM) and what it contains. Building site management Find out how to manage risks like toxic material and exposed soil on a building site. Why we have building and planning rules How we ensure all significant building work is safe, durable, sustainable, and poses no health and safety risks to users. Auckland Design Manual The Auckland Design Manual provides objective criteria and context for making your design decisions. The Fire Engineering Brief (FEB) process Find out when you need to follow the FEB process. Consent application service offers and timeframes Find out about how long it takes to process a consent, and about our standard and tailored consent processing services. Why not get in touch and tell us about your project? We would welcome talking to you.