



If calling, please ask for Democratic Services

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

Tuesday 13 June 2023, 9.00am

Taumata Kōrero, Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council, 100 Cuba St, Te Aro, Wellington

***Quorum:** 10 members, including at least five local authority members*

Members

Councils

Mayor Anita Baker
Mayor Campbell Barry
Mayor Greg Caffell
Mayor Martin Connelly
Mayor Wayne Guppy
Mayor Janet Holborow
Mayor Ron Mark
Council Chair Daran Ponter
Mayor Tory Whanau
Mayor Bernie Wanden

Porirua City Council
Hutt City Council
Masterton District Council
South Wairarapa District Council
Upper Hutt City Council
Kāpiti Coast District Council
Carterton District Council
Greater Wellington Regional Council
Wellington City Council
Horowhenua District Council

Ministers of the Crown

Hon. Michael Wood
Hon. Barbara Edmonds

Minister of Transport
Associate Minister of Housing

Iwi organisations

Darrin Apanui (Deputy Chair)
Denise Hapeta
Helmut Modlik
Huia Puketapu
Di Rump
Marama Fox

Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust
Raukawa ki te Tonga
Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc.
Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust
Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc.
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-a-Rua Settlement Trust

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

Tuesday 13 June 2023, 9.00am

Taumata Kōrero - Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council
100 Cuba St, Te Aro, Wellington

Public Business

No.	Item	Report	Page
1.	Apologies		
2.	Conflict of interest declarations		
3.	Public participation		
4.	Confirmation of the Public Minutes of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meeting on 7 March 2023	23.87	3
5.	Programme Directors Report	23.209	7
6.	Regional Economic Development Plan annual update	23.180	28
7.	Future Development Strategy update - June 2023	23.222	52
8.	Future Development Strategy signoff - June 2023	23.210	105
9.	Project visions - Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy and the Food System Strategy	23.211	125
10.	Programme Reporting - June 2023	23.215	158

Karakia timatanga

The Committee Chair opened the meeting with a karakia timatanga.

Public Business

1 Apologies

Moved: Council Chair Ponter / Mayor Caffell

That the Committee accepts the apologies for absence from Minister Woods, Mayors Connelly and Wanden, and Di Rump, and the apology for lateness from Hon. Mayor Mark.

The motion was **carried**.

2 Declarations of conflicts of interest

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest. [Refer to conflict of interest later declared in relation to item 4 below.]

In accordance with Standing Order 3.5.6, the Committee Chair advised the Committee that an additional item for discussion has been added to the agenda (agenda item 9 – Review of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee).

The Committee Chair advised the Committee that Public Participation will be taken before Agenda Item 7 – Programme Director’s Report – March 2023 (Report 23.47).

3 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meeting on 6 December 2022 – Report 22.535

Moved: Council Chair Ponter / Mayor Baker

That the Committee confirms the Public minutes of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meeting on 6 December 2022 – Report 22.535.

The motion was **carried**.

4 Complex Development Opportunities – Project Briefs – Report 23.57 [For Information]

Allen Yip, Programme Manager, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Secretariat, spoke to the report.

Emily Thompson, Planning and Policy Manager, Upper Hutt City Council spoke to the presentation on the Trentham Complex Development Opportunity.

Hamish McGillivray, Research and Policy Manager, Kāpiti Coast District Council, spoke to the presentation on the Ōtaki Complex Development Opportunity.

Huia Puketapu joined the meeting via MS Teams at 9am.

Mayor Guppy arrived at the meeting at 9.05am. Mayor Guppy declared a conflict of interest for this item, due to his position as President of the Wellington Racing Club.

Council Chair Ponter left the meeting at 9.15am.

Minister Wood left the meeting at 9.34am. Quorum lapsed and the meeting was adjourned at 9.34am.

Council Chair Ponter returned to the meeting at 9.35am. Quorum was achieved and the meeting resumed at 9.35am.

Noted: The Committee requested that the closing briefs of the Complex Development Opportunities be provided to members.

5 Future Development Strategy Update – Report 23.41

Parvati Rotherham, Project Lead – FDS and HBA, Wellington Regional Leadership Secretariat, spoke to the report.

Moved: Mayor Baker / Darrin Apanui

That the Committee:

- 1 Endorses the Revised Objectives outlined in the table in paragraph 23 in order to enable the project team to proceed with evaluating the scenarios for the Future Development Strategy.
- 2 Notes that progress made on the Future Development Strategy and the process for evaluating the scenarios previously endorsed.
- 3 Notes the revised timeframe for completing the Future Development Strategy

The motion was **carried**.

6 Public Participation

Glenda Hughes and Anna Naudé, WETA Workshop, spoke to agenda item 7 – Programme Director’s Report – March 2023 (Report 23.47), specifically to the Committee’s submission on the Review of the Government Investment in the Screen Sector.

Hon. Mayor Mark arrived at the meeting at 9.42am, at the start of Public Participation.

7 Programme Director’s Report – March 2023 – Report 23.47

Kim Kelly, Programme Director, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Secretariat, spoke to the report.

Moved: Council Chair Ponter / Mayor Guppy

That the Committee:

- 1 Endorses the direction of work outlined in the Programme Director’s Report.

- 2 Notes the interest in mana whenua being part of the Regional Economic Development Plan Steering Group as outlined in point 7 below.
- 3 Approves the addition of both the Online Pacific Resource Hub and Pasifika Networking Series initiatives as outlined in Attachment 1 to be included in the list of initiatives in the REDP.
- 4 Approves the Committee's submission on the Review of the Government Investment in the Screen Sector as provided in Attachment 2.

The motion was **carried**.

8 Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Programme Report 2023 – Report 23.55 [For Information]

Allen Yip, Programme Manager, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Secretariat, spoke to the report.

9 Review of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee – Oral Report

The Committee Chair spoke to the report, and outlined the Committee's establishment and achievements.

The Committee Chair explained that the Committee has been established for two years now, and it is timely for a review. The Committee Chair also explained that there are a raft of central government reforms underway, such as the Resource Management Act 1991 reforms and the establishment of Regional Planning Committees, along with councils' Long Term Plans being adopted in 2024, which will impact on the work of the Committee.

Members voiced agreement that a review is timely, with iwi and the chief executives of councils needing to be involved in the review process.

The Committee Chair advised the Committee that Greater Wellington, as the administering authority for the Committee, will prepare a draft Terms of Reference for the review and approval of the Committee.

Karakia whakamutunga

The Committee Chair invited Darrin Apanui to close the meeting with a karakia whakamutunga.

The public meeting closed at 10.02am.

Darrin Apanui

Presiding Member

Date:

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
13 June 2023
Report 23.209



For Decision

PROGRAMME DIRECTORS REPORT – JUNE 2023

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To update the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) on the work of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Secretariat (the Secretariat) and other parties.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That the Committee:

- 1 **Endorses** the direction of work outlined in the Programme Director's Report.
- 2 **Notes** the changes in iwi membership on the Committee
- 3 **Endorses** the appointment of Marama Fox to the Regional Emissions Reduction Plan Steering Group, to bring a mana whenua perspective to this Steering Group on behalf of the Committee.

Te horopaki

Context

2. This report is a regular update to the WRLC by the Programme Director on the work of the Secretariat and WRLC reporting layers, areas for consideration by the WRLC and other administrative matters.

Te tātaritanga

Analysis

Update on iwi membership on the Committee

3. Wellington Regional Council, as the Administrating Authority, made appointments to the Committee at its meeting on 18 May 2023.
4. These appointments have resulted in six out of seven iwi members who have rohe in the Wellington-Wairarapa-Horowhenua area having members on the Committee. Two of these iwi also have alternates.
5. The following appointments have been made:

- a Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust advised that they would like to appoint members to the Committee. This is the first time they have had members on the Committee. Their Committee member is Marama Fox and their alternate is Jenishavorne Waipuka.
 - b Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust have also nominated an alternate to the Committee and this is Joanna Hayes.
6. Ātiawa ki Whakarongototai Charitable Trust formally notified its withdrawal from the Committee to Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) on 13 April 2023. They have not had a member on the Committee since the previous representative had to withdraw due to work commitments.

Regional Emissions Reduction Plan (RERP) Steering Group appointment

7. The Regional Emissions Reduction Plan is one of the projects in the Committee work programme and it has both a Core Team and a Steering Group currently made up of people from a range of central government, local government, and private sector organisations.
8. As with most Committee projects we have struggled with getting mana whenua representation onto these groups, due to a lack of capacity.
9. Marama Fox who has recently been appointed to the Committee has expressed her interest in being on the RERP Steering Group, an interest that the WRLC Secretariat and RERP Project Lead, endorse. She will be paid for attendance at meetings.
10. For transparency sake, due to her being a Committee member also, we are seeking formal endorsement of her position on the RERP Steering Committee to bring a mana whenua perspective to this Steering Group on behalf of the Committee.
11. Her position on the RERP Steering Group will be noted in future reports related to the Regional Emissions Reduction Plan if required.
12. It should be noted that we are seeking mana whenua representatives for other Committee projects and if a similar situation occurs (i.e. a Committee member is appointed to a Steering Group for these projects), we will advise the Committee accordingly.

National and regional level policy direction of interest

13. This is a regular item in the Programme Director's report to keep the Committee informed of policy changes that are occurring at a national and regional level since the last meeting that are likely to have an impact on the work of the WRLC.
14. Officers consider the following information related to the review of government investment in the film sector is of interest to the Committee.
 - a The review of government investment in the screen sector has been completed – The Government press release from the Hon Barbara Edmonds and Hon Carmel Sepuloni can be found on the beehive website.¹

¹ <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/supporting-strong-future-screen-sector>

- b There is not a big change in terms of the international production rebate (20% rebate, with 5% uplift), however they propose to make it easier to access the uplift. For comparison Australia can receive 30% rebate from the government and an additional 10% from the State (40% total).
- c The Post-Production, Digital and Visual Effects Grant (PDV) is returning to a solid 20% and lowering the qualifying expenditure threshold from \$500,000 to \$250,000. WellingtonNZ is already hearing positive news about businesses securing work because of the threshold being lowered.
- d The New Zealand Film Commission is positive about the 'certainty' and clarity of the review decision.²
- e A selection of articles on the general sentiment are below:
 - i International - <https://variety.com/2023/film/news/new-zealand-renews-film-tv-production-incentives-1235627977/>
 - ii National - <https://www.stuff.co.nz/entertainment/film/132182220/government-cuts-red-tape-for-international-productions-keen-to-shoot-in-nz>
 - iii National - <https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/political/490972/screen-production-grant-to-be-reworked-after-review>
- f The final report on this Review to Ministers and Cabinet is due by June 2023.
- g WellingtonNZ is developing a Wellington centric media article with quotes from well-known local producers and screen professionals to highlight what it means for Wellington and continue to push our Screen Attraction Programme. Our in-market ambassador is confident this will be published by Variety and Deadline in the USA.
- h **Attachment 1** provides a more detailed update on activity related to film sector funding and in particular recent changes in financial support to the sector in Australia.

Vehicle Kilometres Travelled (VKT) regional plan

- 15. The following information is provided for information only at this point to ensure that members of the Committee are aware of this activity and how it is being managed.
- 16. One of the three climate change projects in the Committee work programme is the Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy with the top two categories for emissions in this region being agriculture and transport.
- 17. Waka Kotahi recently called for expressions of interest (EOI) to assist with development of a regional VKT plan and this is being managed by Greater Wellington (as part of their Regional Transport functions) on behalf of the Greater Wellington region. Further detail on this can be found in Attachment 2.
- 18. All parties believe that VKT should not be a stand-alone programme but should be part of the wider emissions reduction work required in the Regional Land Transport Plan

² <https://www.nzfilm.co.nz/>

(RLTP) and linked to the Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy (RERS). The end product will be a chapter in the RLTP Review and RERS on reducing transport-related emissions nested within which will be the VKT programme.

19. The preferred approach is where we collectively identify the key elements of an overall emissions reduction approach, identify what items we need funding for directly (for inclusion into the RLTP), what the wider policy areas are that we need to advocate for, and what the external dependencies are such as alternative energy sources for heavy freight.
20. This work should be based on the Ministry of Transport (MoT) four action areas with the focus between now and August 2023 being predominantly on those areas relating to VKT that we will be seeking funding for in the RLTP.
21. The Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy team is planning a major stakeholder engagement workshop on 26 July 2023 which will provide an opportunity to engage with the broader community including transport and energy sector players. This will enable the team to complete the planning around VKT for the RLTP and focus on the other areas where we need to advocate and build those into the plan.
22. Engagement on the VKT plan will include partnering with mana whenua and engaging with the wider community through the existing and to be planned engagements for the Future Development Strategy, Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy and the RLTP rather than bespoke engagement.
23. The Committee will continue to be kept informed on the VKT project as part of our regular reporting.

WRLC work programme 2024-2027

24. The Committee currently has an agreed work programme for the 2021-2024 period and reporting on the projects in this work programme are provided at each Committee meeting.
25. The WRLC in conjunction with the WRLC Senior Staff Group and the WRLC CEO Group are about to commence work on the 2024-2027 work programme, and this will be reported to the next meeting as a draft. We will also work with iwi partners as they do not currently have representation in either of these groups.
26. This work will take into account, at least:
 - a Where projects in the 2021-2024 programme are expected to be at by the end of June 2023.
 - b Feedback from the healthcheck of the Committee as agreed at the March 2023 meeting.
 - c Any possible direction or implications from central government policy changes.
27. If Committee members have a particular view already about projects or areas of focus that could be undertaken in the 2024-2027 work programme, then they can provide this either directly to the WRLC Secretariat, to your staff on the WRLC CEO Group or WRLC Senior Staff Group or through the healthcheck process.

Complex Development Opportunity (CDO) reporting

28. At the last Committee meeting, initial project briefs for the CDO projects were presented.
29. CDO project leaders are currently focusing on refining certain aspects of their project briefs based on the feedback provided at the March 2023 meeting, such as specific infrastructure needs, financial plans, performance measurements, project stages and sequences, and key factors that enable the projects' success.
30. This refinement process is taking longer than anticipated due to the need to involve multiple stakeholders and because many of the CDO leaders are also heavily engaged with the Future Development Strategy.
31. We are dedicated to creating project reports and a CDO program report that serve their intended purposes effectively, so we are taking great care in the design process.
32. We will have more detailed CDO reporting ready for the next Committee meeting.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

33. Work on the VKT plan which will feed into the Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy is funded by Waka Kotahi as part of a national programme for funding for this activity.
34. There are no financial implications from the other information outlined in this paper and the recommended decisions. Activity such as submissions, funding for iwi members on the Committee and project resource are provided within current resources and budgets.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori

Implications for Māori

35. The additional iwi members on the Committee as alternates will provide more capacity for attendance at formal Committee meetings and also at workshops that the Committee holds.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi

Consideration of climate change

36. The Committee has three active climate change projects being:
 - a Regional Approach to Climate Change Impacts
 - b Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy
 - c Regional Food System Strategy
37. The work being undertaken on VKT reduction is relevant for the Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy, particularly given the large part that transport emissions currently play in the total emissions within the region.

Ngā tikanga whakatau
Decision-making process

38. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of the Local Government Act 2002.

Te hiranga
Significance

39. Officers considered the significance (as defined in Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matters for decision, taking into account Greater Wellington Regional Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington’s Decision-making Guidelines. Officers recommend that the matters are of low significance given their administrative nature.

Te whakatūtakitaki
Engagement

40. None of the matters covered in this report required external engagement. All matters have been discussed at WRLC Senior Staff Group meetings and WRLC CEO Group meetings.

41. The contents of this paper were discussed at the WRLC Senior Staff Group on 24 May 2023. The items were noted, and no comments were provided.

42. Feedback from the WRLC CEO Group on 2 June 2023 has been incorporated into this report. Discussion also included:

- a Agreement on the content of this report
- b The importance of the film sector to this region and recent government announcements on this.
- c Noting that planning for the WRLC 2024-2027 work programme will soon commence with the WRLC Steering Group and the outcome of this planning will be brought to the WRLC CEO Group and the Committee.

Ngā āpitihanga
Attachments

Number	Title
1	Film sector update – June 2023
2	Vehicle Kilometres Travelled (VKT) Reduction (Programme Overview & Approach)

Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatory

Writer	Kim Kelly – Programme Director, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Secretariat
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He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> The Programme Director's report updates the WRLC on work programmes for which it has specific responsibility (e.g. regional spatial planning, regional economic development) and on other matters of regional importance.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> The activity outlined in this report contributes towards the work of regional spatial planning and regional economic development, two key focus' of the Committee.
<i>Internal consultation</i> Information and analysis in this report has been discussed at the WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting and the WRLC CEO Group meeting. Related views are incorporated into this paper.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no known risks arising from this report.

Attachment 1: Film Sector Update – June 2023

Review Needs to Ensure NZ Remains in the Frame

Hundreds of millions of dollars could be wiped from our economy and thousands of jobs lost if the outcome of the long awaited screen sector review does not reflect a changing and more competitive global screen environment.

The review is specifically looking at the Screen Production Grant (NZSPG) which is the rebate given to studios who bring their productions to New Zealand. The review was announced in December 2021 and a decision is expected sometime next month. This drawn out process and the uncertainty around the announcement has already seen studios who were considering New Zealand as a destination, to take their films, and hundreds of jobs and careers they support, elsewhere.

Any doubts of the value of the screen sector to New Zealand's economy are quickly dispelled when you read an independent report by international consultancy firm Olsberg SPI. Released in 2022 it shows for every \$1 spent on the incentive scheme, there is a \$6.11 benefit to New Zealand. \$3.3b is pumped into our economy every year and more than 16,500 people employed.

Claims the NZSPG is a scheme that just lines the pockets of already wealthy international studios, is ill-informed and erroneous. In order for a production to receive a rebate, they first have to spend many millions more in New Zealand with local businesses and service providers. Currently our screen incentive sees international productions eligible to receive a 20% rebate, with an extra 5% if they can demonstrate significant economic benefit to NZ.

Avatar: The Way of Water earned NZ another Oscar and cemented Wellington's reputation as world leading in VFX and post-production. The production has invested more than \$700m in NZ goods and services for a rebate of \$130m. And we can't forget the 1400 + crew employed, and more than 2000 individual outside vendors contracted. The figures speak for themselves.

Across the Tasman the Australian Government recognises the massive contribution productions make. In its latest budget it substantially increased and simplified the financial support for international film productions. The Location Offset has increased from 16.5% to 30%, and when you include State incentives, some productions could receive up to a 40% rebate on their spend. It takes effect from July 1st. It has put the New Zealand film industry firmly on the back foot. Here in Wellington we can expect Australia's move to have a significant impact.

There are many reasons countries offer incentive schemes. The film sector supports the creative sector, skilled jobs, and a huge range of businesses. In Wellington this ranges from the NZSO for musical scores, to actors, builders, IT workers, hospitality, caterers and many more. It can also do wonders for tourism and for New Zealand's national reputation. We don't need to be reminded of the on-going benefits of *The Lord of the Rings* and *The Hobbit*.

In our region there has been a massive investment in the purpose built world class studio facility in Upper Hutt – it has everything a large scale film or television series needs in one location.

Wellington has been recognised by UNESCO for our rich film heritage and our commitment to a more inclusive and sustainable (economically, socially and environmentally) screen sector. Wellington has delivered programmes to ensure underrepresented and underserved communities have access to making and engaging with film culture.

Within months of celebrating the release of *Avatar*, the Tongan community came out in force to celebrate Māfana energy with the World Premiere of Wellington made *Red, White & Brass*. These are two amazing examples of the economic and cultural contribution our screen sector makes to our region and New Zealand.

There is potential for all of this to continue to grow but ONLY if we remain competitive.

Yes, we have unique locations, world-leading postproduction facilities and highly skilled and talented crew but we cannot rely on these alone to compensate for a weak financial incentive. At a time when the international screen sector is undergoing a significant adjustment, decision makers are acutely cost-conscious. We are in talks with international studios right now looking to bring their productions to New Zealand.

In last week's budget the value of the multi-billion dollar video game industry was finally acknowledged, with a 20% rebate for companies. That thinking needs to continue.

Now is the time for our Government to carefully consider whether New Zealand's screen sector will remain in the frame.

Vehicle Kilometres Travelled (VKT) Reduction (Programme Overview & Approach)

18 May – Council Workshop

Presenter: Grant Fletcher, Manager Regional Transport, Strategy

Tim Shackleton – Commercial, Strategy and Investments Manager, Metlink



Purpose

To

- Introduce VKT and its role in regional emissions reduction to Council
- Outline the challenge
- Outline our approach
- Seek Council feedback

Vehicle Kilometres Travelled (VKT) – What is it?

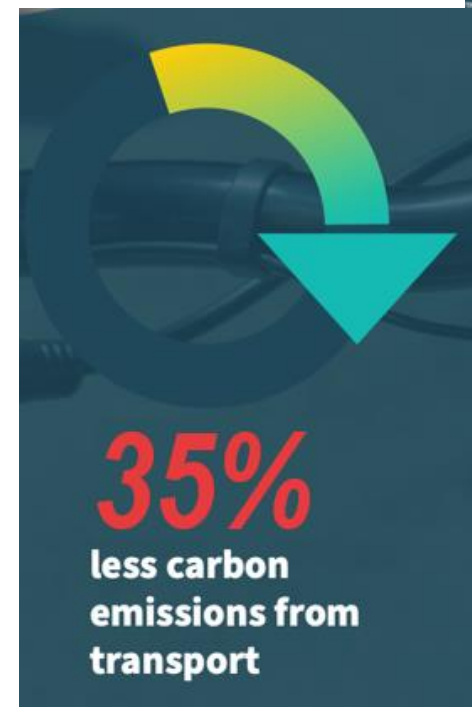
Reducing Transport Emission in Aotearoa New Zealand

The national Emissions Reduction Plan sets out actions needed across every sector of the economy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Transport has a significant role to play.

Transport is one of our largest emissions sources:

- 39 per cent of the country's domestic carbon dioxide emissions
- 17 per cent of NZ's gross domestic greenhouse emissions
- 1,142 kt CO₂ FY2021/22 8 per cent down annual decline (2030 target 770 kt)



Ko te Mahere ā-Rohe Waka
Mhenua o Pōneke 2021
Wellington Regional Land
Transport Plan 2021



What does it mean for our region?

The Emissions Reduction Plan sets three targets for transport by 2030:
 Reduce total kilometres travelled by the light fleet by **20%**

The Emissions Reduction Plan sets three targets for transport by 2030:
 Increase zero-emissions vehicles to **30%** of the light vehicle fleet

The Emissions Reduction Plan sets three targets for transport by 2030:
 Reduce emissions from freight transport by **35%**

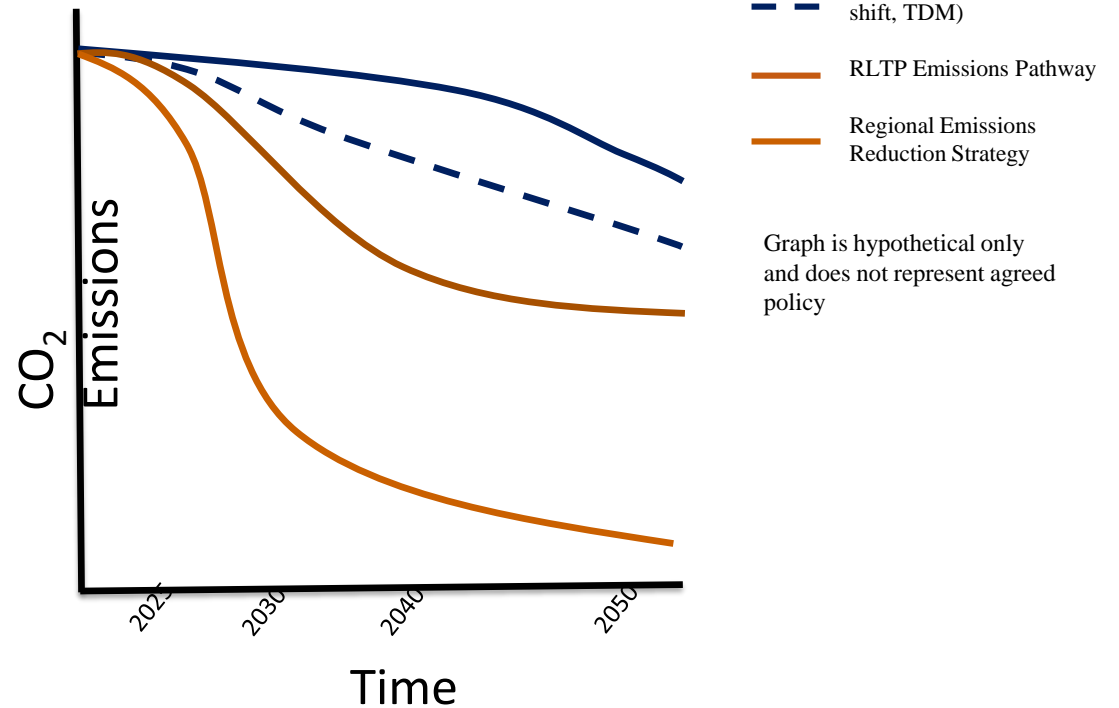
The Emissions Reduction Plan sets three targets for transport by 2030:
 Reduce the emissions intensity of transport fuel by **10%**

What it means for the Wellington Region

A 35% reduction for the Wellington Region means a reduction from 1.2m tonnes of CO₂ in 2018 down to 0.77m tonnes by 2030 (measured by regional fuel sales)

Requires 15-25% reduced VKT per capita and 25-35% of fleet to be EV (assuming 10% population growth)

Regional Approach



Policy Approach – RLTP Guides our transport activities

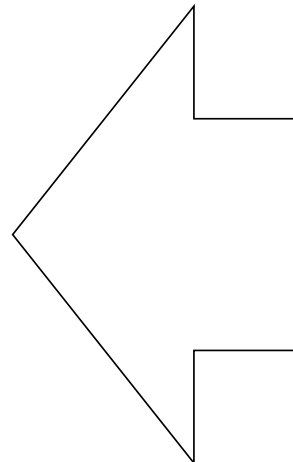
Objective 1
People in the Wellington Region have access to good, affordable travel choices

Objective 2
Transport and land use are integrated to support compact urban form, livable places, and a strong regional economy

Objective 3
People can move around the Wellington Region safely

Objective 4
The impact of transport and travel on the environment is minimised

Objective 5
Journeys to, from and within the Wellington Region are connected, resilient and reliable



2.3.3 Objective 3: The impact of transport and travel on the environment is minimised

Table 3: Policies to implement objective 3

Policies	
3.1.	Ensure carbon emission reduction is a key objective underpinning regional transport planning and investment policies.
3.2.	Advocate for legislative changes to enable the use of pricing tools to incentivise lower-carbon travel choices.
3.3.	Provide tools and programmes to encourage a shift to low-energy and low-carbon forms of transport including walking, cycling, e-bikes, micro-mobility and public transport.
3.4.	Ensure all environmental costs and benefits are considered in transport investment and procurement decisions.
3.5.	Ensure best practice design, construction and maintenance standards are used during the implementation of transport infrastructure projects, to avoid or minimise adverse effects on the environment.
3.6.	Advocate for and support initiatives that contribute to ongoing improvement of the vehicle fleet to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality, including uptake of electric vehicles, alternative fuel options and improved fuel efficiency.

What are we doing?

We are here

Carbon neutral

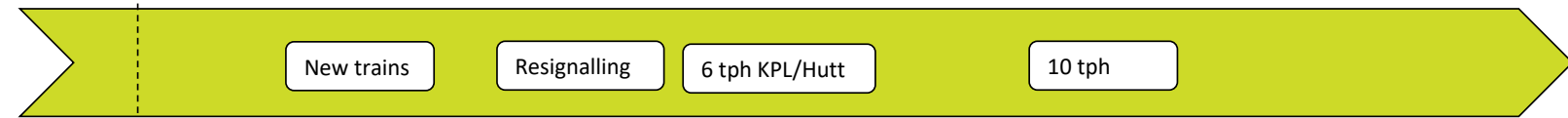
Future Development Strategy
Wellington
Regional Leadership Committee



RLTP



RPTP + Regional Rail Plan



LGWM
Let's GET Wellington MOVING

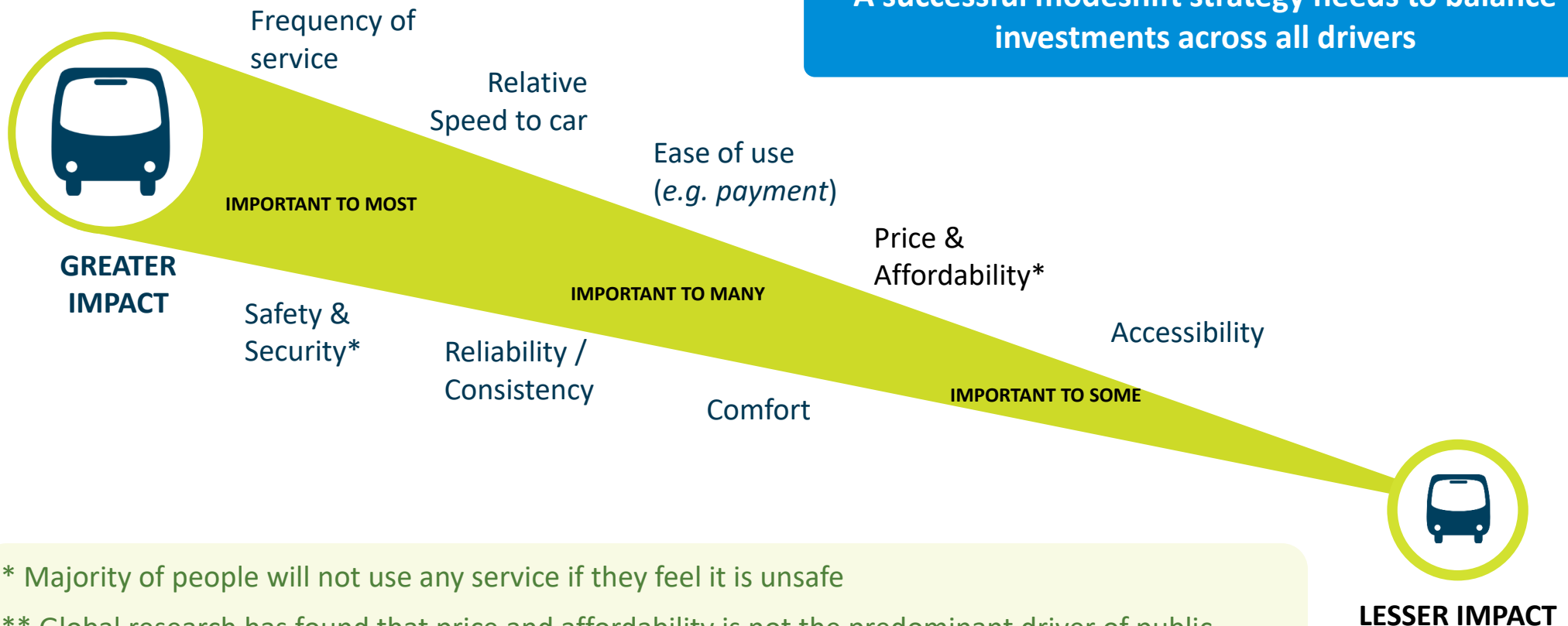


Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy
Wellington
Regional Leadership Committee



Public transport: primary modeshift drivers

A successful modeshift strategy needs to balance investments across all drivers



* Majority of people will not use any service if they feel it is unsafe

** Global research has found that price and affordability is not the predominant driver of public transport use for most existing cars users (unless its overly punitive e.g. congestion charging).

KEY PROJECTS

Attachment 2 to Report 23.209

 Primary benefit  Secondary benefit	Modeshift Impact	Safety	Relative Speed	Freq.	Comfort	Ease of Use	Accessibility	Relative Cost
Congestion Charging Tax	V. High							
Rail Frequency <10min (KiwiRail upgrades /Metro Rolling Stock)	V. High							
New Long Distance Rolling Stock (LNIRIM)	V. High							
Mass Rapid Transit (LGWM – Island Bay)	V. High							
Bus Priority (including LGWM)	High							
Transport Hub Improvements including TODs	High							
Real Time Information Upgrades	Moderate							
Integrated Ticketing / NTS	Moderate							
Public Transport on Demand	Moderate							
Accessibility Action Plan	Moderate							
Employer Targeting (Travel Choice Behaviour Schemes)	Moderate							

What it will look like – stitching it all together?

Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy

Transport
 Stationary energy
 Industry
 Buildings
 Waste
 Agriculture and Forestry



RLTP Review 2024




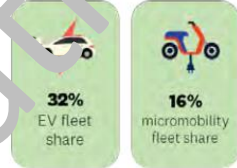



Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy – Transport Section

<p>Reduce total kilometres travelled by the light fleet by 20%</p>	<p>Increase zero-emissions vehicles to 30% of the light vehicle fleet</p>
<p>Reduce emission from freight by 35%</p>	<p>Reduce the emissions intensity of transport fuel by 10%</p>



- Overarching Priority: climate change Resilience & Emissions Reduction
- Maintaining and operating the system
- Safety
- Sustainable urban and regional development
- Integrated freight system

What might this look like?

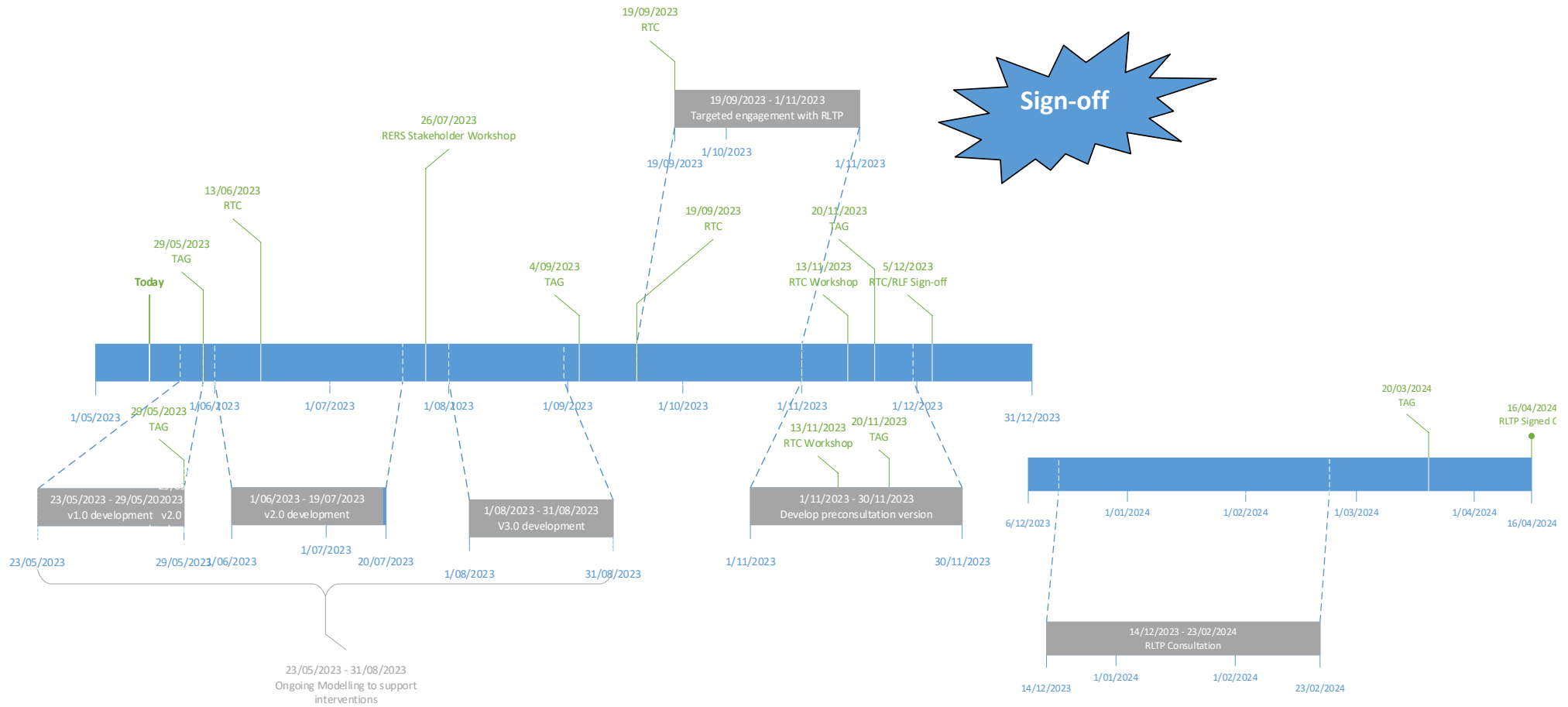
<p>Reduce total kilometres travelled by the light fleet by 20%</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build up not out • Safe, low traffic neighbourhoods for people • Reduce travel where possible and appropriate • Massively increase public transport patronage • Supercharge walking and cycling • Travel Demand Management 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29% patronage 13% mode share by dist. 3% mode share by dist. -50% Vehicle Km travelled -50% aviation emissions
<p>Increase zero-emissions vehicles to 30% of the light vehicle fleet</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrify private vehicles • Enable new transport devices 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32% EV fleet share 16% micromobility fleet share
<p>Reduce emissions from freight by 35%</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low emissions public transport • Efficient freight and services 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% low-emissions PT vehicles -50% shipping emissions. -45% road freight emissions -50% aviation emissions
<p>Reduce the emissions intensity of transport fuel by 10 %</p> 		<p>Outline only – measures taken from Auckland Transport Emissions Reduction Plan</p>

Considerations

- Equity
- Prioritisation
- Transitional Costs
- Mana whenua partnership
- Community participation
- Stakeholder participation
- Consultation Overload
- TA Engagement
- Behaviour change required



Timeline



Pātai/Questions?

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
13 June 2023
Report 23.180



For Decision

WELLINGTON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN UPDATE

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To update the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the Committee) on implementation of the Wellington Regional Economic Development Plan (REDP), and to seek approval to include four new initiatives and make minor amendments to the REDP.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That the Joint Committee:

- 1 **Notes** progress on implementation of the Regional Economic Development Plan (REDP) in the quarterly report (Attachment One).
- 2 **Approves** the addition of four new initiatives in the REDP (Attachment Two):
 - a The Screen Accelerator Project,
 - b STEM Maker Story,
 - c Capital Capital, and
 - d Civics Experience.
- 3 **Approves** minor amendments to the REDP for accuracy (Attachment Three).

Te horopaki

Context

2. This report is an update to the Committee by WellingtonNZ who are driving implementation of the Regional Economic Development Plan (REDP). It includes the latest quarterly reporting and proposes the addition of four new initiatives into the REDP along with some minor amendments.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

Implementation of the REDP

3. The REDP was approved by the Committee in June 2022 and launched in August 2022. Operational delivery of the REDP is managed by WellingtonNZ and overseen by a Steering Group including representatives from local and central government, business, and Te Matarau a Māui on behalf of entities with a focus on Māori economic development.
4. The REDP is a ten-year plan that will evolve and adapt as conditions change, relationships are built and new initiatives come to the surface that address some of the issues and opportunities identified. The intention is for the plan to be refreshed every one to two years to maintain momentum and focus.
5. There are currently 33 action-focused initiatives in the REDP. The majority are now underway and WellingtonNZ are working alongside the initiative leads to champion and enable implementation. The Committee receive quarterly reporting outlining progress and any recommendations for/actions required from the Committee.
6. The latest quarterly reporting can be found in **Attachment One**. The reporting outlines how the REDP is enabling a coordinated approach towards accelerating the key sectors and enablers to create jobs and improve quality of life.

New initiatives for approval

7. The REDP is a living document and the Steering Group are keeping it up to date while recognising further work and funding is required to implement the existing initiatives.
8. Some gaps have been identified in the issues and opportunities outlined in the REDP that are not yet being addressed by initiatives. Four additional initiatives are proposed to address these gaps ahead of undertaking a wider refresh of the REDP by June 2024.
9. The REDP Steering Group responsible for the operational delivery recommends the Committee agrees to the recommendations outlined in this report.

10. An assessment panel individually reviewed each of these initiatives against strategic alignment and achievability criteria. The REDP Steering Group endorsed the four initiatives and recommend these initiatives as highlighted in the table below be added into the REDP. More detail on these projects can be found in **Attachment Two**.

Initiative title	Lead organisation	Sector	Issue/opportunity addressed (current gap)	Summary
Screen Accelerator Project	Tall Poppy Films and Avocado Entertainment	Screen, creative and digital	Industry stability to grow and scale – through investment into the early-stage development, creation and export of local intellectual property	A series of workshops for screen practitioners at any stage in their career to develop their unscripted content ideas under the guidance of Emmy award winning producer Jon Kroll. It will support and coach our screen sector practitioners to commercialize their intellectual property, with the ultimate aim of bringing in productions to create jobs in the Wellington region and help put Aotearoa New Zealand on the map internationally in this genre.
STEM Maker Story	Hutt City Council	STEM	Recognition - particularly of advanced manufacturing	A marketing initiative designed to deliver a consistent and compelling way of promoting our advanced manufacturing and innovation capabilities to the rest of Aotearoa and the world. By activating a compelling, authentic and consistent campaign of content to the world, we can enhance our reputation as a source of world-class tech solutions. We can build awareness, pride, collaboration and attract tech talent by showing our local rangatahi their future and mahi they can be part of. This may include producing a STEM series inspired by the classic kiwi TV series Country Calendar but made by young people for young people served up in a way that's entertaining, educational and evokes pride across the sector and region.

