
ORDINARY MEETING

OF

CITY STRATEGY COMMITTEE

AGENDA

Time: 9.30am
Date: Thursday, 9 August 2018
Venue: Committee Room 1
Ground Floor, Council Offices
101 Wakefield Street
Wellington

MEMBERSHIP

Mayor Lester
Councillor Calvert
Councillor Calvi-Freeman
Councillor Dawson
Councillor Day
Councillor Fitzsimons
Councillor Foster
Councillor Free
Councillor Gilberd
Councillor Lee
Councillor Marsh
Councillor Pannett (Chair)
Councillor Sparrow
Councillor Woolf
Councillor Young

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated
Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust

Have your say!

You can make a short presentation to the Councillors at this meeting. Please let us know by noon the working day before the meeting. You can do this either by phoning 803-8334, emailing public.participation@wcc.govt.nz or writing to Democratic Services, Wellington City Council, PO Box 2199, Wellington, giving your name, phone number and the issue you would like to talk about.

AREA OF FOCUS

The role of the City Strategy Committee is to set the broad vision and direction of the city, determine specific outcomes that need to be met to deliver on that vision, and set in place the strategies and policies, bylaws and regulations, and work programmes to achieve those goals.

In determining and shaping the strategies, policies, regulations, and work programme of the Council, the Committee takes a holistic approach to ensure there is strong alignment between the objectives and work programmes of the seven strategic areas of Council, including:

- Environment and Infrastructure – delivering quality infrastructure to support healthy and sustainable living, protecting biodiversity and transitioning to a low carbon city
- Economic Development – promoting the city, attracting talent, keeping the city lively and raising the city's overall prosperity
- Cultural Wellbeing – enabling the city's creative communities to thrive, and supporting the city's galleries and museums to entertain and educate residents and visitors
- Social and Recreation – providing facilities and recreation opportunities to all to support quality living and healthy lifestyles
- Urban Development – making the city an attractive place to live, work and play, protecting its heritage and accommodating for growth
- Transport – ensuring people and goods move efficiently to and through the city
- Governance and Finance – building trust and confidence in decision-making by keeping residents informed, involved in decision-making, and ensuring residents receive value for money services.

The City Strategy Committee also determines what role the Council should play to achieve its objectives including: Service delivery, Funder, Regulator, Facilitator, Advocate

The City Strategy Committee works closely with the Long-term and Annual Plan committee to achieve its objectives.

Quorum: 8 members

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1 Meeting Conduct

1.1 Mihi

The Chairperson invites a member of the City Strategy Committee to read the following mihi to open the meeting.

Taiō Pōneke[†] – City Strategy Committee

Te wero

Toitū te marae a Tāne

Toitū te marae a Tangaroa

Toitū te iwi

Taiō Pōneke – kia kakama, kia māia!

Ngāi Tātou o Pōneke, me noho ngātahi

Whāia te aratika

Our challenge

Protect and enhance the realms of the Land and the Waters, and they will sustain and strengthen the People.

City Strategy Committee, be nimble (quick, alert, active, capable) and have courage (be brave, bold, confident)!

People of Wellington, together we decide our way forward.

[†] The te reo name for the City Strategy Committee is a modern contraction from 'Tai o Pōneke' meaning 'the tides of Wellington' – uniting the many inland waterways from our lofty mountains to the shores of the great harbour of Tara and the sea of Raukawa: ki uta, ki tai (from mountain to sea). Like water, we promise to work together with relentless synergy and motion.

1.2 Apologies

The Chairperson invites notice from members of apologies, including apologies for lateness and early departure from the meeting, where leave of absence has not previously been granted.

1.3 Conflict of Interest Declarations

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

1.4 Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 21 June 2018 will be put to the City Strategy Committee for confirmation.

1.5 Items not on the Agenda

The Chairperson will give notice of items not on the agenda as follows.

Matters Requiring Urgent Attention as Determined by Resolution of the City Strategy Committee.

The Chairperson shall state to the meeting:

1. The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
2. The reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

The item may be allowed onto the agenda by resolution of the City Strategy Committee.

Minor Matters relating to the General Business of the City Strategy Committee.

The Chairperson shall state to the meeting that the item will be discussed, but no resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of the item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting of the City Strategy Committee for further discussion.

1.6 Public Participation

A maximum of 60 minutes is set aside for public participation at the commencement of any meeting of the Council or committee that is open to the public. Under Standing Order 3.23.3 a written, oral or electronic application to address the meeting setting forth the subject, is required to be lodged with the Chief Executive by 12.00 noon of the working day prior to the meeting concerned, and subsequently approved by the Chairperson.

Requests for public participation can be sent by email to public.participation@wcc.govt.nz, by post to Democracy Services, Wellington City Council, PO Box 2199, Wellington, or by phone at 04 803 8334, giving the requester's name, phone number and the issue to be raised.

2. Policy

SUBMISSION ON THE DRAFT NATIONAL PLANNING STANDARDS

Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to seek approval from the Committee on a proposed submission on the Draft National Planning Standards.

Summary

2. The Ministry for the Environment ('MfE') has released the draft National Planning Standards ('planning standards') for public submissions. **Attachment 1** contains the proposed submission, which must be lodged with the Ministry for the Environment by 17 August 2018.
3. The planning standards are a new tool enabled by the Resource Management Amendment Act 2017 ('the Act') and are intended to provide a more consistent framework for district and regional planning documents produced under the Act.
4. The first set of planning standards relate to:
 - Structure
 - Form and layout
 - Definitions and metrics
5. The key standards that will have the most relevance for Wellington City Council are:
 - District plan structure – chapter names and the order of sections;
 - A standard set of 27 zones (zone names and their high level purpose only);
 - Specific requirements for the layout of chapters and plan provisions;
 - Requirements for providing ePlans (the Council has already developed a complying ePlan); and
 - A standard set of 109 common terms and definitions.
6. The first set of standards does not prescribe detailed plan content (e.g. rules), other than the standard set of definitions. The first set of planning standards are largely focused on the look and feel of the District Plan and will not limit the City in developing its own approach to managing local planning issues.
7. The draft submission recommends some minor changes to the draft standards to ensure efficient administration and to provide additional clarity and certainty for the Council.
8. These standards must be gazetted by April 2019 and local authorities will then have 5 years to implement the standards in their district and regional plans. This timeframe is much longer than MfE's initial proposals, which would have required Councils to implement the structure, ePlan, and definitions standards within 12 months of gazettal.
9. The planning standards will be implemented by Wellington City Council through the upcoming full review of our District Plan. The 5 year timeframe fits well with the

Council's timeframes for the review of the Wellington Urban Growth Plan (2019/20) and the District Plan (late 2012/2022).

Recommendation/s

That the City Strategy Committee:

1. Receives the information.
2. Agrees to the proposed Submission as outlined in **Attachment 1**.
3. Agrees to delegate authority to the Portfolio Leader Urban Development and the Chief Executive to finalise the submission, consistent with discussions and amendments made by the Committee.