Initiative title	Lead organisation	Sector	Issue/opportunity addressed (current gap)	Summary
Capital Capital	WellingtonNZ	STEM	Attracting venture capital	To run a Capital Summit in Wellington in approximately June 2024, bringing together New Zealand's best tech business leaders, start-up founders and politicians with investors and fund managers from Asia Pacific. This event will connect our brightest companies with investors and likely lead to collaboration and funding. It will educate the investors who are based here including our venture and angel investment community to help them become more effective.
Civics Experience	TBC – WellingtonNZ are working with the National Library of New Zealand to identify an ongoing lead	Visitor economy	Increasing spend and demand	The Civics Experience will strengthen the visitor economy in our region, increasing spend and demand while also enabling civic education to be more engaging and accessible for residents and visitors. The project has widespread national and regional appeal via the linking of He Tohu to the treaty grounds of Northland. Our aim is to enhance the liveability and the experience of visiting Wellington for multiple audiences – including the education sector. We will work with national bodies, organisations and local institutions to develop capability and support feasibility around scaling existing experiences, making them more customer centric.

11. Adding these four initiatives will bring the total to 37 initiatives, which remains within the programme of 20-40 initiatives at any point in time. These initiatives are at various stages of development and expected to contribute to addressing the gaps identified. The REDP will elevate them as regional priorities and assist with identifying pathways to funding, support and implementation.

Minor changes proposed to the REDP

12. With the Committee's approval of the four new initiatives WellingtonNZ will incorporate these changes into digital version of the REDP ahead of the WRLC's Annual Partners Forum on 26 June 2023.
13. This will also provide an opportunity to make some minor changes that have arisen during implementation to ensure the plan is accurate with up-to-date information about each initiative. The changes are highlighted in **Attachment Three**.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

14. Some initiatives seek seed-funding from the regional economic development targeted rate which can then be leveraged to provide other funders with confidence to invest, while others simply seek recognition as a regional priority to enable the right connections and advocate for investment from external sources.
15. The REDP Steering Group is conscious that several of the existing REDP initiatives require further funding to progress. Ongoing work is underway to identify and pursue suitable funding avenues for these.
16. Of the four initiatives proposed in this paper, only two require support in securing external funding at this stage - the Screen Accelerator Project and Capital Capital. The remaining two - STEM Maker Story and Civics Experience – have identified funding for their next phase and are seeking support from the region to progress, which will provide greater benefits for our region than if implemented alone.
17. WellingtonNZ will continue driving implementation of the REDP using current resources and budgets. No financial decisions are required by the Committee as a result of the recommendations in this paper.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori

Implications for Māori

18. Each of the four initiatives proposed will seek to partner appropriately with Māori. This will include:
 - a Screen Accelerator Project: Will reach out to Māori communities and organisations to promote the opportunities of the project for Māori film makers and story tellers. Screen Wellington's UNESCO City of Film programme have committed some funding to ensure the inclusion of a minimum of two Māori screen creatives in the 2023 programme.

- b STEM Maker Story: Hutt City Council will seek input from mana whenua to ensure this initiative can support, showcase and inspire a skilled and successful Māori workforce who contribute to their community and pursue their aspirations. Be it innovative Māori individuals or companies they will also seek out employees and employers who are making a difference to rangatahi following clear education and training pathways to employment.
 - c Capital Capital: Māori tech businesses will be invited to participate in the Capital Summit and will have the opportunity for pitch coaching to help them secure venture capital.
 - d Civics Experience: The role of Te Ahikāroa including Te Ātiawa and Ngāti Toa in developing the project and sharing their own stories is pivotal to the project's success. Early engagement will be undertaken through the provider, Locales, and by utilising Wellington City Council's iwi leaders forum.
19. As agreed at a previous Committee meeting, a representative from each iwi is welcome to participate in the REDP Steering Group that oversees operational delivery of the REDP.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi Consideration of climate change

20. The REDP includes a strategic objective to support a transition to a low carbon economy and responsibly manage our natural resources for future generations. Each of the four initiatives recommended was required to outline how their initiative would contribute towards this objective as part of their submission. Key considerations raised include:
- a Screen Accelerator Project: Will actively support and promote the concept of green production to all participants through a unit in the programme, including how productions are run and the types of resources, equipment and locations used.
 - b STEM Maker Story: Will seek to highlight climate change work and behaviour change within content produced.
 - c Capital Capital: Many investors who will attend the summit will be impact as well as financially focused and looking to support projects that reduce waste and promote sustainability.
 - d Civics Experience: Will include zero carbon, self-guided tours.

Ngā tikanga whakataurua **Decision-making process**

21. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of the Local Government Act 2002.

Te hiranga **Significance**

22. Officers considered the significance (as defined in Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matters for decision, taking into account Greater Wellington Regional Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers recommend that the matters are of low significance given their administrative nature.

Te whakatūtakitaki **Engagement**

23. The recommendations provided in this report have been endorsed by the REDP Steering Group comprised of representatives from local and central government, business, and Te Matarau a Māui on behalf of entities with a focus on Māori economic development.
24. The contents of this paper were discussed at the WRLC Senior Staff Group on 24 May 2023. The items were noted and comments incorporated into this paper. The WRLC Senior Staff Group discussed the funding implications going forward and a full briefing on all the initiatives and their funding will be provided at the next WRLC Senior Staff meeting.
25. Feedback from the WRLC CEO Group on 2 June 2023 has been incorporated into this report.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei **Next steps**

26. WellingtonNZ will organise for the updates to be incorporated into the REDP ahead of the WRLC's Annual Partners Forum scheduled for 26 June 2023.
27. WellingtonNZ will assign a WellingtonNZ champion to support each new initiative lead with identifying pathways to funding, support and implementation.
28. A wider refresh of the REDP will commence later in 2023, to be presented to the WRLC in June 2024.

**Ngā āpitihanga
Attachments**

Number	Title
1	Regional Economic Development Plan Quarterly Report
2	Detail on the four new initiatives for approval
3	Minor amendments to the Regional Economic Development Plan

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writer	Julia Stevens – Regional Economic Development Plan Programme Manager, WellingtonNZ
Approver	Kim Kelly – Programme Director, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Secretariat

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> Overall programme governance for the Regional Economic Development Plan sits with the Committee as decision-makers across our region with responsibility for the plan.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> The recommendations outlined in this report contribute to keeping the Regional Economic Development Plan current, given it is one of the WRLC's key strategy documents.
<i>Internal consultation</i> Information and analysis in this report have been discussed at the WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting and the WRLC CEO Group meeting.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no known risks arising from this report.

Wellington Regional Economic Development Plan

Quarterly reporting dashboard - overview

1 January - 31 March 2023






















Overview	Key risks and issues
<p>Initiative delivery is well underway. The REDP is enabling a coordinated approach towards accelerating our region's key sectors to build on competitive advantage and future opportunities including attracting screen productions to our region, supporting technology businesses to grow, preparing our future STEM workforce, developing new visitor experiences, and implementing opportunities for food and beverage businesses to showcase their offerings.</p> <p>Initiatives are also underway to build on the solid foundations of our region's key enablers including planning for Tipu Pakihi (a Māori Economic Summit) to take place in July, running targeted initiatives to upskill different demographic groups, and working to ensure water accessibility and security in the Wairarapa and resilient infrastructure across our region to enable ongoing economic development.</p>	<p>Many initiatives require further funding to progress. WellingtonNZ have contributed co-funding where possible and expect this to be leveraged to secure further sponsorships and government funding. In particular the Porirua Adventure Park and International GovTech Summit remain at risk if sufficient funding is not secured.</p> <p>The Wairarapa Five Towns Trail Network is on hold pending consultation during the 2024 long term planning process.</p> <p>Clarification is being sought on next steps for the STEM product commercialisation space initiative, as this was being led by The Settlement who have now closed down. There may be an alternative lead or initiative to replace it.</p>

Sectors

Screen, creative and digital	Science, technology, engineering and manufacturing	Visitor economy	Primary sector, food and fibre
<p>Screen Wellington's Head of Attraction has undertaken a range of recent engagements to attract productions to our region including a trip to LA to meet with major studios and production companies and attend the Association of Film Commissions International Conference; to Tauranga and Auckland to meet regional screen office counterparts, producers and content creators; and hosting studio executives on a famil around our region. The screen showreel is receiving excellent feedback.</p> <p>Overall, the level of domestic and international enquiry has picked up from the lows experienced late last year. There are still several challenges including awaiting the outcome of the Screen Production Grant review, but several companies are actively looking at the Wellington region as their chosen location for upcoming projects as a result of these recent activities.</p>	<p>CreativeHQ have launched a super accelerator to support the inception of 20 new businesses. A climate accelerator programme commenced in April and a campaign has been prepared to promote Wellington as a hub of CleanTech activity. Two sold out sessions have been held for the Technology Leadership Training Series and a further four are planned. A business case is underway for the Technology Start-up Hub.</p> <p>The pilot Summer of Engineering programme is complete, with 15 interns matched with employers including 10 in our region. Feedback is being considered in preparation to expand the programme to electrical engineering next summer.</p> <p>The pilot STEM mentorship programme is being held at Titahi Bay Intermediate and Mana College this term.</p>	<p>Due to ongoing challenges with raising sufficient capital in the current environment, a rephased approach is being considered for the Porirua Adventure Park to build some elements first to generate visitor demand and cash flow to contribute to the gondola and mountain top restaurant components.</p> <p>Some funding has been secured towards delivering the visitor economy sustainability programme to hospitality businesses across the region. Timing is being determined to fit around WOAP, FIFA and Beervana, but to commence before summer.</p> <p>Funding has been approved for a Dark Skies Programme Manager to start development of a work programme to determine and maximise the opportunities International Dark Sky Reserve accreditation provides across the Wairarapa.</p>	<p>The Western Growth Corridor's Food and Beverage Gameplan is complete and outlines the strategic direction for the next five years. A cluster of F&B opportunities are underway including precincts, food safaris, and attendance at the Auckland Fine Food Trade Show. Funding has been allocated to support Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki capacity-building to prepare for a funding bid for the Pilot-scale Regenerative Horticulture production programme. We await the outcome of a funding application towards the Ōtaki & Porirua Trusts Board land use assessment.</p> <p>WellingtonNZ in partnership with Foodstuffs North Island and the Food Innovation Network are organising emerging supplier forums in the Wairarapa, Kapiti Coast and Wellington in May for established and start-up food and beverage businesses to gain insights on getting their products into supermarkets.</p>

Enablers

Māori economic development	Skills, talent and education	Water accessibility and security	Resilient infrastructure
<p>Planning for Tipu Pakihi (a Māori Economic Summit) is underway, with an event manager appointed and speaker list finalised. It will be held at Pipitea Marae from 6-7 July. Conversations are underway to secure the remaining funding required and promotional material will be available from May.</p> <p>WellingtonNZ and its shareholders are working to understand the current state of their respective social procurement systems and processes as a precursor to identifying opportunities to share insights and provide support to improve in this area. GWRC is procuring a resource to develop and implement a social procurement plan that will be shared with other territorial authorities to provide a regional social procurement "blueprint".</p>	<p>House of Science have secured a venue, staff, and refreshed their science resource kit library, leading to bookings from schools increasing 44% from a year earlier. The Wellington E2E Centre are developing their programme and finalising the first cohort of enrolments by May 2023. The Job Search Connect programme has launched a new online platform and is expanding its candidate and employer pool. These initiatives all require further funding to progress implementation.</p> <p>The first networking event for Pasifika students and professionals will be held at Victoria University in May.</p> <p>Kapiti and Wairarapa based skills initiatives are being prioritised and progressed within the funding available.</p>	<p>Agreement has been reached across GWRC and Wairarapa councils on the need for all councils to have the right people, at the right level, involved to work with mana whenua to deliver the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy in an integrated way, and with a structured work programme in place.</p> <p>Work is underway to develop terms of reference for a working group around implementation of the Strategy, develop a job description for a Project Manager/Director, and establish a partnership model and reporting mechanism to the GW Wairarapa Committee. WEDS are working with Federated Farmers to support an 'on farm storage' workshop for the primary industry, and on a commercial water resilience project at the Waingawa Industrial estate to ensure continuity.</p>	<p>Research on industrial and business park land requirements is progressing, with a project brief completed, Steering Group established, and preferred supplier identified to look at supply and demand.</p> <p>Rail slope monitoring systems are being commissioned and expected to be in place soon. Significant work has been occurring to prioritise and establish the appropriate mitigation to be put in place for the high and medium risks slopes in our region. Some implementation funding is available and the process to seek additional funding is underway.</p> <p>Ongoing advocacy and central government funding is required for the seismic strengthening of 33kV cables.</p>

Wellington Regional Economic Development Plan									
Quarterly reporting dashboard - initiatives									
1 January - 31 March 2023									
		 Tracking as planned		 Some areas requiring action, some potential risks		 Significant issues or stop/go decision required			
Chapter	Initiative	Initiative lead	Stage and timeframe	Status	Funding	Highlights	Risks and issues	Next steps (for the next 3-6 months)	WRLC action required
Screen	Screen Centre of Excellence	Screen Wellington	Planning 2022 - 23			Hui with screen sector leaders including tertiaries and producers continue to clarify requirements.	If a lead is identified, funding will need to be sourced to support the project management, research and business case.	Clarify demand and who is best placed to lead development of this initiative.	
	International Screen Attraction Programme	Screen Wellington	Delivery 2022 - 23			Screen Wellington's Head of Attraction has undertaken a range of recent engagements to attract productions to our region including a trip to LA to meet with major studios and production companies and attend the Association of Film Commissions International Conference; to Tauranga and Auckland to meet regional screen office counterparts, producers and content creators; and hosting studio executives on a famil around our region. As a result of these meetings, several companies are actively looking at the Wellington region as their chosen location for upcoming projects.	There are several challenges affecting the screen industry at present. These include the current review of the Screen Production Grant (results due in June), general global downturn in content production, consolidation by large studios, and global inflation. Locally, Lane St is facing increasing financial pressures to get runs on the board, and Avalon Studios has been sold with the new owner intending to develop the site for housing in the next five years.	More attraction opportunities are being pursued including attendance at the Aotearoa Showcase in LA (July), SXSW Sydney (Oct), completion of the locations and crew databases, promotion of local creative services, and continuing to actively service enquiries and seek out new attraction prospects. We are chasing active leads from two large studio shows, a large NZ domestic co-production and several mid-range budget productions. We are working with other regional films offices on an overall attraction strategy and continuing to work and collaborate with the NZ Film Commission.	
STEM	Biotech Centre of Excellence	BridgeWest Ventures	Investment attraction 2022 - 23			The initiative has been presented to Ministers Grant Robertson and Ayesha Verrall, as well as Stefan Korn (CE Callaghan Innovation). The first PC2 lab for one of their companies is being established at Gracefield.	Support is required to connect with potential developers and to continue advocating for this initiative with central government.	Engage with initiative lead to provide support where possible to enable the initiative to be implemented.	
	STEM product commercialisation innovation space	The Settlement	Business case 2022 - 23				The Settlement were leading this initiative, but made the decision to close effective 28 April 2023 following the impact of Covid, the flexible/hybrid work movement, and their location on the city fringe on their operations.	Clarifying whether an alternative lead will be taking ownership of this initiative, and if not evaluating an alternative submission as a potential replacement.	
	CleanTech Centre of Excellence	Creative HQ	Investment attraction 2022 - 23			The climate focused accelerator programme commenced in April 2023. Research has been completed to create a database of CleanTech businesses in our region and work has been undertaken alongside NZTE to develop the framework for a campaign to promote Wellington as a hub of CleanTech.	We have some seed funding committed from WellingtonNZ and expected funding from commercial sponsors. It is expected that this initiative will require further funding and we may need support from WellingtonNZ to source central government funds.	The marketing campaign will be delivered in August and September 2023.	
	Technology start-up hub	Creative HQ	Investment attraction 2023 - 24			Met with councillor Laurie Foon as well as Anna Calver and Phil Black to determine what would WCC would need to consider funding this initiative. Three key tenants have been confirmed.	Funding is yet to be secured however planning is underway to address this.	Continue developing the business case for consideration of WCC.	
	Summer of Engineering	Summer of Tech and Engineering New Zealand	Delivery 2022 - 23			The pilot programme has been completed with a total of 15 graduates and interns matched with employers, including 10 in our region. Now reflecting on feedback from interns, graduates and employers, and liaising with EngineeringNZ about joint objectives, to incorporate into planning for the next programme.	The macroeconomic and business environment in 2023 is indicating a slower year for employment, but early signs are promising for student engagement. Getting employers on board early in the year is a critical point and key to success.	Extending beyond the pilot to grow mechanical/mechatronics placements, and into electrical engineering roles. This will require recruitment of a coordinator with industry connections who can build on key partnerships.	
	STEM mentorship programme	WellingtonNZ and Ngāti Toa	Delivery 2023			A seven week programme has been collaboratively developed in alignment with the objectives of the programme and the skills, experiences and interests of the local mentors who will be executing it. The pilot will be held at Titahi Bay Intermediate and Mana College this term.	The third school has been non-responsive to communications and a decision was made to run the pilot without them. With the programme now developed, all that will be required when a school commits to participating in future is to find mentors to execute it.	Mentors to deliver the pilot programme, reporting back on progress, outcomes, successes and challenges throughout to inform the evaluation and consideration of an expansion to more classes across our region.	
	Technology leadership training series	WellingtonNZ	Delivery 2023			Sold out sessions on Pricing Strategy & Scaling HR have been well received with attendees from high-growth companies across the region. Programmes currently being marketed include digital marketing (Koala), product and growth (Canva), and leadership (Google).	Funding has only been secured for this programme until September. Co-funding will be sought for the 2023-24 year and the programme will be scaled up in this time, as it is seen to be solving a real need.	Developing new programmes including CTO leadership.	

	Scale up Wellington (previously named Scale up Creative HQ start up programmes)	Creative HQ	Delivery 2022 - 23			Creative HQ launched its Super Accelerator programme in April. This three month programme is currently supporting the inception of 20 new businesses. A 'Scale-up Support Package' has been developed for companies with 2 – 5 employees (next phase of growth), promoted through media, and one business has been selected to date.	None reported - all required funding has now been secured from various sources including WCC, Callaghan Innovation, commercial sponsors and WellingtonNZ.	Running Tech Week in Wellington in May 2023 and have coordinated 34 events for this week across the region (including Kapiti and Wairarapa). Running a major Tech Careers event on 19 May and 800+ school students have signed up to attend. Both initiatives are designed to raise the profile of tech in Wellington and inspire the next generation of company founders.	
Visitor economy	Visitor economy sustainability programme	Business Central	Planning 2023			WellingtonNZ met with Business Central and Tourism Industry Aotearoa to compare lessons learnt and progress planning for a joint programme targeting hospitality businesses. Some funding has been secured through WCC and WellingtonNZ.	The hospitality sector have a busy few months ahead with WOAP, FIFA and Beervana. Choosing the right timing to commence the programme ahead of summer will be key.	A further meeting between all partners shortly to finalise dates and details, ahead of approaching potential participants.	
	Porirua Adventure Park	Ngāti Toa and Select Contracts	Investment attraction 2022 - 23			Due to ongoing challenges with raising sufficient capital a rephased approach has been determined to build from the bottom components first including the trails, zipline, surf simulator, cafe and rentals to generate visitor demand and enable cash flow to debt raise for the gondola/mountain top restaurant component.	Capital constraints remain a significant barrier and consents expire this year which is a risk if the capital cost is not secured or consent dates extended (PCC decision). There is a high risk that Porirua will lose the opportunity to create jobs for local people, visitor spend, improve recreational assets/restore Rangitui and the \$1.5million in Tourism Infrastructure Funding required to be committed by June 2023 gets reprioritised as it is not being used.	A workshop is scheduled with Porirua City Council in May to discuss the rephased approach and provide confidence that it will generate the visitor numbers and wider benefits. The developer need to provide certainty of the secured funding and all options to address shortfall need to be worked through with PCC, Ngāti Toa and others to provide a realistic pathway forward for all parties.	
	Wairarapa Dark Skies development	WEDS	Investment attraction 2022 - 23			The pop-up Wairarapa Space Science Centre opened on 18 December for the school holidays, welcoming over 3,500 visitors before the end of Waitangi weekend. The Wairarapa Councils have funded the Dark Sky Association Inc to run a series of information events around Wairarapa townships to educate people on the meaning of Dark Skies to the region. Destination Wairarapa have accepted the role of the leading organisation to progress development of a work programme to determine and maximise the future opportunities of this accreditation and will brief the WEDS Forum on their proposal in June 2023.	WEDS supported the submission of a Stream 1 application to the MBIE Tourism Innovation Fund to test feasibility of a permanent Wairarapa Space Science Centre in future. Unfortunately this was unsuccessful. MDC are currently consulting through their 2023-2024 Annual Plan process about whether to fund the lighting compliance work required for Masterton District to join the Reserve alongside South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts. Results of this will be available when the plan is adopted by Councils on the 28th of June 2023.	Destination Wairarapa and WEDS will appoint a Dark Skies Programme Manager for the 2023-24 year to progress some of the initiative. If successful, work will commence on developing the Dark Skies project plan to encompass workstreams across multiples agencies and stakeholders.	
	Wairarapa Five Towns Trail Network	CDC, SWDC, MCC	On hold until 2024 LTP consultation			The proposal to form a Five Towns Trail Trust, as a joint CCO, was put before the Carterton District Council in February. The Council moved to defer establishment of the Trust, pending the outcome of consultation for the June 2024 Long Term Plan (LTP). Instead, funds of \$27k were allocated to continue drafting of the Trust deed and development of terms, ahead of the next decision-making milestone in 15 months time.	Significant funding will be required to build, operate and maintain the trails. Council Funding for establishment and maintenance of a legal entity will be considered late in 2024, following the LTP consultation. The legal entity would then apply for funding through Charitable Trusts and other external organisations.	Project on hold awaiting outcome of LTP 2024-2034 Consultation.	
	Western Growth Corridor food and beverage programme (including Kāpiti kai pokapu)	Kāpiti Coast Economic Development Kotahitanga Board	Delivery 2022 - 23			The industry-led F&B Gameplan is complete and outlines the F&B sector's strategic direction for the next five years. The Cluster formally launched in February and are working together on initiatives including precinct clusters, a WOAP food safari, a trial taste trail safari, and joint marketing for producers to attend the Auckland Fine Food Trade Show. Funding has been allocated to support Ngā Hapu o Ōtaki capacity-building to prepare for a funding bid for the Pilot-scale Regenerative Horticulture production programme, and work is underway to understand what businesses would need from a plant-based foods centre of excellence.	The programme has aimed to work towards a funding application to Kānoa for a grant to support capital investment to assist with the establishment of a F&B facility. It is not clear at this stage whether the parties involved will be able to agree to a management model, location and investment programme prior to the Kānoa deadline for funding. The ability to continue this programme will require sufficient funding support - the part time F&B coordinator role is growing due to its success and there is a need to consider establishing a longer-term role. Iwi engagement is essential and the Regenerative Horticulture Project will be led by mana whenua.	To brief KCDC on the Food & Beverage Gameplan at their meeting in May 2023, attend the Fine Food Trade Show in Auckland and receive positive feedback, work together with the sector on establishing the first precinct cluster with support from a management business model, and develop the business model for a shared production facility.	
Primary sector, food and fibre	Determine food and fibre priorities in the Wairarapa	WEDS	Planning 2022 - 23			WEDS have conducted a prioritisation exercise with the three Wairarapa Councils to target our limited resources and budget for FY23/24. With no stakeholder group to drive this forward, the initiative will require WEDS to take a lead role. At this stage, the priority under Food and Fibre is Water Resilience, with several sub-initiatives underway.	Funding requirements are yet to be costed and further engagement is required between WEDS and stakeholders to progress this initiative.	Organising a 'Small Producer' expo in Wairarapa in collaboration with FoodStuffs and the Food Innovation Network for 31 May. The aim is to identify small food/beverage/horticulture suppliers in the region and support them to get their products into Foodstuffs retail stores. Will also be an opportunity to network and identify F&F businesses/SME's in our region.	

	Ōtaki Porirua Trust Board land use assessment	Ōtaki & Porirua Trusts Board	Feasibility 2022 - 24			A feasibility study to assess land use options is partially completed but further funding is required to complete it. WellingtonNZ have contributed half and supported an application to MPIs Māori Agribusiness Pathway to Increased Productivity Fund for the remaining amount required.	OPTB has a complex structure with its land subject to historical grievances between Iwi of the ART Confederation, the Ministry of Education and the Anglican church. Engagement to achieve consensus and overcome legislative hurdles needs to be carefully assessed and costed. This complexity may pose a barrier to potential funders and WellingtonNZ has a facilitation role.	The outcome of whether a funding application to the MPI-led Māori Agribusiness Pathway to Increased Productivity Fund will be progressed to the final funding round is expected imminently. WellingtonNZ is exploring other funding options with MBIE in the event MPI does not approve.	
Māori economic development	Tipu Pakihi (previously named Hui Taumata) - Māori Economic Summit - Poneke 2023	Te Matarau a Māui	Delivery 2023			An event manager has been engaged by Te Matarau a Māui. Planning is progressing, a speaker list has been finalised, and Tipu Pakihi is set to run from 6-7 July at Pipitea Marae.	Work is underway to secure the remaining funding required, including conversations with Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Te Māngai Pāho, Te Wānanga o Aotearoa and Te Pūtea Whakatupu.	Promotional material will be finalised for promotion in May.	
	Te Pokapū Pakihi - Māori business digital hub	Awarua Māori Business Network (Porirua) and Te Rōpū Pakihi (Kāpiti-Horowhenua)	Delivery 2022 - 24			HTK Group were commissioned to conduct a digital hub assessment, to understand the needs and identify options. The report has been completed but further work is required to define the scope of the hub before funding is identified.	Work is required to manage expectations about what a digital hub is, as there are a diverse range of ideas and understanding is needed of whether the demand is for a physical, online or hybrid hub.	Finalise the scope of the hub so implementation can be planned.	
	Ka Kaha Ake - social procurement training	Te Matarau a Māui	Delivery 2023 - 24			Te Matarau a Māui and Amotai along with the Hutt Chamber of Commerce hosted a social procurement networking event at the Lower Hutt events centre on 11 November.	Awareness and coordination is required to support all three sides - supply, demand and connections.	Focus is now on working closely with business networks to host events in other locations. A complementary piece of work is underway to better understand the Māori ecosystem.	
	Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui social procurement commitment	GWRC	Delivery 2022 - 23			WellingtonNZ and its shareholders are working to understand the current state of their respective social procurement systems and processes as a precursor to identifying opportunities to share insights and provide support to improve in this area.	Coordination across the signatories is dependent on mandate and resourcing.	Greater Wellington is in the process of procuring a resource to develop and implement a social procurement plan that is planned to be shared with other territorial authorities to provide a regional social procurement "blueprint".	
Skills, talent and education	Expanded House of Science programme	House of Science NZ Charitable Trust	Investment attraction 2022 - 25			Two staff have been appointed and a venue secured at no cost to run the logistics of the expanded programme. The science resource kit library has been refreshed and interest from schools is high with 44% increase in kit bookings compared to March 2022.	The financial risk remains high, still need to secure further funding this year to ensure the initiative is viable. Applied to WCC but did not meet the funding criteria. Ongoing support from WellingtonNZ is crucial to help get House of Science staff in front of key local funders.	Multiple organisations have been approached for sponsorship and these are a work in progress. There are further potential sponsors and partners to continue engaging with.	
	Kāpiti Coast Skills and Education Hub	Kāpiti Coast Economic Development Kotahitanga Board	Investment attraction 2023 - 24			The first co-design workshop has been undertaken with the sector to define the model for provision of skills and training. Negotiations are underway with Te Pukenga to run the first national pilot. Two long-term sites have been identified to investigate and further options are also being explored.	Funding will be required - some 'Better off Funding' has been secured to support overall budget and ensure the next phase can be progressed. The structure/business model/entity is to be determined.	Scoping for an online portal, agreeing on MoUs with stakeholders, investigating locations, rolling-out the Te Pukenga national pilot, completing co-design of programme and resourcing delivery of the hub on a permanent basis.	
	Wairarapa skills programme	Wairarapa RSLG	Planning 2022 - 23			A range of initiatives are underway in various stages, including establishment of local Women in Construction group, healthcare worker programme, heavy vehicle operator training, Good2Great programme, Kiwi(Wai)Host, Techweek'23, digital fluency testing pilot and E-Sport participation. A working group has been established to scope development of a GAP-year programme.	Reliant on external funding to make meaningful impact and finding that Central Government funding opportunities do not align with these skills/training related projects. Currently awaiting results of the WEDS Forum Strategic Prioritisation for the new financial year and possible funding allocation to continue support of the Wairarapa Skills Leadership Group and Workforce Action Plan.	Prioritising initiatives from the Workforce Action Plan and identifying funding sources to get these underway, progressing the GAP-year programme, and supporting the Waitech technology sector group with arranging a Wairarapa Techweek school roadshow event featuring local young speakers in May.	
	Wellington E2E Centre	Wellington E2E Centre	Investment attraction 2022 - 23			Sponsorship for the first group of students has been confirmed. The E2E team has expanded to include an Operations Officer, LMS Specialist and Pacific Advisor board member. Paid university interns are being recruited to provide literacy and numeracy coaching. Programme development and implementation planning has progressed.	Further funding is required to support the next two groups of students and reach the enrolment targets for 2023. WellingtonNZ have made a contribution and will continue working alongside the lead to explore options.	Finalising the first cohort of 20 enrolments by May 2023 and meeting with the referred students and their whanau at their schools. Preparing the facility to hold the programme.	

	Job Search Connect (previously named Inclusive Employment Programme)	Business Central	Investment attraction 2023			The programme continues, with new online platform launched to existing candidates and presentations delivered to new community groups to expand the reach to more job seekers. Support has been given to candidates to help them improve their CVs and profiles, so that they're ready for when employers access the platform.	Securing funding has proven difficult which is limiting the ability to scale this programme, and existing funding from the Ministry of Ethnic Communities and Wellington Chamber of Commerce ends soon. A registration and placement fee has been introduced for employers to access candidates to help fund the platform, and meetings have been held with MPP, MBIE and MPI however no funding has been granted from these organisations to date.	Hosting an employer launch event on the 2nd of May to demonstrate the platform and answer any questions from employers. Will also host educational workshops and events for candidates and employers in the next 6 months. Continuing to seek funding including by beginning to approach businesses with sponsorship opportunities.	
	Pasifika business enablement - online resource hub and networking series	Wellington Pasifika Business Network, Porirua Pacific Business Hub and WellingtonNZ	Planning 2022 - 23			The Tupu Toa intern who developed these initiatives accepted an ongoing role to lead implementation. The first networking series event has been scheduled for May at Victoria University and is gathering needs for the online resource hub.	The success of these initiatives will require information and connections from others including business networks, students associations and funders. We are building relationships with each of these groups.	Hold and evaluate the first networking series event. Establish a working group to refine requirements for the online resource hub and progress developing the content for this.	
	International GovTech Summit	Creative HQ	Investment attraction 2022 - 27			Continuing to research, budget and plan the Summit.	Funding is required to top-up funding from ticket sales and sponsorships. A proposal to WCC via WellingtonNZ was unsuccessful. CHQ will continue its government innovation work in 2023 and look for funding for an international showcase of this work.	Continue planning the Summit and looking for funding opportunities. It is now unlikely a Summit on the scale proposed will be held in 2023 and it is now hoped to be held in 2024. Further discussions are required to determine whether this will happen.	
Water accessibility and security	Wairarapa water resilience implementation plan	GWRC	Planning 2022 - 25			Agreement reached across GWRC and Wairarapa councils on the need for all councils to have the right people, at the right level, involved to work with mana whenua to deliver the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy in an integrated way, and with a structured work programme in place. GWRC will lead this work and with the structures and buy in above.	GW is providing some funding and the Wairarapa councils will need to provide any additional funds required to get an appropriate person as Project Manager/Director to implement the Wairarapa Water Resilience Plan.	Work is underway to develop terms of reference for a working group around implementation of the Strategy, develop a job description for a Project Manager/Director, and establish a partnership model and reporting mechanism to the GW Wairarapa Committee. WEDS are working with Federated Farmers to support an 'on farm storage' workshop to encourage clusters of water storage in the primary industry, and on a commercial water resilience project (infrastructure) at the Waingawa Industrial estate, to ensure continuity of manufacturing activities.	
Resilient infrastructure	Seismic strengthening of 33kV cables	WRLC	Advocacy 2022 - 24			-	Requires long term advocacy and dependent on government funding.	Meet with a representative of the Wellington Lifelines Group for discussion.	Ongoing advocacy required to support resilient regional infrastructure
	Rail slope stability	WRLC	Advocacy 2022 - 24			Slope monitoring systems are currently being commissioned and expected to be in place soon. Significant work has been occurring to prioritise and establish the appropriate mitigation to be put in place for the high and medium risks slopes in the Wellington region.	Requires long term advocacy and dependent on government funding.	Design work is underway for the mitigations for the high and medium risk slopes and to establish more accurate cost estimates to complete the works. Some funding is currently available to implement the mitigations, and the process to seek additional funding is underway.	Ongoing advocacy required to support resilient regional infrastructure
	Research industrial and business park land requirements	WRLC	Research 2022 - 23			Project brief has been completed and a Steering Group established.	A resource is required to manage this project. Work is underway on this aspect.	Developer ROI for the market to complete both demand side and supply side work for this project. Preferred supplier established and work underway.	

Further information: recommended initiatives to be added to the REDP

1. Screen accelerator project	
Summary	<p>A series of workshops for screen practitioners at any stage in their career to develop their unscripted content ideas under the guidance of Emmy award winning Producer Jon Kroll. It will support and coach our screen sector practitioners to commercialize their IP, with the ultimate aim of bringing in productions to create jobs in the Wellington region and help put Aotearoa New Zealand on the map internationally in this genre.</p> <p>A pilot programme was held in 2023 and so far 11 out of 14 pitches received follow up interest, including 3 which are entered negotiations with US production houses who have direct access to the top streaming platforms in America.</p> <p>The initiative aligns with the goals of the REDP and Wellington Regional Screen Strategy.</p> <p>Benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill development of practitioners – learning to pitch their projects to really speak to their audience, developing high class sizzle reels and building confidence in selling content ideas to the Unites States and beyond. • Building negotiation skills and ability to realise assets and the worth of a project. • Wider long term economic benefits for the Wellington region through generation of cross sector expenditure in related businesses. • Strengthening of relationships between Wellington and Los Angeles, as well as New York, helps open up pathways for opportunities. • Provides much needed regular genuine pitching opportunities – a foundation for producers to develop ideas and take them to broader markets. • The initiative leads worked together in 2022 to successfully deliver the Screen Attraction Programme and have established an effective partnership for the management of all aspects of this project. • By fostering emerging talent as well as seasoned professionals we will help to establish a strong and flourishing sector in the present and for the future.
Timeframe	5 months per annum, ideally from June through to October, for three years.
Key partners and stakeholders	Led by Tall Poppy Films and Avocado Entertainment. Currently working on securing key partners to support the project.
Contribution to decent jobs	This project will help to foster opportunities for productions to be made here in Wellington with the aim of providing up to 11 jobs per production. Examples of the types of roles are Producer, Writer, Director, Production Manager, Runner, Location Manager (if needed) Camera, Sound, Editor, Grader and Sound Mixer. If

	we can attract 5 new productions per year that will add up to around 50 jobs in the region. This is significant for the screen sector in Wellington.
Contribution to improving residents' quality of life	<p>Creating jobs will help boost productivity in the screen sector (and have a ripple effect into other related sectors), helping to contribute to economic growth across the Wellington region. Creative storytelling is part of self-expression and can help foster wellness and build resilience.</p> <p>Further, as part of the UNESCO City of Film designation we welcome suggestions and contacts so we can continue to expand this opportunity to harder to reach communities and ensure that we are as diverse and inclusive as possible. For example, reaching out to Māorilands Film Festival, Whitireia, LBGTTQIA+ groups.</p>
Key support required	Support with funding and funding pathways, connections to key people, advocacy for the project, recognition as a regional priority for screen to help secure funders.
Assessment panel comments	<p>Following some queries the panel sought clarification on, Screen Wellington provided a letter of support confirming that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are in support of the 2023 Screen Accelerator Project. • Supporting local producers to develop their own Intellectual Property (IP) is key to engineering a sustainable local screen industry relying less on large international productions to keep local crew and creatives employed. • These programmes can apply for NZ on Air funding and ensure we see more of our stories on screen. • Screen Wellington contributed toward the pilot of the programme in 2022 and as a result participants delivered well developed IP to the US market. This has been highly successful in terms of expanding networks, building deeper connections with screen sector counterparts in the United States and fostering sector growth by helping to create opportunities for productions to be made in the Wellington region. The success of this project over the long term will help contribute to sector stabilisation and develop a future thinking ecosystem that leverages international sector trends and methodology. • They are confident in the integrity of the delivery team to filter the presented ideas for programme formats that will not cause harm to participants or those that feature. • The UNESCO programme will commit co-funding to ensure the inclusion of at least two more Māori screen creatives are included in the 2023 programme, to elevate Māori screen storytellers on the world stage.

2. STEM Maker Story	
Summary	<p>The STEM Maker Story is a marketing initiative designed to deliver a consistent and compelling way of promoting our tech and innovation capabilities to the rest of Aotearoa and the world.</p> <p>By activating a compelling, authentic and consistent campaign of content to the world, we can enhance our reputation as a source of world-class tech solutions. We can build awareness, pride, collaboration and attract tech talent by showing our local rangatahi their future and mahi they can be part of.</p> <p>To assimilate a well-known example: we'd like to produce a STEM version of the kiwi classic TV series Country Calendar, but this will be made by young people for young people served up in a way that's entertaining, educational and evokes pride across the sector and city. The recruitment of these young people could even be a campaign in itself to win the region's coolest internship - being paid to show off tech - all while learning media + comms as a day job!</p>
Timeframe	1 year initially - with a view to invest in a three year sustained programme
Key partners and stakeholders	Led by Hutt City Council, in partnership with Upper Hutt City Council, Hutt Valley Chamber of Commerce, Callaghan Innovation, and local STEM / Advanced Manufacturing sector businesses. The initiative will initially be based on the Hutt Valley, with a regional focus as partnerships become broader.
Contribution to decent jobs	<p>The manufacturing sector is broad and diverse from large to small and from traditional through to highly specialised, such as food and beverage manufacturing, machinery and equipment manufacturing, and the production of electronic equipment.</p> <p>STEM industries in the Hutt Valley are pivotal to the Wellington region's future, providing high paid employment, generating revenue, and stimulating economic growth. The manufacturing sector alone contributes over \$1 billion of GDP into the economy.</p> <p>The Hutt Valley is the centre of manufacturing, technology of innovation excellence for the region - home to several research and development centres and innovation hubs that support the development of new products, processes, and technologies.</p> <p>Hutt City Council (HCC) recognises the extraordinary talent that often goes unnoticed. Experience tells us globally unique companies inventing new products and services are hidden behind humble industrial doors. Our SMEs are often equally impressive as our large manufacturers.</p> <p>We have an opportunity to create more jobs and improve residents' lives by nurturing and supporting more businesses in the high-growth and high value sectors. The REDP affirms that the advanced manufacturing sub-sector lacks public recognition, in part because much of what we manufacture is an input into a domestic or global supply chain rather than a final retail product for the public.</p>

	<p>There are few large manufacturers in our region and celebrating the success of small and medium enterprises would raise their profile, encourage collaboration and innovation, and attract future investments.</p>
Contribution to improving residents' quality of life	<p>Job seekers, rangatahi and even residents don't often know about all the varied and interesting jobs available in our region. This initiative will create a sense of community across the participating businesses, helping build awareness, pride and trust in our business communities.</p> <p>We can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide visibility for individual business and promote their capability, products and talent. • persuade skilled workers to consider Hutt Valley and Wellington as an attractive place to pursue a career, and an innovative and attractive place to work and live. • create cross-pollination of ideas and capabilities within the sector • build awareness of careers in our region - (action 4 from the Wellington Regional Workforce Development Plan) <p>This initiative has the potential to showcase thought leadership and real examples of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change adaption • employment of young people / Māori and Pasifika • skills and training pathways • innovation • commercial success • tuakana/ teina (mentor/mentee) relationships
Key support required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amplifying this initiative and sector related through WellingtonNZ and REDP Steering Group channels, campaign and promotional work • Content leads and connections to companies - through knowledge of people, relationships, sector news, new products etc • Recognition of value of sector and advocacy to central govt.
Assessment panel comments	<p>The panel thought this initiative provided an innovative idea for a campaign and supported the proposal to begin this STEM-focused initiative in the Hutt, with potential to expand to the wider region. It addresses a gap in the REDP of raising awareness of advanced manufacturing and wider STEM in our region and involves working with multiple partners to make it happen.</p> <p>This initiative aligns well with the 2023 Budget to help make the Wellington Region a Science City.</p>

3. Capital Capital	
Summary	<p>To run a Capital Summit in Wellington in June 2024. This event will bring together New Zealand's best business leaders, start-up founders and politicians with investors and fund managers from Asia Pacific.</p> <p>This event will connect our brightest companies with the best investors and likely lead to collaboration and funding. It will educate the investors who are here including our venture and angel investment community to help them become more effective.</p> <p>Any investment made in a Wellington business will have an ongoing impact as the international investor would develop a connection with the city and therefore be more likely to support other Wellington businesses in the future.</p> <p>Similar events have run in Sydney, Melbourne and Auckland and have attracted large audiences and brought international funds to their cities.</p>
Timeframe	Delivery in 2024
Key partners and stakeholders	Led by WellingtonNZ's Tech Sector Team. Key partners include Creative HQ, AngelHQ, and others still being finalised.
Contribution to decent jobs	<p>Access to capital is the biggest challenge facing growing tech businesses in our region. Almost every company that was hiring in 2022, has either cut staff or constrained recruitment out of fear that they will not be able to access further capital.</p> <p>Auckland, Sydney and Melbourne are regions with high concentrations of venture capital firms. This allows entrepreneurs in these regions to build relationships with a range of investors. Founders / CEOs from Wellington are always disadvantaged because there are so few funds with offices here. When our businesses need to raise capital, they must travel, often abroad, to pitch investors for the first time. By this stage they are already behind their counterparts who live in the same cities as the investors as they have not established a relationship over time and the investor will often feel more comfortable investing in a business that is based in the same town as them so they can stop by the office, attend board meetings in person and offer the founder advice when needed.</p> <p>A capital summit will bring top investors from the cities mentioned above as well as Singapore, Hong Kong and Perth. We will host thought leadership talks, round table discussions, rapid fire pitches as well as intimate events to enable our founders to build personal relationships with the venture partners at a time when they are not necessarily looking for capital.</p> <p>In addition, we plan to invite politicians to participate in discussion with a view to informing policy to make New Zealand a more supportive market for high growth technology companies.</p> <p>This event will help educate our local investors, including our angel investor network, improve government policy, lead to investment opportunities and vital relationship building for our high growth companies.</p>

Contribution to improving residents' quality of life	<p>We must support our high growth companies to succeed. These businesses will become the major employers of the future and create the decent jobs talked about in the REDP. To give our businesses the best chance of success, we must make Wellington a hub for venture funding. Eventually, we would like to see more funds establish offices in Wellington (as many of the Australian funds have done in Auckland in the past 5 years). This will come when funds begin to make investments here. We believe a summit is the most obvious way to start this process.</p> <p>We will also work with Iwi and Pasifika groups to ensure Māori and Pasifika have the opportunity to participate in this event.</p>
Key support required	Support to apply for funding.
Assessment panel comments	<p>The panel acknowledged that while this initiative will not provide a systematic solution to addressing barriers accessing capital, the Reserve Bank are working on it and the focus of this initiative is attracting venture capital to tech businesses in our region.</p> <p>The initiative directly addresses an existing gap in the REDP of attracting investment, the leads have good connections to help make it happen, and a small investment in this initiative has the potential to lead to high returns.</p> <p>Further development is required to ensure the event involves multiple venture capital firms, using lessons from previous events in Auckland and Australia while focusing the event on our region's market.</p>

4. Civics Experience	
Summary	<p>The Civics Experience is a major project which will strengthen the visitor economy in our region, by increasing demand and spend while also enabling civic education to be more engaging and accessible for residents and visitors.</p> <p>The concept is to produce a digital tour and micro exhibition focused around the Parliamentary precinct. This digital product aims to showcase the unique civic stories, experiences, and places that can be found in our capital city in an entertaining and modern format.</p> <p>The project has widespread national and regional appeal via the linking of He Tohu to the treaty grounds of Northland. Our aim is to enhance the liveability and the experience of visiting Wellington for multiple audiences – including the education sector. We will work with national bodies, organisations and local institutions to develop capability and support feasibility around scaling existing experiences, making them more customer centric.</p> <p>Civics is a complex discipline, and the degree to which it is taught varies. We will define it broadly as a subject that teaches people about their rights and roles as a citizen. This is a life-long learning process that ultimately ensures people become knowledgeable, active members of society. Civic education often encompasses many subjects; political science, history, philosophy, law, theology, and economics all fall under the civics “umbrella”.</p> <p>In Aotearoa New Zealand, citizens should have a good understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The function and role of government. • Defining moments in history that have shaped governance. • How to empower themselves to become active and knowledgeable citizens. • How Te Ao Māori is central to civics. <p>Wellington is rich in local and national institutions that tell stories of Aotearoa – let’s ask our people to share stories about their experiences in and around these places. Example: He Tohu.</p>
Timeframe	5 years – with stakeholder workshops and a proof of concept to be completed in year one
Key partners and stakeholders	WellingtonNZ, Locales, WCC, MBIE, National Library, Thorndon Group and other key stakeholders.
Contribution to decent jobs	Our project will increase overnight stays and even out seasonality via the ability to attract off-peak group stays in the region. This will provide sectors such as accommodation and hospitality the confidence with which to provide permanent contract solutions to workers rather than part-time and casual hours to sustain the visitor economy.
Contribution to improving	Residents spend more time exploring their own cities, learn about the Civics experience and become strong advocates for Wellington by sharing that story. Locals love local and the enthusiasm spreads to our manuhiri. Mana whenua

residents quality of life	connect with He Tohu which furthers their understanding of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, tikanga Māori and NZ law.
Key support required	Recognition as a regional priority. Identification of funding pathways and support for implementation once the concept design and feasibility is complete.
Assessment panel comments	<p>The panel recognised that this initiative was a good opportunity to capitalize on our capital city status.</p> <p>Following a question about how the initiative would address the gap highlighted in the REDP of developing iconic experiences to increase spend and demand, WellingtonNZ's Destination Development Project Manager advised:</p> <p><i>“Commercialising the product offering is top of mind for us during the proof-of-concept stage. The Civics Experience product offering is designed to attract more high value visitors AND serve as an education and storytelling piece to stimulate cross-generational conversations within community. The more quality story telling pieces the city has at its disposal the more desirable it is viewed as a destination, the longer the average night stay becomes. Free experience does not equate to low value offering. All experiences help us a build an identity as a destination which allows us to tell our unique and colourful array of stories. In the Destination Management space any discussion that takes place around high value visitor segments is measured against all four capitals and not just financial.”</i></p> <p>WellingtonNZ are working alongside the National Library of New Zealand to identify a suitable ongoing lead for this initiative.</p> <p>Locales are a key partner on this initiative recommended by Regional Tourism New Zealand due to their positive track record. The panel agreed on the need for appropriate engagement with mana whenua at the earliest opportunity.</p>

Minor amendments to the Regional Economic Development Plan

No.	Page	Chapter	Proposed change
1	23	Screen, creative and digital	Remove talent programme action from the International Screen Attraction Programme, as this will now be addressed by the proposed Screen Accelerator Project.
2	29	STEM	Update the lead for the STEM product commercialisation space from The Settlement, whose business has closed, to Hutt City Council who have agreed to identify a pathway forward before the wider refresh of the REDP.
3	30	STEM	Rename initiative from “Scale up Creative HQ start-up programmes” to “Scale up Wellington” to reflect the public name of this initiative.
4	35	Visitor economy	Update the lead for the Wairarapa Dark Skies development initiative to Destination Wairarapa and move WEDS (Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy) into the key partners list. This reflects co-funding WEDS provided Destination Wairarapa to employ a resource to progress this initiative.
5	35	Visitor economy	Add an additional action to the Wairarapa Five Towns Trail Network initiative to “Undertake community consultation during the June 2024 long term planning process”. This will also require updating the timeframes for subsequent actions to commence in 2024 and 2025 respectively.
6	45	Māori economic development	Rename initiative from “Hui Taumata – Māori Economic Summit – Ponēke 2022” to “Tipu Pakihi – Māori Business Symposium – Ponēke 2023” to reflect the event scheduled for 6-7 July 2023.
7	49	Skills, talent and education	<p>Update the actions for the Wairarapa skills programme.</p> <p>Remove the action to: Develop the concept for a collaborative skills programme, to submit to Te Pūkenga – NZ Institute for Skills and Technology.</p> <p>Add two new actions to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the Wairarapa Workforce Action Plan in collaboration with industry and training providers. This action is in the delivery stage and the timeframe is 2023 – 2025. 2. Develop the concept for a “Wairarapa GAP-year” programme. This action is in the planning stage and the timeframe for this stage is 2023 - 2024.

			This will better align with how the opportunity emphasised is being approached.
8	50	Skills, talent and education	Rename initiative from “Inclusive Employment Programme” to “Job Search Connect” to reflect the public name of the programme.
9	50	Skills, talent and education	Update the actions for the Pasifika business enablement initiative to reflect the two Pasifika initiatives approved at the 7 March WRLC meeting.

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
13 June 2023
Report 23.222



For Decision

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY UPDATE – JUNE 2023

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To update the Committee on the Future Development Strategy for the region.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That Committee:

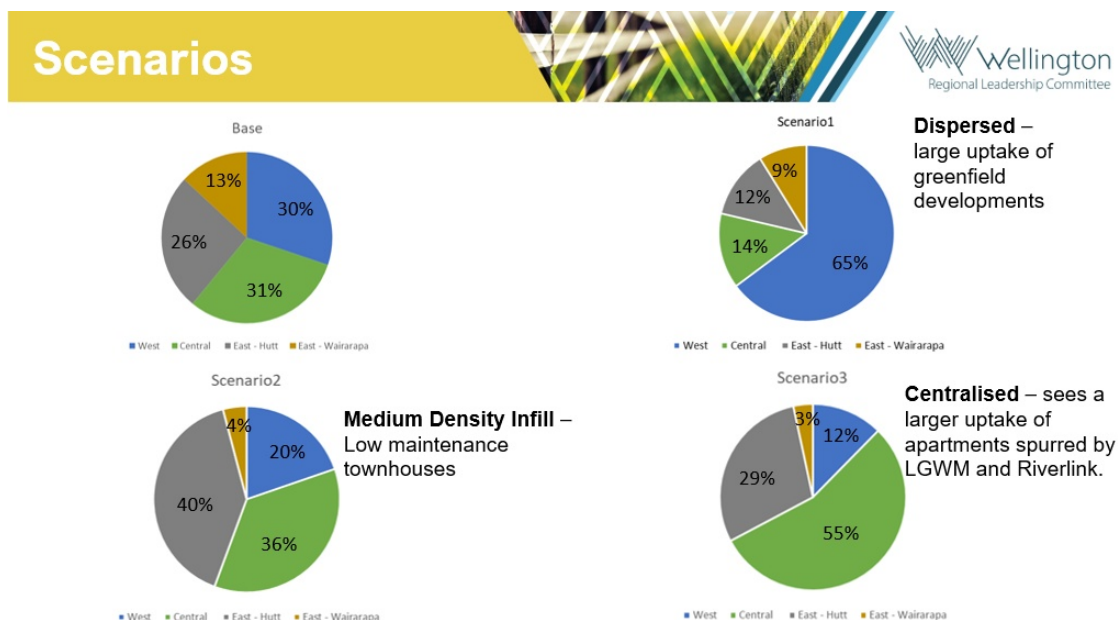
- 1 **Endorses** the working draft of the Iwi Statement of Aspirations for Urban Development (Attachment 1), noting that further work will be undertaken on this, and a final version put in front of the Committee for approval at a later date.
- 2 **Endorses** the removal of Objective 1 as an objective and adding it to a vision statement for the Future Development Strategy as outlined in paragraph 13.
- 3 **Endorses** to formally include “Objective 9 - Align with mana whenua housing and other aspirations”, the Future Development Strategy objectives.
- 4 **Endorses** the Constraints Report attached as Attachment 2 to be published as part of a suite of documents for the Final Draft of Future Development Strategy at consultation time, noting that a future Appendix will be added as noted in paragraph 18 below.
- 5 **Notes** the progress made on the Future Development Strategy and the process for preferred scenario.

Te horopaki

Context

2. At its meeting in March 2022, the Committee agreed to support the proposed approach to undertaking the Future Development Strategy and the next Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment (HBA) for the region.
3. Work commenced on the HBA in July 2022 and on the Future Development Strategy (FDS) in late August 2022. To date we have undertaken the following work:
 - a HBA – consultants engaged to undertake technical work. Business land demand reports have been received from our consultants and the business sections of the HBA are being prioritised to be completed. Housing land demand reports have been delayed due to capacity constraints with the consultants.

- b FDS – the constraints mapping has been completed and the report is ready to publish, data in the Foundation Report is being updated, and our four scenarios have been evaluated and a report is being prepared. These scenarios and the evaluation process were shared with the Committee and endorsed at past meetings.
4. At its meeting on the 26 July 2022, the Committee endorsed working objectives that were based on the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF) and feedback received at the WRLC Annual Partners Forum in June 2022. Further revised objectives were endorsed in March 2023.
 5. At its meeting in March 2023 the Committee endorsed four spatial scenarios for assessment that distribute growth as follows:



6. These spatial scenarios are not discrete futures but realistically are on a spectrum and there are hybrid options that could play out. The dispersed and centralised scenarios are purposely extreme “bookends”.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

Iwi aspirations statement

7. The National Policy Statement on Urban Development (2020) sets out the requirements for the Future Development Strategy. In particular, “Every FDS must include a clear statement of hapū and iwi values and aspirations for urban development.”
8. A hui was held on 11 April 2023 with representatives from Rangitāne Tu Mai Ra Trust, Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira Inc, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc, Ngāti Kahungunu and Te Runanga o Raukawa – Nga Hapu o Ōtaki. It is noted that Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust have formally notified us of their withdrawal of involvement in Committee projects.

9. At the hui of 11 April 2023, discussion was held on using the following question to draw out the aspirations and values: *“The year is 2053. Urban development in our region has included and delivered on iwi and hapū values and aspirations for urban development. How does this look, feel and sound? What does this look like economically, socially, culturally, environmentally? What would you like to see for you, your tamariki and mokopuna in terms of the places in which you and your whānau live, work and play?”*
10. From this korero a draft iwi statement was put together in a shape of a whare. The version attached as **Attachment 1**, has been refined through follow up conversations and hui in May and June.
11. The Iwi aspirations and values statement is set out in the form of a whare with the roof as the Te Tirohanga Whakamua (vision statement), then four pou holding the whare together which sets out the key values and aspirations and what they mean, and a Tūāpapa – foundation statement. In addition to the whare, there are key design principles which align to the FDS objectives and a detailed breakdown on focus areas for each pou.
12. At the hui on 11 April 2023, the scenarios were also shared, and our iwi partners were asked about the best approach to getting iwi views into the evaluation process. It was agreed with our iwi partners that the conversations had at the hui will be used by the team to undertake a draft evaluation for feedbacking to iwi partners for endorsement. A draft evaluation has been undertaken and this will continue to be discussed with iwi partners.

Revising the Future Development Strategy objectives

13. The Committee is being asked to endorse the removal of Objective 1 as an objective and instead create a vision statement that compliments the proposed iwi spatial aspirations. This could look something like this:
 - a Future Development Strategy vision: Let's be good ancestors. The Wellington-Wairarapa-Horowhenua Future Development will provide for growth that is sustainable by meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
 - b Iwi urban development vision: The future for our region is founded on Te Tiriti and realised through the tino rangatiratanga of tangata whenua – Ko te Tiriti o Waitangi te tūapapa o ngā rautaki hapori tirohanga whakamua hei huhua te rangatiratanga o tēnā o tēnā o ngā iwi.
14. We are proposing this change as feedback we received from our iwi partners is that Objective 1 as it currently stands does not sound right from an iwi perspective. The association of Kaitiakitanga with “Growth is sustainable by meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” is not entirely correct.
15. Furthermore, at a WRLC workshop in February 2023, there was mixed feedback about whether the current Objective 1 sounded like an objective or a vision. When we started the evaluation process against our objectives, it was challenging to use this for evaluation purposes, even qualitatively.

16. The Committee is being asked to formally endorse a new Objective 9. Align with mana whenua housing and other aspirations. Feedback from our iwi partners confirms that the last objective (Objective 10. Align with mana whenua housing and other aspirations.) is satisfactory. The “other aspirations” are those as specified in the aspirations statement discussed above. With the removal of Objective 1, this objective will be renumbered as Objective 9.
17. For clarity the full set objectives would be set out as follows:

The Objectives for our Future Development Strategy

1. Increase housing supply, and improve housing affordability and quality, and housing and tenure choice.
2. Enable growth that protects and enhances the quality of the natural environment
3. Enable growth that protects highly productive land, safe-guarding food production for future generations.
4. Improve multi-modal access to and between housing, employment, education and services.
5. Ensure development is integrated and efficiently uses existing built, social and community infrastructure or can be readily serviced by new infrastructure.
6. Plan development for a zero-carbon future, creating change to rapidly reduce emissions (including emissions from transport) and meet our regional climate change objectives.
7. Ensure development minimizes the impacts of and is resilient to climate change and natural hazards and avoid creating new risks
8. Create local sustainable employment opportunities.
9. Align with mana whenua housing and other aspirations

Constraints Report

18. The Constraints Report published for the Wellington Regional Growth Framework has been updated to reflect the changes in our environment and context since 2019. This draft report is now completed and attached as **Attachment 2**.
19. Many councils in our region have embarked on full District Plan reviews or intensification plan changes since the WRGF. This has meant that constraints have been updated based on the latest information.
20. We have identified the following key changes from the WRGF Constraints Report, and the maps have been revised accordingly as follows:
 - a Across the region key native ecosystems, wetlands, coastal marine area and riparian margins, earthquake hazard and high quality soils mapping has recently been updated and incorporated as constraints.

- b Regional flood data has been updated through a new flood exposure model. Moderate and high flood hazard from the regional flood exposure model is considered Wahi Toitū.
 - c Wairarapa and Horowhenua have updated sites of regional environmental and landscape values.
 - d Wellington City constraints are mapped to be consistent with the Proposed District Plan.
 - e For Upper Hutt we have added updated maps of recreation areas and protected trees.
 - f The National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land came into effect on 17th October 2022. This policy contains requirements for the regional council to map and categorise highly productive land for protection. Mapping is unable to be completed in time for this work but given the strong wording in the policy it was agreed to take a conservative approach by categorising all high-quality soils (Land Use Classification 1-3) as Wahi Toitū ('no go'). This is change from the original constraints categorisation for the Wellington Regional Growth Framework where it was categorised at Wahi Toiora ('go carefully').
21. Following the feedback from the WRLC Senior Staff Group (see paragraph 40), we are preparing an appendix to the Constraints Report that provide more detail of the growth implications for each district. This will be included in the final Constraints Report.
22. Note that the Constraints Report is a point in time document and will be updated as new information is available.

General Future Development Strategy activity update

23. The Foundation Report sets out key data and assumptions we rely upon for the Future Development Strategy. The Foundation Report was due to be presented at this Committee meeting. However, the Housing and Business Assessment has been delayed due to capacity constraints with the consultants. The HBA is a key input into the Foundation document and is now due in June 2023.
24. The spatial scenarios have been evaluated against the revised Future Development Strategy objectives using a quantitative and qualitative process to determine how these scenarios align with the future we'd like to see (the Future Development Strategy objectives), how we achieve this and what trade-offs we need to make. This process is similar to the process undertaken for the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.
25. The scenarios and draft evaluations were shared with iwi, elected officials and senior staff for feedback at a series of sub-regional workshops in March, April, and May 2023. They were also shared with developers in a workshop on 11 May 2023. The Feedback from these workshops is presented in **Attachment 3**.
26. A scenario evaluation report is being prepared which will provide the detailed results of the evaluations and what this means for a preferred scenario.
27. The Future Development Strategy Core Team are preparing a preferred scenario for growth. This is not picking one of the four scenarios, it will be a hybrid, taking into

consideration the constraints we've mapped, what we've learnt from the evaluations, and feedback from workshops.

28. As a reminder the Future Development Strategy is using the Sense Partners 2022 population projections rounded to tell the story of providing for an extra 200,000 people or 89,000 households in our region in the next 30 years. We know we have enabled or signalled a lot of development in our region through District Plans and other strategies.
29. As the greenfield scenario shows we have the potential for over 60,000 houses in new areas but doing only greenfield development would not meet all our objectives. On the flipside Let's Get Wellington Moving is planning for at least 19,000 homes for Wellington City.
30. Tough conversations will need to be had about prioritising growth and subsequently what to pay for when in our region.
31. The first step in this is determining which development areas to prioritise. This will be done by looking at all known development areas and prioritising them based on what we learned in evaluations, infrastructure serviceability, partners involved, planning status and meeting our objectives. This prioritisation exercise will give us a draft shape of the region we can share for feedback and to discuss the initiatives that we need for our implementation plan to make it happen. This does mean some developments with lots of unknowns are likely to be deprioritised beyond 30 years.
32. A draft of this analysis will be ready to present at the Annual Partners Forum on 26 June 2023 for feedback and will be the subject of a joint WRLC CEO Group and WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting in June 2023.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

33. There are no financial implications of the work to date. Funding for the Future Development Strategy and the HBA is being provided by local government partners as part of their annual project funding to the WRLC programme of work.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori

Implications for Māori

34. Iwi/Māori need to be a key partner in developing the Future Development Strategy and a Future Development Strategy needs to include a statement of iwi/hapū aspirations for urban development and housing.
35. Iwi capacity constraints continue to be a risk to the Future Development Strategy, however, recently we have had productive hui to develop and refine the statement of aspirations as discussed elsewhere in this report.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi **Consideration of climate change**

36. Climate change is a key consideration and is interwoven through this project with the objectives.

Ngā tikanga whakatau **Decision-making process**

37. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of the Local Government Act 2002.

Te hiranga **Significance**

38. Officers considered the significance (as defined in Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matters for decision, taking into account Greater Wellington Regional Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington's Decision-making Guidelines. Officers recommend that the matters are of low significance given their administrative nature.

Te whakatūtakitaki **Engagement**

39. The Future Development Strategy project lead reports to a Steering Group made up of senior members of each of the partner local government and central government organisations. Monthly meetings have been held with these staff who have endorsed the approach outlined in this paper.
40. The matters in this report were discussed at the WRLC Senior Staff meeting on 24 May 2023. The key feedback was:
- a Iwi statement:
 - i. This needs to be clear about who's involved. This is detailed in the report above.
 - ii. Liked the approach to give iwi Tino Rangatiratanga. Need to consider how this will work with regards to the Implementation Plan.
 - b Supportive of the change to the objectives.
 - c Constraints report:
 - i. Would like more detail and explanation about the "so what" at the sub-regional scale.
 - ii. There were questions about the conservative approach taken for highly productive land. It was agreed at a Future Development Strategy Steering Group meeting to take this approach. Further information can be provided at the subregional level.

- iii. More information on the implications on social infrastructure would be useful.
 - d General Future Development Strategy progress:
 - i. Timeframes – there was comfort in extending these if required to ensure alignment with other workstreams such as affordable water reform.
 - ii. Other councils around the country have delayed their Future Development Strategies as well.
 - iii. Some Senior Staff Group members would like more detail in the Future Development Strategy generally.
 - iv. Ensuring there is linkage between the Future Development Strategy and Regional Emissions Strategy.
41. The matters in this paper were discussed at the WRLC CEO Group meeting on 2 June 2023 and the group had no changes to the recommendations. There was discussion at the WRLC CEO Group meeting around:
- a Timing of consultation on the Future Development Strategy alongside other local engagements and the national election.
 - b Uncertainty created by the National Party signalling changes to housing policy may mean that consultation during election time may result in confusion or our key messages being lost or hijacked.
 - c The WRLC CEO group also did not want leave consultation too late and close to Long Term Plan (LTP) time.
 - d The consensus of the WRLC CEO Group was to continue on with the current timing for the Future Development Strategy which has consultation undertaken in September/October 2023 (dependent on the decision related to Future Development Strategy signoff).
 - e It was noted and agreed also that the Future Development Strategy is a plan for how this region wants to grow over the next 30 years. The direction that the region has for growth is not and should not be determined by policy changes but should remain a direction that we all agree on for this region.
42. Engagement has been undertaken with developers and infrastructure providers and will continue as this project progresses. Infrastructure providers have been part of the evaluation process of the scenarios. A developer's workshop was held on 11 May 2023 where there was a small representation of developers from around the region. Follow-up materials were shared by email with our contact list of developers.
43. Once a preferred scenario is developed, both developers and infrastructure providers will be invited to attend workshops to feedback on this scenario. Note that developers had a preference to have localised workshops to discuss and this may result in additional work for your teams but it would be useful to ensure the developers voice is heard which is a requirement of the Future Development Strategy.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

44. The next steps in the work programme for this project are:
- a Complete Scenario Evaluation, HBA and Foundation Reports.
 - b Develop preferred scenario and share draft at Annual Partners Forum and WRLC CEO Group and WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting in June 2023.
 - c Prepare a draft Future Development Strategy for consultation by August 2023.
 - d Prior to the draft being finalised, workshops with councils and iwi partners will be held to gain feedback and refinement of the draft Future Development strategy.
 - e Note that the Future Development Strategy sign off process has not been agreed and this may result in changes to these timeframes or process.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachments

Number	Title
1	Statement of iwi values and aspirations for urban development
2	WRLC FDS Constraints Report DRAFT 160523.pdf
3	Summary of engagement and feedback June 2023

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

Writer	Parvati Rotherham Project Lead – FDS and HBA
Approver	Kim Kelly WRLC Programme Director

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> This work fits within the role and terms of reference of the WRLC particularly the regional growth aspect.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> This aligns with the WRLC's key strategies and policies.
<i>Internal consultation</i> The matters in the paper have been discussed at a workshops with the project Steering Group, the WRLC Senior Staff Group and WRLC CEO Group.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are only some timing risk should the sign off process not be agreed.

Te Tirohanga Whakamua

Statement of iwi and hapū values and aspirations for urban development for the Wellington-Wairarapa- Horowhenua region

Ko te Tiriti o Waitangi te tūapapa o ngā rautaki hapori tirohanga whakamua hei huhua te rangatiratanga o tēnā o tēnā o ngā iwi.
A future for the Wellington-Wairarapa-Horowhenua region founded on Te Tiriti and realised through the tino rangatiratanga of tangata whenua.

Pou 1: Rangatiratanga

(Self-determination, autonomy)

Mana Whenua are resourced and empowered to make decision and implement actions for their communities in each rohe.

Whānau decide what is right for their community.

Treaty partnership is thriving and underpins all development decisions in our towns and cities.

Pou 2: Mātauranga Māori

(Māori worldviews, language, culture, knowledge, and customs)

Mana Whenua are the constant. This is recognisable because Māori culture, te reo me nga tikanga a iwi are thriving, well-understood and visible in our urban and rural spaces.

Government systems reflect strong partnership between the Crown and Mana Whenua

Tikanga, mātauranga, whakapapa and te ao Māori perspectives are recognised, supported and respected. This is reflected in decision-making and governance at all levels.

Pou 3: Kotahitanga/ Ōritetanga/ Mana taurite

(Unity, solidarity, collective action, equity)

Targeted support, including direct Mana Whenua governed funding, ensure equitable outcomes for Māori in all aspects, including health, housing, the economy and justice.

Unity through diversity where the voice of Mana Whenua is strong and respected. There are both bespoke local solutions and regional solutions that benefit everyone.

Pou 4: Kaitiakitanga

(Holistic wellbeing between people and all the elements of nature through care and stewardship)

Land, water, the sea and humans are in harmony and balance. The mauri of each of these elements is restored, protected, and sustained and supporting the wellbeing of all life and living beings.

Growth in our region supports thriving life and abundant nature.

Tūapapa (foundation)

Mana Whenua are Kaitiaki through whakapapa and have a responsibility to protect, replenish, and sustain te taiao me te whenua. Everyone in our region shares this responsibility through relationships based on trust, aroha, manaakitanga, tika and pono. This foundation means all parts of nature, including people, thrive both independently and together.

Design principle 1 Growth supports Treaty partnership and is directed towards benefits for all people in the region and it is recognised that all areas of change are interrelated.

Design principle 2 There is movement away from a linear economy model and towards a circular approach.

Design principle 3 Growth creates positive environmental outcomes, and is in tune with nature and the biodiversity of the region.

Design principle 4 Planning focuses on decolonisation, removing barriers that iwi face and setting us up to respond to our challenges independently.

Design principle 5 Investment is directed toward reducing inequality and growing healthy economic opportunities for Māori communities, and funding distribution empowers Mana Whenua with what is needed in each rohe.

Design principle 6 The children of today are equipped with the information, tools and knowledge they need for the future of tomorrow, including climate change and natural disaster planning.

Pou Focus Areas

Pou 1: Rangatiratanga

Actioning Pou Tahi means that the self-determination and autonomy of Mana Whenua in our region is recognised and supported, including through partnership, a key principle of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. In particular, this is evident when:

- Māori have rangatiratanga over their land and Māori land is returned with all barriers to access and building removed;
- all Māori are housed in a warm, safe environment;
- responses to healthcare needs are regionally bespoke and governed by Mana Whenua (including the location of healthcare facilities, and supporting Tohunga and Matakite availability for health and wairua) and,
- Mana Whenua have determination over environmental matters within their rohe, (including consent decisions).

When rangatiratanga is realised regional growth is planned so that Mana Whenua are able to maintain traditional settlement patterns and activities. Successful implementation of Pou Tahi also means the growing number of economic opportunities for Māori communities, including additional jobs, provides for ongoing whānau wellbeing and economic growth.

Climate change and natural disasters pose a threat to rangatiratanga and to all our communities. Mana Whenua must be front and centre in response and planning processes, including for climate change refugees. This means where people are displaced from their homes, iwi-to-iwi solutions are supported and the coastal retreat and impacts for Māori communities are planned for. Tikanga provides the basis for how to facilitate these processes, (for example, through manaakitanga and iwitanga) and can be drawn on in conjunction with other resources on climate change and natural disasters, (such as reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change).

Pou 2: Mātauranga Māori

Actioning Pou Rua means that Māori worldviews, language, culture, knowledge, and customs in our region are recognised, supported and seen and heard everywhere, every day. The visibility and free expression of Māori identity is foundational to the way our region grows. This includes respecting and celebrating the diversity of and within each iwi. Cultural identities, stories, and practices vary rohe-by-rohe and look different across the region.

When mātauranga Māori is part of who we are and what we do, te reo Māori is a way of life. This means leaders and public servants in our region respect and understand te reo Māori, Māori culture and society and build our regional systems around this knowledge. When Mātauranga Māori is visible we see Mana Whenua in the landscapes of our towns and cities. In addition, urban design in our region includes Māori urban design approaches.

Pou 3: Kotahitanga/ Ōritetanga/ Mana taurite

Actioning Pou Toru means that there are equitable outcomes for Māori in all areas, as emphasised in article three of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. In particular, for Mana Whenua in our region, this includes the following areas:

- health disparity across all social determinants of health (not just physical) is eliminated;
- there is zero homelessness – no Māori person is homeless;
- housing is affordable and builds communities; and
- all whānau have what they need to grow their own kai.

Achieving unity through diversity under Pou Toru requires both bespoke solutions and collective action. This means that the structures that perpetuate intergenerational poverty of Māori are being deconstructed. Meaningful partnership is also fundamental, specifically:

- genuine partnership and true intent: government organisations and Mana Whenua listen to (and not just hear) each other; and
- increased Māori representation in local and central government, collaborative ways of working, and increased opportunities for co-governance.

The successful implementation of Pou Toru means that growth is directed away from areas where it should not be located and towards areas where there are benefits for the community and the environment. Housing is a key area to achieve equitable solutions that benefit everyone. The location of growth needs to be based on housing affordability and mobility of populations so as not to disadvantage low socio-economic groups from the housing market. Achieving equity under this pou means that housing, including community housing, is designed to meet the diverse needs of inhabitants including whānau, and elderly or disabled people.

Pou 4: Kaitiakitanga

Actioning Pou Wha means through care and stewardship all people and elements of nature are well and thriving. This is a responsibility shared by Mana Whenua, as Kaitiaki through whakapapa, and by all people in our region.

One key area for protection is our fresh water, for example successful implementation can be seen when:

- water is clean (free from pollution), and wetlands are protected, restored and enhanced;
- developers contain their wastewater/stormwater etc. on the whenua they are developing (and it is not put into rivers and other waterways); and
- Wairarapa water purity and Wairarapa water storage, two issues of significant importance, are addressed.

Through care and stewardship clean fresh water also supports the use of food diversification approaches that reflect the biodiversity of the region. Realising Kaitiakitanga means that whānau access to sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious food that is produced in harmony with the natural world (referred to as 'food sovereignty').

Putting Pou Wha into action means taking sustainable approaches, including taking a circular economy approach. Consumption is reduced as waste is being designed out, products and materials are kept in circulation, and natural living systems are regenerating. Another strong focus is building and supporting local, sustainable businesses, including manufacturing. Sustainability goals are achieved in a shorter amount of time because of investment in new technology in areas such as innovative housing, energy, and waste treatment.

Developing infrastructure to support people and nature to thrive is a central part of successfully implementing Pou Wha. This means decisions on infrastructure draw on Mana Whenua knowledge, (where agreed by Mana Whenua), and support Treaty partnership approaches and Māori economic development. Infrastructure is distributed and centred in local neighbourhoods rather than monolithic (i.e. mostly in central locations). To support sustainability, green housing and green infrastructure is used in urban areas. The realisation of rangatiratanga and regional sustainability goals are supported through the provision to communities of individual off-grid technology to redistribute power, water and other utilities.

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee **Future Development Strategy** **Constraints Mapping Report**

DRAFT 16.05.23



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Introduction

Ka ora te wai
Ka ora te whenua
Ka ora te whenua
Ka ora te tangata
Mo te iti - mo te rahi

*If the water is healthy
the land will be nourished
If the land is nourished
the people will be provided for
For the little - for the large*

Detailed regional constraints mapping was initially undertaken to inform the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF). This report is updated from the WRGF and represents our region's¹ current thinking around the incorporation of constraints into the Future Development Strategy (FDS). This report seeks to identify constraints and values which place a restriction on the spatial extent of development in the region. This will include a recognition of mana whenua values and relationships with land and water.

What's Changed since the WRGF?

Many councils in our region have embarked on full District Plan reviews or intensification plan changes since the WRGF. This has meant that constraints have been updated based on the latest information. We have identified the following key changes and the maps have been revised accordingly.

Across the region key native ecosystems, wetlands, coastal marine area and riparian margins, earthquake hazards, high quality soils mapping has recently been updated and incorporated as constraints. Regional flood data has been updated through a new flood exposure model. Moderate and high flood hazard from the regional flood exposure model are considered Wahi Toitu.

Wairarapa and Horowhenua have updated sites of regional environmental and landscape values. Wellington City constraints are mapped to be consistent with the Proposed District Plan. For Upper Hutt we have added updated maps of recreation areas and protected trees.

Disclaimer: *The maps shown in this document are at a regional scale and that viewers should check with their local council for more detailed information for their individual property. Also note, there is not consistency with some layers and that lack of information in a particular district doesn't necessarily mean this constraint is not applicable in an area. It likely means that we have no information. Please contact your local council for more information about a specific property.*

The region is characterized by major natural features, including the:

- Tararua, Remutaka, Akatarawa and Aorangi ranges,
- Te Whanganui a Tara Wellington Harbour and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour,
- Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River Valley,
- rolling hill country in the Wairarapa,
- river flats, valleys, plains and terraces surrounding the Ruamāhanga River and Manawatu River,
- Foxtangi Dunes and Hokio Beach South Dune fields,
- Ko te Waewae Kāpiti o Tara Rāua ko Rāngitane, Matiu, Mākaro, Mokopuna and Mana islands,
- Taupō swamp complex, and
- large water bodies, including the Wairarapa Moana, Lake Onoke and Lake Horowhenua.

¹ The region for the Future Development Strategy covers the Wairarapa, Wellington and Horowhenua



It is the ancestral home to generations of Māori. There are seven iwi partners within the area covered by the FDS, many of whom have reached Treaty settlement with the Crown. There are a number of outstanding Waitangi Tribunal claims that relate to public land within the region.

The region's geology, tectonic setting and climate mean that it is prone to hazards. Many existing urban areas are located on flood plains, steep hillsides, reclaimed land, active earthquake faults and coastal areas. Some regional hazards, such as drought, wildfire, coastal flooding, fluvial/pluvial flooding and severe wind, will be exacerbated by a warming climate.

Land is both valued and used for a range of reasons. Large areas of the region are subject to environmental protections which limit housing and business development. These include regional park and forest park land along the central mountain ranges.

Our relationship with land is interconnected with our histories, communities, economy and the natural environment. Te ao Māori provides holistic ways of thinking about the environment, and kaupapa principles which are part of our thinking in developing this report, include:

- **Ki uta ki tai (connectedness)**: managing natural and physical resources in a holistic manner, recognising they are interconnected and reliant upon one another).
- **Wairuatanga (identity)**: recognition and respect for mauri and the intrinsic values of natural and physical features, and including the connections between natural processes and human cultures.
- **Kaitiakitanga (guardianship)**: recognition that we all have a part to play as guardians to maintain and enhance our natural and physical resources for current and future generations.
- **Tō mātou whakapono (judgement based on knowledge)** – recognition that our actions will be considered and justified by using the best available information and good judgement.
- **Mahitahi (partnership)** – partnership between iwi (mana whenua of the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua area) and the community, based on a commitment to active engagement, good faith and a commonality of purpose.

When planning for new regional housing and business development, it is important to recognise both the constraints and different values that are attributed to areas of land and whether these should pose limits to the urban footprint.

‘Constraints based thinking’ is just one lens for considering how to interact with our environment. The Future Development Strategy includes looking at spatial opportunities for new development within the region.

Te Ao Māori

He wa to nga mea katoa—to Papa, to Rangī.
Kaore he mea e taea te ki no Papa anake,
no Rangī anake

*Everything has a space of its own—
of the earth (Papa) and of heaven (Rangī).
There is nothing of which it can be said it belongs to
the earth alone, or to the heavens above.²*

The Māori worldview (Te ao Māori) recognises the holistic and interconnected relationships between people and te taiao (the environment).

Some key concepts that underpin Māori relationships with te taiao include:

- mauri (life force)
- kaitiakitanga (guardianship)
- whakapapa (genealogy)
- whanaungatanga (kinship, working together)
- rangatiratanga (right to exercise authority)
- mana (authority, status, spiritual power)
- wairua (spirit, soul)
- tapu (sacred)
- noa (common),
- taonga (treasure)
- mahinga kai (food gathering)
- rāhui (temporary prohibition)
- taniwha (powerful spiritual beings)

Mana whenua relationships with land and water

Māori values in the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua Region, in relation to te taiao, are summarised in the s32 Māori values report for the PNRP³ as follows:

While Māori values are held in common by all iwi, mana whenua express these specifically through their own lens of whakapapa (genealogy), history, traditions, location, kawa (principles) and tikanga (practices). Each [iwi and or hapū have] their own distinct identity formed through a longstanding relationship with place.

The relationships of mana whenua with their ancestral water and land are based in a Māori cosmology that describes a shared genealogy as the basis for what is a familial relationship between te ira tangata (mankind) and te taiao (the environment). The elements making up the environment are embodied in the form of ngā atua, ancestral deities whose individual attributes and

dynamic relationships are readily observable and play out in the day-to-day interactions of land and water, wind and sky.

Māori relationship with the environment is governed by the direct identification of the physical world as being fundamental to and synonymous with human identity and well-being. This is reflected in the direct association of individual hapū and iwi with specific rivers, mountains and other natural features as entities that define and support their existence.

The relationship of tangata whenua with land and water is adversely affected by the inappropriate use and/or degradation of natural and physical resources.

Mauri is the life force that exists in all things in the natural world, including people. Mauri comprises both physical and spiritual qualities and can be harmed by pollutants and by development which diminishes the natural character, life-supporting capacity and ecosystem health.

Kaitiakitanga is the responsibility of mana whenua to sustain the familial relationship with the environment. This is done by maintaining enhancing and restoring natural and physical resources including cultural rituals and practices for current and future generations.

² Journal of Polynesian Society: Tetahi wahi o te whakaakonga i roto i te whare-wānanga na nepia Pohuhu, Vol 32, No.125 (1923).

³ <http://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Plans--Publications/Regional-Plan-Review/Proposed-Plan/Section-32-report-Maori-values.PDF>

Purpose

This document is intended to be reflective of the views of the project partners at this point in time.

The purpose of this report is to:

1. Identify, for the purposes of spatial planning, areas of the region where new housing and business development should not occur due to constraints and protections that are present.
2. Identify, for the purposes of spatial planning, areas of the region where constraints and values require care to be taken as new housing and business development occurs.
3. Recognise constraints and values that already inform land use decision making.
4. Highlight data deficiencies (research and mapping).

Limitations

This report is intended for spatial planning purposes only. This report is not intended as a substitute to local level assessments of constraints and values.

The identification of constraints and values included in this report has been informed by current knowledge, existing land protections, established policy, proposed policy with legal effect and the project kaupapa.

Not all land use considerations are included in this report; it is focused on the key constraints/values which may limit housing and business development at the regional scale⁴.

The mapping in this report is based on the existing information and GIS data available to the Future Development Strategy. We have used the best available data held by Greater Wellington Regional Council, Horizons Regional Council and councils. For some constraints, mapping data is unavailable, incomplete or reliant on emerging policy with legal effect.

There are a number of partner iwi that have not yet reached Treaty settlement with the Crown. There are also a number of outstanding Waitangi Tribunal claims that relate to public land within the region that are not identified in this report.

The mapping within this report is not intended to identify specific properties covered by existing constraints or values, but to look at the high level spatial distribution of constraints and values across the region.

We are aware that there are a number of existing communities located within areas that are subject to significant constraints and risk. In developing this report, the project partners recognise that there are future discussions to be had with vulnerable communities in areas where retreat or significant investment towards adaptation may become necessary. Decision making within these areas is complex and should be made locally, with appropriate consideration and mitigation of risks.

Future Report updates

Environmental management is a continuously evolving field; with

- the policy cycle and regular update of planning policy instruments,
- evolving national policy direction,
- new research which improves our understanding of risk and interconnections,
- increasing reflection and incorporation of mātauranga Māori into planning policy,
- data sharing developments between project partners, and
- technological innovations which change the way we interact with the environment.

It is therefore anticipated that this report will be updated over time, as the Future Development is updated and reviewed every 3 years.