Background

10. The ability to promulgate National Planning Standards was introduced through the Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017.
11. The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) states that the planning standards aim to achieve the following outcomes:
 - Less time and fewer resources will be required to prepare and use plans;
 - Plan content will be easier to access, and relevant content easier to find;
 - National direction will be consistently incorporated into plans, resulting in better implementation on the ground;
 - Councils will be able to focus their resources more on plan content that influences local resource management outcomes; and
 - Good planning practice will be shared by councils or applied quickly across councils.
12. MfE has been developing the 'first set' of planning standards since the Amendment Act came into effect in April 2017. Wellington City Council ('WCC') participated as a Pilot Council to test the Ministry's initial proposals.
13. The Act requires that the first set of national planning standards is gazetted by April 2019. Timeframes for implementation are then set from this date.
14. The draft standards set a timeframe of 5 years for implementation for most Councils. The exceptions to this are where the Council has recently undertaken a full plan review, in which case a 7 year timeframe applies.
15. For WCC this means the standards must be implemented in the District Plan by April 2024. Implementation of the standards should not be a significant issue for the Council as this timeframe aligns well with the full review of the WCC District Plan. Notification of the reviewed District Plan is proposed for late 2021/2022.
16. The planning standards will enable the Council to:
 - Focus on community engagement to address locally specific issues;

- Develop a plan that is less complex and more user friendly, that reflects local community values and environmental issues that are important to Wellingtonians; and
 - Reduce debate and legal challenge about the meaning of common terms.
17. The proposed submission recommends some minor changes to the draft standards to ensure efficient administration and to provide additional clarity and certainty for the Council.

Discussion

18. The draft National Planning Standards covers the following main topics:
- District Plan Structure – the name and order of the key chapters of the plan.
 - Plan format – including ePlans, maps, a prescribed set of ‘spatial planning tools’ and the layout of chapters.
 - Content and metrics – including a standard set of definitions and prescribing the New Zealand Standards that must be used to measure and assess noise and construction vibration.

District Plan Structure Standards (pages 1-3 of the proposed submission)

19. The structure standards set a common framework for plan provisions. ‘Plan structure’ refers to the parts, chapters, and sections of a district plan. This forms the basis for where plan content will then be housed. These standards are focused on providing a consistent way of setting out the key information within these chapters.
20. The draft District Plan Structure Standard essentially provides a ‘table of contents’ for the District Plan. Some chapters will be required while others will only have to be used if it is relevant to the district.
21. A set of 27 zone names are also provided along with high level purpose statements for each zone. Councils must choose zones from this list that apply to their local context.

Form Standards (refer to pages 3-10 of proposed submission)

22. In addition to providing a consistent approach to plan structure, the planning standards also prescribe how plan provisions should be labelled and set out in specific chapters of a district plan. The key form standards are:
- Electronic accessibility and functionality (ePlans)
 - Mapping
 - Spatial Planning Tools (e.g. to show natural hazard areas)
 - Chapter Form

Electronic accessibility and functionality (refer to paragraphs 20-32 of the proposed submission)

23. The electronic accessibility and functionality standard prescribes requirements for the provision of ePlans (i.e. district plans in an online format, rather than hard copy). The aim is to ensure that all councils have their district and regional plans in an ePlan format within the next 5 years.

24. WCC already has an ePlan which meets most of the requirements set out in the draft standard. Through the District Plan Review and future versions of the ePlan, we will be aspiring to a more sophisticated ePlan that will exceed the minimum requirements set out in the planning standard and assist the process of being able to lodge resource consent applications online.

25. The proposed submission provides support for the requirements set out in the draft standard. However, clarification is sought in relation to specific requirements for councils to provide previous versions of their District Plan online.

Mapping (refer to paragraphs 33-39 of the proposed submission)

26. The draft standards also specify a standard set of zone colours and map symbols (e.g. for heritage buildings, heritage trees, natural hazards) that councils must use.

27. The draft submission provides support for the standardisation of zone colours and symbology in the planning standards. This is because the standard approach will reduce the time spent on defining zone colours and symbology in the plan development process.

28. However, some minor amendments are sought and this is outlined in the proposed submission.

Spatial Planning Tools (refer to paragraphs 40-54 of the proposed submission)

29. Spatial planning tools are the layers or ways of defining an area where specific rules apply in a district plan.

30. The WCC District Plan uses zones to manage areas with common characteristics but also identifies specific areas within zones where particular rules apply (e.g. pre-1930s character areas). Identifying these specific areas is a type of spatial planning tool.

31. The draft planning standards prescribe the spatial planning tools that can be used in district plans.

32. The proposed submission provides general support for these spatial planning tools, but seeks clarity in the definitions and purpose of some of the spatial planning tools to clearly articulate how they should be used.

Chapter Form (refer to paragraphs 55-69 of the proposed submission)

33. The draft 'Chapter Form' standard provides a consistent approach to how the objectives, policies and rules will be set out and referenced within the Plan chapters.

34. The proposed format will enable plan users to quickly identify whether an activity requires resource consent, and what specific rules and standards apply to their proposal.

35. The proposed submission seeks some amendments to the draft standard mainly for clarity.

Content and metric standards (refer to paragraphs 70-71 of the proposed submission)

Definitions

36. Definitions are the only plan content that MfE have proposed in the draft planning standards. The standard sets out 109 mandatory terms and definitions that councils must use if their plan uses those terms.

37. While many of the definitions differ to those that are currently used in the WCC District Plan, the implications of these changes can be addressed through the full District Plan review.

38. The proposed submission includes some suggested amendments to ensure the definitions can be clearly interpreted and applied.


Noise and vibration metrics

39. The noise and vibration metrics standard references the latest and relevant acoustic NZ Standards and requires councils to use them when measuring and assessing noise and construction vibration.
40. The proposed submission seeks clarity about the mandatory application of the New Zealand Standard 6805:1992 *Airport Noise management and land use planning*.
41. WCC currently uses this Standard as a guide alongside specific District Plan provisions to manage airport noise and the establishment of noise sensitive activities in close proximity to Wellington International Airport. There are also a range of mechanisms outside of the District Plan that have been established to manage these effects. This approach was established as a result of decisions of the Environment Court in 1997.
42. The proposed submission outlines our concerns in this regard, and seeks a greater level of flexibility to ensure the current approach is not limited by the implementation of the draft planning standard.

Next Actions

43. Following the adoption of the proposed submission (as recommended by officers, or with amendments), the submission will be finalised and sent to MfE by 17 August 2018.
44. Once the final first set of National Planning Standards has been gazetted in April 2019, officers will incorporate the standards into the full review of the District Plan.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Attachment 1 Draft Wellington City Council Submission on the Draft National Planning Standards [↓](#)  Page 13

Author	Kate Pascall, Principal Advisor, Planning
Authoriser	David Chick, Chief City Planner Anna Harley, Manager City Design & Place Planning John McSweeney, Place Planning Manager

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

The draft National Planning Standards have been developed by the Ministry for the Environment. The Ministry has previously engaged with WCC staff in the development phase of this proposal, and the current consultation process is a full public process. The final set of planning standards will be gazetted by Central Government in April 2019 and then must be implemented when the District Plan is reviewed.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

The draft National Planning Standards provides a structure for chapters relating to tangata whenua. This will provide a helpful guide for WCC in the review of the District Plan. Officers will be engaging with local iwi on this throughout the District Plan Review process.

Financial implications

The costs associated with implementing the National Planning Standards have been included within the Long Term Plan in relation to the review of the District Plan.

Policy and legislative implications

The National Planning Standards will need to be applied in the review of the District Plan which is scheduled for 2019-2022.