⁴ For the purpose of the Framework and this Constraints Report, the region includes the territorial authorities of Masterton, Carterton, South Wairarapa, Upper Hutt, Lower Hutt, Wellington, Porirua, Kāpiti Coast and Horowhenua.

Our Approach

Categorisation

The same categorisation of constraints and values presented in the WRGF is used for the Future Development Strategy. They are categorised in this report under the following headings:

- **Wāhi Toitū:** areas with enduring presence that, for the purposes of spatial planning, are to be protected from new urban development.
- **Wāhi Toiora:** areas where, for the purposes of spatial planning, potential urban development must be carefully managed with appropriate consideration and mitigation of risks.

The Wāhi Toitū category relates specifically to additional housing and business development; capturing both greenfield development and infill/intensified development in urban areas.

The Wāhi Toiora category relates to both areas of existing and potential additional housing and business development.

Mapping

High level mapping is included in this report to provide a better understanding of the spatial distribution of constraints and values throughout the region.

These diagrams are based on GIS layer data that was obtained from a wide variety of sources; including local and central government, CRIs, and other bodies such as the QEII Trust. It is believed to be the best available data and is currently hosted at GWRC on behalf of this project.

Individual GIS layers have been grouped by category (Wāhi Toitū, Wāhi Toiora) and by sub-categories (cultural, environmental, hazards and other). Maps have been prepared at the level of these sub-categories. These layer groups have then been aggregated upwards to create two composite maps for the Wāhi Toiora and Wāhi Toitū categories.

For the Wāhi Toitū composite map, layer aggregation has been made using the following methods:

- Yes/no (“One or more constraints present” versus “No constraints present”);

For the Wāhi Toiora composite map, layer aggregation has been made using the following methods:

- Yes/no (“One or more constraints present” versus “No constraints present”); Count of constraints by overlay;

All GIS data was originally sourced as vector layers (point, line, or polygon). Point and line data was buffered at 50m radius to convert to polygons.

After initial map creation, vector data has been converted to a raster grid format at 50 m cell size for ease of aggregation. This makes processing faster but implies some loss of spatial resolution from the original data. The nominal mapping scale is 1:40,000 which is suitable for a regional-level overview.



Wāhi Toitū

This category identifies areas with enduring presence that are to be protected from new housing and business development.

Wāhi Toitū

- Sites with significant mana whenua values
- Ngā Whenua Rāhui
- Existing environmental protections
- Recreation land
- Known well defined earthquake fault rupture and deformation zones
- Areas subject to significant hazards associated with sea level rise
- Drinking water protection areas
- Highly productive land
- Significant infrastructure

The Wāhi Toitū category relates specifically to additional housing and business development; capturing both greenfield development and infill/intensified development in urban areas.

Kaitiakitanga, and the recognition that we all have a part to play as guardians to maintain and enhance our natural and physical resources for current and future generations, is a key value informing the identification of values and constraints within this category. Ki uta ki tai (interconnectedness), wairuatanga (identity), tō mātou whakapono (judgement based on knowledge), mahitahi (partnership) and whenua tūhono (connecting whānau and whenua) are also important concepts for determining areas of the region as Wāhi Toitū.

⁵ Uniform protection could impose barriers to mana whenua in developing their own land.

Sites with significant mana whenua values

Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui is ancestral home to generations of Māori tribes, each with distinctive histories and values that contribute to our region's rich cultural heritage.

This report recognises that the entire region is a cultural landscape; with the areas of interest for the seven partner iwi overlapping to cover the extent of the region.

Many of the seven iwi partners, within the area covered by the Future Development Strategy, have reached Treaty settlement with the Crown. The relationship of mana whenua with the land is interconnected with identity and well-being. These relationships can be adversely affected by environmental degradation and loss of physical access.

European settlement resulted in the alienation of the majority of Māori land within the region by 1864. The current day city and town footprint extends over many sites of significance to mana whenua (including pā and kāinga). As a result, many mana whenua sites are now inaccessible or unusable to iwi for their traditional purpose.

Sites and areas with significant mana whenua values can include wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna, statutory acknowledgement areas, areas with customary rights, historic sites, cultural landscapes, taonga and other culturally important sites and areas. Public identification of these sites can be a matter of great sensitivity. Some are recorded in public documents, however this mapping for the region as a whole is incomplete. Physical and natural elements which play a strong part in wairuatanga, such the central mountainous spine, key lakes, islands and harbours, are places which are likely to possess enduring presence for mana whenua.

Undeveloped sites of significance could be protected from new housing and urban development if this reflects mana whenua aspirations⁵. The WRGF involves a project to progress conversations with mana whenua to identify any additional Wāhi Toitū areas with significant cultural values that should be protected from new urban development. This work is yet to commence and will be included in future updates to this report and the Future Development Strategy

Ngā Whenua Rāhui

The Department of Conservation supports the protection of indigenous biodiversity on Māori owned land through its Ngā Whenua Rāhui fund. Landowners retain rangatiratanga (ownership and control) of their land, and the land is protected from development by 25 year Kawenata (covenants).

Areas covered by active Ngā Whenua Rāhui Kawenata (covenants) are protected from urban development, and are therefore appropriate for inclusion in the Wāhi Toitū category for the duration of the kawenata.

Existing environmental protections

The natural environment is highly valued and enjoyed by communities for various cultural, social, and economic reasons. It is interconnected with our regional identities, wellbeing and livelihoods. As detailed above, mana whenua have a special relationship with te taiao and the environment plays an important role in whakapapa, wairuatanga and kaitiakitanga.

The intrinsic value of our natural environment and physical landscape is reflected in many existing environmental protections. This includes through various National Policy Statements and National Environmental Standards, the Natural Resources Plan and the Regional Policy Statement.

The Wellington Natural Resources Plan also contains numerous schedules with associated provisions protecting the natural environment, including ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity, outstanding water bodies, sites of significant mana whenua values, sites with significant historic heritage values, recreation and Māori customary use and community drinking water supply areas.

The recently notified Proposed Change 1 to the Wellington Regional Policy Statement seeks to address four significant and urgent resource management issues in the Wellington Region in an integrated way:

- Lack of urban development capacity
- Degradation of fresh water
- Loss and degradation of indigenous biodiversity
- The impacts of climate change.

Proposed Change 1 includes new provisions that seek for integrated management of the region's natural and built environments that is guided by Te Ao Māori. By strengthening some environmental protections and establishing links between urban development and other objectives under the Regional Policy Statement, its direction is to enable development that:

- Occurs in locations and uses approaches that prioritises the health of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, and
- Is resilient to the effects of climate change and accounts for a transition to a low/no carbon future, and
- Protects areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.

Horowhenua District Council is part of the Horizons Regional Council Rohe. The Horizons One Plan has identified the “big four” challenges facing the region – Surface water quality degradation, increasing water demand, unsustainable hill country land use and threatened indigenous biodiversity.

Horizons have recently notified Plan Change 3 to the One Plan, which is intended to give effect to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development. Plan Change 2 took effect in December 2022 and added provisions to give effect to the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater. They are also implementing a freshwater protection and enhancement programme called ‘Our Freshwater Future’, which will result in some changes to the RPS that will further give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater in 2024.

• PARK LAND

Large areas of the region are already in the form of open space, which will remain in a natural state. This includes Department of Conservation land, QEII Trust sites, Regional Parks and Regional Forest parks. Many of these areas have great cultural significance.

These areas are also important ecological corridors and native habitat, provide quality regional water supply catchments and are important as the ‘lungs of the region’. The significant natural, cultural, recreation, scenic and economic value of these areas should continue to be protected from new housing and business development.

• FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

Wetlands, lakes, rivers and streams in the Region have a number of ecological and cultural values; as habitat for indigenous species, mahinga kai, wildlife corridors, a natural nutrient filtration system, natural water storage and carbon sequestration.

Less than 3% of the Wellington region's natural freshwater wetlands remain. There are already existing protections for natural wetlands through the Natural Resources Plan and the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater, however recent amendments are more permissive and allow for some housing and business development and other activities such as quarrying in certain circumstances, reducing the protection of remaining wetlands.

Policy 6 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) requires that there is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted. Policies 7 and 9 requires the avoidance of river extent loss and the protection of habitats of indigenous freshwater species.

Remaining natural wetlands, rivers and streams should therefore continue to be protected from housing and business development, with adherence to the effects management hierarchy in certain circumstances where consenting pathways are provided by the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater.

• SIGNIFICANT INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY

Tangata whenua have a special relationship with our indigenous biodiversity. Indigenous biodiversity also contributes to our regional identity, and our social and economic wellbeing.

New Zealand is a global hotspot for biodiversity, however many native species are threatened or at risk. Threats to our native species include habitat loss, competition by exotic and invasive species and degradation through human activities. Many of our land-based native ecosystems cannot survive without active management.

Some areas of locally, regionally and nationally significant indigenous biodiversity areas are already protected from land use and housing and business development. The operative Regional Policy Statement

for the Wellington Region currently requires the identification and protection of Significant Natural Areas in District Plans. Significant Natural Areas are identified in Schedule G of the Horizons One Plan for the Horowhenua Region.

An exposure draft of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB) was released for consultation by the government in June 2022, however it is not yet gazetted. The purpose of the NPS-IB is to set out an objective and policies in relation to maintaining indigenous biodiversity, and to specify what councils must do to achieve that objective.

• SITES WITH SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE VALUES

Some landscapes and natural features within the region are protected and highly valued for their outstanding natural and character values. This includes outstanding water bodies, outstanding landscapes, outstanding natural features, regionally significant geological features, areas of high natural coastal character and regionally significant features.

These landscapes are exceptional or iconic and dominated by natural elements and processes.

These are areas that lie outside of the conservation estate, but still possess outstanding value at a district, regional or national level. These areas should continue to be protected from new housing and business development.

Recreation land

Recreation land provides important spaces for sport, recreation and leisure activities. It contributes to the amenity and identity of places within the region, as well as to the wellbeing and health of our communities. Recreation land includes local open spaces, parks and gardens which is currently identified in operative district plans⁶.

⁶ If an area of land is no longer required for reserve purposes and is re-zoned, then it is not intended to be captured in future updates of this document.

Known well defined earthquake fault rupture and deformation zones⁷

The region lies over the meeting point of two tectonic plates; with the subduction interface between the Pacific and Australian plates located approximately 25km below Wellington.

There are 14 active faults in and around the region which could produce destructive earthquakes; including the Wellington, Ōhāriu and Wairarapa faults. In the Horowhenua District there are 4 active faults: Ōhāriu, Otaki Forks, Poroutawhao, Tokomaru

All regional urban centres are subject to earthquake hazards. Parts of the Wellington, Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt and Porirua cities, and the Waikanae centre, are built directly over active fault rupture zones, whilst Levin lies between two active faults. Some key pieces of regional infrastructure, including bulk water supply pipelines and main transport routes, also cross over active fault rupture zones.

Where there is certainty around the location of a fault rupture and deformation zone, councils have begun to introduce rules to restrict new development (typically within 20m either side of an active fault). Due to the significant risk to human life and property, known earthquake fault rupture and deformation zones should be protected from new housing and urban development.

⁷ Mapping was unavailable for the whole region, so instead known active faults are represented in Figure 5. Further detailed site investigations are required to improve mapping.

⁸ The region is prone to many natural hazards. In this report, most are under Wāhi Toiora. High hazard areas associated with any natural hazards may be represented within Wāhi Toitū in future updates of this report.

⁹ <https://www.wellingtonwater.co.nz/your-water/drinking-water/where-does-it-come-from/>

Areas at risk from significant coastal hazards due to sea level rise

Anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are changing the climate system. One effect of this is sea level rise, due to thermal expansion of ocean waters and the melting of land-based ice. In addition, the region is experiencing tectonic subsidence at rates similar to the locally measured rise in sea level.

Together, this ongoing relative rise in sea level will exacerbate regional coastal hazards that already occur in the region; such as shoreline erosion, storm-tide flooding, impeded drainage (at river mouths and stormwater outfalls) and raised water tables leading to extended pluvial (surface), stormwater and alluvial flooding.

Many parts of our town and cities are situated in low-lying coastal areas, vulnerable to these effects and the impacts of sea level rise. Planning and hazard mapping related to these areas is developing; including community based adaptation and planning approaches.

The Wellington Regional Leadership Committee work programme includes a project to encourage and progress local adaptation to coastal hazards and sea level rise planning programmes. This project is currently underway. The Wellington and Horizons Regional Policy Statement sets out a mandate to avoid inappropriate development in high hazard areas⁸ and, in light of the expected climate change and sea level rise impacts in the region, this should influence the patterns and locations of future housing and business development represented in updates of this report.

Drinking water protection areas

Te Mana o te Wai encompasses integrated and holistic health and wellbeing of a freshwater body. When Te Mana o te Wai is upheld, the water body will sustain the full range of environmental, social, cultural and economic values held by iwi and the community.

Safe and reliable drinking water is also important for regional health and prosperity. Over 144 million litres of water is supplied to towns and cities in the region every day⁹.

Areas of the region where freshwater is sufficiently unpolluted (therefore suitable for use as drinking water) are limited. Our drinking water comes from catchments which are located upstream of development and protected to reduce pollution.

These include current and future potable water collection management areas and surface water protection areas. These areas will continue to be protected from new housing and business development.

Highly productive land and high-quality soils

Food production is important for regional health and prosperity; providing economic and employment benefits, and resilience against supply chain disruptions. Some of the region's most productive land is already part of the urban footprint. Through development, the productive potential of this land has been lost. Some remaining areas of highly productive areas are at risk from urban expansion and lifestyle block development.

High quality soils, suitable for food production are limited geographically. Some of the regions highest quality soils have already been built upon. Soil with a land use classification (LUC) of 1, 2 or 3 comprises our best and most versatile soils. Remaining areas of LUC 1-3 are important for our region's future; both for primary production employment and food security reasons. Undeveloped areas of LUC 1-3 are found mostly in the Wairarapa, Horowhenua and Kāpiti Coast areas.

This report notes the distinction between high class soils and highly productive land. Not all high class soils will be highly productive; areas of the region where primary production is possible is limited by a number of factors; including climate, soil type, drainage, erodibility, topography, the availability of water, water and transport infrastructure, access to labour and markets and the size of land parcels.

Careful management of housing and business development on LUC 1-3 soils will safeguard the region's food producing capacity for future generations.

The National Policy Statement on Highly Productive Land 2022 (NPS -HPL) requires councils to protect highly productive land for use in land-based primary production. This includes avoiding subdivision of highly productive land and re-zoning from rural to urban or rural lifestyle, and managing reverse sensitivity and cumulative effects of subdivision, use or development on the availability and productive capacity of highly productive land.

Mapping of highly productive land as required by the NPS-HPL has not been completed in time for this Future Development Strategy. In the interim, land that is LUC Class 1, 2 or 3 rural land not already identified for housing and business development, must be treated as highly productive land.

Significant Infrastructure

The successful functioning of the region depends on significant infrastructure; including the national electricity transmission network. There are already protections in place restricting new development within the National Grid Yard (the area immediately beneath and next to national grid lines and support structures).

The roading network, airports, port, rail network, telecommunications facilities, the stormwater systems and other utilities form part of national and regional networks that enable communities to provide for their wellbeing and safety. The Wellington and Horizons Regional Policy Statements set out a mandate to avoid inappropriate development alongside regionally significant infrastructure.

Future versions of the constraints report may identify additional national and regional infrastructure of significance requiring protection from housing and business development in the Future Development Strategy for the purposes of spatial planning.

Wāhi Toitū Mapping

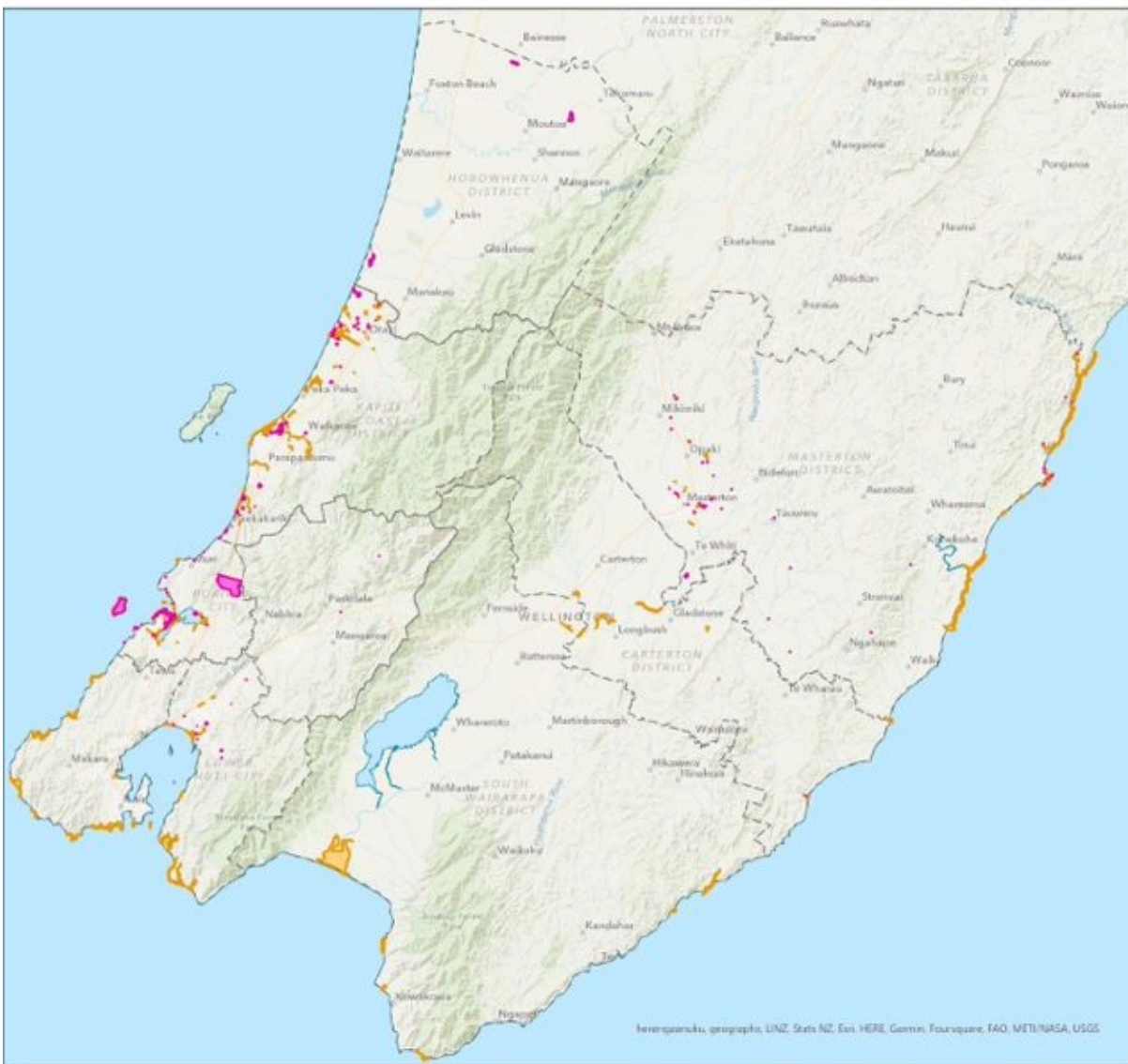
The following maps show the Wāhi Toitū areas spatially across the region.

Wahi Toitu

Mana whenua

Sites with significant mana whenua values (Natural Resources Plan), Ngā Whenua Rāhui, sites and areas of significance to Māori in district plans

- Sites and areas of significance to Māori in district plans
- Mana Whenua Sites of Significance (Natural Resources Plan, Schedule C)



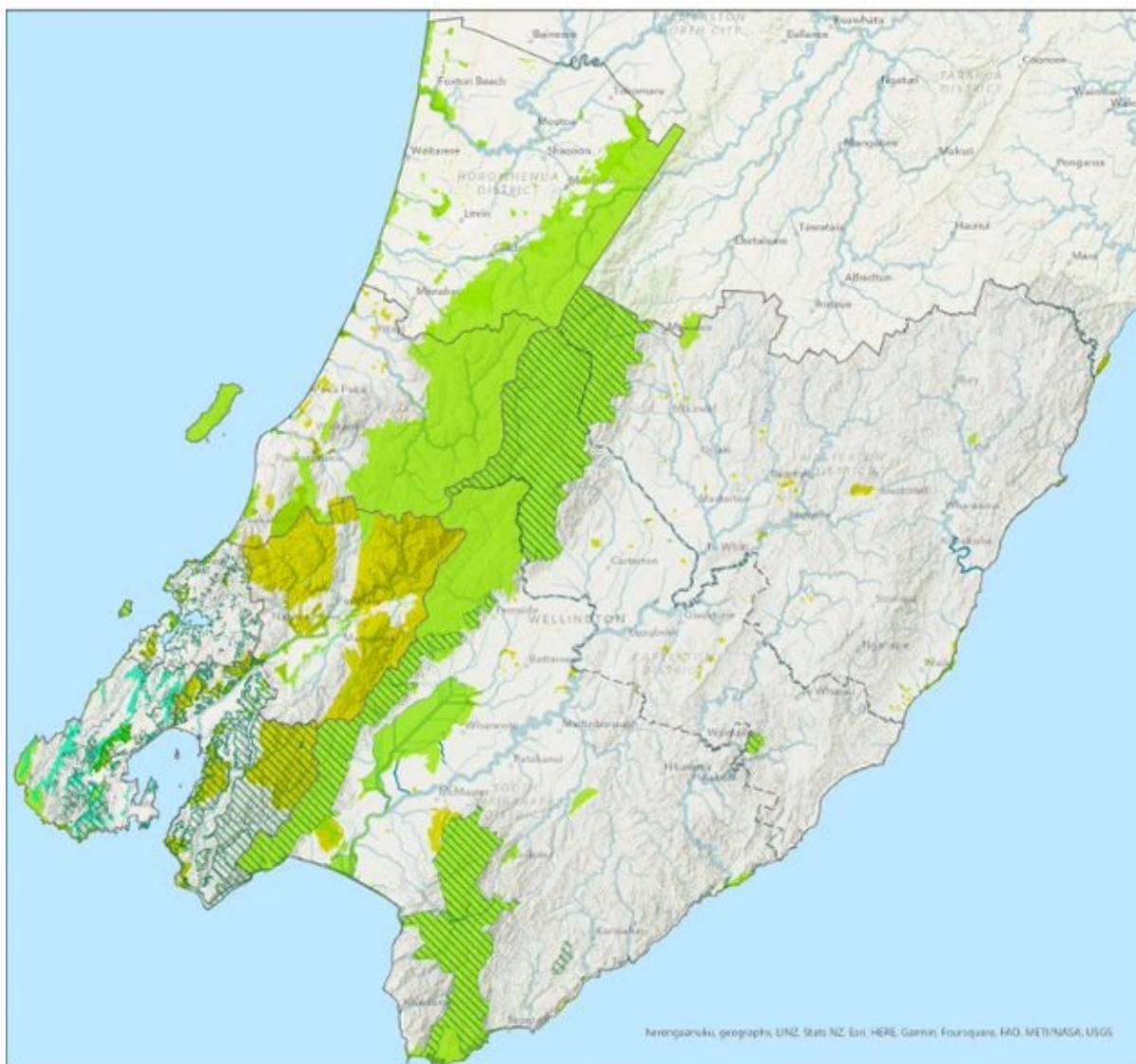
**Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua
Future Development Strategy constraints mapping**

Data: Mana Whenua sites of significance in the Natural Resources Plan (Schedule C1-C5), Sites and areas of significance to Māori in district plans

Wāhi Toitū **Environmental protections**

Outstanding natural features and landscapes, significant natural areas, key native ecosystems and protected ridgelines

- Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
- Key native ecosystems (GWRC)
- Significant Natural Areas
- Protected ridgelines



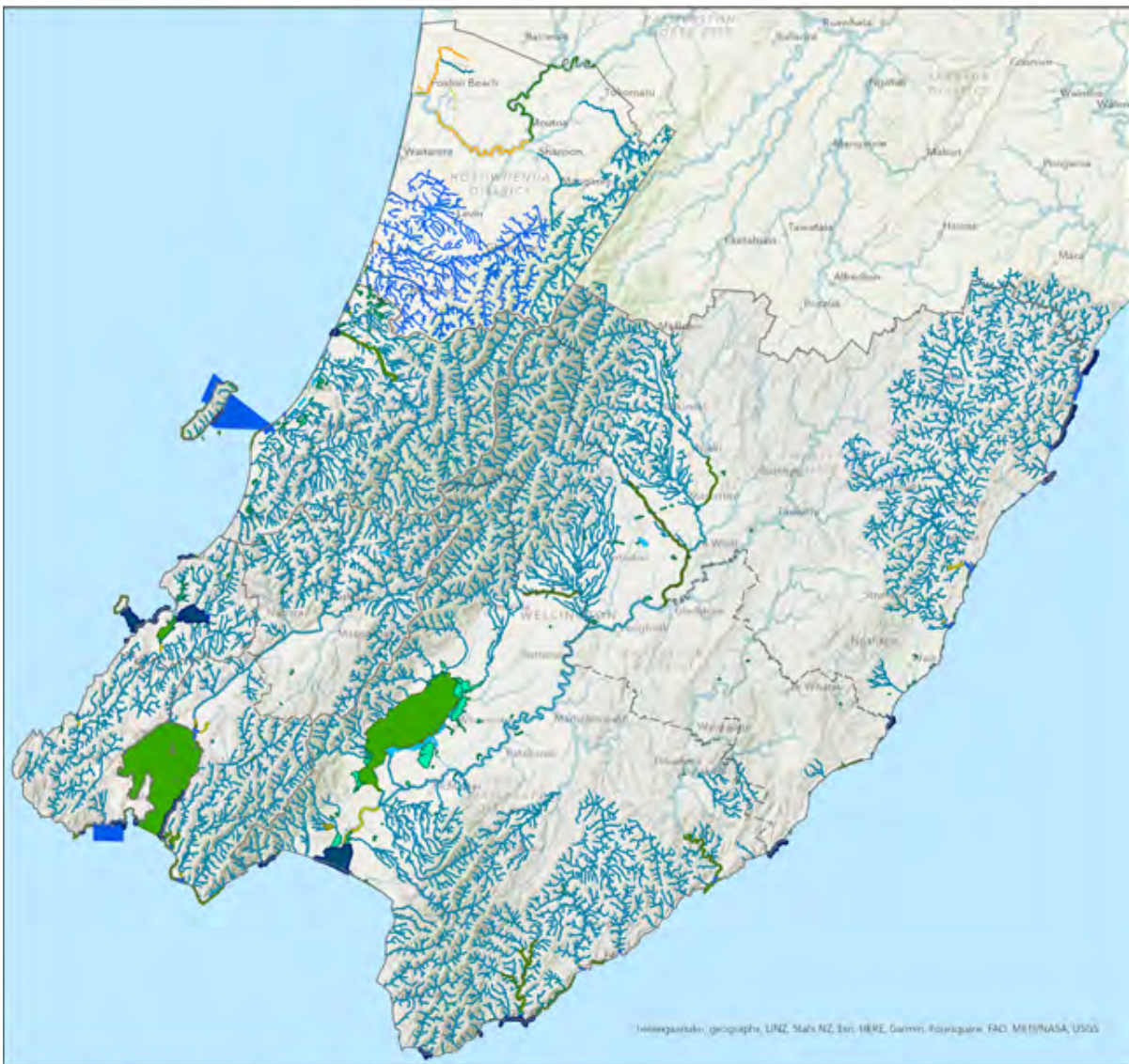
**Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua
Future Development Strategy constraints mapping**

Data: Key Native Ecosystems (GWRC), Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes, Protected ridgelines, Significant Natural Areas (TLA open data sites)

Wāhi Toitū Environmental protections

Schedules within the operative Natural Resources Plan and OnePlan

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Schedule J: Significant geological features in the coastal marine area ■ Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area ■ Significant Natural Wetlands (Schedule F3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Indigenous Bird Habitat (Schedule F2) ■ Lakes with significant aquatic plant communities (Schedule F1c) ■ Inanga spawning habitat (Schedule F1b) ■ Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems (Schedule F1 high MCI health) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lakes, rivers and wetlands with outstanding indigenous ecosystems values (Schedule A) ■ Sites of significance Riparian (Schedule B, OnePlan) ■ Sites of significance Aquatic (Schedule B, OnePlan) ■ Inanga Spawning areas (Schedule B, OnePlan) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Natural State (Schedule B, One Plan) ■ Whitebait Migration rivers (Schedule B, One Plan) ■ Amenity (Schedule B, One Plan) ■ Domestic food supply (Schedule B, One Plan) |
|--|---|---|--|



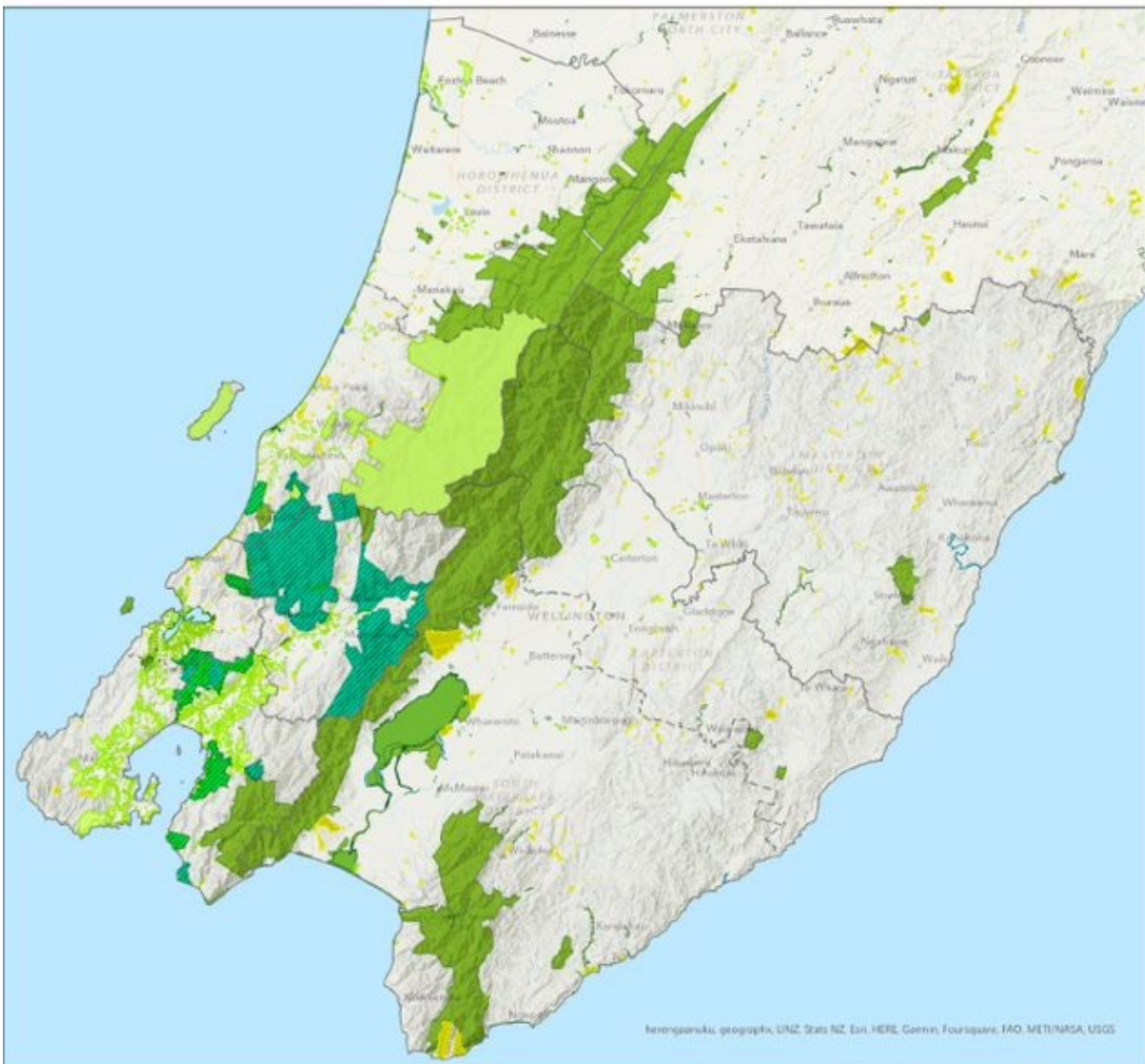
**Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua
Future Development Strategy constraints mapping**

Data: Natural Resources Plan schedule A, Schedule F and Schedule J, OnePlan Schedule B

Wāhi Toitū Environmental protections

Including Conservation land, regional parks, territorial authority parks and reserves and QEII Trust covenants

- Parks and reserves
- DOC Conservation Land
- Regional Parks
- QEII Covenants



**Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua
Future Development Strategy constraints mapping**

Data: parks and Reserves in territorial authorities (see TLA open data sites), QEII covenants (Queen Elizabeth II Trust), Regional Parks (GWRC), DoC Conservation Land (DOC)

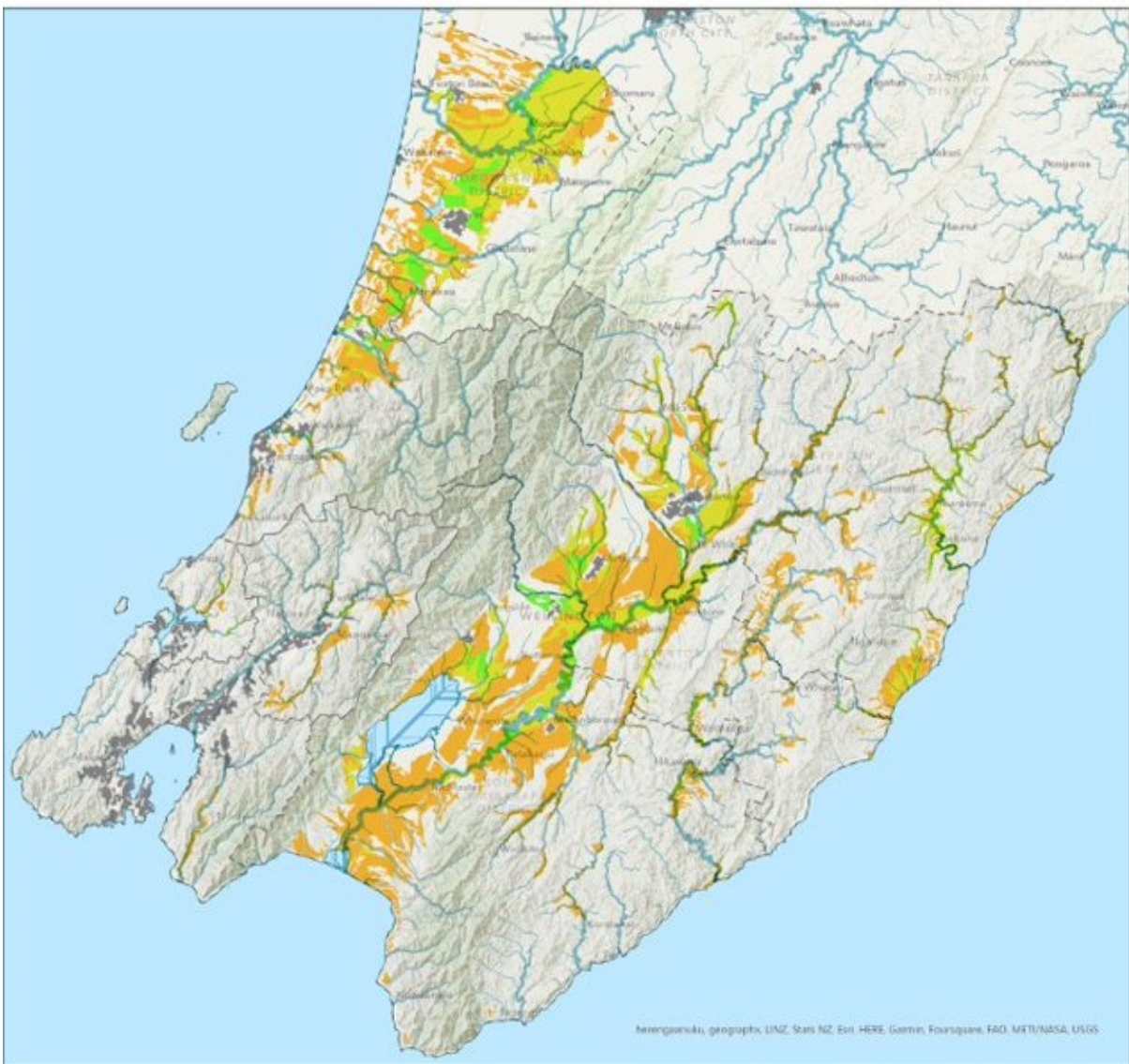
Wāhi Toitū

High class soils

Landuse capability (LUC) class 1, 2 and 3 soils outside areas in District Plans designated as urban/ development

High class soils outside urban areas (LUC)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- Residential areas (LINZ)



**Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua
Future Development Strategy constraints mapping**

NZL Land Resource Inventory (LRI) Land Use Capability 2011. Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research. This map shows the highly productive land (land use classes 1, 2, 3) outside existing or future defined urban areas as per the Proposed NPS (released August 2019)

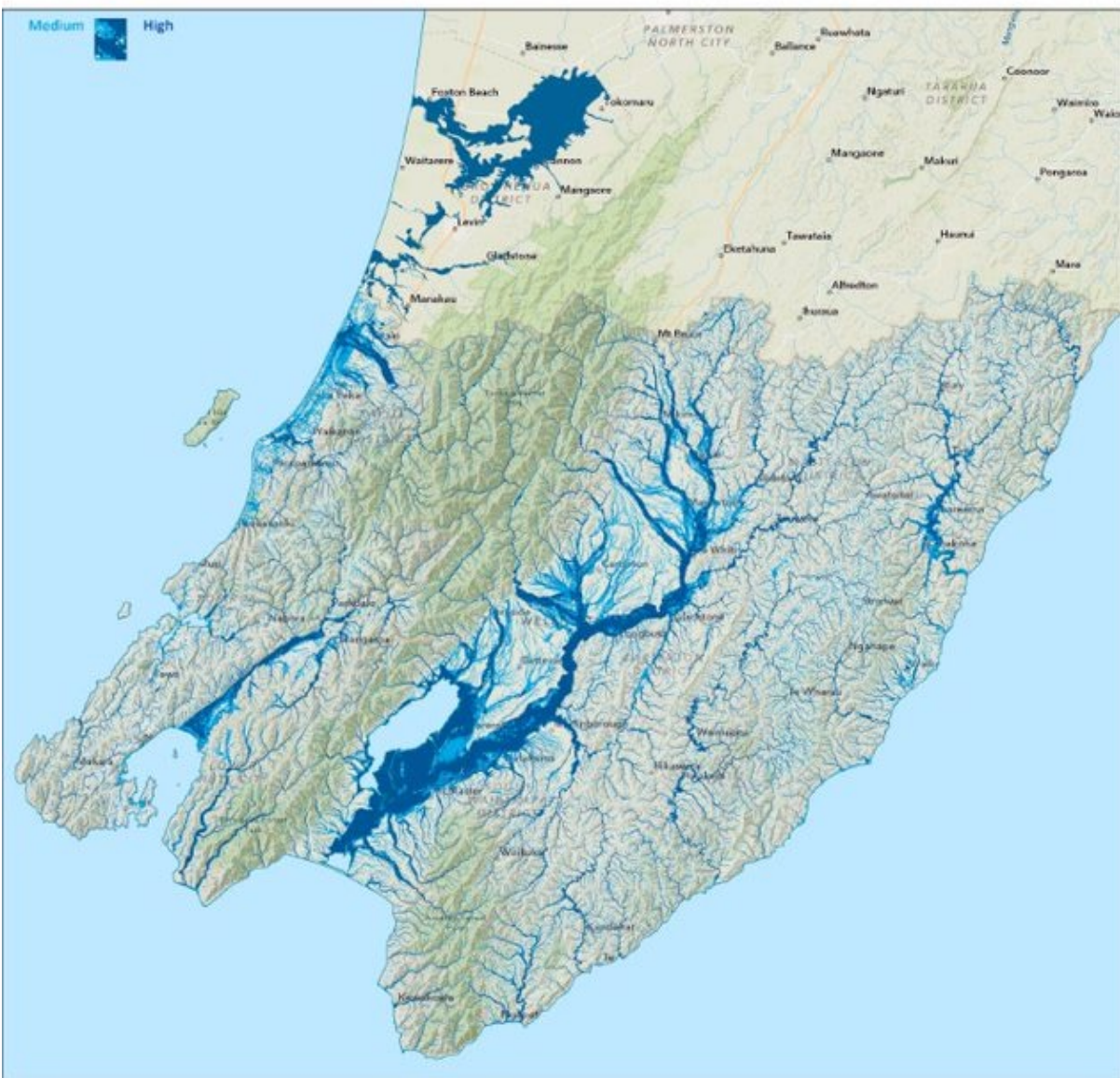
Wahi Toitu **Moderate & high flood hazard**

Moderate and high hazard flooding, defined within the Regional Flood Exposure Model, for a 1% AEP storm in an RCP 8.5 pathway (projected to 2101-2120) for an undefended scenario

The shaded area for the Wellington Region corresponds to areas where depth >0.5m and velocity > 1m/s.

Flood depth is the difference between the maximum flood level and ground elevation at a particular location, during a particular scenario. Flood depth also does not include freeboard.

Velocity is the maximum velocity of flood waters at a particular location during a particular scenario. Velocity may be used to differentiate flow paths from ponding areas.



**Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua
Future Development Strategy constraints mapping**

Data: Wellington Regional Flood Exposure Model. Based on RCP8.5 pathway projected to 2101-2120, 1% AEP storm, undefended scenario, 20% AEP tidal boundary; Horowhenua flood data is based on flood extents as per district plan.

Wāhi Toitū

Known Active Faults (GNS)

Active faults from GNS active faults database (updated October 2022)

■ Known active faults (GNS)



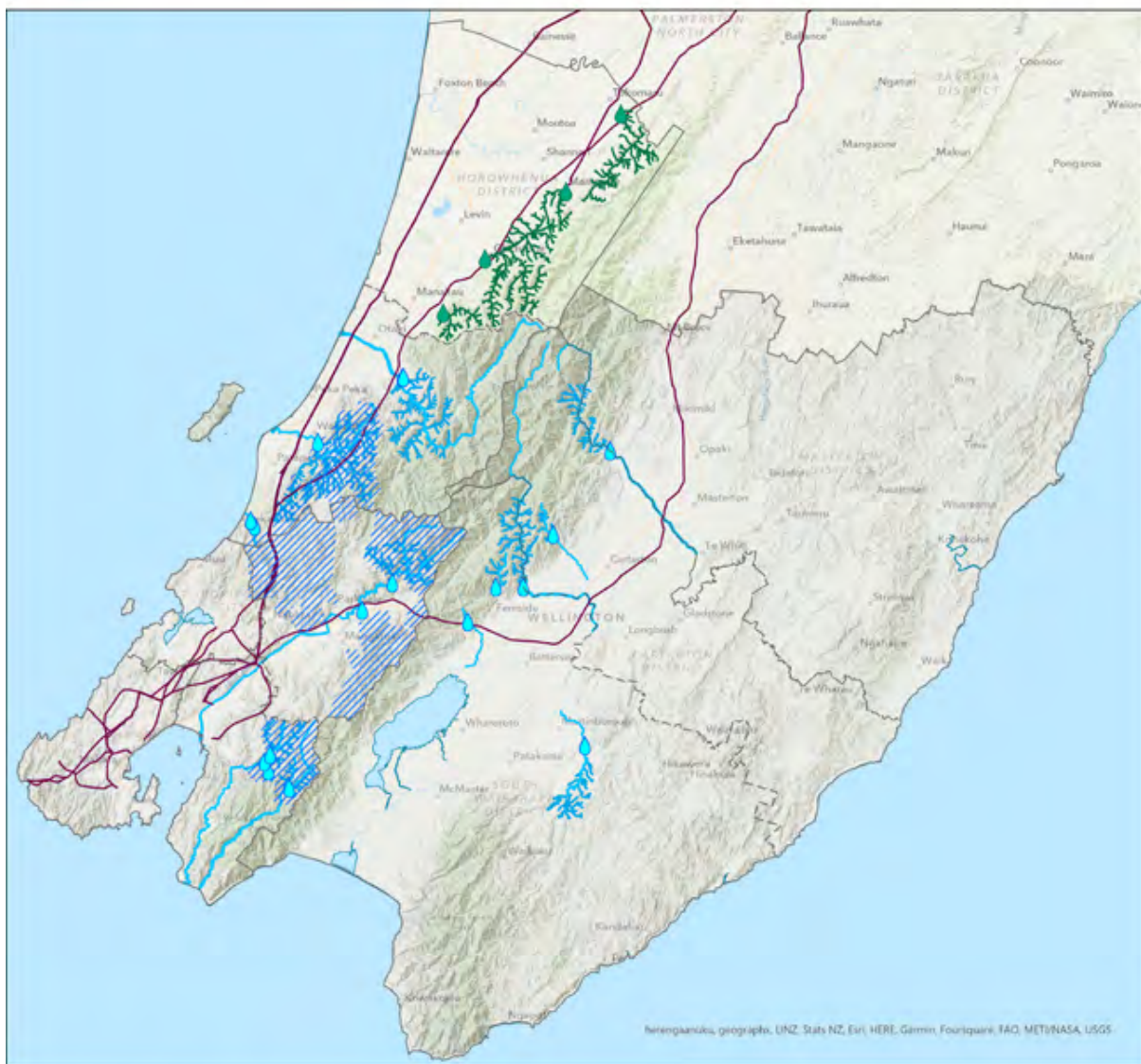
**Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua
Future Development Strategy constraints mapping**

This dataset contains onshore active faults data for New Zealand. Active faults in New Zealand are defined as those that have ruptured and/or caused ground deformation during the last 125,000 years. The dataset is produced by GNS Science and represents the most current mapping of active faults for New Zealand in a single dataset, designed for portrayal at 1:250,000.

Wāhi Toitū **Social**

National grid and Drinking Water Collection Areas

- Surface Drinking Water abstraction sites (Schedule M1)
- Community Drinking Water supply rivers (Schedule M1)
- Community Drinking Water Supply Protection Areas (Schedule M1)
- ▨ Water Collection Areas (GWRC)
- Transpower lines - subdivision corridor
- Water Supply Rivers (Schedule B, One Plan)
- Water Supply Take (Schedule B, One Plan)

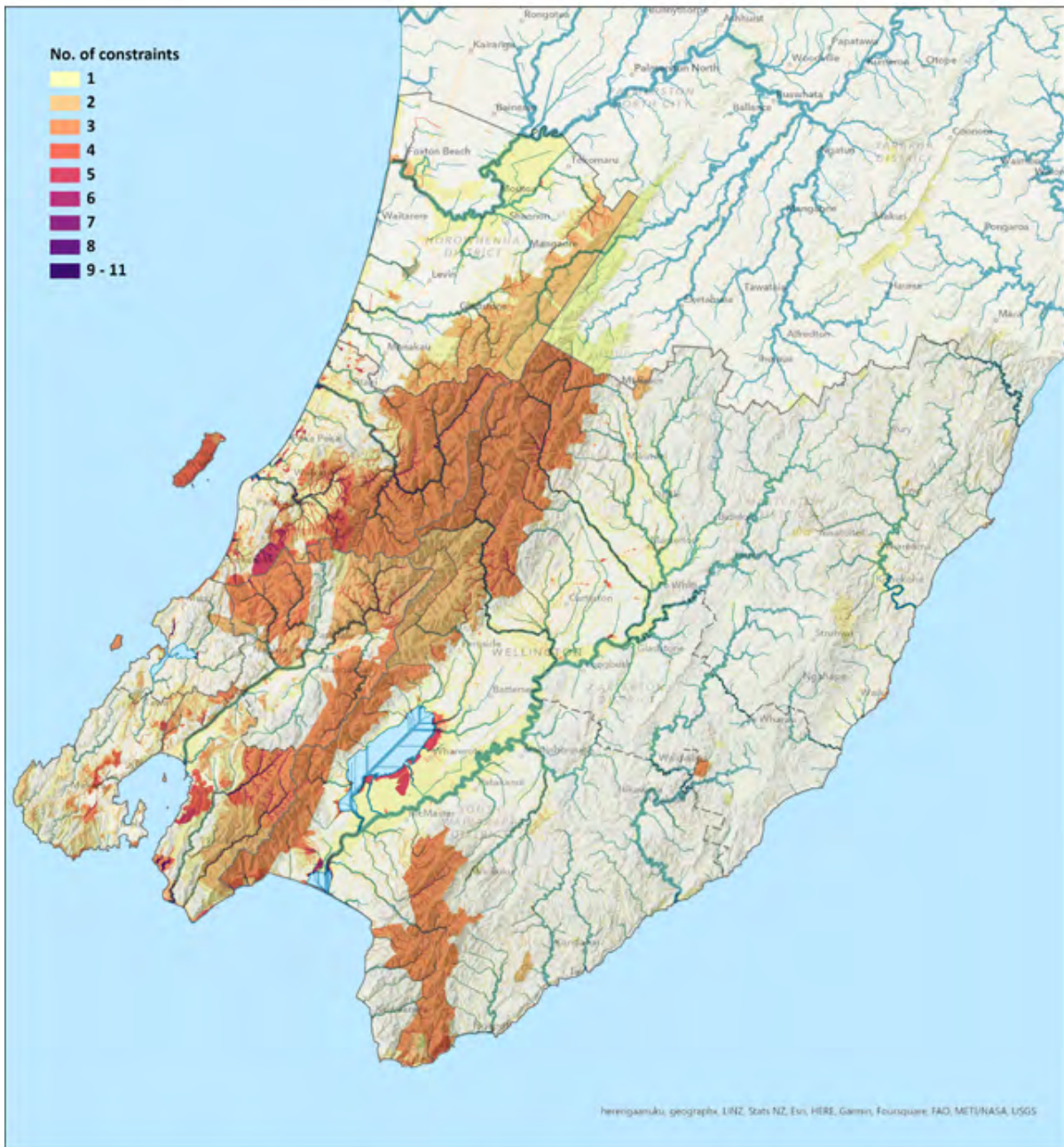


**Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua
Future Development Strategy constraints mapping**

Data: Natural Resources Plan schedule M1, Transpower (subdivision corridor), OnePlan Schedule B

Wāhi Toitū
Combined Wāhi Toitū areas

All Wahi Toitu areas (includes moderate to high flood hazard and LUC high class soils (1,2,3))



**Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua
 Future Development Strategy constraints mapping**

Data: Includes sites with significant mana whenua values, Ngā Whenua Rāhui, existing environmental protections, recreation land, drinking water protection areas, highly productive land and significant infrastructure, flood hazards and known earthquake fault rupture and deformation zones



Wāhi Toiora

This category identifies constraints and values which can significantly constrain housing and business development.

Careful management of development is required in these areas; with appropriate consideration and mitigation of risks.

Wāhi Toiora

- Statutory acknowledgement areas
- Historical and cultural heritage
- Water quality limits and stream health
- Ecological sites
- Special amenity landscapes
- Environmental buffer areas
- Coastal marine areas and riparian margins
- Natural hazards
- Climate change risks
- Potable groundwater supply protection areas
- Contaminated land
- Erosion prone land
- Electricity transmission corridor buffers
- Renewable energy generation infrastructure and mineral resources

The Wāhi Toiora category relates to both areas of existing and potential additional housing and business development.

Kaitiakitanga, and the recognition that we all have a part to play as guardians to maintain and enhance our natural and physical resources for current and future generations, is a key value informing the identification of values and constraints within this category.

Ki uta ki tai (interconnectedness), wairuatanga (identity), tō mātou whakapono (judgement based on knowledge), mahitahi (partnership) and whenua tūhono (connecting whānau and whenua) are also important concepts for determining areas of the region as Wāhi Toiora.

Statutory acknowledgement areas

Statutory Acknowledgement Areas are areas of crown land (or water bodies) over which iwi have a special spiritual, historical or traditional relationship that has been recognised by the Crown in Treaty of Waitangi settlement processes. Statutory acknowledgment areas can include land, geographical features, lakes, wetlands and coastal marine areas.

The purpose of each acknowledgement area is set out in each specific Claim Settlement Act. They aim to improve decision making processes under the Resource Management Act. Appropriate regard for statutory acknowledgements must be given for any housing and business development within these areas.

Historic and cultural heritage

Historic and cultural heritage includes places with significant historical, physical and cultural values that contribute to the character and identity of places within our region. These include a range of archaeological sites, buildings, structures, historic sites, cultural sites, coastal sites, historic areas, notable trees and Māori heritage. The intent of heritage protections is to protect these places for future generations.

Historic sites are varied; it may be appropriate to use or develop some, but not others. Careful management of housing and business development is therefore required in any of these places.

Mana whenua may not wish all cultural heritage sites to be included in the Wāhi Toiora category. Some areas with significant cultural heritage value may therefore be Wāhi Toiora. The WRGF included a project to progress conversations with mana whenua to identify any additional Wāhi Toiora areas where urban development must be carefully managed to protect cultural values.

Water quality limits and stream health

Te Mana o te Wai encompasses integrated and holistic health and wellbeing of a freshwater body. When Te Mana o te Wai is upheld, the water body will sustain the full range of environmental, social, cultural and economic values held by iwi and the community.

Freshwater supports life, and is treasured for a range of reasons; including its inherent values as natural habitat, for recreation purposes, Māori customary uses, cultural identity and mahinga kai, for economic and commercial uses, for public health and wellbeing, and for drinking water, waste removal and transportation purposes.

A warming climate will change rainfall patterns and increase the intensity of droughts in some areas where there is already a high demand for water. Most of our rivers and streams are fully allocated in terms of water take; with public water supply the largest user, followed by irrigation.

New housing and business development can provide an opportunity to retain and enhance freshwater stream habitats. In the past, however, regional housing and business development has frequently resulted in stream reclamation.

The NPS-FM requires that freshwater quality be maintained or improved and contaminant discharge limits set; including those contaminants that run off housing and business developments.

The Wellington Region is in the process of setting limits and objectives for improving water quality in the Region through the whitua process. The whitua process is Greater Wellington Regional Council's response to implementing the NPS-FM in partnership with mana whenua and with communities. Te Whitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara was most recently completed in late 2021, and the Kāpiti Whitua and Wairarapa Eastern Hills processes are commencing in 2023. The processes for the Ruamāhanga and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whitua are completed, with implementation underway.

Regional plan changes to implement the NPS-FM will occur over the next few years, and territorial authorities are also required to promote positive effects, and

avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of housing and business development on the health and wellbeing of freshwater using an integrated approach.

All greenfield development adds to the contaminant load, while reductions in contaminant loads can be achieved through well-planned infill development. Contaminant discharges will be required to be minimised from housing and business development through the application of water sensitive urban design principles, among other measures. This will necessitate new approaches to greenfield and brownfield development for the region, with greenfield development being limited within some catchments.

Horizons are implementing a freshwater protection and enhancement programme called 'Our Freshwater Future', which will result in some changes to the RPS that will further give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater in 2024.

Implementation of the NPS-FM and Te Mana o Te Wai is likely to require a reduction in contaminant load from most existing catchments. New development within the existing urban footprint provides an opportunity to reduce contaminant loads through the implementation of water sensitive urban design.

A range of new direction around housing and business development and freshwater is provided by Proposed Change 1 to the Wellington Regional Policy Statement and Plan Changes 2 and 3 of the Horizons One Plan. Catchment-specific direction on freshwater will emerge as the outcomes of the Whitua processes are implemented in the Natural Resources Plan, the One Plan and through non-regulatory actions.

Environmental buffer areas

Housing and business development impacts not only the land it is built upon, but also surrounding areas; by generating pollution and discharges (to air, noise, water, rubbish), as well as changing the landform and water catchment characteristics. Housing and business development on land adjacent to environmental protection areas may therefore require careful management to control 'edge effects'.

Ecological sites

While significant indigenous biodiversity is captured as Wāhi Toitū, some ecological sites have lower levels of protection and will fall under the Wāhi Toiora category. Levels of protection depends on the ecological values present. For example, modified ecosystems typically possess a lower ecological and biodiversity value than pristine environments. However, these ecological sites still have value to the region and have potential to be restored over time. There are a range of ecological sites within the region which are identified, managed and protected by different regulations.

Special amenity landscapes

Special amenity landscapes are distinctive, widely recognised and valued by the community. These areas may be modified by human activity, but contribute to local amenity and the quality of the environment. Some development within special amenity landscapes will be appropriate, so long as landscape values are appropriately considered and harm mitigated.

Coastal marine areas and riparian margins

The coastal marine area and riparian margins are valued for public access, recreation and Māori customary uses. There are a number of existing controls that restrict housing and business development within these areas. Any housing and business development within these areas needs to be carefully considered, with appropriate consideration and mitigation of the value of these areas for public and cultural use.

Natural hazards

The region is prone to a wide range of natural hazards, including: seismic hazards (earthquakes, liquefaction, subsidence, ground shaking, fault rupture, tsunami), mass movement hazards (landslides, rockfall, mud and debris flows), weather hazards (severe wind, drought, intense rainfall, wildfires) flood hazards (river, surface and stormwater flooding), coastal hazards (storm surge, inundation and sea level rise) and erosion hazards (river, soil and coastal erosion).

A number of our town and cities are subject to these natural hazards due to their location on flood plains, steep hillsides, reclaimed land, faults and low-lying coastal areas.

Regional, city, district plans are increasingly turning their attention to managing the impacts from natural hazards and are developing risk and community based decision making approaches to managing current and future effects of natural disasters. These approaches acknowledge that there will be a mix of planning responses and mitigation measures necessary to manage the effects from natural hazards and this will be influenced by local environmental and development needs. However, careful management of housing and business development in hazard prone areas is required.

Climate change risks

Long term changes in the climate will exacerbate most of the natural hazards already present in the region; including drought, wildfire, coastal flooding, fluvial/pluvial flooding and severe wind.

Housing and business development in areas subject to increasing risks from natural hazards will need to be carefully managed; with due consideration given to longer term (i.e. 100 year) planning horizons, that take into consideration how changes in the climate may in turn lead to evolving changes in natural hazard impacts and how current and future social, environmental and economic risks might be avoided, mitigated or managed.

¹⁰ <https://www.wellingtonwater.co.nz/your-water/drinking-water/where-does-it-come-from/wellington-region-water-supply/>

Potable groundwater supply protection areas

Safe and reliable drinking water is important for regional health and prosperity. Many areas of the region are dependent on groundwater for drinking water supplies. This includes town water supplies; with ground water bores and aquifers in the Wairarapa, Kāpiti Coast, Hutt Valley and Horowhenua. The Waiwhetu Aquifer in the Hutt Valley provides 40% of the annual water supply for the Wellington region¹⁰.

Some development activities can affect groundwater quality, while others have no effect. Housing and business development within groundwater protection areas and aquifer recharge zones are therefore carefully managed to protect the quality of community drinking groundwater supplies.

Contaminated land

Regional councils hold records of sites where hazardous substances have been used, stored or disposed of in the past. Not all of these sites are known.

Where there is risk of land contamination, existing regulations require an assessment of the land prior to any housing and/or business development to ensure it is safe for human use.

Erosion prone land

The topography of the region has meant that housing development has unavoidably been necessary on steep and hilly terrain. Underlying geology and slope geomorphology strongly influences slope stability and the susceptibility of soils to erosion.

Slopes over 20 degrees are in general more prone to erosion and failure, and the region has many developed areas on slopes which exceed 20 degrees. Careful management of large scale earthworks, vegetation removal and development is required in these areas.

Renewable energy generation infrastructure

Electricity provision is a vital for our health and wellbeing. It powers and heats our homes and workplaces, runs our appliances and powers some of our transport. Electricity consumption is responsible for a third of our regional greenhouse gas emissions, and demand is anticipated to increase significantly¹¹.

Electrification of our economy will be essential to meeting our climate change commitments. To meet rising electricity demand, a 68% increase in renewable electricity generation will be required nationally by 2050¹².

The region is largely dependent on external generation sources for electricity. Regional renewable electricity generation (over 10MW) includes the 'Mill Creek' and 'West Wind' wind farms and the Mangahao hydro power station. Careful management of housing and business development around renewable electricity plants can ensure their continued operation. We anticipate that future updates of this Constraints Report may identify regional renewable energy resources that should be protected from housing and business development to ensure the availability for future renewable electricity generation and improve our regional energy resilience.

Electricity transmission corridor buffers

Activities and subdivision close to high voltage national grid transmission lines needs to be carefully managed in consultation with Transpower to ensure safety and prevent reverse sensitivity effects on the national grid.'

Wāhi Toiora Mapping

The following maps show the Wāhi Toiora areas spatially across the region.

¹¹<https://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Climate-change/GHG-Summary-Report-Wellington2019WRFinal.pdf>

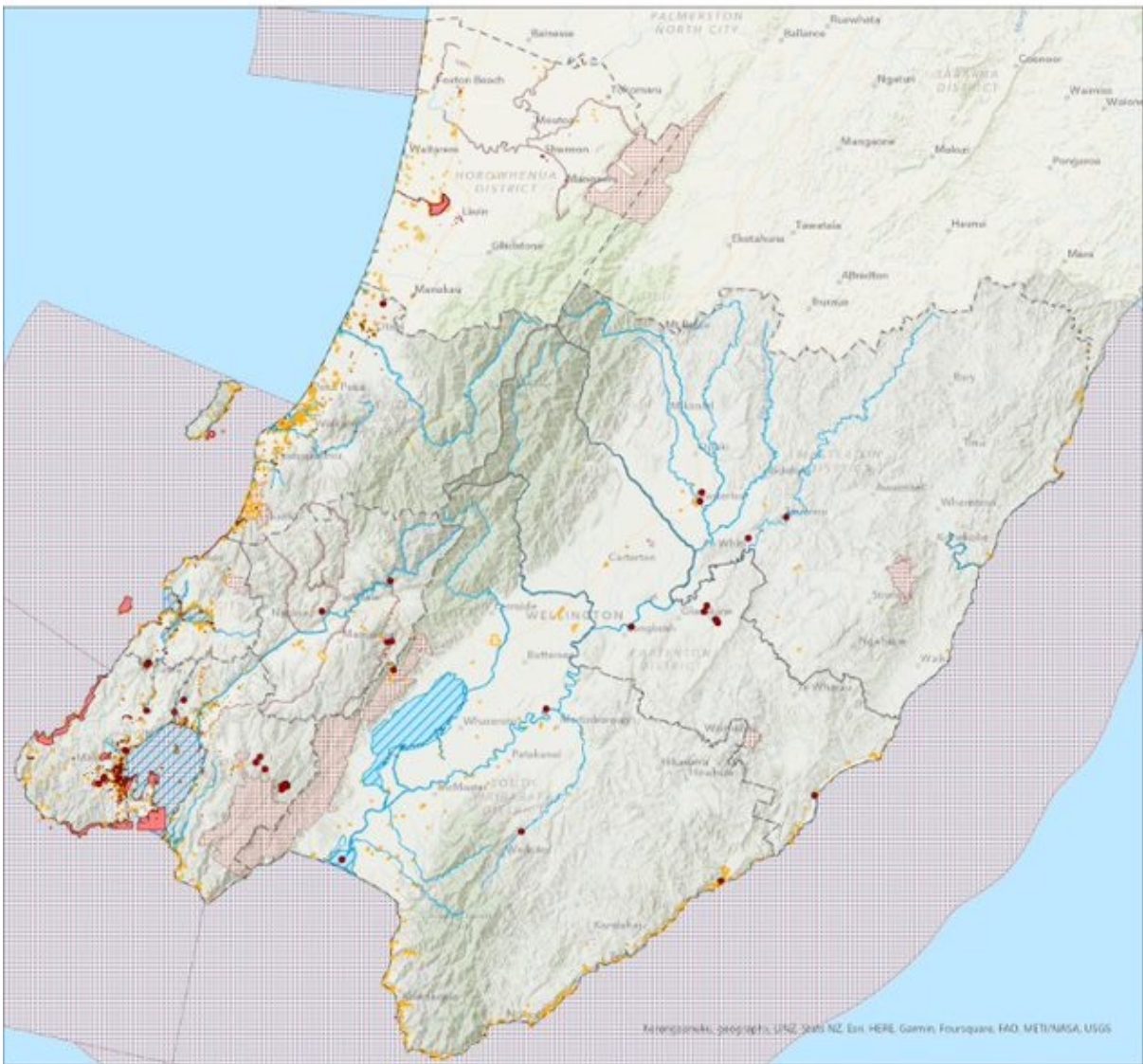
¹²Whakamana i te Mauri Hiko

Wāhi Toiora

Culture and heritage

Includes archaeological sites (NZAA), heritage sites, structures, buildings and areas in district plans, notable trees, and Natural Resources Plan - Schedule B - Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa

- TLA boundaries
- Heritage areas/ sites
- Heritage buildings/ structures
- Notable trees
- Archaeological sites (NZAA)
- Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa (Natural Resources Plan, Schedule B)
- Statutory Acknowledgement Areas



**Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua
Future Development Strategy constraints mapping**

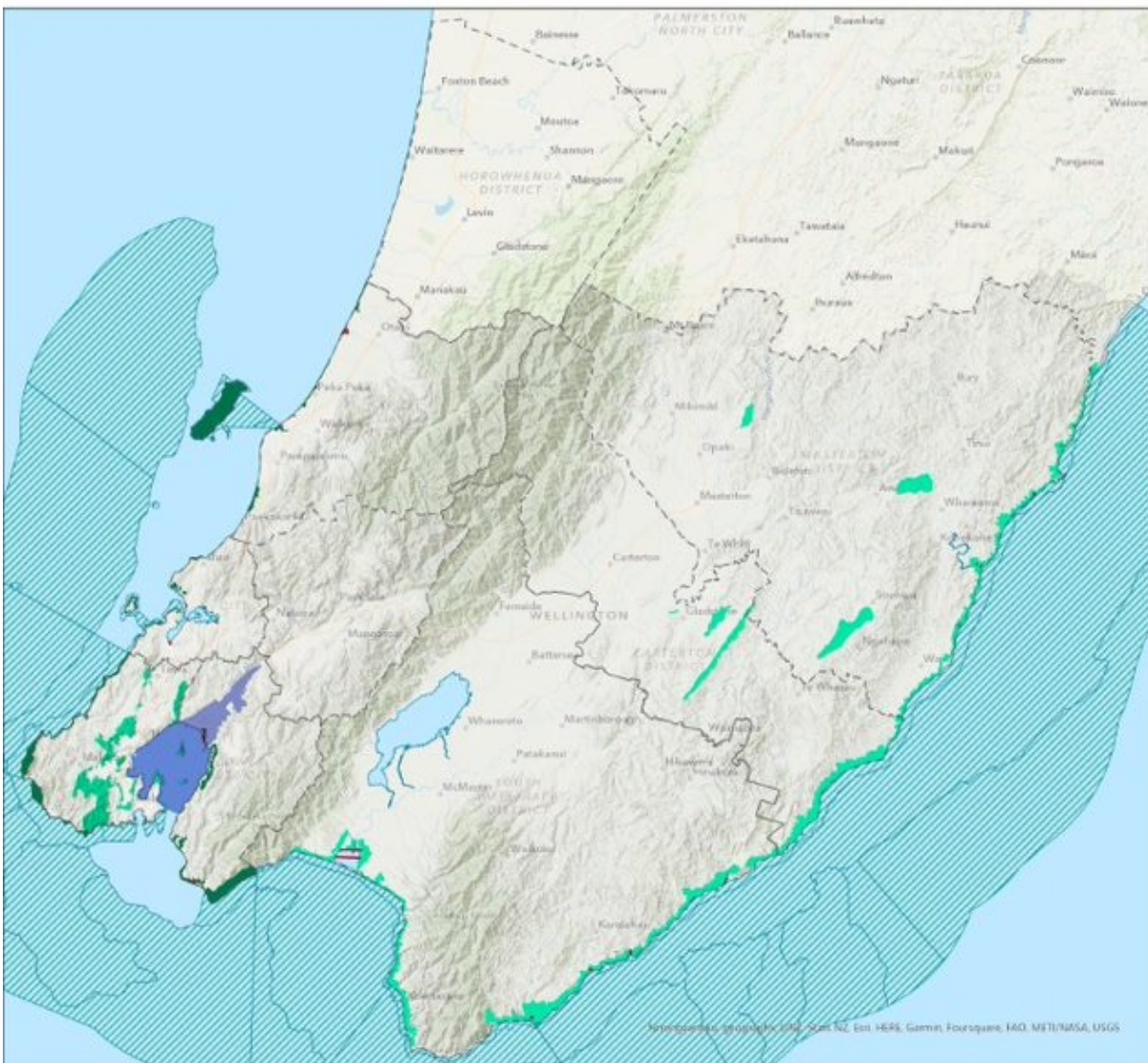
Data: Natural Resources Plan (GWRC), territorial authority open data sites (notable trees, heritage buildings/ structures, sites, areas)

Wāhi Toiora

Environmental values

Includes special amenity landscapes, coastal natural character areas (high and very high) and Hutt aquifer zone

- Coastal natural character areas (with high or very high values)
 -  Marine
 -  Terrestrial
-  Hutt Aquifer Protection Zones
-  Coastal Marine Area and river mouths
-  Special Amenity Landscapes



**Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua
Future Development Strategy constraints mapping**

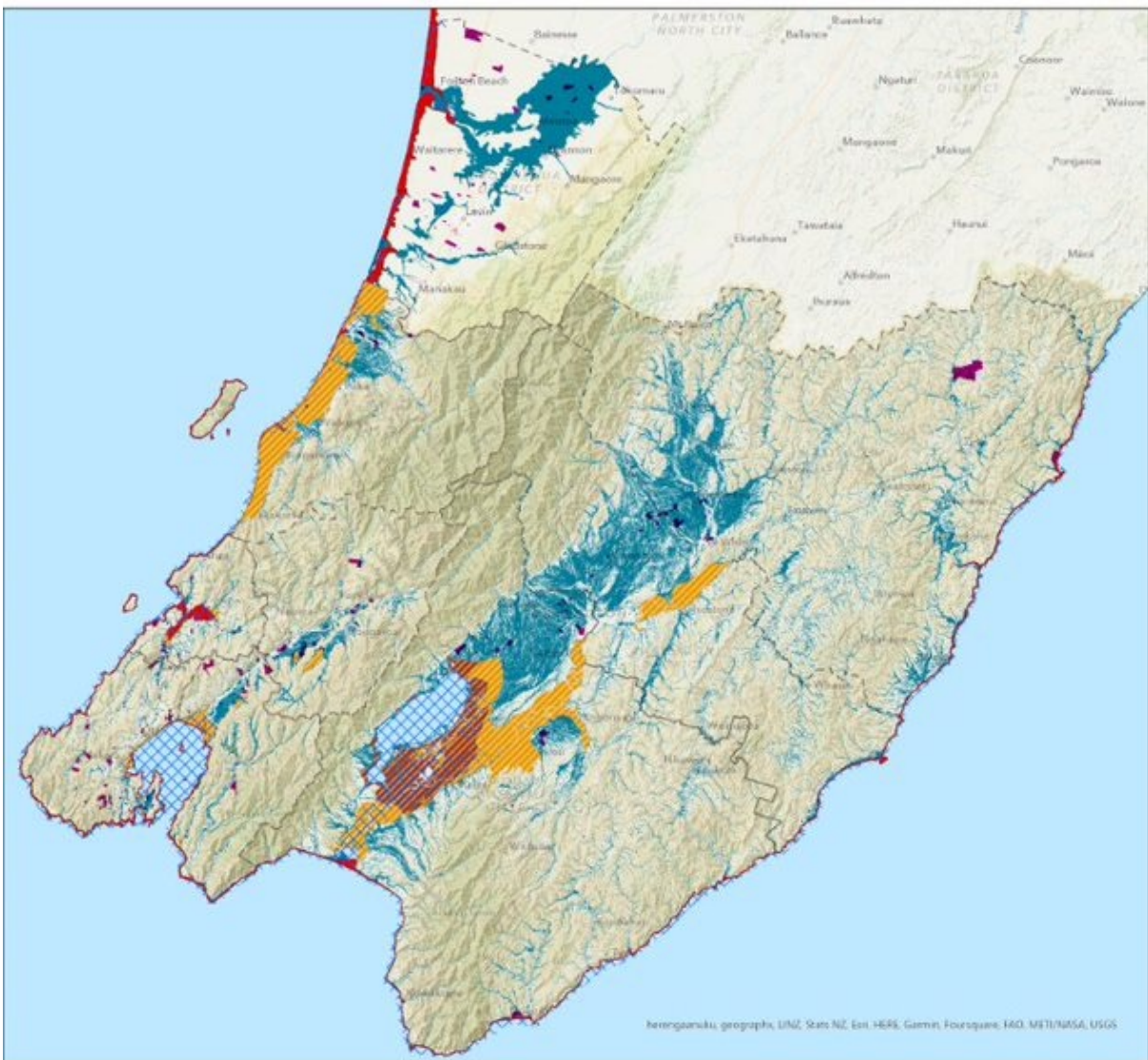
Special amenity landscapes (from District Plans), Coastal natural character areas (GWRC), Coastal Marine area & Hutt Aquifer Protection Zone (Natural Resources Plan)

Wāhi Toiora

Hazards

Natural hazards and contaminated land

- Liquefaction susceptibility (GNS, 2017) **High**
- Very High**
- Hail sites (Selected Land Use Register)**
- Tsunami evacuation (red) zone**
- Low hazard risk of flooding***
- 1**
- Slopes over 20 degrees**
- 1**
- Coastal hazard area**



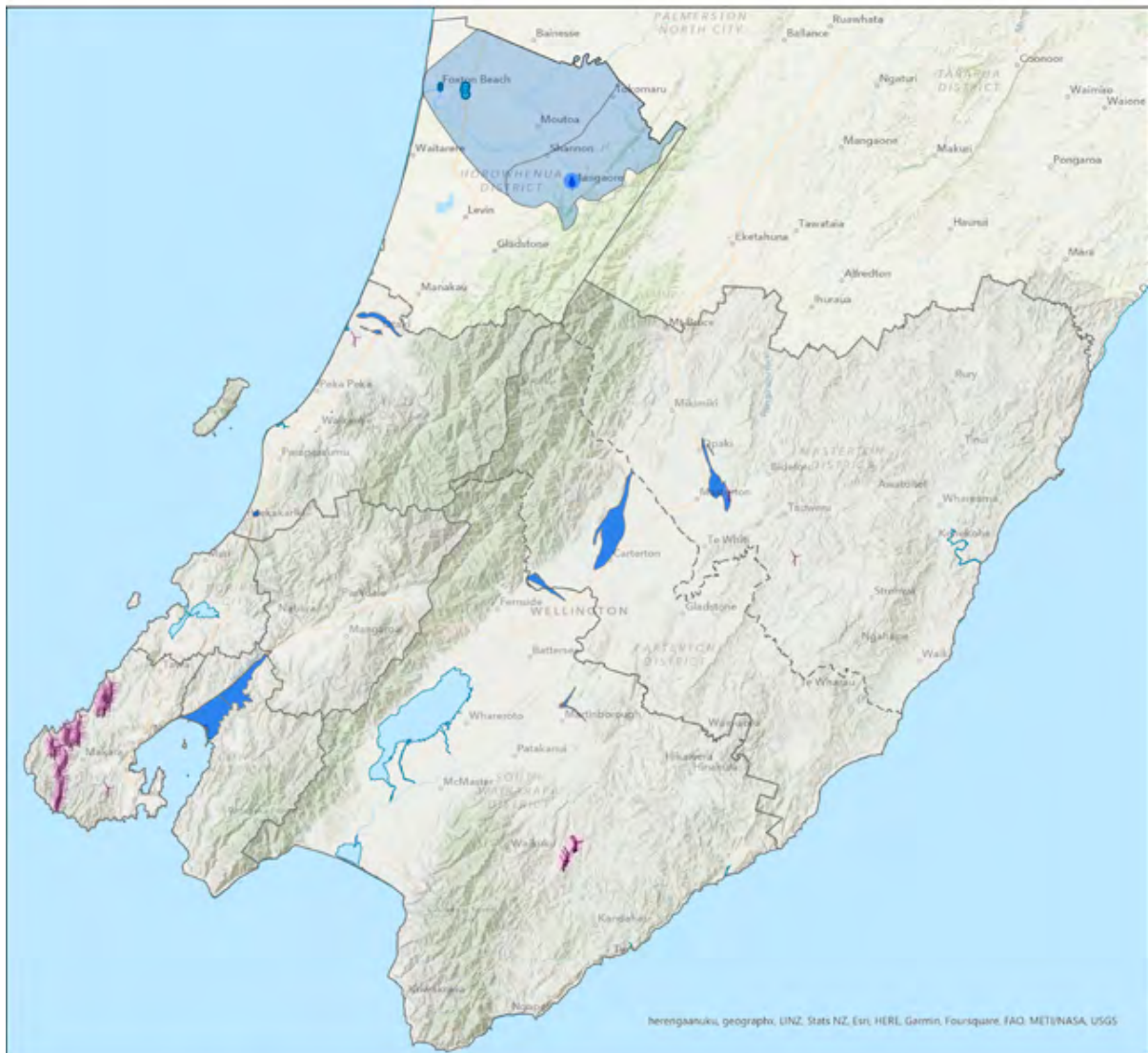
**Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua
Future Development Strategy constraints mapping**

Data: Includes natural hazards data from earthquakes (liquefaction, subsidence, tsunamis), coastal hazards (storm surge, inundation and sea level rise) erosion, and contaminated land

Social

Groundwater protection and electricity generation

- Hydro power sites
- ✦ Wind power sites
- Groundwater Protection Areas (Schedule M2)
- Groundwater protection zone

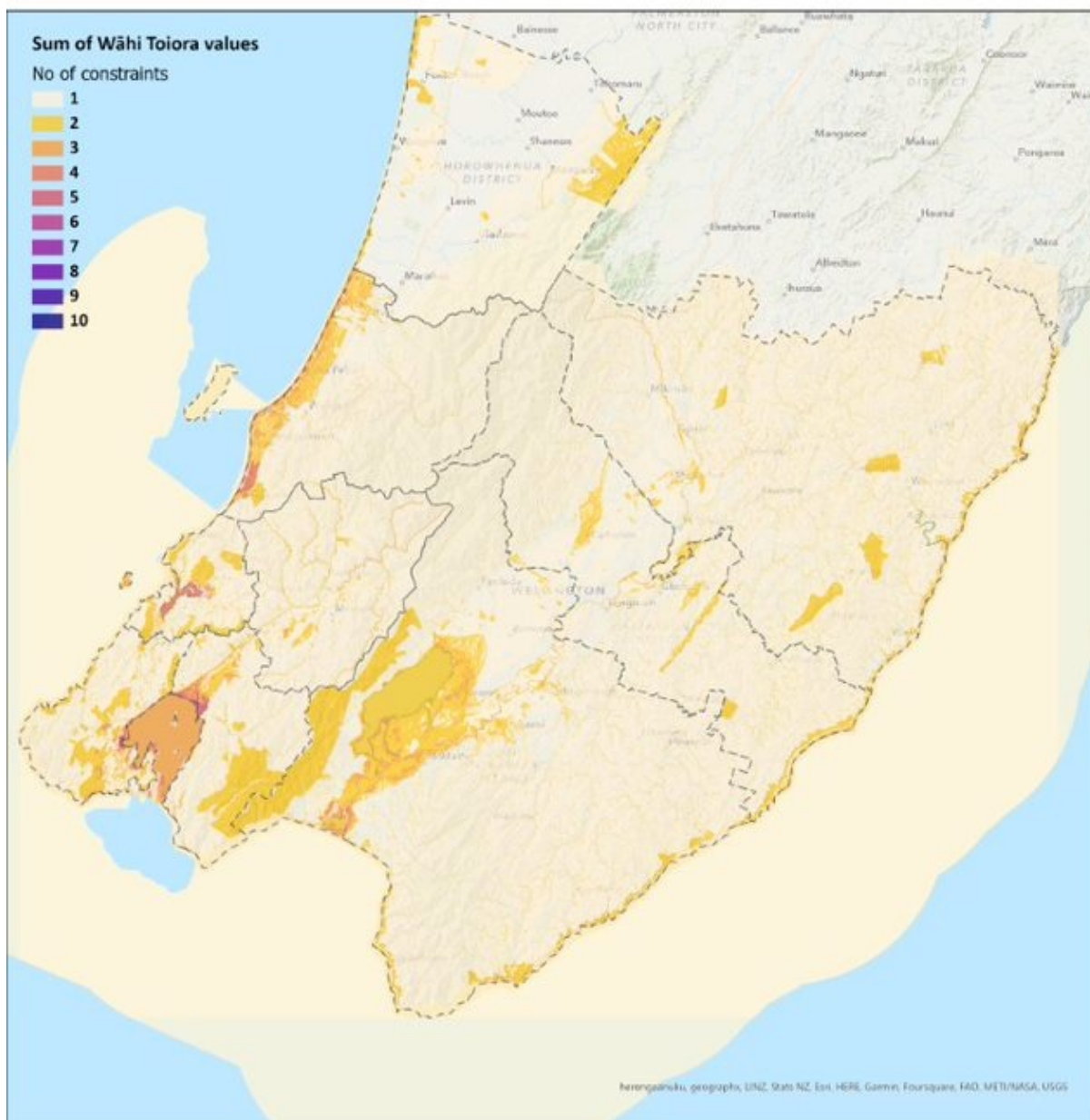


**Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua
Future Development Strategy constraints mapping**

Data: Includes Groundwater protection areas (Natural Resources Plan Schedule M) and renewable energy infrastructure. Horizons drinking water source protection zone

Combined Wāhi Toiora mapping

Includes groundwater, electricity generation, hazards, culture and heritage and environmental values



**Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua
Future Development Strategy constraints mapping**

Data: Includes heritage sites, structures and areas, notable trees, groundwater protection areas, renewable energy sites areas, natural hazards, environmental values (special amenity landscapes, areas with high coastal natural character) areas.

Spatial implications for Housing and Business Development

Identified Wāhi Toitū areas provide clear boundaries to housing and business expansion along the central mountain corridor between the Wairarapa and the rest of the region.

There are a large number of constraints and values which require appropriate consideration and mitigation; most land within the region falls under the Wāhi Toiora category. Future development will therefore necessarily be located within areas subject to some degree of risk. *Note: The mapping above does not indicate the level or severity of risk, but the number (more or fewer) constraints present within each area.*

Key spatial elements: Wāhi Toitū¹³

- A significant central part of the region comprises Wāhi Toitū; land with enduring presence which should be protected from new housing and business development for the purposes of the Future Development Strategy.
- Key environmental protections (regional park, Indigenous biodiversity and forest etc) are centred along this mountainous central spine.
- Surface drinking water supply protections are also largely centred within this central area.
- While the entire region is interconnected with cultural histories, culture and identity, the sites of significance to mana whenua that are protected from housing and business development are limited to small areas of the region; particularly along the coast, lakes and rivers.
- Almost all towns and cities contain existing development above active fault lines.
- Freshwater sites with significant indigenous biodiversity value are located throughout most of the region.
- Most national grid transmission assets are located on the western side of the region.