Risks / legal

The risks and legal implications associated with implementing the National Planning Standards will relate to ensuring that the WCC appropriately applies the final standards in the reviewed District Plan. These issues can be addressed throughout the plan review process.

Climate Change impact and considerations

Nil

Communications Plan

N/A

Health and Safety Impact considered

N/A



Submission on the Draft First set of National Planning Standards

Introduction

1. Wellington City Council's ('the Council' or 'WCC') submission is in response to Ministry for the Environment's ('MfE') Draft National Planning Standards ('the planning standards').
2. The Council is generally supportive of MfE's objectives of providing greater consistency across policy statements and plans produced by local authorities under the Resource Management Act 1991. In particular, the Council is supportive of the proposed timeframe of 5 years to implement this first set of standards.
3. Council is also supportive of MfE limiting the first set of planning standards to structure, format and defining common terms. We are pleased that the draft standards do not specify mandatory plan content (i.e objectives, policies and rules) as this is something that should be developed by local authorities in collaboration with their communities.
4. WCC will be undertaking a full review of its District Plan over the next 3 to 4 years and the planning standards will assist the Council in undertaking this full review as it will focus the review on plan content rather than structure and form elements of the Plan.

Structure Standards

5. The draft National Planning Standards provide a common framework for plan provisions that all plans must use. WCC understands that the proposed structure standards reflect existing and common practice in planning documents across New Zealand, and on this basis supports standardisation of plan structure generally.

Draft District Plan Structure Standard (S-DP)

6. The purpose of the Draft District Plan Structure Standard (S-DP) is to provide a consistent structure for District Plans. The standard prescribes the name and order of key parts, chapters and sections of district plans. Councils can add chapters that are specific to the local context if required.
7. The standard divides plan structure into 6 key parts, as follows:
 - ⇒ Part 1: Introduction and General Provisions
 - ⇒ Part 2: Tangata Whenua
 - ⇒ Part 3: Strategic Direction
 - ⇒ Part 4: District-Wide Matters
 - ⇒ Part 5: Area-Specific Matters e.g. zones, precincts, development areas, designations
 - ⇒ Part 6: Schedules, Appendices and Maps
8. These parts are then divided into chapters, and within these, sections.
9. The chapters that have been included in this draft first set of planning standards are appropriate and the Council does not consider that additional chapters are necessary. WCC considers that the ability for councils to add additional chapters, if deemed necessary, is appropriate. The proposed District Plan structure is logical and user friendly and will enable plan users to easily navigate to the relevant sections of the plan.

Draft Tangata Whenua Structure Standard (S-TW) and Draft Strategic Direction Standard (S-SD)

10. The Council is supportive of including a chapter in the District Plan structure relating to tangata whenua. The draft Tangata Whenua structure standard is to provide a consistent way of considering and presenting tangata whenua values, objectives, policies, and methods, and issues of importance within RMA planning documents. The content of these matters is not prescribed, and this approach is supported as it is of course a local matter.
11. However, this standard appears to be duplicated to some extent by the draft Strategic Direction Standard by requiring the inclusion of details of how the Māori resource management provisions in Part 2 of the RMA 1991, and Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) principles as identified through consultation with tangata whenua will be implemented through the plan. WCC considers that rather than repeating this information, where a district plan includes a specific tangata whenua plan section, a simple cross-reference should be provided to direct the reader to the tangata whenua section.

WCC seeks the following amendments to the Draft Strategic Direction Standard (S-SD):

- Insert a direction that states that where a policy statement or plan includes a tangata whenua section, that there must be a cross reference to this section in the Strategic Direction section.

Draft District Wide Matters Standard (S-DWM)

12. The purpose of the draft District Wide Matters Standard is to ensure that the chapters contained within Part 4 of the proposed District Plan Structure (District Wide Matters) are located consistently within plans. District Wide matters include provisions relating to the natural environment, natural hazards, heritage, and noise which are not specific to one part of the City.
13. The requirement to provide one location for provisions that cover district wide matters is supported, however MfE should consider providing further guidance to assist Councils in ensuring appropriate cross-referencing occurs between the area-specific chapters (e.g. zones) and the relevant district wide matters sections.

WCC seeks the following amendment to Draft District Wide Matters Standard (S-DWM)

- Insert a direction that ensures that District Plans provide sufficient cross-referencing from area-specific chapters to the district wide matters chapters.

Draft Area-Specific Matters Standard (S-ASM)

14. The area-specific matters standard intends to provide a consistent way of structuring the chapters that relate to zones and other planning tools (such as overlays and precincts).
15. The draft Standard prescribes a set of 27 zones and high level purpose statements for each zone. Councils must choose at least one zone from this set, and cannot create additional zones. The zones are grouped into zone families: residential, rural, commercial, industrial, open space and recreation, and special purpose zones.
16. The Council is supportive of the standard set of zone names and generally supports the high level purpose statements associated with each. The range of zones generally aligns with our current zone framework and there is sufficient flexibility for the Council to pick zones that are appropriate for our local context.

17. However, the Council does question the use of the terms 'urban' and 'suburban' to distinguish between the general 'residential zone' and the 'medium density'/'high density' residential zones. This distinction is subjective and the terms are often used interchangeably.

Zone	Purpose statement
Residential	The purpose of the <i>Residential zone</i> is to provide primarily for residential activities in areas of suburban character.
Medium-density	The purpose of the Medium-density residential zone is to provide primarily for residential activities in areas of urban character.
High-density	The purpose of the <i>High-density residential zone</i> is to provide primarily for residential activities in areas of high density, urban character.

18. WCC suggests that MfE reconsiders the terminology as the proposed purpose statements could have unintended consequences as Councils implement these zones in their local contexts.

WCC seeks the following amendments to the zone purpose statements:

- Review the use of the terms 'suburban' and 'urban' character to distinguish between the residential, medium-density and high-density residential zones.

Form Standards

19. The draft planning standards also include a number of requirements in relation to how the plan provisions should be labelled and set out in specific chapters of a plan. This includes:
- Minimum standards for providing plans electronically online.
 - Standards for maps (i.e. zone colours and symbology)
 - A standard set of 'spatial planning tools'
 - Prescribing how plan chapters should be set out including rules tables and numbering

Electronic accessibility and functionality Standard (F-1)

20. The draft Electronic Accessibility and Functionality standard prescribes the requirements for providing planning documents in an electronic form and to improve current practice in this area of planning.
21. The Standard provides for a gradual progression from providing District Plans in PDF form on a Councils website, through to an advanced ePlan format that reflects advances in technology. All Councils will be required to meet the baseline requirements within 12 months of the first set of planning standards being gazetted.
22. The standard then provides an 'ePlan Electronic Accessibility and Functionality Scale' (0-7) to explain the required transition from the baseline requirements through to an advanced ePlan that links with online consenting and other information (e.g. information for LIM reports). Councils will be required to meet 'Level 5' on this scale within 5 years of the Planning Standards being Gazetted.
23. WCC has an existing ePlan and can easily meet the requirements of 'Level 5' in the draft standard. This level is considered to be an appropriate, mandatory standard to set within the proposed 5 year timeframe.

24. However, WCC seeks amendments to the draft standard to provide greater clarity about what is required by specific instructions in the standard.

Table 18 – Instructions 11 and 12

25. Table 18 of the draft standard sets out a number of instructions that all councils must meet within 12 months of the national planning standards being gazetted.
26. Instruction 11 states that 'all versions of the current plan since first becoming operative must be available from the local authority website'. Instruction 12 requires that 'a copy of all previous plans under the RMA both at the time they first became operative and the final version before being superseded by the replacement plan must be available from the local authority website (PDF format)'.
27. We understand that the intention of these instructions is to make it easier for resource consent applicants to establish whether or not 'existing use rights' apply. However, it is not clear from these instructions whether all versions of entire plans need to be made available for download, or if simply providing all completed plan changes and supporting documents will suffice.
28. WCC currently includes all completed plan changes on the District Plan section of the Council website, and this includes the hearing and decision reports with changes to the provisions tracked for each stage. If, however, MfE is suggesting that all individual versions of the entire plan since it was made operative in 2000 must be made available online, this would mean we need to provide 80+ versions of our plan on the Council website which would take substantial resource with limited benefit. WCC cannot support such an approach.
29. The final Planning standard must be clear as to what is intended by these instructions, and sufficient guidance will need to be provided to Councils to support this.

Guidance

30. MfE should provide further guidance to support all councils in implementing this standard, in the form of workshops with individual councils and written guidance on the MfE or Quality Planning websites.
31. Guidance should also be provided about how these electronic accessibility and functionality requirements will apply within the plan change (RMA Schedule 1) process. Would paper copies still need to be provided? Or would supplying an ePlan which users can view at libraries and council offices fulfil this requirement?
32. More generally, and particularly for other, less resourced councils, guidance on how to begin the process of transitioning from a paper copy District Plan to an ePlan will be imperative. This is not an easy or quick process and so ongoing support from MfE on this matter will be essential.

WCC seeks the following amendments/further information on the Draft Electronic Accessibility and Functionality planning standard:

- Clarify what is intended by Instructions 11 and 12 of Table 18 – Councils should only be required to provide copies of completed plan changes, not every version of the entire plan
- Guidance should be developed in time for the Gazetteal of the final standards on:
 - How to implement this standard and transition from PDF plans to an ePlan environment
 - How the new ePlan requirements should operate in a Schedule 1 process and whether paper copies of plans will still be required

Mapping (F-2)

33. The draft mapping standard sets out a standard set of zone colours and symbols that Councils must use for their planning maps. The intention of this standard is to provide a consistent approach across all plans in how district plan maps are displayed.
34. WCC generally supports the standards for mapping. Notwithstanding this, we have some specific comments and suggestions on the zone colours and map symbols.

Zone colours

35. We have tested the proposed zone colours against the existing WCC District Plan zoning, and have found that the colours function well, cover an appropriate range of zones, and are generally easily distinguishable. However, it is difficult to distinguish between the 'neighbourhood commercial' and 'city centre zone' colours when zoomed out to a large scale. WCC considers that the neighbourhood commercial zone colour should be changed to R 255, G 92, R 92.

Symbols

36. The symbols should be made available for download from the MIE website (or similar) as these are not available in ArcMap. If they are available then instructions in the planning standard on how to access them would be beneficial.
37. The standard provides a single symbol to cover Coastal, Flood, Volcanic, and Fault Hazards. WCC considers that each of these hazards should have its own symbol to provide greater clarity to the plan user as to which hazards apply to a particular area.
38. Additionally the pale blue colour of this symbol does not adequately reflect the significance of the layer. WCC considers that if MIE retains the approach of having one symbol to cover these hazards, consideration be given to providing a bolder colour that reflects the layers' significance.
39. Symbols relating to the natural environment overlays should also be added, particularly for Significant Natural Areas. These areas are increasingly being added to plans by many councils. This could be a polygon layer with a blank fill and a green outline.

WCC seeks the following amendments/further information in the Draft Mapping Standard:

- Change the colour for the 'Neighbourhood Commercial Zone' to R 255, G 92, R 92 so that it can be better differentiated from the City Centre zone colour
- Ensure the proposed standard set of symbols is made available for download from the MIE website as they are not standard ArcMap symbols.
- Provide separate symbols for Coastal, Flood, Volcanic, and Fault Hazards OR change the colour of the symbol from pale blue to a bolder colour that expresses the significance of the layer.
- Consider the addition of a standard polygon layer for natural environment features e.g. Significant Natural Area.

Spatial Planning Tools (district) (F-4)

40. The draft Spatial Planning Tools standard provides a consistent approach to the use of 'spatial planning tools' in district plans.

41. We understand spatial planning tools (SPTs) to mean the different ways of defining an area where specific rules apply in a plan. Zones are the most common tool Councils use, but there are also site-specific controls, and provisions that cross many zones and which require a different type of notation on a plan.
42. The draft standard prescribes a set of tools which Councils can choose from as needed, and a description of the purpose of each tool.
43. Under the proposed standard, Councils may only use the following spatial planning tools in their plans:
- a. Zones
 - b. Overlays
 - c. Precincts
 - d. Specific controls
 - e. Development areas
 - f. Designations
 - g. Heritage orders
44. Councils cannot create additional spatial planning tools.
45. WCC currently uses zones, overlays that apply within zones (e.g. the 'pre-1930s' demolition control overlay within the Residential Zone), overlays that apply across the city (e.g. natural hazards) and a range of site specific provisions (shown in appendices).
46. The Council generally supports the standardisation of spatial planning tools (SPTs) as there remains sufficient flexibility to apply the tools in a local context. However, WCC seeks some amendments to provide further clarity on the application of these SPTs.
- Site specific controls*
47. The WCC District Plan has several appendices that include site specific controls. The areas where these site specific controls apply are then labelled to inform the plan user that they need to refer to the relevant appendix. It is not clear whether the planning standard will still allow for this approach as the link between this draft standard and the mapping standard is unclear. While the draft standard indicates that polygons should be used for these controls, it is not clear exactly how the site specific controls are to be shown – can Councils create their own colours and symbology for this?
- Development areas*
48. 'Master plans' should be added to the list of plans that are covered by this SPT. Master plans show a greater level of detail than a concept or structure plan and so warrant specific inclusion in the definition of this SPT.
49. It is not clear what process applies once 'development areas' are no longer required i.e. once development has occurred. Currently the draft standard simply says the tool must be removed – but it must be replaced with something. In the WCC District Plan our existing structure plans require that the land be rezoned to residential once development is complete. As such, the planning standards should state that the relevant new zone from the zone SPT layer be applied in place of the development area SPT, or that some other trigger is provided in the plan. It is also not clear whether local authorities will be required follow a Schedule 1 process to make these changes.

Precincts and Overlays

50. The precinct layer applies where 'two or more additional provisions apply. This arguably could be the same trigger for an overlay. One interpretation is that precincts apply only where a provision involves one zone, whereas overlays cross multiple zones, but this is not clear.
51. For example, what SPT should be used for heritage areas? Heritage is generally a district wide matter and therefore an overlay could be used. But the current wording for a 'precinct' could also mean that a precinct should be used to show heritage areas.
52. There is also a link with the proposed District Plan Structure which requires that all heritage related matters (including heritage areas) be located within one section of the Plan. But if a 'precinct' is intended to be applied to heritage areas, the provisions relating to the heritage area would have to be located in the 'Precinct chapter' and therefore separated from all other heritage provisions. This would not support the objective of providing easier to use plans. The planning standards need to be amended to make the function of the precinct and overlay SPTs clearer.
53. The Precinct requirements also allow for the inclusion of references to a design guide, or other guidance material. WCC considers that a similar provision should be provided for zones and overlays as our District Plan makes extensive use of design guides across many chapters of the Plan.