¹³Mapping of some elements (HPL, SNAs, SLR, Significant infrastructure) will become more available in the future as policy develops and regional approaches develop.

¹⁴No mapping available.

Key spatial elements: Wāhi Toiora

- Most of the region is subject to constraints and values which could constrain housing and business development. Management of development in these areas, with appropriate consideration and mitigation of risks, is required.
- While not all mana whenua have reached settlement with the Crown, there are many areas subject to statutory acknowledgement.
- The region's highest quality soils are located in Horowhenua and the Wairarapa.
- Most electricity generation assets are located in the southwest of the region.
- Potable groundwater supplies with protection are located in the Wairarapa, the Hutt Valley and Kāpiti Coast. Potable groundwater is also important in Horowhenua¹⁴.
- The region is subject to a wide range of hazards¹⁵. Ground shaking earthquake hazards affect the entire region¹⁶. Significant portions of the region also have steep topography.
- River flooding is a significant hazard for Wairarapa and Horowhenua. The Hutt River has the potential to cause significant flooding, this is currently proposed to be mitigate with Riverlink.
- There are hazards affecting the entire regional coastline.
- There are pockets of potential land contamination throughout the region.
- Heritage and archaeological sites are particularly concentrated within the existing urban footprint and along the coast and rivers.
- There are a large number of ecological sites and significant natural areas throughout the region. While some are located within regional parks and forest parks, others surround exiting towns and cities areas.

¹⁵Note: The mapping above does not show all areas which are subject to natural hazards. Weather hazards have not been mapped, and there are some hazards where we don't have a regional dataset for (i.e. ground shaking).

¹⁶Regional scale mapping not available.

Attachment 3. Future Development Strategy Update – Summary of engagement and feedback June 2023

Workshops were held between March-May 2023 with senior staff, elected members, iwi and developers. The scenarios and high-level qualitative evaluation results were presented for feedback and discussions held on aspirations and growth considerations. The Developers workshop focussed on opportunities and barriers. The iwi partners workshop focussed on understanding the values and aspirations of our partners in order to develop the Statement of values and aspirations for iwi.

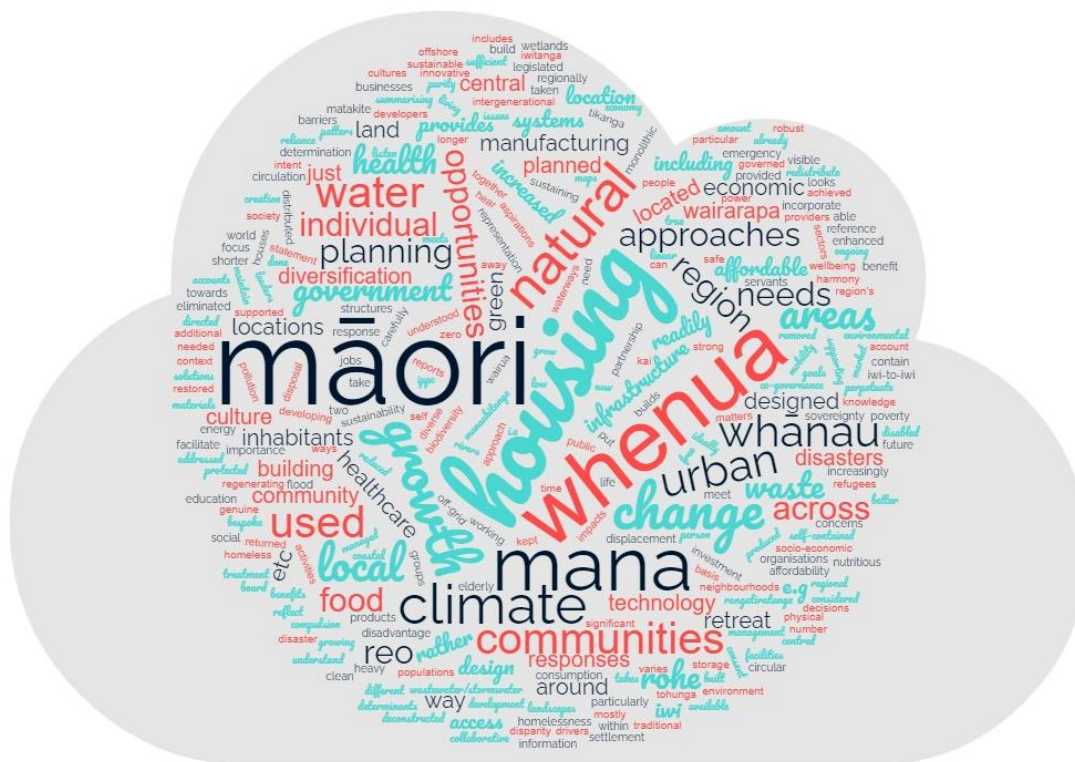
Central government partners, regional council representatives and Iwi partners were invited to all workshops where they could choose best ones to attend.

The key themes/comments are summarised below. This feedback will be considered as we develop the preferred scenario, strategy and implementation plan. In addition, Central Government partners have provided thier thoughts on developing a preferred scenario which is detailed below.

Iwi Partners – 11th April 2023

More detailed feedback is reflected in the iwi aspirations statement. The points in relation to the scenarios were:

- Support both individual iwi and regional Mana Whenua values and aspirations mana motu hake and tino rangatiratanga as set out in Te Tiriti.
- Maintain cultural heritage sites and sites of importance.
- Support food sovereignty and ability to protect kai.
- Create visibility of stories and identities in urban and rural spaces.
- Plan for climate change and natural disasters, including the movement of coastal iwi and the impacts of migrating people on inland iwi. Māori-Māori solutions being discussed for climate adaptation
- Restoration and protection the water and the whenua is paramount.
- Support variety of affordable community housing options. Zero homelessness for Māori is a must.
- Support equitable health outcomes and promote economic and employment opportunities. Māori have access to Tohunga and hauora facilities.
- Move towards a circular economy and green infrastructure.
- Remove barriers for development on Māori land.
- Improve equity, genuine partnerships, and representation.



Council Workshops - March-May 2023

Workshops were held sub-regionally - Wellington/Porirua, Hutt Valley, Wairarapa and Kapiti/Horowhenua to ensure there was an opportunity for as many voices from our elected members and senior staff to be heard. Support for a regional approach was generally positive. There was agreement that the Future Development Strategy is a new opportunity to work together (across councils). It was suggested that this needs to be a living document that puts a framework in place but enables flexibility to adapt to changing demographic, legislative and economic environments. The common comments are summarised by theme below:

- Growth patterns for preferred option
 - Need to ensure local flavour is not lost
 - Density looks different in the Wairarapa (300m2 lots) vs Hutt Valley (terrace style housing) and Wellington City.
 - Support for medium density along transport nodes, compact towns and cities (15 minute cities)
 - NPS-HPL impacts on the availability of land in Wairarapa and Horowhenua. Support for NPS-HPL's intention.
 - Must enable low emitting lifestyles.
 - The preferred option should be a hybrid of the options presented at the workshop that provides a mix of location and housing typologies and lifestyle choices. One where growth is distributed but there are pockets of centralisation.
 - Growth projections for the regions need to take into account internal migration within the region
- Housing
 - Ensuring a variety of housing types provided (e.g. need in Porirua for intergenerational homes)
 - The location of growth takes into account housing affordability and mobility of populations (so as not to disadvantage low socio-economic groups from the housing market)
 - End homelessness (more community/affordable housing)
 - Need to ensure density is done well, improve regulations?
- Infrastructure
 - Green infrastructure to be the norm
 - Better water storage (or supply/distribution) in Wairarapa
 - Decentralised, localised green power generation and other infrastructure. More policy levers on sustainable design e.g. solar panels, rain tanks etc
 - Hospital in Kāpiti/Levin?
 - Need to ensure infrastructure is resilient and plans in place to relocate vulnerable infrastructure
 - Schools need to be in the right place – capacity issues for high schools in Wairarapa, primary in Kāpiti
- Transport ideas
 - Improved rail services to Wairarapa is key to growth. Consider a tunnel to Wairarapa?
 - Better east-west connections, rail or some other priority public transport though SH58 ?
 - Timberlea station could be used as a shooting off point for further investment

- Improve Public Transport to encourage multi-modal transport
 - Provide for bicycles on trains
 - Improved and resilient trains
 - Additional bus capacity needed
 - Kids being able to walk around neighbourhood safely
- Natural hazards and climate change
 - Agree that natural hazards and ensuring future development is resilient is important. Too much centralisation results in putting a lot more people at risk.
 - Factor in managed retreat, climate refugees
 - Cannot keep building in Petone and Seaview (where do we locate our industrial area?)
- Natural Environment
 - Concerns raised about negative bias with natural environment ratings, however there was also support to implementing scenarios with lowest impact on our natural environment and halting decline.
 - New developments to ensure water quality and quantity is managed. Developers contain their wastewater/stormwater etc. on the whenua they are developing (and it is not put it into rivers and other waterways).
- Economy
 - There is a strong focus on building and supporting local, sustainable businesses.
 - Need more employment in outer areas to encourage young people to stay
 - We need to think about reducing waste or where are we providing landfills?



Central Government Partners feedback 21st April 2023

This document outlines suggestions from Waka Kotahi, MHUD and Kainga Ora staff to assist shaping up and advancing the next stage of the FDS document. These suggestions have been informed from our involvement on the work to date, reflections on the workshops and experience from our involvement in other UGA spatial plans.

Key issues that need to be considered in developing the 'preferred scenario':

Recognising uncertainty about the rate and distribution of future growth

Work on both FDS and major investment proposals currently being considered is highlighting several issues with growth assumptions being used for Wellington, in particular:

- The discrepancy between the Wellington Region's growth forecast (Sense Partners) and those generally used for other T1 areas in NZ / Statistics New Zealand
- Uncertainty about the distribution of future growth – with variance between growth forecasts being used for evaluating different projects, and inconsistency between growth forecasts and known development proposals

Furthermore, the NPS-UD and MDRS will have a potentially disruptive impact of on established growth patterns.

These issues are causing uncertainty for decision making on significant investment proposals. The FDS presents an opportunity to provide clearer regional alignment to address this uncertainty by:

- Including clear prioritisation and staging:
 - To address the discrepancy between Wellington's growth forecast and Stats NZ, the FDS could be structured in way that identifies the actions required to accommodate the next 100,000 people, and then 100-200,000 people. A similar approach is being used in draft Christchurch Spatial Plan, which acknowledges uncertainty about future growth rates by considering two population thresholds (700k, 1m)
 - Identifying short-medium term priorities for enabling growth (such as reflecting the CDOs and other known major developments)
- Identify clear trigger points or thresholds to guide actions or investment is required relative to when growth occurs in different locations – particularly key enabling three waters, energy, and transport infrastructure

Commercial / development sector perspective

Related to assumptions about the future distribution of growth, it is important to ensure a strong commercial feasibility lens applies to the future distribution of growth and prioritisation of short-medium term development areas. This is important to provide confidence in the growth scenario adopted by the FDS. Completion of the HBA and consideration / incorporation of these findings into the plan, as well as further engagement with the development sector (as envisaged by the NPS-UD) is necessary to confirm a preferred scenario. Additionally, consideration of the capacity / scale of the development sector to deliver the housing outcomes sought (potentially more of an implementation action).

Reflect the direction of the NPS-UD at a regional scale

The NPS-UD plan changes currently being advanced by councils provide much of the direction for the future urban form and structure of Wellington for the foreseeable future. These effectively form the base from which to produce the FDS /preferred scenario.

The FDS should bring together the key elements from the NPS-UD plan changes (such as the centre hierarchy, density, MRT networks) and illustrate these in a common format that presents an integrated, joined-up view of the expected urban structure of the region.

Revision and rationalisation of greenfield development areas

The greenfield / dispersed scenario has generally performed poorly across most outcomes assessed as part of the MCA process and the work to date on the FDS scenarios has identified a significant mismatch between the quantum of greenfield development being enabled or indicated in council's growth strategies, spatial plans or district plans (approx. 65,000 dwellings) and the agreed strategic direction of the WRGF (1/3 greenfield – approx. 30,000).

The preferred scenario should reconsider the supply of greenfield development capacity, including opportunities to remove and /or defer (beyond 30 years) greenfield areas which do not contribute towards achieving the strategic direction of the WRGF and FDS and to reconcile the indicated supply with stated allocation of growth as per the WRGF.

Consideration / recognition of hazards

Natural hazards have been a key theme from the workshops. There is an opportunity for the FDS to recognise areas subject to hazards and potential solutions (particularly where growth is dependent on a particular action – e.g. Riverlink), and where further work or processes are need to work through to those solutions.

Alignment with key city shaping infrastructure investments:

Since the WRGF was developed, work on the Rail PBC and LGWM has advanced and should be reflected in the preferred option by aligning the timing, scale and location of growth areas with proposed levels of service - differentiating between the metro network and commuter / passenger services which have much less frequent services.

Additionally, there may be other strategic investments required to enable significant growth – for example, there has been some discussion about requiring an additional water source / reservoir. Issues with electricity supply have also been a common theme during more recent discussions, which may be exacerbated as the economy decarbonises.

Further detail and guidance on expected outcomes for different areas and part of the region:

The issues identified in this paper highlight that more specific detail and direction in the FDS is necessary to align council strategies and plans with agreed regional direction and objectives. This is also necessary to effectively monitor the FDS and align associated growth models. This should include:

- Expected population and employment growth for each council and/or major development areas along with staging / sequencing
- Identifying key enabling and following infrastructure needed to support major development areas
- Elaborating on the role and function of different areas / centres within region, including aspects of sense of place / character (raised in the workshops)
- Differentiating between how growth is expected to managed in rural settlements vs urban areas

What could a 'preferred option' product look like?

We suggest there should be three key parts to the preferred option in the FDS. These are:

1. **The key 'structuring' spatial elements of the urban area / region** – a spatial plan of what the region look like at the end of the period.
2. **Priorities, including board sequencing of actions** - how we get there?
 - a. Major developments – CDOs, LGWM, Eastern Porirua...etc
 - b. Focus areas for growth – where do we want to proactively encourage growth to occur?
 - c. Strategic enabling infrastructure –particularly improvements to rail services, extension of roading and PT networks, major water / utility upgrades that service significant areas of the region, or required to enable significant new growth area
 - d. Other levers, actions (incl. non-spatial) needed to support achieving the strategy/vision
3. **Broad numbers and outcomes** – sufficient detail to guide growth and infrastructure planning, reconcile supply and demand, monitor and align strategies
 - a. Houses / employment growth expected in priority locations, major developments, council areas
 - b. Details of feasible development capacity (to demonstrate how the FDS meets requirements for housing bottom lines)
 - c. Further descriptions of the outcomes within different geographies, and /or anticipated by each spatial element identified in part 1. The FDS should provide high-level direction for the next level of planning, such as CDOs

Supporting details:

(4) Environmental and cultural layers (shapers of the strategy / development):

- Constraints, protected areas
- Blue-green network – including the provision of open space networks

(5) Infrastructure, implementation actions (enablers of the strategy / development)

- Existing and future networks for development and other infrastructure (as defined and required in the NPS-UD)
 - Three waters
 - Waste
 - Energy
 - Communications
 - Etc etc

Developers – 11th May 2023

The key for developers is certainty. If the preferred scenario can provide that to the development industry, then they are keen to be involved. The feedback from the developers was mostly about the difficulty with providing affordable housing due to land prices, holding costs and costs of labour. In the short-term development activity will be slowed due to market conditions.

Developers were sceptical about the uptake of the Medium Density Residential Standards as a permitted activity, this could cause problems from a capacity point of view if an assumption is made about the proportion of housing from infill in the FDS preferred scenario and this does not. To have quality centralised or medium density development we need precinct or block level development, with properties owned individually this is challenging and site amalgamation would need to occur to achieve this outcome.

Infrastructure constraints are the biggest concern for developers and a barrier to implementing any of the scenarios. Increasing certainty around this would be beneficial for implementation and as you can see from the word cloud it was the most frequently mentioned topic.

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
13 June 2023
Report 23.210



For Decision

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY SIGNOFF – JUNE 2023

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To advise the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the Committee) on the options for signing off the Future Development Strategy (FDS).

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That the Joint Committee:

- 1 **Notes** the four options outlined in this paper for signoff of the Future Development Strategy.
- 2 **Endorses** the progression of Option 1 as outlined in paragraphs 20-23 of this report which includes the Committee making decisions to commence the Future Development Strategy consultation and preparation process, approve the draft Future Development Strategy (statement of proposal) and commence special consultative procedure, to engage in consultation and set up a hearing panel to hear submissions on the Future Development Strategy, and approve the final Future Development Strategy (with reporting to the Councils at relevant steps).
- 3 **Notes** that no matter which option is selected, the next step is to update the Committee Agreement and Terms of reference in line with the decision made today and then seek approval from each of the ten councils on the Committee to the new Agreement.
- 4 **Notes** that no action can confidently be undertaken on preparing the draft Future Development for consultation and setting up a hearings panel until a decision is made by this Committee on the signoff process and approval of the revised Agreement is provided by all ten councils.

Te horopaki

Context

2. The current Committee Agreement and Terms of Reference include the approval of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework, as a spatial plan for the Region. At the time of developing the Agreement the Future Development Strategy was not contemplated as a tool and therefore, the Committee Agreement and Terms of Reference do not give the Committee the powers/functions relating to a Future Development Strategy.

3. The Future Development Strategy is an updated version of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF). It is a statutory document, for “Tier 1 and 2” councils who are required to prepare a Future Development Strategy under the National Policy Statement – Urban Development in time to inform 2024 Long Term Plans (LTPs). This means we ideally need to complete and have signed off at least a draft Future Development Strategy by third quarter 2023 to enable councils to include any financial and other implications in the early drafts of their LTP.
4. In our Region, Wellington City, Porirua City, Kāpiti Coast District, Hutt City, Upper Hutt City and Greater Wellington Regional Council are Tier 1 Councils and Horowhenua, South Wairarapa, Carterton and Masterton district councils are Tier 3 Councils. These categories are assigned based on growth projections, where Tier 1 councils are considered “high growth”.
5. Tier 1 and 2 councils must have “regard” to the relevant FDS when preparing or changing Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) planning documents. However it is recognised that from time to time activity such as a private District Plan changes may also occur.
6. The Committee was provided with Recommendation 2 above at its Committee meeting in September 2022 but no decision was made at that meeting. It was proposed to be raised at both the December 2022 and March 2023 Committee meetings.
7. However, making a decision on the signoff was put on hold and not taken forward at the December 2022 and March 2023 meetings as:
 - a The Committee requested in September 2022 that it be provided further information, regarding decision making on the Future Development Strategy (FDS) and any proposed amendments to the Agreement and Terms of Reference for the Committee.
 - b There were five new Mayors and many new councillors across the Region following the local body elections in October 2022 and it was felt that these people needed to be brought up to speed on what regional spatial planning is, what a Future Development Strategy is and options and implications for the Future Development Strategy signoff.
 - c Mana whenua had not had enough time (capacity related) to engage in the Future Development Strategy and signoff process as would be preferred.
8. To assist in 7b and 7c above the WRLC Secretariat and the previous WRLC Chair ran workshops as outlined below. The workshops covered - what is regional spatial planning, what is the FDS and the FDS signoff process
 - a A combined Wellington City Council/Porirua City Council workshop – 29 March 2023
 - b A combined Upper Hutt City Council/Hutt City Council workshop – 5 April 2023
 - c A combined Wairarapa councils workshop – 4 April 2023
 - d An iwi workshop – 11 April 2023
 - e A combined Horowhenua District Council/ Kāpiti Coast District Council workshop – 13 April 2023

- f Three separate workshops in the Wairarapa, one with each Council – 3 May 2023
- 9. The Future Development Strategy activity and process is well underway and is being developed under the guidance of a Core Team and Steering Group with representatives from all partners. Information on its progress has been reported to previous meetings and to this meeting as well as being discussed at a WRLC workshops.
- 10. This report outlines the options for approval of the Future Development Strategy, both draft and final and makes a recommendation on the way forward to provide guidance for engagement and a process for signoff and consultation with the community.
- 11. Reflecting the statutory context for the FDS (required under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development), Central Government would not participate in the hearings or formally signoff the FDS.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

What process do we need to follow to sign off the Future Development Strategy?

- 12. The National Policy Statement –Urban Development requires the Special Consultative Procedure to be used to make the Future Development Strategy.
- 13. This includes:
 - a Preparing a “Statement of Proposal” and “Summary” (if required) being the draft Future Development Strategy document (requiring engagement and certain matters to be taken into account pursuant to clause 3.14 and 3.15 of the NPS-UD)
 - b Adopting the Statement of Proposal (SCP) and Summary (the draft Future Development Strategy)
 - c Ensuring that the Statement of Proposal is publicly available (including advising for how long and how people can make submissions)
 - d Making the Summary of the information contained in the Statement of Proposal as widely available as is reasonably practicable as a basis for consultation
 - e Providing an opportunity for persons to present their views i.e. submissions and hearing(s)
 - f Approving the final Future Development Strategy, after hearing submissions.

The current situation

- 14. The WRLC Secretariat has received legal advice that states: *“It is beyond the scope of the WRLC powers to approve the Future Development Strategy, draft or final, on behalf of the member Councils at present. Those decisions on the Future Development Strategy currently must be made by each individual Council.”* (See **Attachment 1**)
- 15. This is because the current Agreement and Terms of Reference of the Committee identifies that the Committee is responsible for the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF) specifically, rather than a more general responsibility for regional spatial planning, which is and has always been the intent for the Committee.

16. As a comparison for instance the Agreement has the Committee responsible for “regional economic development” in a more general term, rather than stating a specific document.
17. Therefore for the Committee to be involved (either in total or in part) in the Future Development Strategy process and approval, an update needs to be made to the Agreement and Terms of Reference of the Committee.
18. As required by the Local Government Act 2002, any changes to the Agreement and Terms of Reference for the Committee, will then need to be agreed by all ten councils that are party to the Committee.

Options for the Future Development Strategy

19. Four options are provided below for how this could be undertaken, firstly in summary form in the table below and then with further explanation:

Options	Ability to meet statutory timeframes?	Iwi partners involved?	Additional costs (staff time or budget)?	FDS reflects a joined-up vision for our region?	Alignment with future Spatial Planning Act (SPA)	Rating (out of 10)
1. WRLC signoff draft FDS and final FDS and undertake hearings	Yes - project plan in place that reflects this option.	Iwi part of WRLC Central government part of WRLC	Budget allocated and on track	Yes, through WRLC	Yes, SPA is likely to require a joint committee with mana whenua	10/10
2. Set up a subcommittee or new committee of just Tier 1 councils and iwi	Maybe/ unlikely depending on time taken to set up new committee	Maybe dependent on being part of new committee	Slightly more legal costs to craft new agreement, but not significant	Mostly through new subcommittee representation	Somewhat i.e. does not include whole region	7/10
3. WRLC signoff the draft FDS and undertake hearings and each council signoff the final FDS	Delay likely if agreement can't be reached on final FDS (i.e. if 1 or more councils don't agree on content)	Not at final FDS stage unless allowed for in council standing orders	Iwi will need to attend multiple for final sign off meetings. Individual council officers to prepare and present reports for final FDS	Risk that agreement may not be reached on FDS. May in effect have 10 FDS documents.	No	5/10

Options	Ability to meet statutory timeframes?	Iwi partners involved?	Additional costs (staff time or budget)?	FDS reflects a joined-up vision for our region?	Alignment with future Spatial Planning Act (SPA)	Rating (out of 10)
4. Each council sign off the draft FDS, WRLC hold hearings and sign off the final FDS	Delays likely if agreement can't be reached on draft FDS (i.e. if 1 or more councils don't agree on content)	Worse than option 3 for iwi partners as key decisions will be made at the draft FDS stage	Slight increase in work for each council and dedicated staff will need to be available	Risk that agreement may not be reached on FDS. May in effect have 10 FDS documents.	Maybe	5/10

20. More detail on how each option would work are outlined below. Note that as changes are required to the Agreement and Terms of Reference for the Committee for all of the options below, this approval process is not included in the detail below.

21. **Option 1** would include:

- a One on one workshops with each council and iwi entity on the content of the Future Development Strategy for their overview and comment – before the draft goes to the Committee.
- b Engagement with certain parties and consideration of the matters as required by clauses 3.14 and 3.15 of the NPS-UD – before the draft goes to the Committee.
- c The Committee signing off the draft Future Development Strategy
- d The WRLC Secretariat and FDS Project lead managing the submissions hearings and report back process.
- e A hearings panel consisting of one representative from each local government and iwi entity on the Committee.
- f The Committee signing off the final Future Development Strategy

22. Timing - assuming all councils approve changes to the Committee Agreement and Terms of Reference by the end of August 2023 then the Future Development Strategy is likely to be finalised in early 2024 (i.e. Feb/March).

23. Overall comments for Option 1:

- a Regional spatial planning is a key function of the Committee as it was initially set up. If other options are selected, it raises a question about why have the Committee in the first place. It should be noted that Ministers are on the Committee for the regional spatial planning aspects only.

- b Officers understand the concerns of each council not being involved in the approval process and have included one on one workshops into the process to assist with this. Other options to assist with this are also possible.
 - c This option aligns strongly with the future direction given for the proposed Spatial Planning Act (SPA). The SPA will be replacing the RMA and will require regional level spatial strategies (called “RSS”) to be developed through regional committees made up of central and local government and mana whenua. Undertaking the Future Development Strategy process jointly through the Committee will put this region in a good place to prepare future Regional Spatial Strategies which will be an update of the Future Development Strategy.
 - d The Committee generally works on a consensus model and it is expected that key decisions are made on this basis. So in effect if alignment cannot be achieved then decisions are brought back to the table for further discussion.
 - e From an efficiency perspective it would only require one resolution from each Council at the start of the process rather than needing to obtain multiple Council resolutions throughout the process.
24. Option 1 is the preferred option of and has been endorsed by the WRLC Secretariat, the Future Development Strategy Core Team and Steering Group, the WRLC Senior Staff Group and the WRLC CEO Group.
25. **Option 2** would include:
- a One on one workshops with each council and iwi entity on the subcommittee only on the content of the Future Development Strategy for their overview and comment – before the draft goes to the Committee
 - b The new Committee/subcommittee signing off the draft Future Development Strategy
 - c The new Committee Secretariat (TBC) and FDS Project lead managing the submissions hearings and report back process.
 - d A hearings panel consisting of one representative from each local government and iwi member on the new Committee/subcommittee.
 - e The new Committee/subcommittee signing off the final Future Development Strategy
26. Timing - assuming all councils approve the new Committee Agreement and Terms of Reference by the end of August 2023 then the Future Development Strategy is likely to be finalized in early 2024 (i.e. Feb/March).
27. Overall comment for Option 2: The Future Development Strategy covers and is expected to continue to cover the whole Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region as it includes the interests of not only local government but also iwi and central government. A new committee/subcommittee that does not include representatives from all partners in this wider geographical area would be suboptimal for those not included. I.e. other local government partners and iwi partners would be signing off a Future Development Strategy and making recommendations from hearings covering that area without any input from local members.

28. **Option 3** would include:
- a One on one workshops with each council and iwi entity on the Committee on the content of the Future Development Strategy for their overview and comment – before the draft goes to the Committee.
 - b Engagement with certain parties and consideration of the matters as required by clauses 3.14 and 3.15 of the NPS-UD – before the draft goes to the Committee
 - c The Committee signing off the draft Future Development Strategy.
 - d The WRLC Secretariat and FDS Project lead managing the submissions hearings and report back process.
 - e A hearings panel consisting of one representative from each local government and iwi member on the Committee.
 - f Each council signing off the final Future Development Strategy. A draft final Future Development Strategy will be provided to each council. Each council would manage and resource its own sign off process.
 - g This option creates practical challenges. A process will need to be developed for dealing with changes required to the final from each council signoff. Advice from DLA confirms *“First, there are limitations on what those who did not hear submissions can change (e.g. councillors on each council) – i.e., there is a natural justice issue (i.e., procedural fairness) if those who did not hear the submissions are then making changes to the FDS. However, theoretically, if one Council wanted to make changes then all Council's will need to agree to those changes, as it is a joint FDS. One Council cannot unilaterally make changes to a joint document. This means there could be two or more rounds of separate approvals where each Council approves the final FDS and then if any Council proposed a change all other Councils would need to approve the joint FDS with that change.”* This is likely to result in severe delays unless extra ordinary council meetings could be arranged and aligned.
29. Timing - assuming all councils approve changes to the Committee Agreement and Terms of Reference by the end of August 2023 then signoff of the draft Future Development Strategy and hearings can be completed in 2023. The timing for the signoff of the final Future Development Strategy is unclear depending on how many rounds of separate Council approval are needed.
30. Overall comment for Option 3: This option provides a number of practical and legal issues as outlined above and is likely to have an impact on the time to get a final Future Development Strategy signoff. This is one of the two most problematic option given the point made in 27g above regarding limitations on what those who did not hear submissions can change.
31. **Option 4** would include:
- a One on one workshops with each council and iwi entity on the Committee on the content of the Future Development Strategy for their overview and comment – these workshops are likely to be led by each council.

- b Each Council separately undertakes engagement with certain parties and consideration of the matters as required by clauses 3.14 and 3.15 of the NPS-UD
 - c Each council signing off the draft Future Development Strategy. A draft Future Development Strategy will be provided for each council. Each council would manage and resource its own process to signoff the draft.
 - d The WRLC Secretariat and FDS Project lead managing the submissions hearings and report back process.
 - e A hearings panel consisting of one representative from each local government and iwi member on the Committee.
 - f The Committee signing off the final Future Development Strategy.
 - g This option creates practical and legal challenges A process will need to be developed for dealing with changes required to the draft from each council signoff. Advice from DLA confirms. *However, theoretically, if one Council wanted to make changes then all Council's will need to agree to those changes, as it is a joint FDS. One Council cannot unilaterally make changes to a joint document. This means there could be two or more rounds of separate approvals where each Council approves the draft FDS and then if any Council proposed a change all other Councils would need to approve the joint FDS with that change.* This is likely to result in severe delays unless extra ordinary council meetings could be arranged and aligned.
 - h Legal advice also notes: *This option is not a workable option to create a joint FDS. It would essentially be the creation of 10 separate FDS' approved through an entirely separate process by each Council. Council A could not make a decision to change the part of an FDS that related to Council B's area (and where submissions on that part of the FDS were only heard by Council B) so this means each Council would be constrained to an FDS for their jurisdictions, which is not really in line with a collaborative approach. If the process in Option 6 is followed the outcome would be 10 separate FDSs and significant double up and confusion about what people could submit on and to whom.*
32. Timing - assuming all councils approve changes to the Committee Agreement and Terms of Reference by the end of August 2023 then signoff of the draft Future Development Strategy and hearings can be completed in 2023 – assuming the signoff of the draft is completed by each council individually in one round. If this does not occur then sign off of the draft is likely to be early 2024. The timing for the signoff of the final Future Development Strategy is unclear depending on how many rounds of approval are needed for the draft Future Development Strategy.
33. Overall comment for Option 4: This option provides a number of practical and legal issues as outlined above and is likely to have an impact on the time to get a final Future Development Strategy signoff. This is one of the two most problematic options given the point made in 30g and 30h above.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

34. The costs of the Future Development Strategy have been budgeted at \$510,000 with these costs split between all council partners. This cost is known to council officers and has been agreed to.
35. By undertaking the process regionally, we will be able to stick to this budget and ensure that knowledge that is gained through this process stays in house.
36. If the process is decoupled from the Committee or a new joint committee (Options 3 and 4) then it will cost more in council staff time and budget managing changes to the draft or final Future Development Strategy.
37. There is the potential for legal costs if there is a breach of natural justice obligations in terms of having someone decide the Future Development Strategy who didn't hear the submissions.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori

Implications for Māori

38. The decision making and hearing option recommended (Option 1) for the Future Development Strategy will enable iwi partners to the WRLC to participate in the Future Development Strategy decision making. This is the best option for iwi partners.
39. Option 2 could provide equal decision making and hearing participation as local government if it is agreed that iwi would be on a new Committee/subcommittee. If the new Committee/subcommittee was set up with just Tier 1 councils and no iwi members, this would be the worst option for iwi.
40. Options 3 and 4 are suboptimal for iwi members. It relies on:
 - a Council standing orders enabling iwi members to sit at the council table and vote on either the draft or final Future Development Strategy (depending on which option)
 - b Iwi partners having to go to multiple council meetings in their rohe to participate in the signoff.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi

Consideration of climate change

41. The Future Development Strategy includes objectives to create better climate change outcomes.

Ngā tikanga whakatau

Decision-making process

42. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of the Local Government Act 2002.

Te hiranga Significance

43. Officers considered the significance (as defined in Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matters for decision, taking into account Greater Wellington Regional Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers recommend that the matters are of low significance given their administrative nature.

Te whakatūtakitaki Engagement

44. Agreeing on the Future Development Strategy sign off process does not require external engagement. All matters have been discussed multiple times at Future Development Strategy Steering Group meetings, WRLC Senior Staff Group meetings, WRLC CEO Group meetings and the workshops outlined in paragraph 7 of this report.
45. Discussions at the WRLC Senior Staff meetings since September 2022 include:
- a That it was noted that the WRLC Agreement will need to be updated for all of options above.
 - b Timeframes will be impacted with the options involving multiple councils signing off. This may impact on the ability to feed into the Long Term Plan (LTP) process (noting the FDS needs to be prepared in time to inform 2024 LTPs).
 - c If each council wanted to sign off the draft Future Development Strategy this would make this more difficult for iwi partners to be involved in the sign off process. Could iwi partners run a separate process?
 - d That it was noted that the Regional Planning Committees under the Strategic Planning Bill would sign off the Regional Spatial Strategy without the need for each partner organisation to sign off the document.
46. Discussions at the WRLC CEO Group meetings since September 2022 include:
- a Noting and discussing items as outlined in 44 a-d above
 - b The WRLC CEO Group at their meeting of 9 September 2022 were unanimous in their view that Option 1 should be undertaken and this is reflected in the recommendation to the Committee above. This is also the view of the WRLC Senior Staff Group and the FDS Steering Group.
 - c The WRLC CEO Group at their meeting on 2 June 2023, remained unanimous in their view that Option 1 should be undertaken.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

47. An updated WRLC Agreement and Terms of Reference will be prepared for approval at council meetings in August 2023. It will include changes required to provide for the draft and final Future Development Strategy and associated hearings as decided at this meeting and include a set of recommendations

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachment

Number	Title
1	Advice on decision making on FDS

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatory

Writer	Kim Kelly – Programme Director, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Secretariat
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<p>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</p>
<p><i>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</i></p> <p>The Committee’s Terms of Reference state that meetings will be held every two months, or as necessary by the Committee Chairperson.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>The activity outlined in this report contributes towards the work of the Committee.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>Information and analysis in this report has been discussed at the WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting and the WRLC CEO Group meeting. Related views are incorporated into this paper.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>The Future Development Strategy is a statutory document all “Tier 1” councils must produce in time to inform 2024 Long Term Plans. Tier 1 councils are WCC, PCC, KCDC, HCC, UHCC. Failure to produce his document (including producing a draft, undertaking hearings and producing a final) in time results in non-compliance with the National Policy Statement – Urban Development.</p> <p>This is both a reputational risk and a lost opportunity to inform Council Long Terms Plans to ensure our growth is planned and creates well-functioning urban environments.</p>



Our ref: 1034241

19 August 2022

Kim Kelly
WRLC Programme Director
Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
By email

Dear Kim, **Subject to legal professional privilege**

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY DECISION MAKING

- 1 The Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (**WRLC**) are intending to prepare a Future Development Strategy (**FDS**) under the National Policy Statement for Urban Development 2020 (**NPS-UD**) for the wider Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region.
- 2 You have asked who has the power to approve both the draft FDS (for consultation) and final FDS. The answer to this question will have implications for the timing of the FDS process (in terms of the need for decisions to be made at various Council meetings).
- 3 In summary, our views are:
 - 3.1 It is beyond the scope of the WRLC powers to approve the FDS, draft or final, on behalf of the member Councils at present. Those decisions on the FDS currently must be made by each individual Council.
 - 3.2 To streamline the process for the joint FDS across the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region, the Joint Committee Agreement (and terms of reference) could be amended in order to include the



FDS within WRLC's specific responsibilities.¹ The amendment to the Agreement should state that the WRLC has authority to make decisions to commence the FDS consultation and preparation process, approve the draft FDS (statement of proposal), to engage in consultation and hear submissions on the FDS as part of the special consultative procedure (SCP), and approve the final FDS. The Amendments could also put in place arrangements required to create a subcommittee to hear submissions on the FDS (so that this task does not fall to the WRLC), including adding members to the joint committee and providing for that subcommittee. Together with amendment to the Agreement, each Council would need to resolve to delegate its decisions on the FDS and its role in consultation and the SCP to the WRLC.²

3.3 This process would require only one resolution (and delegations) by each Council at the start of the FDS process and would facilitate a coordinated approach throughout the consultation and engagement process and would involve mana whenua, rather than requiring multiple Council resolutions from each Council to approve the draft and the final FDS (and potentially fractured hearings by each Council). It would also ensure that any actions taken by the WRLC in relation to the FDS are within its mandate.

3.4 Alternatively, the Councils could create a new joint committee to deal with the FDS or put in place other arrangements (such as coordinating hearings but reserving decisions on the FDS to each Council). The new joint committee would need to comply with the requirements of clauses 30, 30A and 31 of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) in terms of membership, quorums and arrangements. The new joint committee could provide for mana whenua membership and make provision for an appropriate subcommittee to hear submissions (just as would be the case for a variation to the WRLC).

4 We set out the analysis supporting these conclusions below.

Background

5 The WRLC operates pursuant to the Joint Committee Agreement July 2021 (Agreement) made under Clause 30A, Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and which contains the committee's terms of reference. There are 10 Council members³ of the WRLC, an independent Chair and it may also include members from various mana whenua entities⁴ and Crown representatives.

¹ Pursuant to clause 30 and 30A of Schedule 7 of the LGA as a joint committee.

² Pursuant to clause 32 of Schedule 7 of the LGA, the delegation of a decision on the FDS is not prevented.

³ The mayors of Carterton District Council, Hutt City Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Masterton District Council, Porirua City Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Upper Hutt City Council, Wellington City Council, Horowhenua District Council and the chair of Wellington Regional Council.

⁴ A person nominated by Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Trust, Raukawa ki te Tonga, Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust, Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc.



- 6 The Agreement sets out the Council powers delegated to the Committee as follows (which are also reflected in the terms of reference):

Delegations

Each local authority delegates to the Joint Committee, in accordance with the terms of reference, the following responsibilities:

1. Approval of all plans and implementation programmes necessary to fulfil the specific responsibilities of the Joint Committee, including:
 - Wellington Regional Growth Framework and the Wellington Regional Growth Framework Implementation Plan
 - Regional Economic Development Plan
 - Regional Economic Recovery Implementation Plan
2. Approval of all submissions and advocacy statements necessary to fulfil the specific responsibilities of the Joint Committee.
3. The setting of the Joint Committee's meeting schedule.

- 7 Consistent with this statement in the Agreement we understand that all Councils resolved to:⁵

(v) Appoint and establish the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee as a joint committee under clause 30(1)(b) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 on the terms set out in the Joint Committee Agreement and with effect from the date that the Joint Committee Agreement is signed by all local authority parties.

(ix) Make the following delegations to the Joint Committee:

- a) Approval of all plans and implementation programmes necessary to fulfil the specific responsibilities of the Joint Committee, including:
 1. Wellington Regional Growth Framework and the Wellington Regional Growth Framework Implementation Plan
 2. Regional Economic Development Plan
 3. Regional Economic Recovery Implementation Plan

⁵ Minutes of Upper Hutt City Council Policy Meeting 17 February 2021 for example.



Analysis

Process for FDS approval

- 8 The NPS-UD anticipates that the Councils go through a series of steps when preparing a FDS:
- 8.1 Clause 3.14 of the NPS-UD relating to what the FDS is to be informed by,
 - 8.2 Clause 3.15 of the NPS-UD, which sets out who must be engaged with by the Councils when preparing the draft FDS,
 - 8.3 Clause 3.15 of the NPS-UD, which requires the SCP to be used to make the FDS.
- 9 The draft FDS that is necessary for use in the SCP will need to be adopted by the Councils as part of the statement of proposal, which commences the SCP.⁶
- 10 The SCP (section 83(1)(b)-(e) of the LGA) also requires that Councils undertake the following steps, while complying with the principles of consultation in section 82⁷:
- 10.1 ensure that the following is publicly available:
 - 10.1.1 the statement of proposal; and
 - 10.1.2 a description of how the local authority will provide persons interested in the proposal with an opportunity to present their views to the local authority in accordance with section 82(1)(d); and
 - 10.1.3 a statement of the period within which views on the proposal may be provided to the local authority (the period being not less than 1 month from the date the statement is issued); and
 - 10.2 make the summary of the information contained in the statement of proposal prepared in accordance with paragraph (a)(ii) (or the statement of proposal, if a summary is not prepared) as widely available as is reasonably practicable as a basis for consultation; and
 - 10.3 provide an opportunity for persons to present their views to the local authority in a manner that enables spoken (or New Zealand sign language) interaction between the person and the local authority, or any representatives to whom an appropriate delegation has been made in accordance with Schedule 7; and
 - 10.4 ensure that any person who wishes to present his or her views to the local authority or its representatives—

⁶ Sections 83 and 87(2)-(3) of the LGA.

⁷ *Karaka Point Environs Residents Inc v Marlborough DC* [2013] NZHC 2577.



- 10.4.1 is given a reasonable opportunity to do so; and
- 10.4.2 is informed about how and when he or she may take up that opportunity.