Heritage Orders

54. WCC considers that it is unnecessary to provide a specific SPT for Heritage Orders as this could be sufficiently covered via an overlay, where a council chooses to map these.

WCC seeks the following amendments and points of clarification to the Draft Spatial Planning Tools Standard:

- Provide clarification as to how site specific controls should be depicted on Planning maps by providing sufficient instructions in the Mapping Standard
- Add 'master plans' to the list of plans that can be referenced in a 'development area'
- Clarify in the instructions what standard or process applies once 'development area' SPTs are no longer applicable and are removed from the plan, and whether a RMA Schedule 1 process must be followed to make this change.
- Provide a clearer distinction between precincts and overlays
- Include a direction under the 'zones' spatial planning tool that design guides can be referenced as is already provided for precincts
- Delete the heritage orders SPT.

Draft Chapter Form Standard (F-5)

55. The draft Chapter Form Standard is intended to provide a consistent location and format for plan content i.e. the Plan objectives, policies, and rules.
56. The standard specifies:
 - a. the order of the key headings within these chapters.
 - b. that all objectives be grouped together
 - c. that all policies be grouped together.

- d. The use of tables to display rules and specific directions for how to set out the content of the rule table

57. The Council supports the use of tables to display rules and the standards that apply to development as this provides an easy to read format.

58. Notwithstanding this, we have the following specific comments to make about this standard:

Page orientation

59. While it is unlikely to be relevant in an ePlan context, it is noted that the draft standard is set out in a 'portrait' orientation. However, once councils begin inserting their plan content into this table a landscape orientation will be necessary. The draft standard does not appear to specify a particular orientation, but it is noted that in the current form, a landscape page orientation for paper/PDF plans is much more readable than portrait.

Table 25: Rule Overview Table

60. WCC considers that the rule overview table should include an additional column that states the activity status of each activity – without this the table is somewhat superfluous for the plan reader. WCC's existing District Plan uses similar tables in each of the rule chapters which provide a quick reference guide to the activity status of the key rules.

Table 26: Rule Table:

61. The second column of Table 26 requires the activity status to be shown, followed by reference to 'where'. This word is in bold type which means this is mandatory text. However, it is unclear what information should be located here and this could be limiting in terms of the text that follows. The terminology suggests a spatial reference (i.e. an activity is permitted 'where' it is located in a certain place). This could equally indicate a contextual reference (i.e. where a building was constructed prior to 1930).

62. If the intention is to provide for both spatial and contextual criteria then alternative wording should be provided, or the 'where' should not be mandatory. A simple prompt of 'insert rule detail', as is already provided, is sufficient. This also potentially duplicates the list to be provided under the heading 'where this activity complies with the following rule requirements...':

63. WCC also seeks clarity as to whether councils can list 'exclusions' from the rule, perhaps as an alternative to the 'where' heading. These exclusions may still be necessary, particularly as councils apply the standard set of definitions in their local context. The rules may need to specifically exclude certain matters where a relevant definition does not 'fit' within the local context. It is not clear where this could be located in the proposed table format.

Rule Requirements

64. The Council does not support the terminology 'rule requirements' as a replacement for 'performance standards'. This appears to be a new term in the NZ planning system and the Council does not support changing terminology that is well understood and is used across multiple planning documents. The term 'performance standard' is actually a positive expression that suggests 'attainment and expectation' whereas 'rule requirement' is regulatory and minimalist. The proposed terminology in the draft standard could also create confusion with the rules themselves.

65. WCC therefore seeks an amendment to the planning standards to replace the term 'rule requirements' with 'performance standards'.
66. The WCC Plan also currently includes 'conditions' which are similar to performance standards but only apply to specific rules (typically with a restricted discretionary status) e.g.:

Matters of discretion are restricted to:

1. *The effects generated by the rule requirements that are not met:*
 - a. *Fixed plant noise*
 - b. *Vehicle parking*
 - c. *Site access*

Subject to compliance with the following condition:

Noise emission levels under rule requirement 5.6.1.2 (fixed plant noise) shall not be exceeded by more than 5 decibels. This condition does not apply to temporary activity noise

67. It is unclear whether Council will be able to continue using this approach in the proposed format – is this an additional provision that Councils can add, if required?

Numbering

68. While WCC supports a simplified system for numbering plan provisions, the lists that will be required under the 'where' and 'where this activity complies with the following rule requirements' are currently proposed to be numbered in normal sequential numbering (i.e. 1, 2, 3). WCC questions how this system of numbering will work in, say a resource consent reporting situation, when the report is referencing a) a provision under the 'where' list and b) the 'where this activity complies with...' list. WCC considers that for ease of referencing, the numbering should be amended, as shown below.

Relevant policies

69. The WCC District Plan currently lists the policies that are relevant to each rule underneath the rule itself. This assists the resource consent applicant and the planner in their assessment of the effects of a proposal and determining the consistency or otherwise with the Plan's policy framework. WCC considers that Council's should retain the ability to list the policies in this manner, if they choose to do so. It is not clear from the rule table whether this approach could still be taken.

WCC seeks the following amendments/clarification in relation to the draft Chapter Form Standard:

- Add an additional column to Table 25 that shows the activity status of each rule
- Make the following amendments to the text in the centre column of Table 26 (additions are underlined, deletions are in strikethrough):

This cell is required for permitted activities

Activity status: *Insert activity status. If abbreviated use a mandatory abbreviation*

a) Where: *Insert rule descriptor:*

1 insert rule detail

2 insert rule detail

3 insert rule detail.

b) Where this activity complies with the following performance standard rule requirements:

1 insert reference to performance standards rule requirements.

- Clarify whether Councils can add additional content to the table such as:
 - Rule 'exclusions' from the rule
 - A list of policies that are relevant to the rules
 - Rule conditions
- Replace the term 'rule requirements' with 'performance standards'.

Content and metric standards

Draft Definitions Standard (CM-1)

70. The Draft Definitions Standard sets out 109 mandatory terms and definitions that must be used in plans if those terms are used. The intention is to improve plan consistency and enable greater certainty around the meaning of terms across the country.
71. WCC supports the concept of providing consistency in plan definitions, but notes that for some terms, the definitions will require a departure from locally specific terms which have been defined to reflect local circumstances. In some cases this will mean a change in approach to how the plan provisions are implemented. A full plan review process will enable these implications to be identified and addressed more comprehensively. However, the Council considers that careful consideration should be given to the implications for councils of adding any further terms to this list either through this process or future versions of the planning standards.
72. WCC makes the following comments and seeks amendments on specific terms, as shown in the table below (additions are shown underlined, deletions in ~~strike through~~)

Term	Proposed definition	Comment
<p>Access strip</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>means a strip of land created by the registration of an easement in accordance with section 237B for the purpose of allowing public access to or along any river, or lake, or the coast, or to any esplanade reserve, esplanade strip, other reserve, or land owned by the local authority or by the Crown (but excluding all land held for a public work except land held, administered, or managed under the Conservation Act 1987 and the Acts named in Schedule 1 of that Act)</p> </div>	<p>The draft standard adopts the RMA definition of 'access strip'. The focus of this definition is on the provision of public access rather than access that may be provided to private property. WCC currently uses the term 'access strip' to mean an access leg or area of land to provide access to a property.</p> <p>Given the different focus of these definitions, WCC considers that it would be appropriate to use the term '<i>public</i> access strip' as this better reflects the focus of the definition. This would then allow councils who currently use the term 'access strip' in relation to private land, to insert the word 'private' in front of 'access strip' i.e. 'private access strip'.</p>
<p>Footprint</p>	<p>means the total area of structures at ground floor level and the area of any section of any of those structures that protrudes directly above the ground</p>	<p>This definition requires amendment to provide clarity around what is meant by 'protrudes directly above the ground'.</p> <p>WCC suggests the following amendment:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>means the total area of structures at ground floor level and the area of any section of any of those structures that protrudes <u>occupies airspace</u> directly above the ground.</i></p>
<p>Gross floor area</p>	<p>means the sum of the total area of all floors of all buildings on the site (including any void area in those floors, such as service shafts or lift or stairwells), measured from the exterior faces of exterior walls or from the centre lines of walls separating 2 buildings and, in the absence of a wall on any side, measured to the exterior edge of the floor</p>	<p>WCC notes that this definition is similar to that of our current District Plan. It is noted that the proposed definition provides for those instances, such as a mezzanine floor, where it would be unreasonable to measure from the exterior walls (i.e. '...in the absence of a wall on any side it shall be measured to the exterior edge of the floor'.) WCC supports this addition, however considers that some additional words may be of assistance for interpretation to be clear that this is what is meant by this sentence.</p> <p>The following amendment is suggested:</p>

		<p>.....and, in the absence of a wall on any side <i>(for example, a mezzanine floor)</i>, measured to the exterior edge of the floor.³</p>
Ground level	<p>means—</p> <p>(a) the actual finished surface level of the ground after the most recent subdivision that created at least one additional allotment was completed (at the issue of the section 224c Certificate or the previous legislative equivalent), but excludes any excavation or filling associated with the construction or alteration of a building;</p> <p>(b) if the ground level cannot be identified under paragraph (a), the existing surface level of the ground, excluding areas of cut or fill associated with the construction or alteration of a building;</p> <p>(c) if, in any case under paragraph (a) or (b), a retaining wall or retaining structure is located on the boundary, the level on front of the retaining wall or retaining structure where it intersects the boundary</p>	<p>This definition requires further clarity as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The definition needs to clearly articulate what ‘on the boundary means’. • The definition has been tied to subdivision, but only references s224(c) Certificates. Section 224(c) only applies where there are conditions imposed on the consent (e.g. for earthworks). So the definition does not cover those subdivisions where no conditions were imposed. WCC considers that the definition should also include reference to section 223 certificates to ensure that all subdivision consents are captured (not just those where conditions are imposed under s224). • An alternative approach would be to amend clause (a) of the proposed definition to refer to Computer Freehold Register so that the starting point for measuring ground level is when the subdivision plan is deposited and titles are issued. Subdivision is not ‘completed’ until that stage. WCC has issued many section 224 certificates for plans which have not been deposited for a variety of reasons, and because of this these subdivisions have never been ‘completed’. • The wording ‘excludes any excavation or filling associated with the construction or alteration of a building’ is too open to interpretation. It is unclear what MfE is trying to achieve here for example, what is the scope of ‘associated with the construction of’? Does this include driveways, landscaping, or just the works relating to foundations? • Clause (c) – WCC suggests amendments and additional wording be added to this clause to clarify what is intended. These amendments mean that it will not matter which exterior face intersects the boundary. Parapets on retaining walls should also be excluded as these can be very high at times, and this change would ensure that where a parapet is intersected by the boundary, it is the surface of the retained land behind the wall that is used for the measurement. Finally, the last sentence of the suggested additions to the definition covers those situations where fill has been retained on one side of the boundary where ground level

		<p>will be at the toe of the wall.</p> <p>WCC seeks the following amendments to the proposed definition of 'ground level':</p> <p>Ground Level means—</p> <p>(a) the actual finished surface level of the ground after the most recent subdivision was completed that created at least one additional allotment was completed (at the issue of the section 224c Certificate, or section 223 Certificate where no section 224C Certificate will be issued, or the previous legislative equivalents), but excludes any excavation or filling associated with the construction or alteration of a building;</p> <p>(b) if the ground level cannot be identified under paragraph (a), the existing surface level of the ground, excluding areas of cut or fill associated with the construction or alteration of a building;</p> <p>(c) if, in any case under paragraph (a) or (b), a retaining wall or retaining structure is located on the boundary, the level on <u>the exterior surface of the retaining wall or retaining structure where the exterior surface intersects the boundary. Where this would include a parapet of any height, the existing surface level of the ground immediately behind the wall or structure. Where the front surface of the wall or structure is up to but not over the boundary, the existing surface level of the ground at the base (toe).</u></p>
Landfill	means the use, or the previous use, of land for the primary purpose of the disposal of waste	WCC supports the proposed definition, however considers that MIE may need to also provide a definition of 'waste' which is referenced in this definition.

Draft Noise and Vibration metrics Standard (CM-2)

73. The draft noise and vibration metrics standard aims to provide a consistent approach to how noise emissions are measured and to provide a consistent methodology to the measurement of vibration effects.
74. The draft standard references the latest relevant New Zealand Standards on this topic and requires these standards to be used to measure and assess noise and vibration.
75. The Council supports using the NZ Standards as the basis for noise metric and vibration standards. We also support the decision to not set noise limits for zones through the National Planning Standards. This is a local issue and should be determined by communities.
76. Notwithstanding this, the Council suggests a number of amendments to layout and wording, as shown in the table below.
77. In addition to these wording amendments, WCC also has concerns regarding New Zealand Standard 6805:1992 Airport noise management and land use planning being specified in this standard, and as a mandatory requirement.
78. While WCC supports a level of standardisation of metrics for measuring noise, we are concerned about the potential implications of this in the context of the Wellington International Airport and suggest that there be some flexibility provided to recognise particular local situations.
79. The airport is surrounded by residential housing which has existed since before the airport was established. As a result of decisions of the Environment Court in 1997, the New Zealand Standard 6805:1992 is applied as a guiding document alongside a range of other mechanisms to manage the effects of airport noise. These mechanisms include:
- a specific zoning for the Airport,
 - an *Airport Noise Boundary*,
 - a requirement for a noise management plan, and
 - the establishment of the Wellington Airnoise Management Committee which is made up of representatives from WCC, the community, and Wellington International Airport Limited.
80. There are also a range of strategic mechanisms outside of the District Plan that are being led by Wellington International Airport Limited (such as their acoustic insulation program) to mitigate the effects of aircraft noise on surrounding residential properties.
81. WCC is concerned that specifying the application of the *New Zealand Standard 6805:1992 Airport noise management and land use planning* in the Planning Standards could result in re-litigation of the noise issues associated with the Wellington Airport and undo years of work to establish solutions that work for all parties outside of the District Plan.
82. The Planning Standards should recognise that there may be situations where it cannot be applied in its strictest sense.