11 This means that each Council will need to give notice of the proposal and hear and consider submissions on the FDS (unless that function is delegated). We have not considered here the delegations for each Council which may already exist on a general basis concerning the SCP requirements and/or FDS specifically, given the number of Councils involved and the scope of your question. However, this may be an analysis that you wish to undertake as part of deciding the best way for a FDS to be prepared, consulted on, made publicly available, submitted on, and finalised when there are 10 Councils involved.

12 Accordingly, in light of the required steps above, the key Council decisions required to be made in relation to the FDS are:

- 12.1 To prepare and consult on the contents of the FDS (in accordance with the requirements of the NPS-UD).
- 12.2 The adoption of the statement of proposal (and summary if required), being the draft FDS under section 83(1) and section 87(2)(a) of the LGA.
- 12.3 The decision to approve the final FDS, after hearing submissions.

Who can make these decisions on the FDS now?

- 13 The 'specific responsibilities' of WRLC are set out in the Agreement as being the:
- 13.1 Wellington Regional Growth Framework (focused solely on the Framework document),
 - 13.2 Regional Economic Development (focused on providing leadership in this area, monitoring and reporting on it, advocated on regional economic development matters and developing a regional economic development plan) and
 - 13.3 Regional Economic Recovery (focused on providing leadership in this area, monitoring and reporting on it, advocating on regional economic recovery matters and developing a programme of regional economic recovery initiatives and coordinating their implementation).
- 14 In our view, these delegations do not provide the power to WRLC to make decisions relating to the FDS, including approving a draft or final FDS or any other step in the consultation and engagement process for the FDS. There are no Council resolutions that we have been made aware of which delegate these decisions on the FDS to the WRLC either.
- 15 Accordingly, our view is that it is beyond the scope of the WRLC powers to approve the FDS, draft or final, on behalf of the member Councils at present. All decisions on the FDS currently must be made by each individual Council.



What can be done to streamline the process?

- 16 In order to streamline the process for the FDS across all 10 Councils, the Agreement could be amended in order to include the FDS within WRLC's specific responsibilities.⁸ Such an amendment should state that the WRLC has authority to make decisions to commence the FDS consultation and preparation process, approve the draft FDS (statement of proposal) and commence SCP, to engage in consultation and hear submissions on the FDS as part of the SCP, and approve the final FDS (with reporting to the Councils at relevant steps).
- 17 The Agreement expressly allows for amendment to its terms, stating:
- This agreement may be varied by the parties from time to time but only with the endorsement of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee.
- 18 The terms of reference also provide for variation, stating:
- These terms of reference may be varied from time to time. It is envisaged that changes may be made to add or remove specific responsibilities as the circumstances require. Changes will be approved by the parties to the agreement establishing the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee on the recommendation of the Joint Committee.
- 19 Together with the amendment to the Agreement, each Council would need to make a resolution specifically delegating its functions and decisions on the FDS, including its role in the SCP to the WRLC.⁹ In making these delegations it should be clear who will hear the submissions on the FDS and make the relevant decisions and/or recommendations – ie, will it be the full membership or a subcommittee of the WRLC.
- 20 If this process was adopted only one resolution (and delegation) would be required by each Council (and the WRLC) at the start of the FDS process agreeing to amend the Agreement/terms of reference and delegating the FDS process and decision making to the WRLC, rather than needing to obtain multiple Council resolutions, including to approve the draft and final FDS from each Council. It would also ensure that as this is a wider Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region strategy, that it remains consistent and cohesive, as one entity will be making the decisions. Mana whenua are able to nominate members to the WRLC and therefore, be involved in this process.
- 21 The key issue in this approach is who would hear and determine/make recommendations on any submissions on the FDS as this can be a time-consuming process. The Council members of the WRLC are all the Mayors of the Councils (and the Chair of the regional council), and Mayors are members of every committee of a Council under the LGA.¹⁰ The Mayors of each Council may not have the necessary time available to commit to that process, so there may be a need for another entity to undertake that step and make recommendations back to the WRLC.

⁸ Pursuant to clause 30 and 30A of Schedule 7 of the LGA as a joint committee.

⁹ Pursuant to clause 32 of Schedule 7 of the LGA, the delegation of a decision on the FDS is not prevented.

¹⁰ Section 41A(5) of the LGA.



22 From a practical perspective the best approach may be for each local authority to appoint additional members to the WRLC, who could then form a subcommittee to hear the submissions on the FDS and make recommendations concerning submissions to inform the final decision to approve the FDS. The Agreement and terms of reference for the WRLC would need to be updated to reflect that approach.

23 The issue arising is whether there could be a subcommittee of the WRLC (being a joint committee. Under clause 30(1) of Schedule 7 of the LGA:

- (1) A local authority may appoint—
 - (a) the committees, subcommittees, and other subordinate decision-making bodies that it considers appropriate; and
 - (b) a joint committee with another local authority or other public body in accordance with clause 30A.
- (2) A committee may appoint the subcommittees that it considers appropriate unless it is prohibited from doing so by the local authority.

24 'Committee' is defined in section 5 of the LGA in such a way that makes it clear that a joint committee can have a subcommittee.¹¹ Accordingly, the WRLC could validly appoint a subcommittee to hear submissions on the FDS. The subcommittee appointments would need to comply with clause 31 of Schedule 7 of the LGA, which requires that:

- (3) The members of a committee or subcommittee may, but need not be, elected members of the local authority, and a local authority or committee may appoint to a committee or subcommittee a person who is not a member of the local authority or committee if, in the opinion of the local authority, that person has the skills, attributes, or knowledge that will assist the work of the committee or subcommittee.
- (4) Despite subclause (3),—
 - (a) at least 1 member of a committee must be an elected member of the local authority; and
 - (b) an employee of a local authority acting in the course of his or her employment may not act as a member of any committee unless that committee is a subcommittee

25 This issue would need to be considered and addressed at the time of Council resolutions concerning the mandate of the WRLC on the FDS, but it would allow for involvement of mana whenua in the subcommittee.

¹¹ committee includes, in relation to a local authority,—

- (a) a committee comprising all the members of that local authority; and
- (b) a standing committee or special committee appointed by that local authority; and
- (c) a joint committee appointed under clause 30 of Schedule 7; and
- (d) any subcommittee of a committee described in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) or paragraph (c)



- 26 The alternative, if no changes are made to the WRLC Agreement/terms of reference and the Councils' delegations, is that all the decisions on the FDS and the SCP process will need to be made by each Council individually, unless some other arrangement is put in place.
- 27 The Councils could choose to create a new joint committee for the purposes of the FDS (pursuant to clause 30A and 30(1)(b) of Schedule 7 to the LGA) or put in place other arrangements (such as coordinating hearings but reserving decisions on the FDS to each Council). The joint committee could be tasked with hearing submissions on the FDS jointly and making decisions on it. The new joint committee could include members additional to the Mayors (for example, in the Nelson/Tasman example, the Joint Committee was all the elected members from both Councils, a total of 27 members) who could then form a joint committee subcommittee to hear submissions on the FDS, as discussed above. Mana Whenua could be included in the new joint committee on a similar basis as in the WRLC (in reliance on clause 31(3) of the LGA which applies to joint committees pursuant to the definition of 'committee') and could also be included in the joint subcommittee. In the Nelson/Tasman case, they appointed 3 Tasman elected members, the Nelson Mayor and 2 other Nelson elected members and up to 3 iwi representatives.
- 28 While an available option, this might be less efficient than using the WRLC, which is already established.
- 29 Please do not hesitate to call and discuss.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Kerry Anderson'.

Kerry Anderson
Partner
Direct +64 4 474 3255
kerry.anderson@dlapiper.com

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Kierra Parker'.

Kierra Parker
Senior Associate
Direct +64 9 300 3885
kierra.parker@dlapiper.com

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
13 June 2023
Report 23.211



For Decision

PROJECT VISIONS – REGIONAL EMISSIONS REDUCTION STRATEGY AND THE FOOD SYSTEMS STRATEGY

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose

1. The purpose of the report is to seek approval for the project visions for the Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy and the Food System Strategy.

He tūtohu
Recommendations

That the Committee:

1. **Approves** the project vision for the Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy as stated in paragraph 19 of this report.
2. **Approves** the project vision for the Food System Strategy as stated in paragraph 28 of this report.

Te horopaki
Context

Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy (RERS)

2. The Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy (RERS) project is part of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) work programme. It is tasked with developing a strategic approach to transitioning to a zero-carbon region that meets community needs and aspirations.
3. The Strategy will focus on cross-region opportunities, removing roadblocks and actions to address gaps to achieving regional targets.
4. This will complement local government climate work. It will be developed and delivered by a range of stakeholders including sector leaders and central government.
5. Project purpose
 - a. Create a strategic approach to transition to a zero-carbon region and be clear about how the region can work together to make the most impact.
 - b. Focus on meeting 2030 targets, while beginning on the areas required to achieve 2050 targets.

Regional Food System Strategy (RFSS)

6. The Regional Food System Strategy aims to enable a fair, resilient, and sustainable food system that can foster food security and food sovereignty, local economic opportunities, and mitigate climate change impact for communities across the region.
7. It will help advance wellbeing in the region, in its widest sense: physical, emotional, whānau, social, cultural and economic wellbeing.
8. The project is led by Te Whatu Ora NPHS Capital, Coast, Hutt, and Wairarapa on behalf of the WRLC, strengthening the partnership approach to the work programme.
9. In their March 2023 meeting, the WRLC Senior Staff Group requested more detailed information about the desired outcomes of the project. Consequently, the project team was directed to complete partner and stakeholder engagement, the data gathering and research phase. The outcomes will be used to inform focussed project objectives for the WRLC Senior Staff Group, then the WRLC CEO Group and ultimately the Committee to consider.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy (RERS)

10. The project is important because of the urgent need for action on the climate crisis. It will motivate and empower our partners and stakeholders to prioritise zero-carbon practices in all their endeavours, making it easier to do the right thing.
11. Project details:
 - a This project seeks to deliver a Regional Strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emission and transition to a zero carbon and circular economy. It will include:
 - i Regional carbon reduction pathways.
 - ii A strategic framework and agreed actions to reduce emissions that incorporate the views and aspirations of Council partners, sector bodies and other stakeholders, central government, and mana whenua of the region.
 - iii A regionally agreed list of actions.
 - b The approved budget for this project is \$495,000.
 - c The project is expected to be complete by March 2024.
12. The following actions are being taken in this delivery phase the project:
 - a Collaboration of Council officers, mana whenua, relevant industries, and government departments to work together on this project.
 - b This project is building upon the existing work done by Councils and other entities such as central government, iwi partners and the private sector.
 - c Ensuring the inclusion of diverse voices from different sectors and the community.
 - d Outlining the key changes that the Region needs to make in order to achieve the targets set for 2030 and 2050.

- e Identifying opportunities for action that have a regional impact or where a regional approach can enhance the efforts of individual Councils, agencies or industries.
 - f Various stakeholders, including government and industry representatives, being involved in delivering this project.
13. The project scope does not include action implementation.
14. The Core Group are the team who are working to deliver the project. The team consists of Council officers representing all councils in the WRLC, as well as central government and private sector partners. This is detailed in **Attachment 1**.
15. A Steering Group (see Attachment 1) has also been established to:
- a Provide guidance and direction to the Core Group and help ensure that the project stays on track and meets its goals and objectives
 - b Provide a perspective on the actions identified in the Strategy from a sector viewpoint
16. The Core Group have been working on planning the necessary components of a strategy to achieve the desired outcomes of the WRLC. This includes data gathering, agreeing options on targets, planning communications and engagement, as well as timeline and deliverable planning.
17. The Core Group and Steering Group has also been working on a project vision that:
- a Will provide a clear description of the desired outcome of the project
 - b Is a guiding statement that aligns stakeholders and partners
 - c That aligns and motivates stakeholders and partners towards the common objective
18. The vision was initially drafted by members of the Core Group, and new iterations were developed following feedback from a WRLC workshop on 15 May 2023 and the WRLC Senior Staff meeting on 25 May 2023.
19. The vision is as follows:

Vision: Wellington – Wairarapa - Horowhenua Region

We live in a zero-carbon region that meets current and future generations’ needs and aspirations.

A flourishing, zero-carbon region has:

- informed leadership that responds to the scale of the crisis, is willing to make tough decisions at pace, looks to the past to inform the future, and is committed to bringing the community along on the journey.
- communities that are engaged and mobilised to live a low-carbon lifestyle, and have access to the knowledge, tools, and infrastructure needed to thrive. They are empowered to take urgent action now that will lead to a better quality of life.

- the ability to move with scale and pace to reduce emissions in ways which restore and enhance our unique natural and cultural taiao (environment).
- businesses, local and central government, developers, and primary industry sectors have the skills, products, and assets needed to help build an environmentally sustainable economy.
- shared climate action goals that will make immediate impact coupled with longer-term goals that will enable intergenerational change. A recognition that regional success is underpinned by local action.
- sustainable prosperity that supports vulnerable communities and reduces inequality.

Regional Food System Strategy (RFSS)

20. The project is important because it seeks to address some of the challenges to and opportunities in the food system in the region. This includes:
 - a The relationship between food production and climate change, in that food production both contributes to and suffers from the impact of climate change
 - b Challenges to the food system from growth, economic development as well as climate related impacts
 - c Maximising the opportunities of the local food economy
 - d Addressing food poverty despite our significant food production capability
21. Project details
 - a This project seeks to deliver a Regional Strategy that identifies key shifts within the regional food system for sustainability, equity, and a local food economy. It will be developed through a collaborative approach with mana whenua, community, food system representatives, council, and central government partners. Sources of knowledge and data will include Mātauranga Māori, western science and data, and on-the-ground knowledge through quantitative, qualitative, and pilot methods.
 - b It will include:
 - i Background research of national and international data related to food systems.
 - ii A strategy that is based in principles of inclusiveness, sustainability, and equity and that supports the aspirations of Māori related to the food system and their food economy.
 - iii Assessment of current land spatial planning for food production and protect fertile lands considering climate, population, and urban density changes.
 - iv Understanding the current state of the regional food system, including the amount of food production, supply chains, and gaps and opportunities in a local food economy. Identifying key priorities to shift the system towards protecting the wellbeing of our environment and our communities. Plans

- and recommendations for future needs related to food production in the region.
 - v Understanding local partner and initiatives working towards food security and food sovereignty, and ways to build on these efforts.
 - vi Support for local, seasonal, and low-carbon food economy to improve affordability, security, and resilience to climate change and food supply shocks.
 - vii A regionally agreed list of actions to implement the strategy.
 - c The approved budget for this project is \$100,000.
 - d The project is expected to be complete by June 2024.
22. The project team and the WRLC Senior Staff Group acknowledge the complexity of the project. The project team estimates that the original budget allocation is not sufficient to deliver the strategy. Due to these factors, the project has been split into phases:
- a The first phase is focused on stakeholder and partner engagement and data collection. This means engaging with diverse members involved in the food system and collecting data to inform the strategy. Data will be collected via quantitative methods (contracted food production and economic reports), qualitative methods (workshops with mana whenua, growers/farmers/producers, and consumers) and pilots (testing out strategic projects that inform how to shift the regional food system to more sustainable, equitable, and local methods). This phase will help to determine the scope of a strategy. It will deliver preliminary recommendations, as well as a plan and budget needs for Phase 2. This phase is expected to conclude in December 2023.
 - b The second phase of the project would be to deliver a Food Systems Strategy that includes actions to implement the strategy.
 - c The WRLC will be asked for approval to proceed with the second phase, along with the further funding, at the conclusion of the first phase.
23. The project scope does not include action implementation.
24. The team is currently working on phase one, which is to complete partner and stakeholder engagement, the data gathering and research.
25. The project engagement structure is illustrated in **Attachment 2**. The project team is currently engaging with
- a Iwi/hapu/whānau
 - b Community representatives
 - c Small and medium growers
 - d Youth
 - e MPI, MSD, and other central government agencies
 - f Local Government
 - g Retail/supermarkets

- h The business sector, including distributors
 - i Larger growers/industry
 - j Public Health
26. The research and data gathering work includes:
- a Quantitative research on food production and the food economy as well as land spatial mapping
 - b Qualitative, including workshops with stakeholder groups (iwi/hapu/whanau, farmer and growers, consumers and the community)
 - c Designing pilot initiatives in collaboration with the community, councils, central government and mana whenua
27. As with the Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy, the team has also been working on a project vision that:
- a Will provide a clear description of the desired outcome of the project
 - b Is guiding statement that aligns the stakeholder
 - c That aligns and motivates stakeholders towards the common objective
28. The vision is as follows:

To shift the regional food system to one that is sustainable, equitable, and locally-based, for the wellbeing of our people and our environment.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

29. There are no funding implications from the recommendations in this report.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori

Implications for Māori

30. All WRLC projects include objectives to create better outcomes for Māori.
31. The project teams are working hard to ensure that the Māori voice is reflected in the Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy and Regional Food System Strategy Project.
- a The Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy aims to empower mana whenua to engage with the project.
 - b The Regional Food System Strategy Project will be co-created with iwi and mana whenua representatives. The decision-making body of the RFSS will position mana whenua and community as key decision makers, supported by a Technical Advisory Group. It will embed Mātauranga Māori to inform strategy priorities and pilots.
32. While iwi members sit on the WRLC, and they have been part of the programme decision making processes, there continues to be challenges in ensuring that there is iwi representation in each project.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi **Consideration of climate change**

33. The Committee prioritises ensuring that growth occurs with consideration of climate change.
34. These are two of the three projects in the programme that are specific to addressing issues relating to climate change (Regional Adaptation Planning being the third).

Ngā tikanga whakatau **Decision-making process**

35. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of the Local Government Act 2002.

Te hiranga **Significance**

36. Officers considered the significance (as defined in Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matters for decision, considering Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington's Decision-making Guidelines. Officers recommend that the matters are of low significance given their administrative nature.

Te whakatūtakitaki **Engagement**

37. Extensive engagement with project stakeholders has been done to draft both project visions.
38. The visions were presented and discussed at the WRLC workshop on 15 May, after which refinements were made.
39. Feedback from the WRLC Senior Staff Group at their meeting of 24 May 2023 has been incorporated into this report in particular refinement of the recommended visions to the Committee.
40. Feedback from the WRLC CE Group at their meeting of 2 June 2023 has been incorporated into this report in particular adding details on the project deliverables, timeframes and approved budgets. The CEs also noted the positive engagement at the 15 May workshop.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei **Next steps**

41. The project visions will be incorporated into the work of each project and used to guide them towards successful delivery.

Ngā āpitihanga
Attachments

Number	Title
1	Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy update presentation - May 2023
2	Food Systems Strategy update presentation - May 2023

Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories

Writer	Allen Yip - Programme Manager, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
Approver	Kim Kelly - Programme Director, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> Emissions reduction and climate change are all part of the work programme of the WRLC under the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> This activity contributes to the work of delivering on the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.
<i>Internal consultation</i> The content of this paper has been discussed with the WRLC Senior Staff Group and the WRLC CEO Group.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> None related to this paper.

Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy

WRLC workshop – 15 May 2023



Why do we have an emissions project?



The climate crisis requires urgent and decisive actions.



Our project will inspire, energise, and enable our partners and stakeholders to make the right thing easy to do, so that creating a zero-carbon future is central to all activities they undertake.

Purpose of the Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy

- Create a strategic approach to transition to a zero-carbon region and be clear about how the region can work together to make the most impact.
- Focus on what needs to happen to get us to 2030 targets and get started on the areas that will get us to 2050 targets.

How will we do this?



Work collaboratively with Council officers, mana whenua, relevant industries and government departments

Build on work already undertaken by Councils and others

Include the voice of sectors and community

Outline the key shifts that the Region needs to make to meet 2030 and 2050 targets

Identify opportunities for action that are regional, or where taking a regional approach amplifies the work of one Council or industry

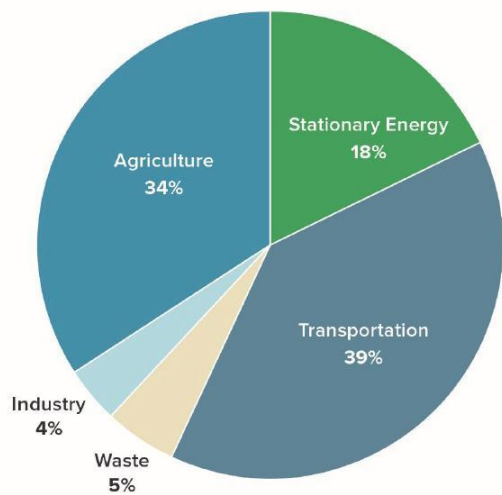
To be delivered by a range of stakeholders (government/industry)

Action implementation is outside project scope. Completed by Feb 2024, but will be iterative

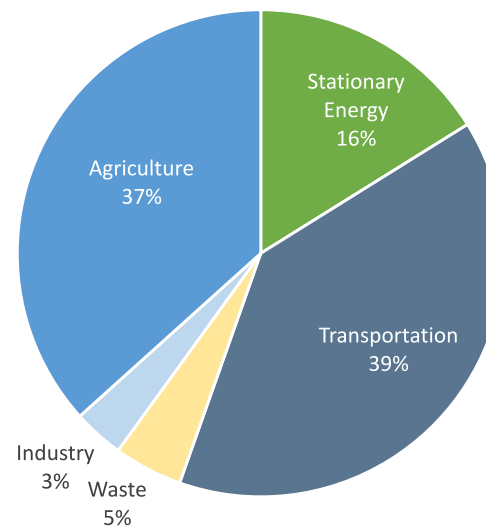
Carbon emissions inventory



Wellington-Wairapapa Emissions 2018-19 (tonnes CO₂-equivalent, excludes forests)



Wellington-Wairapapa-Horowhenua Emissions 2018-19 (tonnes CO₂-equivalent, excludes forests)



Wellington – Wairarapa breakdown

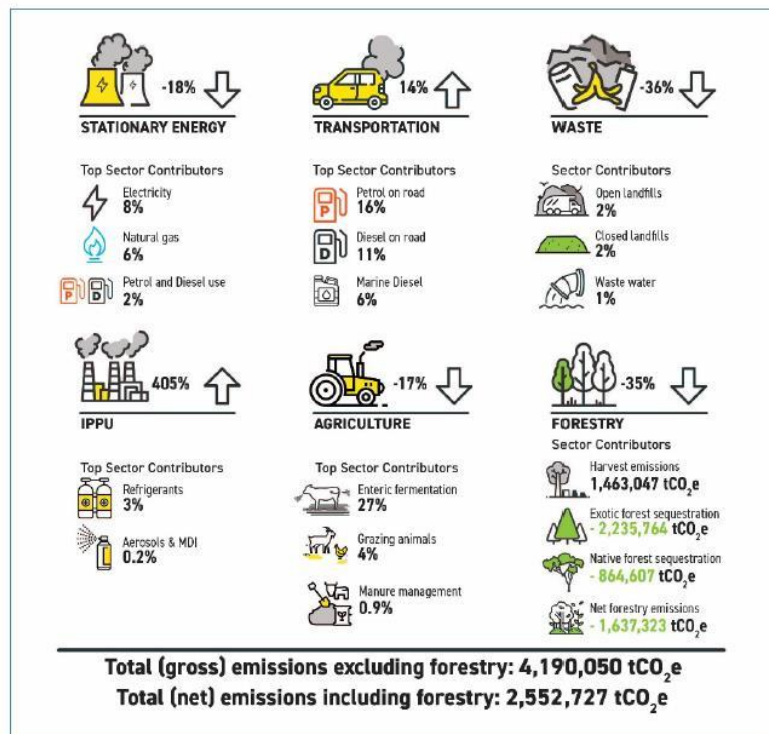


Figure 1: Greenhouse gas emissions in the Wellington region.

Figure 1: Summary of change in emissions from 2001 to 2019 including top contributors to total gross emissions from each sector in 2019.

Emissions reduction targets



Many targets exist. We will use these ones for carbon modelling:

New Zealand Government

2030 Target (2021-2030)

50% reduction of net emissions below our gross 2005 level by 2030.

10% reduction below 2017 biogenic methane emissions by 2030

2050 Target

Net zero emissions of long-lived GhG emissions by 2050.

24-47% reduction below 2017 biogenic methane emissions by 2050.

Draft Wellington Regional target (Regional Policy Statement RPS and Regional Land Transport Plan RLTP)

Contribute to a 50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 (based on 2019 levels) and achieve net-zero by 2050.

- 35% reduction from 2018 levels in land transport-generated GHG emissions
- 40% increase in active travel and PT mode share from 2018 levels
- 60% reduction in PT emissions from 2018 levels
- By 2030 there is an increase in the area of permanent forest in the Wellington region

Developing the Strategy



Data

- Emissions inventory
- Targets
- Carbon modelling
- Pathways

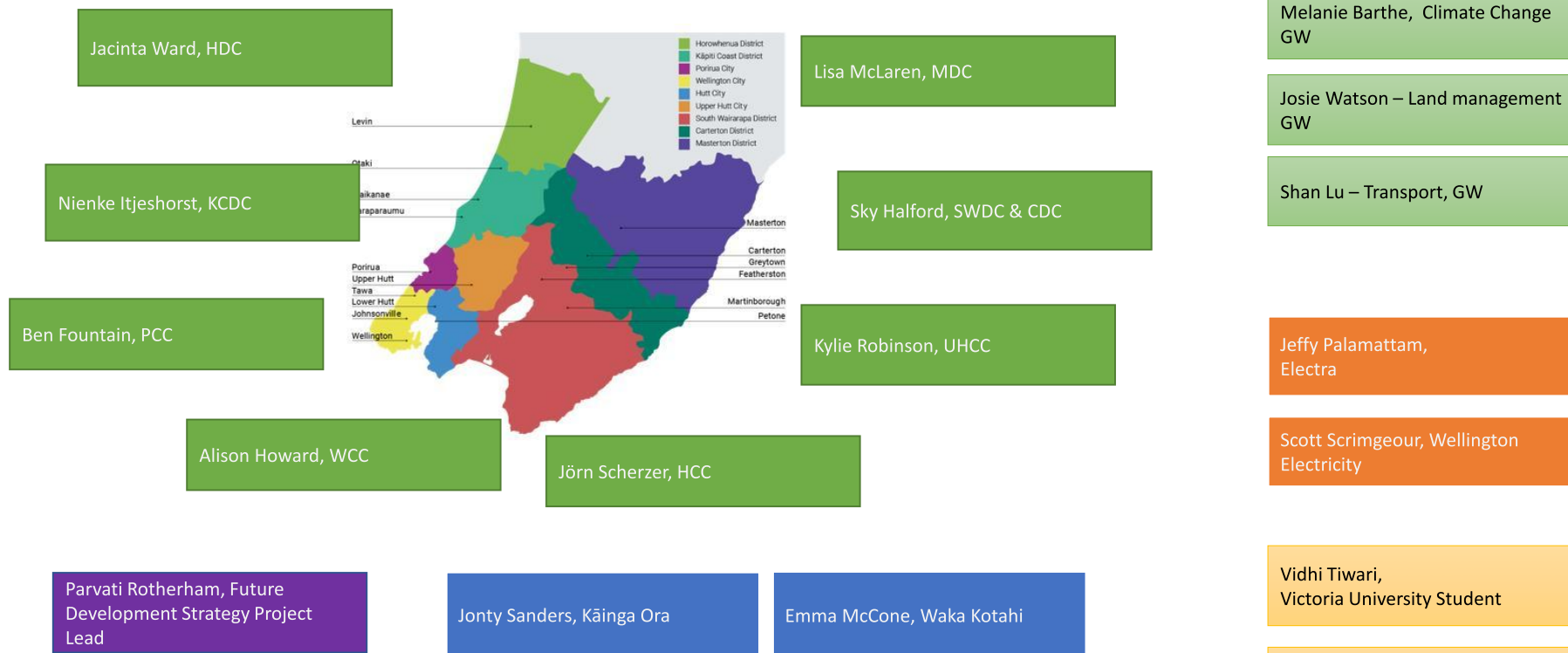
Partners

- WRLC workshops
- Iwi aspirations for FDS
- Partners Forum
- TA workshops

Stakeholders

- Email updates
- Big 1 day forum
- Bespoke workshops

Core group



IDEA GENERATION, INPUT INTO PROJECT PLAN, TECHNICAL CLIMATE ADVICE, SHARE LEARNINGS, IDENTIFY GAPS, DISCUSS USE OF CONSULTANTS

Steering group



**PROJECT SPONSOR,
GM Strategy, Luke Troy
Greater Wellington**

Provide guidance and direction to the project team, help ensure that the project stays on track and meets its goals and objectives.

Provide a perspective on the actions identified in the Strategy from a sector viewpoint



Manager Regional Transport, Grant Fletcher



WRLC Programme Director, Kim Kelly



Manager City Design, Vida Christeller



Market and Business Group Manager, Mark Herring



GM of Strategy, Insights and Regulations, Murray Bell



Manager Climate Mitigation Policy, Stephen Goodman



Acting Director Sustainability, Alex Baker



Manager Strategy, Donna Provoost



Lead Strategic Planner, Andrew Beer



**Jacinda Johnston
Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy**

Next steps



May/June:

Draft emissions reduction pathways

Annual Partners Forum

Workshop pathways with WRLC, iwi boards, central government agencies and Councillors

July - Sept

Big one-day forum (24 July) for all Partners and Stakeholders to provide input into Strategy

Bespoke workshops to help identify pilots, opportunities

Sept-Oct

Council workshops

September Committee meeting

Share draft Strategy

December Committee meeting

Strategy and actions to WRLC for sign-off

WRLC workshop



Workshop discussion

Vision

Hard and easy areas to decarbonise regionally

June Committee meeting

Sign off vision

Draft vision



Vision: Wellington – Wairarapa - Horowhenua Region

We live in a zero-carbon region that meets our needs and aspirations.

A flourishing, zero-carbon region has:

- energised leadership who are honest about the scale of the crisis, willing to make tough decisions at pace, and committed to bringing the community along on the journey.
- communities that are engaged and mobilised to live a low-carbon lifestyle, and have access to the knowledge, tools, and infrastructure needed to thrive. They can see that taking urgent action now will lead to a better quality of life.
- dramatically reduced emissions in ways which restore and enhance our unique natural and cultural taiao (environment).
- businesses, local government, and primary industry sectors have the skills, products, and assets needed to help build an environmentally sustainable economy.
- shared climate action goals that will make immediate impact coupled with longer-term goals that will enable intergenerational change.
- sustainable prosperity that supports vulnerable communities and reduces inequality.

Key feedback



Strategy vision statement

- A regional vision will be hard to achieve. Well depend on local vision, because the decision making is at a local level, this is where the action will happen.
- Attitudes need to change for emissions to decrease.
- Who are 'leaders'? Suggest changing 'energised leadership' to 'informed leadership.' 'Bureaucrats' provide leadership, however elected members can change policy direction.
- 'Dramatically reduce emissions' sounds like a longer-term measure. Change it to focus more on 'working with urgency'.
- Include developers and government departments when talking about building a sustainable economy.
- Need to look to the past to inform the future, not only economically. Revisit past practices to grow and evolve.

Key feedback



General decarbonisation comments

- Stationary energy will be easier to focus on
- Energy efficient homes could be a good win, the challenge is what people can afford, the limiting factor is money.
- Transport is hard to decarbonize.
- Public transport is the best chance to get people off roads.
- Best opportunity is congestion charging.
- Some organisations are reassigning their staff to work where they live to reduce travel emissions. Is this something for central and local gvnt to consider?
- Agriculture is the hardest, we are guessing at the emissions.
- What do we have most control over – transport and urban form. Regional Councils – land use and agriculture
- There is a cognitive dissonance between adding houses and reducing emissions.
- Not understanding economic consequences.
- We need to lobby government to rationalize what was agreed to at COP28.
- Education goes hand in hand with infrastructure and systems changes.
- How do we shift mindsets to address challenges. The mainstream needs to accept that life will be different.
- Challenges will be regionally specific.
- It's challenging to identify what needs to be done regionally, do we need a drop-down view so that councils can support each other to make decisions.

Updated vision



Vision: Wellington – Wairarapa - Horowhenua Region

We live in a zero-carbon region that meets **current and future generations'** ~~our~~ needs and aspirations.

A flourishing, zero-carbon region has:

- ~~energised~~ **informed** leadership who are honest about the scale of the crisis, willing to make tough decisions at pace, **willing to look to the past to inform the future**, and committed to bringing the community along on the journey.
- communities that are engaged and mobilised to live a low-carbon lifestyle, and have access to the knowledge, tools, and infrastructure needed to thrive. They ~~can see that taking~~ **are empowered to take** urgent action now **that** will lead to a better quality of life.
- ~~dramatically~~ **the ability to move with scale and pace to** reduced emissions in ways which restore and enhance our unique natural and cultural taiao (environment).
- businesses, local **and central** government, **developers**, and primary industry sectors have the skills, products, and assets needed to help build an environmentally sustainable economy.
- shared climate action goals that will make immediate impact coupled with longer-term goals that will enable intergenerational change. **A recognition that regional success is underpinned by local city and district action.**
- sustainable prosperity that supports vulnerable communities and reduces inequality.

Regional Food System Strategy

WRLC workshop – 15 May 2023



"Wellington (region) on a Plate"

Attachment 2 to Report 23.211



Climate-Resilient Regional Development

TE TIRITI O WAITANGI

PRINCIPLES

FOOD SYSTEMS

Community led initiatives for kai security & kai sovereignty
Protecting fertile soil
Local food production
Local food economy

ENABLERS



THE VISION

To create a sustainable, equitable, and locally-based regional food system for the health of our people and our environment

STRATEGY

Priorities, initiatives, levers and actions to make this shift

A FOOD SYSTEM THAT IS SHIFTING FROM

Unsustainable

Sustainable

Sustainable practices from soil to waste

Centralised

Decentralised

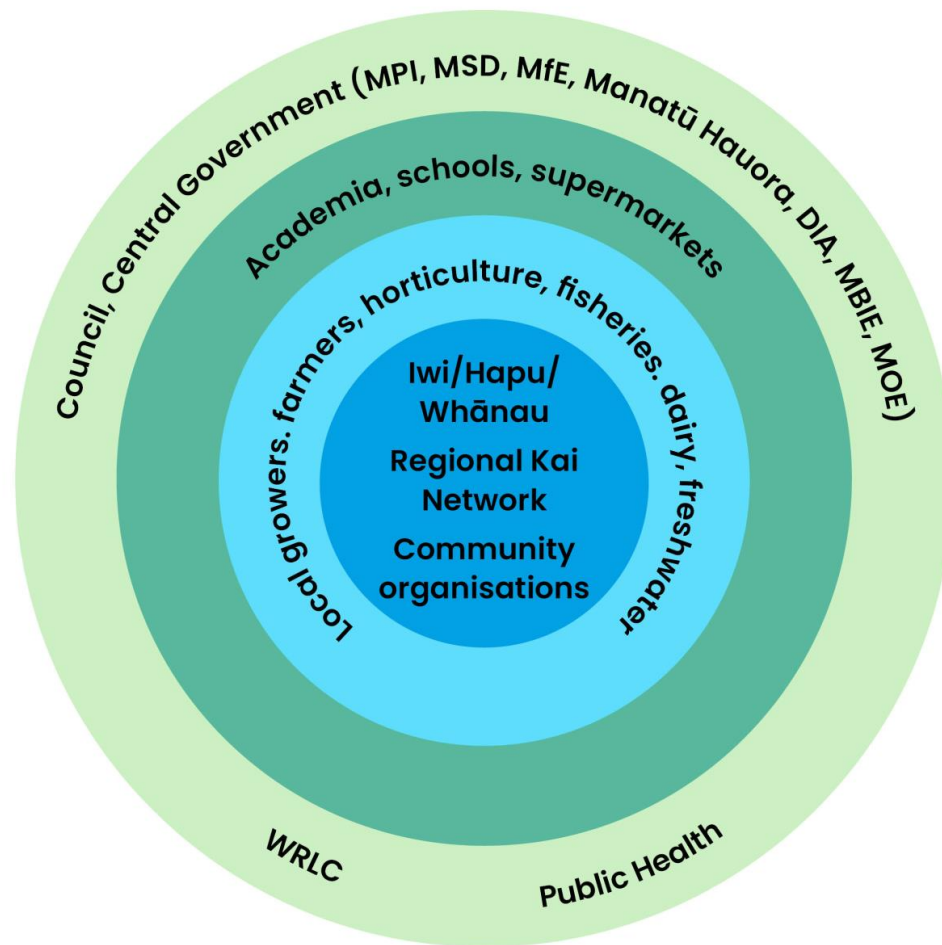
A greater number and variety of localized food producers and distributors, and way of growing kai

Profit focused

People focused

Dignifying everyone's need for good food, and producers' need to make a fair wage

WHO'S INVOLVED?



HOW ARE THEY INVOLVED?

Community Advisory Board

Drives actions, decisions, and advocacy around the strategy

Proposed members:

- Iwi/hapu/whānau
- Community representatives from six parts of the region
- Small and medium growers
- Youth

Meet once monthly

Paid for time by strategy



BRIDGE

Te Whatu Ora/
facilitator

Meet every other
month together



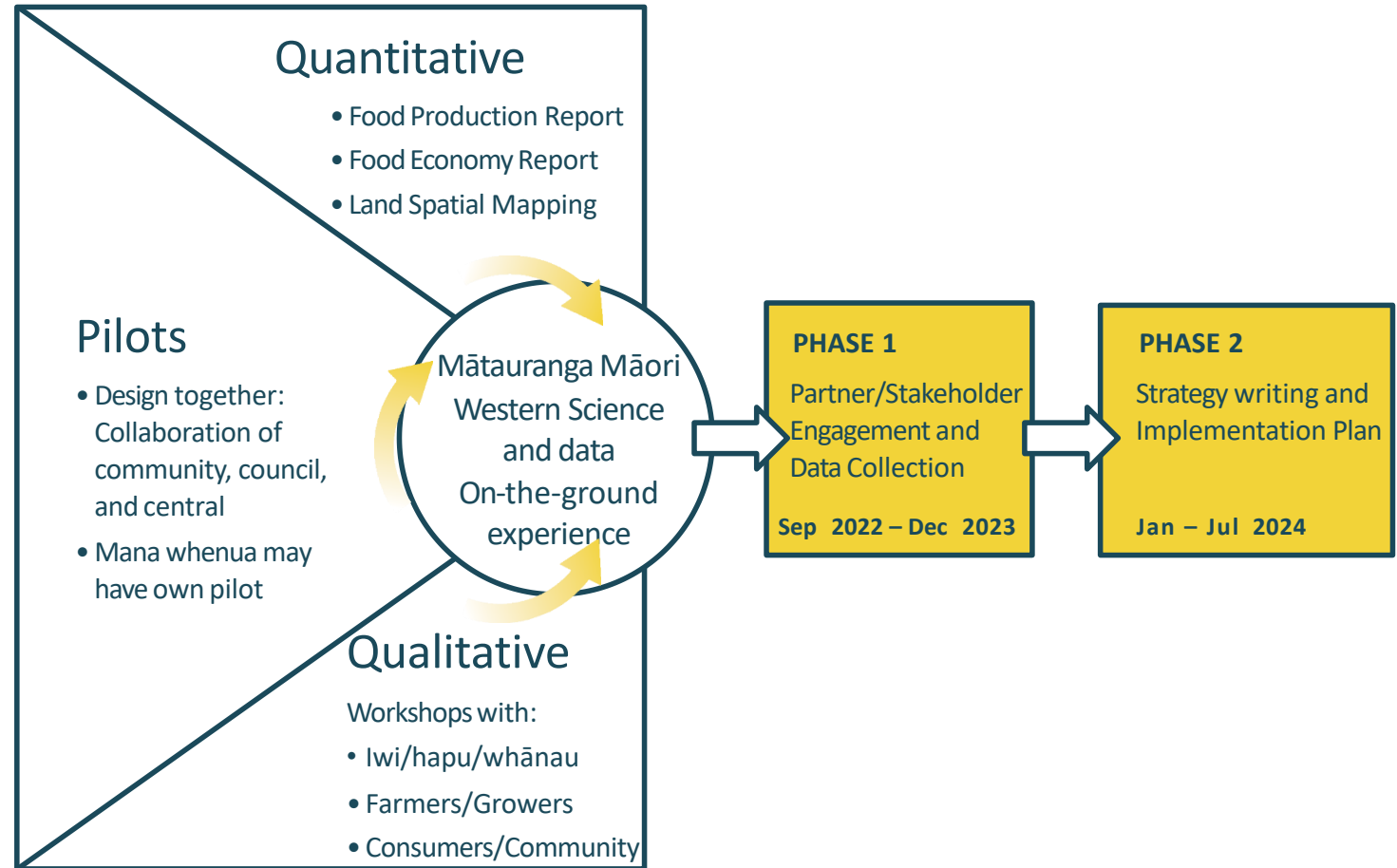
Technical Advisory Group

Provides technical assistance and support to the strategy and enable ideas to happen

- MPI, MSD, and other central
- Councillors
- Retail/supermarket
- Business/economy
- Distributor
- Larger growers/industry
- Public Health

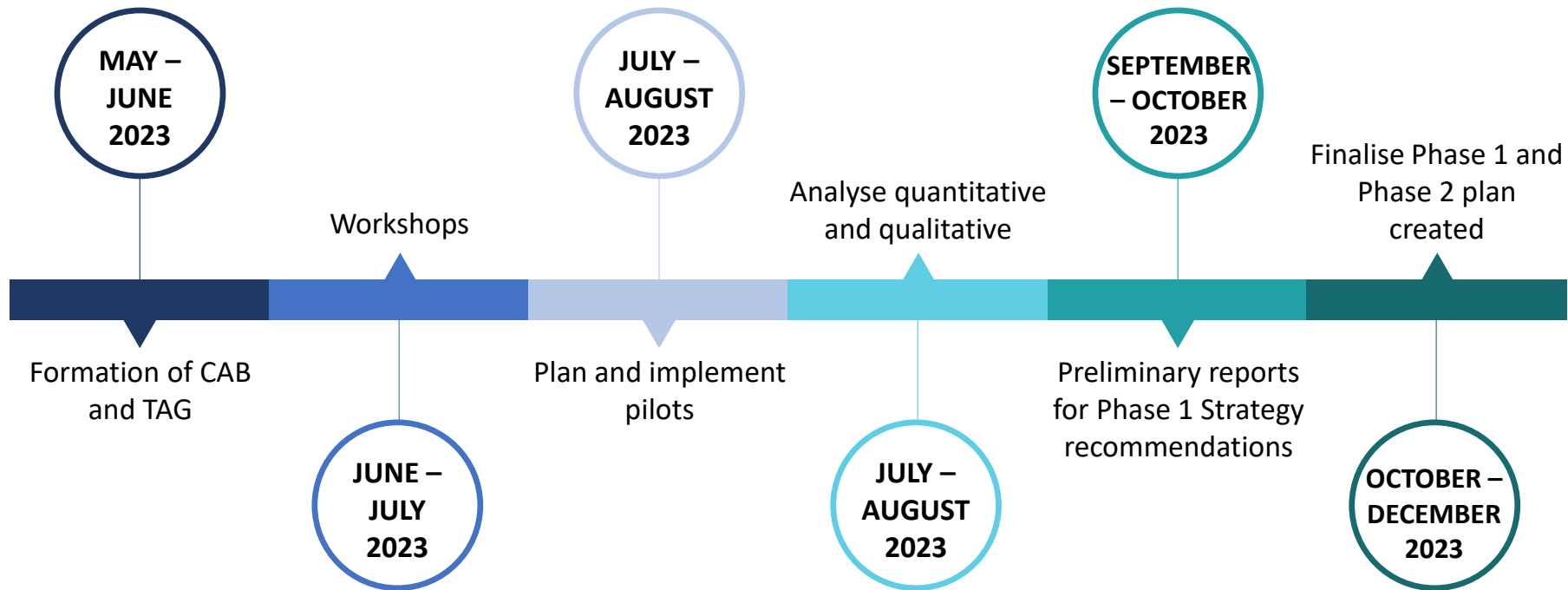
Meet monthly to hear community ideas and provide support

HOW ARE WE DOING IT?