WCC seeks the following amendments/clarification in relation to the Draft Noise and Vibration metrics standard (additions are underlined, deletions are in ~~strikethrough~~):

- Amend Point 3 as follows:

Any plan rule to manage an emission of noise must be consistent with the relevant noise measurement methods in the applicable New Zealand Standards listed in Table 30: Acoustic

New Zealand Standards below.

- Amend Table 30 as follows:

New Zealand Acoustical Standards references

- Environmental sound is measured in accordance with New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound
- Environmental Sound is assessed in accordance with New Zealand Standard 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental Noise
- The following standards provide measurement and assessment criteria:
 - New Zealand Standard 6806:2010 Acoustics – Road traffic noise – New and altered roads
 - New Zealand Standard 6808: 2010 Acoustics – Wind farm noise
 - New Zealand Standard 6809: 1999 Acoustics – Port noise management and land use planning
 - New Zealand Standard 6805:1992 Airport noise management and land use planning

- Clarify that existing situations, such as that of Wellington Airport, will not be affected by standardising the measurement of airport noise, and that this only applies where new airports are proposed.

Wellington City Council would welcome the opportunity to discuss the content of our submission further with MfE if necessary.

DRAFT

3. Operational

REPORT ON ELECTED MEMBER TRAVEL TO TAIPEI AND SEOUL

Purpose

1. This paper seeks approval for Deputy Mayor Jill Day to pay an official visit to Taipei, Wellington's Partner City, and participate in the Taipei International Water Environment Forum in Taiwan from 28 to 30 August 2018.
2. This paper seeks approval for Deputy Mayor Jill Day to pay an official visit to Seoul, Wellington's Friendly City, and accept an invitation of the Korean Foundation's Programme for Distinguished Government Officials in Seoul from 31 August to 8 September 2018.
3. This paper seeks approval for Deputy Mayor Jill Day on behalf of Wellington City Council to meet senior officials in both cities and participate in activities with the purpose of maintaining close friendly relations with partner city, Taipei, and friendly city, Seoul during her visit.

Summary

4. Deputy Mayor Jill Day has been invited to deliver a keynote speech at the Taipei International Water Environment Forum on the 30th August.
5. The Taipei Economic and Cultural Office and the Taipei City Government have offered significant support in facilitating a visit to Taipei on this occasion. Taipei City Government has issued an official invitation to the Deputy Mayor to participate in a city exchange programme to supplement the conference.
6. Upon recommendation from His Excellency Ambassador Yeo Seungbae of the Republic of Korea to New Zealand, Deputy Mayor Jill Day has been invited to attend the Korea Foundation Programme for Distinguished Government Officials from 3 – 8 September.
7. Wellington has been invited to participate in friendly city, Seoul's premier international festival, the Seoul Friendship Festival from 1 – 2 September. With the support of Seoul Metropolitan Government and the New Zealand Embassy in South Korea, Wellington will send a Māori performing arts troupe to participate in the festival.
8. Due to Taipei and Seoul holding formal relationship agreements with Wellington city, Deputy Mayor Jill Day has been invited to undertake a varied itinerary of activities in both cities including meeting with senior officials from central and local governments, exchanges with organisations and businesses in indigenous affairs, international conferences, cultural exchange, and the exploration of bilateral business opportunities.

Recommendation/s

That the City Strategy Committee:

1. Receives the information.
2. Agrees that Deputy Mayor Jill Day travel to Taipei and Seoul in the interest of maintaining high level international engagement and participating in global dialogue.
3. Agrees that Deputy Mayor Jill Day participate in the Taipei International Water Environment Forum in Taiwan on 30 August.
4. Agrees that Deputy Mayor Jill Day participate in the Korea Foundation Programme for Distinguished Government Officials in Seoul from 3 – 8 September.
5. Notes that carbon credits will be purchased for the Deputy Mayor's travel to Taiwan and South Korea, and these have been included in the estimated costs.

Background

9. Taipei has been an official partner city of Wellington since 2015 and has collaborated with us on earthquake mitigation technology and governance, education, and indigenous culture and business exchange. As a follow-on from Taipei's successful hosting of a "Taipei Day" in Wellington in 2016, Wellington will use this visit as an opportunity to explore options for the hosting of a reciprocal "Wellington Day", perhaps in conjunction with the New Zealand Commerce and Industry Office's popular Matariki Festival which was held for the first time this year. The festival included New Zealand film screenings, cultural performances, and a food and wine festival. The Austronesian migration of Māori people, thought to have originated in Taiwan, offers Wellington and Taipei a unique platform for collaboration, given value by Deputy Mayor Jill Day's Māori background and the presence of a kapa haka group from Weltec and Whitireia's Te Auaha.
10. The Taipei International Water Forum is a high level international conference bringing together civic leaders and organisations to discuss topics such as technology in smart water management, green infrastructure, circular economy and water treatment. As cited in Wellington's profile as a member city of 100 Resilient Cities, In addition to the threat of seismic activity, Wellington also faces the risk of flooding. Officials have been proactive in implementing flood management plans that take a long-term, broad-scope approach involving the community and other stakeholders. To address their aging infrastructure, the city has also developed information systems and analytics to ensure limited resources are directed to meeting their highest priorities. Wellington has caught the attention of overseas agencies for this reason, and thus has been invited to share best practice to urban leaders and business representatives from across the world.
11. Wellington has shared a friendly city relationship with Seoul, South Korea since 2016, with both cities sharing the desire toward becoming full-fledged sister cities by 2020. Seoul is a naturally strategic relationship for Wellington, with shared strengths in smart city technology and governance, creative and screen industries, ICT, resilience, and inclusive economic growth.
12. The Māori and Pacific Islands performing arts team from Whitireia has been invited to perform at the 2018 Seoul Friendship Festival from 1 – 2 September. This cultural exchange will act as a reciprocation of Seoul Metropolitan Government's involvement in this year's K-Culture Festival and their provision of an award-winning Korean b-boy group which performed to a New Zealand-wide crowd at the Wellington Festival last weekend. Due to Seoul's lack of other partner cities in the pacific region, the Wellington

group will be a unique and well-received addition to the international line-up of performers. Deputy Mayor Jill Day will take time out of her business schedule in Seoul to watch the group perform in Seoul Plaza with the New Zealand Embassy. It is anticipated that the Deputy Mayor's visit may overlap with an official visit by Wellington filmmakers and this will be reflected in her programme as opportunities to add value for the Wellington businesses arise.

13. The Korea Foundation is a subsidiary of the South Korean Government, tasked with promoting Korean affairs abroad, and delivers an annual high level invitation-only programme which targets distinguished individuals overseas in the fields of education, journalism, culture, and governance. The individuals are chosen after Korean foreign missions provide recommendations of outstanding representatives in their respective host countries. The programme has been attended in the past by prominent kiwis such as MP Michael Woodhouse, and journalists Paul Bellamy and Colin James. The prestigious programme includes high level meetings and industry visits tailored to the group's background, as well as an exclusive look into Korean government affairs including a visit to the DMZ. Deputy Mayor Jill Day attending the programme will not only benefit the Wellington – Seoul relationship, but also the bilateral relationship between New Zealand and South Korea.