What are our Next Steps?

May to Dec 2023



Ngā mihi

Let's Connect!

Tessa Acker, Senior Public Health Advisor

Tessa.acker@huttvalleydhb.org.nz

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
13 June 2023
Report 23.215



For Information

WELLINGTON REGIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE PROGRAMME REPORTING
– June 2023

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To update the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) on its projects and programmes

Te horopaki

Context

2. The Programme Report is provided to highlight progress, plans and issues and risks to the Committee.
3. The Programme Report (**Attachment 1**) consists of information from Project Status Reports that are submitted by each project manager.
4. The Programme Report for June 2023 shows that projects are progressing, however most are experiencing delays. In the case where the delays are not a risk to project success, the original timelines may be revisited. Where delays are a project risk, other mitigations are being explored.
5. A comprehensive programme of communications and engagement opportunities is also underway.
6. An Indicator Dashboard is provided to highlight some of the measures relating to the programme's objectives.
7. None of the matters in this report required external engagement. All matters have been discussed at WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting and WRLC CEO Group meeting.
8. There were no comments on this report from the WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting on 24 May 2023.
9. The WRLC CEO Group meeting on 2 June 2023 acknowledged the issues raised in the Programme Report. They noted that going forward, the process for project resourcing should be improved. Options will be explored in future workshops on planning for the 2024-207 WRLC work programme. Several ideas to explore were raised, including increasing the financial contribution to the WRLC, or ensuring that project work is in staff members' workplans.

Ngā āpitihanga
Attachment

Number	Title
1	WRLC Project Dashboards - June 2023

Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories

Writer	Allen Yip - Programme Manager, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
Approver	Kim Kelly - Programme Director, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

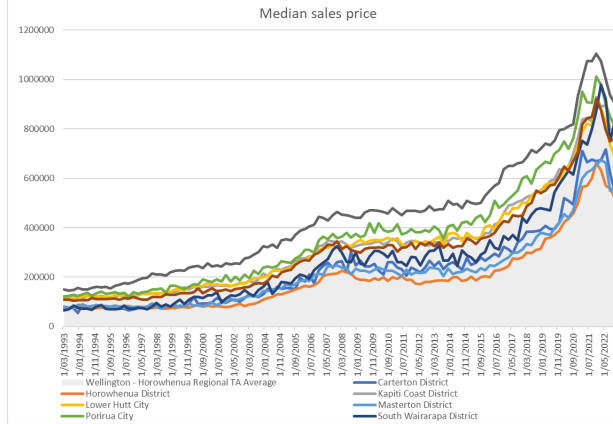
<p style="text-align: center;">He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</p>
<p><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>The WRLC has specific responsibility for the work programme and other matters of regional importance. The reporting is to enhance the WRLCs ability to fulfil its responsibilities.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>The regular reporting to the WRLC will provide it with a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>Information and analysis in this report has been discussed at the WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting and WRLC CEO Group meeting. Their views are incorporated into this paper.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>There are no known risks.</p>

WRLC Dashboards – June 2023

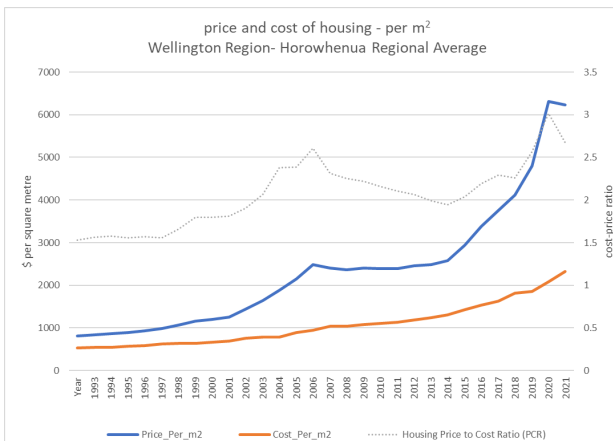
INDICATORS

INCREASE HOUSING SUPPLY AND IMPROVE HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AND CHOICE

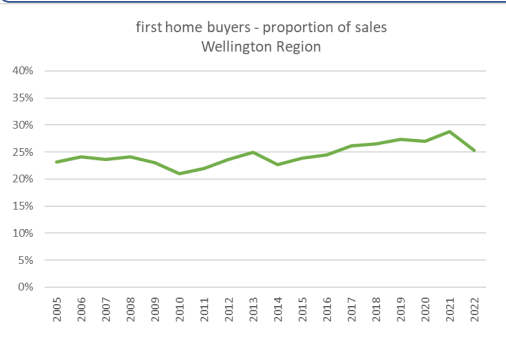
The chart below shows the Median House Sale prices in our region. The inclining trendline was reversed around 2021 from 2018 until 2022.



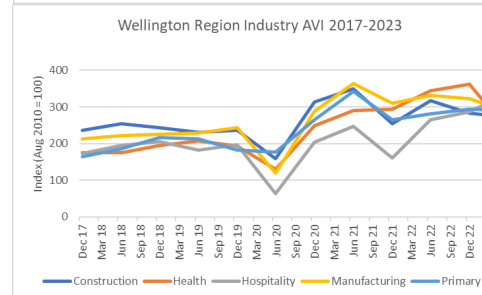
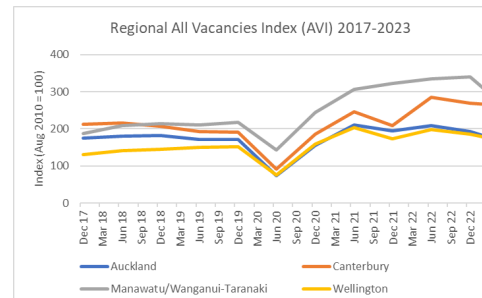
The chart below shows the cost to build vs the sale price of housing. The data indicates that the housing prices have increased at a greater rate than the costs. This is despite the recent construction cost inflation. The cost-price ratio started moving against trend in about 2021.



The chart below shows the First Home Buyer's as a Proportion of total sales. The recent decline correlates with the rise in mortgage rates.

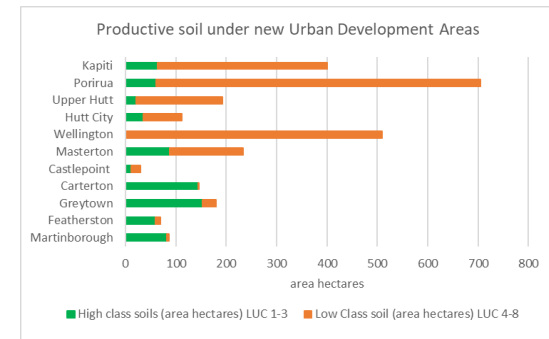


JOB VACANCIES ARE AN IMPORTANT INDICATOR OF LABOUR DEMAND AND CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

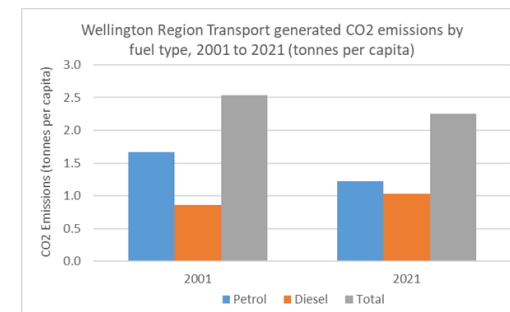


CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE – PROTECTION OF PRODUCTIVE LAND AND PRESERVATION OF REGION'S INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY

The National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land provides enhanced protection of this land. LUC Classes 1 to 4 are considered suitable for multiple land uses including arable cropping, while classes 5 to 7 are suitable for pastoral grazing and forestry. Class 8 is not suitable for any productive use.



10% decrease in CO2 emissions per capita but overall 10% increase in CO2





WRLC Dashboards – June 2023

Programme Dashboard

Overview						Communications and engagement highlights				
<p>Since the last report, a huge amount of effort has been put into progressing the Future Development Strategy. Despite this, several issues as highlighted in the reports below means that the schedule is still at risk. All three climate related projects have also seen significant progress.</p> <p>The matters of common concern on all projects are, the capacity of Mana Whenua to participate in projects, the availability of Council staff to contribute to the projects, project budgets, the risk of losing project resource in this job market. This has manifested itself in declining confidence in the ability to deliver some projects within the initially agreed timeframes.</p>						<p>LinkedIn growth: 599 – 680 since March</p> <p>3 more webinars held (Grant Ennis / Ian Leader / Katherine Trebeck). Excellent interest and engagement resulting in nearly 300 new eNews subscribers.</p> <p>Co-hosted expert speaker: Dr Katherine Trebeck from WEAL. 250 RSVPs..</p> <p>Iwi / FDS / Climate projects workshop held, good attendance and engagement levels</p> <p>Planning advancing well for 'Our Future Region Forum 26 June 2023'. - including posters, video and event activation planning</p>				
KEY AREA	Project	lead organisation	leader	start date	project completion	Scope	Programme	Budget	Risk	Confidence
Transport	West-East Access, Housing and Resilience Investigation	Waka Kotahi	transport planner has been appointed							
Housing	Future Development Strategy and HBA	WRLC Secretariat	Parvati Rotherham	Aug-22	Jul-23	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
	Iwi capacity and capability	WRLC Secretariat	Kim Kelly	Nov-21	Jul-22	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
	Horowhenua-Kapiti Joint Growth Opportunities	HDC & KCDC	Carolyn Dick	Aug-22	Dec-22	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
	Te ara ki te kainga/Kāpiti Papakāinga Toolkit	Te Puni Kōkiri	Rachelle Johnston	Feb-22	Sep-23	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
	Levin-Taitoko Structure Plan	HDC	Carolyn Dick	Nov-21	Aug-22	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
	Nga Mahere Tupu- Lower Hutt Structure Plan	HCC	Issac Velasco	Nov-21	May-22	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
	Regional Housing Approach and Action Plan	MHUD, WRLC	complete	Aug-21	Jun-23	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
	Upper Hutt Structure Plan	UHCC	Gabriela Jimenez Rojas	Oct-22	TBC	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
	Wellington Regional Growth Framework and Regional Policy	GWRC	Matt Hickman	Aug-21	Aug-22	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
	Climate	Regional approach to climate change impacts	WCC	Jamuna Rostein	Oct-21	Dec-24	↕	↕	↕	↕
Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy		GWRC	Arya Franklyn	Feb-22	Mar-23	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
Regional Food System Strategy - Phase One		RPH	Tessa Acker	Jul-22	Jun-23	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
Economic Development	Regional Economic Development Plan - Implementation	Wellington NZ	complete	Jun-22	Jun-33	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕

WRLC Dashboards – June 2023

Programme Dashboard

KEY AREA	Project	Status Summary
Transport	West-East Access, Housing and Resilience Investigation	
	Future Development Strategy and HBA	The business assessment reports are being worked on after receiving them from consultants. However, there is a delay in completing the housing capacity modelling for Hutt Valley Councils due to constraints with Property Economics, causing a longer timeline. This delay also affects the completion of the HBA and has an impact on the FDS. The qualitative analysis of scenarios is finished, but determining a preferred scenario depends on the availability of the HBA data. Engagements with infrastructure providers, developers, and elected members have been completed. A draft statement of aspirations from iwi is being refined with partners. The sign-off process is not agreed upon yet, and it's likely that previously set timelines will not be met due to the HBA delays.
Housing	Iwi capacity and capability	We are currently in the process of appointing a part time resource for this project to co-ordinate both iwi partners and possible placement organisations. A project brief for this resource has been prepared and discussions are underway with consulting firm who may be able to assist. It is envisaged that this work will be two to three days a week for a three-month period.
	Horowhenua-Kapiti Joint Growth Opportunities	The initial report will indicate where further investigation would be valuable to show where a joined-up approach to planning for projected growth could benefit both communities. Further opportunities could for example include public and active transport, social infrastructure. As this is completed staff at HDC and KCDC are keen to discuss public transport options as it's becoming clear that this underpins and/or holds back many of the opportunities being identified. We're aware of the Government's recent announcement of additional train services between Palmerston North and Wellington, and would factor this in. Staff are organising a meeting, likely in May, to discuss this.
	Kāpiti Papakainga Toolkit (previously Ōtaki Pilot Project)	Te ara ki te kainga has significantly progressed since November 2022. Ngā Hapu o Ōtaki have agreed to participate in the development of the tool kit, as well as agreed to host a number of wananga where whānau were able to pilot the product. A cadet employed by Te Puni Kōkiri over the summer period has produced a visual map of papakainga development through a mataumaoritanga lens. The development of the toolkit itself has commenced with a clear vision as to the product to be used by whānau through their journey. The project timeline is yet to be completed. Later milestone completion dates can only be determined when reviews have been complete.
	Levin-Taitoko Structure Plan	The project scope was extended to include a wider area in Levin within the existing budget. A sub-consultant was engaged for development economics. The Core Group confirmed a hybrid spatial plan after workshops. Community engagement timing was adjusted to align with local government elections and the new Council adopting the structure plan in March 2023, impacting the program. Three structure plan options were developed and tested, resulting in a preferred hybrid layout for land uses, transport, and green spaces. Development economics testing has begun. The draft Action Plan is under discussion, and a briefing for Elected Members is planned for June, following Kim Kelly's presentation to the Council on June 7. Note that the final three milestones are delayed, with new completion dates provided.
	Lower Hutt Structure Plan -Te Mahere Tupu	Nga Mahere Tupu Stage 1: Central City Area Structure Plan. Based on the methodology to develop the first structure plan on May 2023, has been accomplish. The development the Version 2 will focus on Symbiotic Urban Ecosystems, Indigenising Te Awa Kairangi, Robust Infrastructure, Thriving Homes and Neighbourhoods, Equitable Social Outcomes, Buoyant Economic Outcomes and Enchanting Urban Spaces to support Urban Renewal Projects.
	Regional Housing Approach and Action Plan	We are currently attempting to recruit for the role we have to lead the implementation of this work. A search in 2022 did not find a suitable candidate for the role. The RHAP Implementation Group has agreed to less regular meetings and will review the actions in early 2023.
	Upper Hutt Growing Well Plan	Project brief completed and signed off gained from project sponsor. Project planning to begin following distribution to UHCC ELT - project team set up and project plan document setting out programme and detail. Technical platforms including mapping and spatial information have been set up to begin collation of data.
	Wellington Regional Growth Framework and Regional Policy	Submissions on RPS Change 1 closed on 14th October; a number of submitters requested an extension to the end of October. Over 180 submissions have been received. All submissions will be published on the GW website, together with the Summary of Decisions Requested which will trigger the further submissions process. It is planned to complete the further submissions process by mid-December. A paper will be going to Council in December to confirm the hearings panel(s) which will start sitting next year.
Climate	Regional approach to climate change impacts	The Qualitative Risk Assessment has been completed and the Detailed Impacts Assessment phase is now in progress, including the GIS assessment and tool design. Efforts to engage mana whenua in ways that suit them to participate in the project are ongoing, however Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust have withdrawn from the project (and WRLC).
	Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy	During this period, the project core group and steering group met regularly to advance the project, with the steering group including representation from central government and various sectors. A communications and engagement plan was drafted and sent to the Council Communications team for feedback. Communication activities commenced, including the development of a stakeholder database and the first update being sent out. Planning began for a one-day stakeholder/partner forum, with the venue booked, invitations sent, and speakers approached. The first speaker announced is a panel of political party representatives discussing their aspirations for emissions reduction. Additionally, preparations were made for a stall at the Festival for the Future to engage with youth. Carbon modeling work is currently in progress, with scenarios and targets being discussed in workshops.
	Regional Food System Strategy	This quarter focused on solidifying stakeholder and decision-making structures for the strategy. Progress was made in formulating structure and processes to center the community, manawhenua, and small producers as decision-makers, with government and industry support. The proposed structure aims to foster regional partnerships for collaborative pilots. The Community Advisory Board (CAB) is expected to be finalized by May-end, and the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) by early June. Engagement with community organizations, councils, and iwi was prioritized, with planned engagements for growers, farmers, and producers in June. Additional funding is contingent on further data, as requested by senior staff. Presentations were given at a Food System Funders meeting and an iwi workshop. The Core Group meetings included discussions from diverse representatives, while the community Regional Kai Network (RKN) meeting identified priorities and explored kai sovereignty and emergency response initiatives. The Core Group also made decisions on data collection, workshop plans, and pilot design.
Economic Development	Regional Economic Development Plan	Project is completed and transitioned into implementation phase. A project closure report has been signed off by the steering committee. Regional Economic Development Plan Implementation Quarterly reporting dashboard is attached as separate document.

Top Programme Risks and Issues	Mitigation and comment
Iwi capacity and capability to participate in specific projects is limited. This creates a risks for all projects but is a specific issue for the Climate Change Impacts Assessment.	Project Leads have been working together on options. CCIA team is working directly with iwi to devise a solution. FDS Iwi aspirations statement can be used to help inform other projects. No easy answer because there is a huge demand for iwi resource all around the country.
Several projects that need Council officers' input. Many Councils do not seem resourced enough to contribute. Resources are stretched with many demands on their time. Projects like the FDS, ERP need Council input, and Councils are already signalling that this is going to be challenging.	Acknowledge that Councils are in a busy time, with plan changes and other BAU. WRLC Secretariat projects were approved by the Committee, and some are statutory requirements. So some resource commitment is required. If existing resource cannot contribute, we may need to buy in some resource.



WRLC Dashboards – June 2023

Project Summaries

Reporting Period:	June 2023	Project Name:	Regional Food System Strategy
Lead Agency:	Te Whatu Ora, National Public Health Service	Lead:	Tessa Acker
WRLC Area	WRGF	Project type	Regional

Project Progress / Status Summary	Element	Status	Trend
This quarter focused on solidifying stakeholder and decision-making structures for the strategy. Progress was made in formulating structure and processes to centre the community, mana whenua, and small producers as decision-makers, with government and industry support. The proposed structure aims to foster regional partnerships for collaborative pilots. The Community Advisory Board (CAB) is expected to be finalized by May-end, and the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) by early June. Engagement with community organizations, councils, and iwi was prioritized, with planned engagements for growers, farmers, and producers in June. Additional funding is contingent on further data, as requested by senior staff. Presentations were given at a Food System Funders meeting and an iwi workshop. The Core Group meetings included discussions from diverse representatives, while the community Regional Kai Network (RKN) meeting identified priorities and explored kai sovereignty and emergency response initiatives. The Core Group also made decisions on data collection, workshop plans, and pilot design.	Scope	●	↔
	Progress and timing	●	↔
	Budget	●	↔
	Overall risk level	●	↔
	PM's confidence level	●	↔

key

● Tracking as planned	● Some areas requiring action, some potential risks	● Significant issues or stop/go decision required
↑ Improvement	↔ Unchanged	↓ Decline

Main Milestones	Planned Completion Date	Status
WRLC endorses plan for Regional Food System Strategy	15/03/22	Complete
Te Whatu Ora confirms role as lead agency to develop the strategy	7/09/22	Complete
Lessons learned and literature review; networking with national partners working on similar projects	31/12/22	Complete
Develop Core Group	31/12/22	Complete
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	31/12/22	Complete
Determine structure and TORs of Steering Committee	31/01/23	Delayed
Fill Steering Committee seats	15/02/23	Delayed
Funding meeting with Senior staff to propose further funding needs for the project	28/02/23	Complete
Host Quarterly Regional Community Hui with Regional Food Network	28/02/23	Complete
Food Production and Food Economy contract signed	15/05/23	On Track
Project Plan reviewed	30/05/23	Delayed
Stakeholder and partner focus groups	30/06/23	On Track
Quantitative data reports completed: food production, food economy, spatial mapping	31/07/23	On Track
Preliminary discussions with manawhenua related to kai and their involvement	30/07/23	At Risk
Phase 2 Plan completed	30/09/23	At Risk

Top Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk
Diverse set of stakeholders with unique interests; potential for power imbalance and competing interests	Medium	Formulate new model of steering committee and guidance group to ensure all perspectives and voices are captured by splitting into Community Advisory Board and Technical Advisory Group. Strong focus on manawhenua and iwi representation, with consideration given to various engagement methods.	Medium
Based on strategy parameters, risk that visions and aspirations of manawhenua are not fully captured from the beginning	High	Work with Maori Equity lead at TWO. Work with other WRLC project leads to learn lessons and coordinate. Aim to meet with all iwi reps about work and aspirations related to kai	High
Currently no funding identified for Phase 2 and inadequate funding for Phase 1	High	Seek additional sources of funding; continue to set up business cases and evidence to show need for further funding.	High

Top Issues	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk

Upcoming communications and engagement opportunities
Regional Food Network Meeting recap and Strategy introduction sent out to over 150 community kai organisations.
Te Whatu Ora communications plan for Regional Food System developed

Reporting Period:	June 2023	Project Name:	FDS and HBA
Lead Agency:	WRLC Secretariat	Lead:	Parvati Rotherham
WRLC Area	WRGF	Project type	Regional

Project Progress / Status Summary	Element	Status	Trend
All reports for business assessment received back from consultants. Team is writing this section Housing capacity modelling data received for Hutt Valley Councils. There are some constraints with Property Economics to undertake the modelling, therefore the completion of the HBA is now delayed and will impact the FDS. Qualitative analysis of the scenarios is completed, and team has started developing the workstream for the preferred scenario. However, cannot be progressed much further until the HBA data is available. Engagements with infrastructure providers and developers, elected members is completed. A draft statement of aspirations from iwi is being completed and is being refined with our partners. An agreed sign off process is yet to be decided.	Scope	●	↔
	Progress and timing	●	↔
	Budget	●	↔
	Overall risk level	●	↔
	PM's confidence level	●	↔

key

● Tracking as planned	● Some areas requiring action, some potential risks	● Significant issues or stop/go decision required
↑ Improvement	↔ Unchanged	↓ Decline

Main Milestones	Planned Completion Date	Status
Project Plan	30/09/22	Complete
Stakeholder Plan	30/09/22	Complete
Constraints Report	3/02/22	Delayed
Foundation Report	28/04/23	Delayed
Options Report	16/06/23	On Track
Strategic Framework	31/07/23	At Risk
HBA	28/04/23	At Risk
Updated Process for the HBA	31/03/23	On Track
Draft FDS for engagement	31/07/23	At Risk
Public Engagement compliant with SCP	25/09/23	At Risk
Hearing	13/11/23	At Risk
Implementation Plan	31/07/23	On Track
Final FDS	24/11/23	At Risk

Top Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk
Lack of engagement from Mana Whenua due to resourcing	High	Progress has been made on the statement of iwi aspirations now as we've engaged a contractor to lead the development of this statement alongside iwi. Setting up meetings with iwi members still a challenge (due to all their other priorities) to progress this work.	High
Delivering an iwi spatial plan aspirations of iwi partners for this piece of work is high and the time and capacity of staff to assist is low.	High	Either reconsider the scope or engage external resource. Funding may be required.	High

Top Issues	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk

Upcoming communications and engagement opportunities
Meeting with other iwi partners 1:1 to progress statement of values and aspirations - throughout May
Developers workshop
Festival for the Future - Rangitahi engagement
Annual Partners Forum



WRLC Dashboards – June 2023

Project Summaries

Reporting Period:	June 2023	Project Name:	Horowhenua-Kapiti Joint Growth Opportunities
Lead Agency:	HDC	Lead:	Carolyn Dick
WRLC Area	WRGF	Project type	Joint Local

Project Progress / Status Summary	Element	Status	Trend
The initial report will indicate where further investigation would be valuable to show where a joined-up approach to planning for projected growth could benefit both communities. Further opportunities could for example include public and active transport, social infrastructure.	Scope	●	↔
	Progress and timing	●	↔
	Budget	●	↔
	Overall risk level	●	↔
As this is completed staff at HDC and KCDC are keen to discuss public transport options as it's becoming clear that this underpins and/or holds back many of the opportunities being identified. We're aware of the Government's recent announcement of additional train services between Palmerston North and Wellington and would factor this in.	PM's confidence level	●	↔
	Staff are organising a meeting, likely in May, to discuss this.		

key

● Tracking as planned	● Some areas requiring action, some potential risks	● Significant issues or stop/go decision required
↑ Improvement	↔ Unchanged	↓ Decline

Main Milestones	Planned Completion Date	Status
Gather data/relevant reports etc	1/08/22	Complete
Initial draft of report	15/10/22	Delayed
Check-in point: Originally Steering Gp to provide feedback on initial draft - Actual:		
Discuss re-scoping	30/10/22	Complete
Initial draft	2/12/22	Partially complete
Circulate report for review – Project Steering Group/team	5/12/22	Delayed
Discuss next steps - Project Steering Group	30/05/23	On Track

Top Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk
Due to competing priorities and resourcing constraints at both councils the first stage of the project is not completed on time.	Medium	For the project sponsors to ensure that this project is given the appropriate prioritisation within officer's day-to-day workloads to ensure that time is available for the assistance required.	Low
There are a number of changes facing staff at both Councils. It is possible that this may result in changes to staff involved in both the steering group and project team. Depending on the timing of any changes this may impact the completion of the deliverables.	Medium	Consider whether key responsibilities can be transferred with staff if they change roles. Ensure that project documentation is clear.	Low

Top Issues	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk

Upcoming communications and engagement opportunities

Reporting Period:	June 2023	Project Name:	Levin-Taitoko Structure Plan
Lead Agency:	HDC	Lead:	Carolyn Dick
WRLC Area	WRGF	Project type	Local

Project Progress / Status Summary	Element	Status	Trend
Agreed to extend the area scope to include wider Levin (within existing budget allowed) which is reflected in project description. Have engaged further with sub consultant to assist with development economics. Core Group had several workshops and a hybrid spatial plan has been confirmed. Community engagement timing to be adjusted to respond to the local government elections and also having the new Council adopt the structure plan in March 2023 has changed the programme strategically.	Scope	●	↔
	Progress and timing	●	↔
	Budget	●	↔
	Overall risk level	●	↔
Developed and tested three options for structure plan and evaluated against the Principles – now have a 'hybrid' preferred layout for land uses, transport and green space configurations. We have begun to test the development economics of the layout. The draft Action Plan is being discussed. A briefing for Elected Members is being sought in June, following Kim Kelly's presentation to Council on 7 June. *The final three milestones below are noted as delayed, as they have been to date, new completion dates are included.	PM's confidence level	●	↔

key

● Tracking as planned	● Some areas requiring action, some potential risks	● Significant issues or stop/go decision required
↑ Improvement	↔ Unchanged	↓ Decline

Main Milestones	Planned Completion Date	Status
HDC workshop 1 - information gathering	11/02/22	Complete
Core team workshop 1 - technical and strategic influencers	15/03/22	Complete
Iwi engagement	15/03/22	On Track
Core team workshop 2	28/04/22	Complete
Drafting of plan	17/06/22	Complete
Hybrid Plan workshop - Core Group	20/06/22	Complete
Follow up meetings	1/09/22	Complete
Draft Levin (SE) Structure Plan and implementation actions	26/01/23	Complete
Internal review	9/02/23	On Track
External engagement	30/06/23	Delayed
Draft Levin (SE) Structure Plan completed and internal review	30/05/23	Delayed
Finalise Plan and Issue	30/06/23	Delayed

Top Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk

Top Issues	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk

Upcoming communications and engagement opportunities



WRLC Dashboards – June 2023

Project Summaries

Reporting Period:	June 2023	Project Name:	Nga Mahere Tupu- Lower Hutt Structure Plan
Lead Agency:	HCC	Lead:	Isaac Velasco
WRLC Area	WRGF	Project type	Local

Project Progress / Status Summary	Element	Status	Trend
Nga Mahere Tupu Stage 1: Central City Area Structure Plan. Based on the methodology to develop the first structure plan on May 2023 the first Milestone has been accomplish. The development the Version 2 of seven studies focus on: 1. Symbiotic Urban Ecosystems, 2. Indigenising Te Awa Kairangi, 3. Robust Infrastructure, 4. Thriving Homes and Neighbourhoods, 5. Equitable Social Outcomes, 6. Buoyant Economic Outcomes, 7. Enchanting Urban Spaces; to support Urban Renewal Projects across the central area of the city with clear information and statistics about the urban form.	Scope	●	↔
	Progress and timing	●	↔
	Budget	●	↔
	Overall risk level	●	↔
	PM's confidence level	●	↔

key

● Tracking as planned	● Some areas requiring action, some potential risks	● Significant issues or stop/go decision required
↑ Improvement	↔ Unchanged	↓ Decline

Main Milestones	Planned Completion Date	Status
Project plan signed off	14/03/22	Delayed
Team Formation incl community leads, kāhui + HCC Officers / Technical framework set up including review of existing data	11/04/22	Delayed
Engagement work plan	25/04/22	On Track
Technical process - Profiles V2	1/05/23	Complete
HCC expert validation	1/06/23	Delayed
Participatory process		Delayed
Urban Vision Development		Delayed
HCC expert validation		Delayed
Participatory process		Delayed
Build of Growth Scenarios		Delayed
Scenario proposed		
Urban Development Strategies and projects		

Top Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk
Covid levels make it difficult to engage	Medium	Developing a diverse range of engagement tools face to face and online	Medium
Lack of resources	High	Have been working with other work programmes to synergise where we can	Medium

Top Issues	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk

Upcoming communications and engagement opportunities

Reporting Period:	June 2023	Project Name:	Te ara ki te kainga/Kāpiti Papakāinga Toolkit
Lead Agency:	Te Puni Kōkiri	Lead:	Rachelle Johnston
WRLC Area	WRGF	Project type	Local

Project Progress / Status Summary	Element	Status	Trend
Te ara ki te kainga has significantly progressed since November 2022. Ngā Hapu o Otaki have agreed to participate in the development of the tool kit, as well as agreed to host a number of wananga where whānau were able to pilot the product. A cadet employed by Te Puni Kōkiri over the summer period has produced a visual map of papakāinga development through a mataumaoritanga lens. The development of the toolkit itself has commenced with a clear vision as to the product to be used by whanau through their journey. The project timeline is yet to be completed. Later milestone completion dates can only be determined when reviews have been complete.	Scope	●	↑
	Progress and timing	●	↓
	Budget	●	↔
	Overall risk level	●	↔
	PM's confidence level	●	↔

key

● Tracking as planned	● Some areas requiring action, some potential risks	● Significant issues or stop/go decision required
↑ Improvement	↔ Unchanged	↓ Decline

Main Milestones	Planned Completion Date	Status
Drafting Whānau Whenua Journal – all stages complete	1/08/23	On Track
TPK Housing Tema review	1/08/23	On Track
Nga Hapu o Otaki review	1/08/23	On Track
Visual/Graphics and formatting	1/12/23	On Track
Pilot Wananga – Toko (at the beginning)	tbc	
Pilot Wananga – Timatanga (those started)	tbc	
Review of Product and content	tbc	
Review participant experience	tbc	
Training and Support to Ngā Hapu o Otaki representatives	tbc	
Online platform development and review	tbc	
Release	tbc	
Drafting Whānau Whenua Journal – all stages complete	1/08/23	On Track
TPK Housing Tema review	1/08/23	On Track
Nga Hapu o Otaki review	1/08/23	On Track
Visual/Graphics and formatting	1/12/23	On Track

Top Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk
Demands on Ngā Hapu o Otaki kaimahi reduces participation in project	High	Work in partnership with Ngā Hapu o Otaki kaimahi and delegate mahi as appropriate; Reduce the reliance on Ngā Hapu o Otaki kaimahi to undertake time critical mahi. TPK kaimahi pick up any additional mahi to meet project deadlines, or amend project deadlines as appropriate.	Low
Central government elections; changing government priorities	Medium	Access to housing and affordability still remain a significant issue across Aotearoa and for Māori who are still disproportionately adversely affected by the current housing crisis.	Low

Upcoming communications and engagement opportunities



WRLC Dashboards – June 2023

Project Summaries

Reporting Period:	March 2023	Project Name:	Regional approach to climate change impacts
Lead Agency:	WCC	Lead:	Jamuna Rostein
WRLC Area	WRGF	Project type	Regional

Project Progress / Status Summary	Element	Status	Trend
The Qualitative Risk Assessment has been completed and the Detailed Impacts Assessment phase is now in progress, including the GIS assessment and tool design. Efforts to engage mana whenua in ways that suit them to participate in the project are ongoing, however Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust have withdrawn from the project (and WRLC).	Scope	●	⇒
	Progress and timing	●	⇒
	Budget	●	↑
	Overall risk level	●	⇒
	PM's confidence level	●	⇒

key

● Tracking as planned	● Some areas requiring action, some potential risks	● Significant issues or stop/go decision required
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Main Milestones	Planned Completion Date	Status
Establish Project Steering Group MOU, TORs, role descriptions	30/09/21	Complete
Project Steering Group to sign-off on Project Plan WRGF	30/10/21	Complete
RFP process	31/03/22	Complete
Stage 1	15/05/22	Complete
GIS data gathering - GIS and non-spatial data	15/05/22	Complete
GW Flood Protection Vulnerability Assessment	15/05/22	Complete
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	15/05/22	Complete
Iwi Maori Engagement Plan	15/05/22	Complete
Detailed methodology for stage 2	31/03/22	Complete
Stage 2		
Qualitative assessment	1/05/23	Complete
Quantative assessment	30/06/23	On Track
Provide geospatial tool	30/06/23	On Track
Peer review	30/06/23	On Track
Deliver Final Report	30/06/23	

Top Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk
Lack of mana whenua buy-in could result in iwi / Maori perspectives inadequately captured in the assessment.	High	Development of an Iwi/Maori Engagement Plan for the project in collaboration with WRLC	High
Lack of capacity within Councils and mana whenua organisations to foster an active partnership on this project within the timeframe (for this iteration of the assessment).	High	Cultural Navigator has been appointed as part of the Project Team (Beca) who is responsible for developing the partnership approach.	High

Top Issues	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk
Lack of clarity about which mana whenua organisations in the region should be considered in scope for our engagement	Extreme	Possibility to extend the project into early 2022	High
There is no representation of Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa on the WRLC which makes engagement with them more challenging.	High	Develop a Mana Whenua Engagement Plan in coordination with the WRLC Secretariat	Medium
Timeframes for completing this innovative Regional Impact Assessment is ambitious - especially with the aims to build collective capacity and relationships	high	Develop a Mana Whenua Engagement Plan in coordination with the WRLC Secretariat	High

Upcoming communications and engagement opportunities
Stakeholder Engagement & Communications Plan for final report
Iwi engagement on draft
WRLC Annual Forum

Reporting Period:	June 2023	Project Name:	Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy
Lead Agency:	GWRC	Lead:	Arya Franklyn
WRLC Area	WRGF	Project type	Regional

Project Progress / Status Summary	Element	Status	Trend
Project core Group continues meeting regularly to progress project. Steering Group set up with representation from central government and sectors. Will meet bi-monthly. Communications and Engagement plan drafted and sent out to Council Communications team for feedback. Comms activities begun: Stakeholder database developed, and first update sent out. Now planning for one-day stakeholder/partner forum. Venue booked, invitation sent out, speakers approached. First speaker set announced: a panel of political party representatives who discuss their aspirations for emissions reduction. Planning begun for a stall at the Festival for the Future to reach Rangatahi Carbon Modelling work underway. Scenarios and targets workshoped.	Scope	●	⇒
	Progress and timing	●	⇒
	Budget	●	⇒
	Overall risk level	●	⇒
	PM's confidence level	●	⇒

key

● Tracking as planned	● Some areas requiring action, some potential risks	● Significant issues or stop/go decision required
↑ Improvement	⇒ Unchanged	↓ Decline

Main Milestones	Planned Completion Date	Status
Project brief complete	30/11/22	Complete
Steering Group established	30/01/23	Complete
Working group in place	30/11/22	Complete
Stakeholder engagement plan developed	28/02/23	Complete
Vision signed off by WRLC	30/06/23	On Track
Stakeholder conference planned and delivered	30/06/23	On track
Carbon reduction pathways developed and options analysis	30/07/23	On Track
Draft strategic framework and action plan	30/09/23	On Track
Targeted workshops to test pathway options, framework and actions	30/10/23	On Track
Actions finalised.	30/12/23	On Track
Sign-off by WRLC	28/02/24	On Track
Document design and publishing	20/03/24	On Track

Top Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk
Limited iwi engagement approach, and no Māori perspective in project.	Extreme	Project Lead keeping WRLC iwi members updated. Council Core Group members working with their iwi liaison members to provide updates.	High
CCIA project, Food Project, this project, and soon the Adaptation project will engage with the same stakeholders about what appears to be the same topic.	High	Joint stakeholder engagement planning	Medium
The Adaptation project and Emissions reduction project are separate projects on different timelines. If work is not aligned there could be a serious disconnect.	High	Discuss with Project Sponsor how to manage the risk.	High

Top Issues	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk
Identify whether the scope of the project is just actions carried out by local govt., or if it can extend to other actors, eg. industry leaders	Medium	Agree scope with Project Sponsor	Medium

Upcoming communications and engagement opportunities
Stakeholder database with more than 300 contacts created
First stakeholder email sent out
Stall booked at June's Festival for the Future to reach Rangatahi
Big 1-day stakeholder forum booked in for 24 July
Invitation to stakeholder forum sent to stakeholders & partners

WRLC Dashboards – June 2023

Project Summaries

Reporting Period:	June 2023	Project Name:	Upper Hutt Growing Well Plan
Lead Agency:	UHCC	Lead:	Gabriela Jimenez Rojas
WRLC Area	WRGF	Project type	Local

Project Progress / Status Summary	Element	Status	Trend
Project brief completed and signed off gained from project sponsor. Project planning to begin following distribution to UHCC ELT - project team set up and project plan document setting out programme and detail.	Scope	●	⇔
	Progress and timing	●	↓
Technical platforms including mapping and spatial information have been set up to begin collation of data.	Budget	●	↓
	Overall risk level	●	↓
	PM's confidence level	●	⇔

key

● Tracking as planned	● Some areas requiring action, some potential risks	● Significant issues or stop/go decision required
↑ Improvement	⇔ Unchanged	↓ Decline

Main Milestones	Planned Completion Date	Status
Project sponsor sign off	1/05/2023	Complete
Distribution to ELT	01/05/2023	Complete
Project team set up	20/05/2023	On Track
Gather relevant reports and background information	01/07/2023	On Track
Project plan sign off	30/06/2023	On Track
Technical framework set up including review of existing data	31/07/2023	On Track

Top Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Plan	Residual Risk
Mana whenua not part of the project evolution with risk that partnership not reflected	Medium	UHCC and WRGF to maintain relationships and assist with resourcing as required	Low
Time and availability from key stakeholders (Core Team) delays meetings and milestones with risk of programme delays	Medium	Identify key stakeholders early and provide reasonable opportunities for attendance	Low
Gaps in information/knowledge reduce the robustness of the structure plan outcomes with risk of future feasibility or statutory enablement issues	Medium	Identify gaps in information/knowledge early in spatial plan and determine risk and responses as appropriate	Low
Community disinterested (fatigue, comprehension of implications). Use good communications to present the future of the area in engagement processes	Medium	Use good communications to present the future of the area in engagement processes	Low
Changes in central government/policy (eg 3 waters/productive land, strategic planning act) affect the resourcing, agency or imperatives for the structure plan	Medium	Maintain watching brief on emerging policy direction and consider strategic responses within the structure plan	Low

Upcoming communications and engagement opportunities