Next Actions

14. The international relations team will organise and coordinate the delegation.

Attachments

Attachment 1.	Taipei/Seoul major activities ↓ 	Page 33
Attachment 2.	Korea Foundation Programme invitation guidelines ↓ 	Page 35
Attachment 3.	Taipei International Water Environment Forum ↓ 	Page 41

Author	Amanda Cundy, Policy Officer, International Relations
Authoriser	Tom Yuan, International Relations Manager Kane Patena, Director, Strategy and Governance

SUPPORTING INFORMATION**Engagement and Consultation**

N/A

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

N/A

Financial implications

The estimated cost to Council for the Deputy Mayor to travel to Taipei and Seoul is \$652. This will cover any incidentals incurred during the visit. This cost will be met by the Council's International Relations budget.

All travel costs including flights, accommodation, transport, and conference fees associated with the Taipei component will be covered by Taipei City Government and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office. All other flights and accommodation during the programme in Seoul will be covered by the Korean Foundation, and additional accommodation in the days leading up to the commencement of the programme will be covered by Seoul Metropolitan Government.

Policy and legislative implications

N/A

Risks / legal

Travel insurance will be arranged and purchased within existing budgets.

Climate Change impact and considerations

Carbon neutral credits will be purchased online prior to departure.

Communications Plan

Not required.

Health and Safety Impact considered

None identified at this time.

Deputy Mayor official visit to Taipei and Seoul 2018

Major activities

Tuesday 28 August

- Arrive in Taipei at 10.45am
- Lunch briefing session hosted by NZCIO
- Meeting: Taipei City Government, Taipei education bureau
- Dinner hosted by Vice Mayor of Taipei

Wednesday 29 August

- Indigenous peoples' exchange programme
- Visit the National Palace Museum

Thursday 30 August

- Water Environment Forum - Opening press conference
- Taipei International Water Environment Forum Opening Ceremony and keynote speech
- Depart Taipei at 8:25pm
- Arrive in Seoul at 11:55pm

Friday 31 August

- Breakfast briefing with NZ Embassy
- Meeting with Seoul Metropolitan Council – Council Steering Committee
- Lunch hosted by the Chairman of Seoul Metropolitan Council
- Meeting with Vice Mayor of Seoul
- Dinner function hosted by Vice Mayor of Seoul

Saturday 1 September

- Seoul Friendship Festival
- Complimentary business meetings (tbc)

Sunday 2 September

- Seoul Friendship Festival
- City tour

Monday 3 – Friday 7 September

- Korea Foundation Programme for Distinguished Government Officials

Saturday 8 September

- Depart Seoul at 10.15am

Sunday 9 September

- Arrive in Wellington at 12.05pm



2018 KF INVITATION PROGRAM FOR DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Invitation & Fellowship Department
The Korea Foundation

1. ABOUT THE KOREA FOUNDATION

The Korea Foundation (hereafter referred to as "KF") is an organization affiliated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea. It was established to promote a better understanding of Korea in the international community and to foster global friendships by conducting various exchange activities between Korea and other countries.

** Program invitees are provided with the information below by the Korean Embassy that has recommended them for our invitation program. Invitees are kindly advised to discuss the relevant procedures with the Korean Embassy or Consulate General.*

2. ABOUT KF INVITATION PROGRAM FOR DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

This program is designed to enhance goodwill and friendship between Korea and the global community. To achieve this purpose, the KF invites distinguished individuals in the culture, academic, media, governmental & legislative affairs, and economic sectors from

Page 1 of 6



various countries. During their stay in Korea, the program invitees have the opportunity to visit relevant Korean organizations and participate in academic and cultural events, through which they can share their opinions and knowledge with their Korean counterparts and gain first-hand experience in Korea's rich history and culture.





3. 2018 KF INVITATION PROGRAM FOR DISTINGUISHED GUESTS TIMELINE

No.	Field	Invitation Period
Group 1	Culture and Art Group	March 25 to 31
Group 2	Diplomacy & Security Think-tank	April 8 to 14
Group 3	Education Group	April 22 to 28
Group 4	Media Group	June 24 to 30
Group 5	Governmental Affairs Group	September 2 to 8
Group 6	Legislative Affairs Group	September 16 to 22
Group 7	Corporate/Economic Group	October 14 to 20

This invitation to Korea extended by the KF is for a period of 6 nights and 7 days. The invitees are classified by their professional field for their visit to Korea, and the size of each group is between 15 and 20(on average). The invitation period for each group is announced separately.

4. TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM KOREA

The KF shall provide a round-trip air ticket between Seoul (Incheon International Airport) and the airport nearest the invitee's residence via the most direct route.

** Please note that the use of personal information provided by the invitee will only be limited to certain purposes, such as program registration and overall preparations for the program.*

The flight ticket is sent to the invitee in the form of an e-ticket via e-mail five days prior to departure. (If necessary, the ticket may be sent to the invitees by alternative means, upon his or her request)

5. HOTEL RESERVATION

The KF will make hotel reservations for the duration of the Invitation Program in Korea. It will inform the invitee of the name, address and phone number of the hotel in advance.



6. ARRIVAL

The KF staff will greet the invitees at the airport upon arrival. Invitees must make sure to exit through the designated exit A to F of the flight taken, which can be viewed on the flight arrival information screens located throughout the airport.

7. ITINERARY

Day 1	Arrive in Korea
Day 2	Orientation Lectures Welcome luncheon Visits to relevant organizations Dinner
Day 3	Visits to relevant organizations Korean cultural experience
Day 4	Individual schedule
Day 5	Korean cultural experience Visit DMZ
Day 6	Individual schedule Evaluation session and farewell dinner
Day 7	Departure

The KF shall design an itinerary based upon the invitees' request(s) through **the enclosed "Information on Invitee's Visit to Korea" form for Day 4 or Day 6**. Invitees should specify the institutions, individuals and places they wish to visit. In order to provide an efficient and appropriate itinerary, it would be appreciated if invitees could provide as much detail as possible. The KF shall also arrange lectures or seminars through universities or other institutions for invitees who wish to share their expertise with Korean audiences. **If invitees would like to give a presentation for a lecture or seminar, please notify the KF of the topic as soon as possible. Kindly note that the KF does not provide an honorarium.**



8. SERVICE PROVIDED BY KF WHILE IN KOREA

- 1) Accommodation and meals: The KF shall cover the expenses for the invitees' accommodation and meals for the full duration of their stay in Korea. Domestic transportation: The KF shall provide appropriate transportation by car, bus or train for invitees during their stay in Korea.
- 2) Interpretation: The KF shall provide appropriate interpretation services for all official itinerary events.
 - ※ The official language of the program will be English. Upon the request of the invitee, the KF shall provide interpretation service of 7 languages as below: Vietnamese, Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Japanese, French, Arabic.
 - ※ Admission fee: The KF shall provide admission fees to cultural sites and other attractions arranged in the itinerary.
- 3) Travel Insurance: The KF shall provide travel insurance coverage for the duration of the invitation period through an insurance company based in Korea. If any medical emergency should arise during the invitees' visit due to illness or accident(s), hospital and other medical costs shall be covered. However, the provided insurance does not cover any illness or accident related to chronic disease, pregnancy and dental treatment, and so on. If invitees wish to have additional insurance coverage, this should be arranged directly.

9. VISA ARRANGEMENT

Invitees from countries that require a visa in order to enter Korea are encouraged to complete the required procedures through the Korean Embassy or Consulate General in their native country as soon as possible.

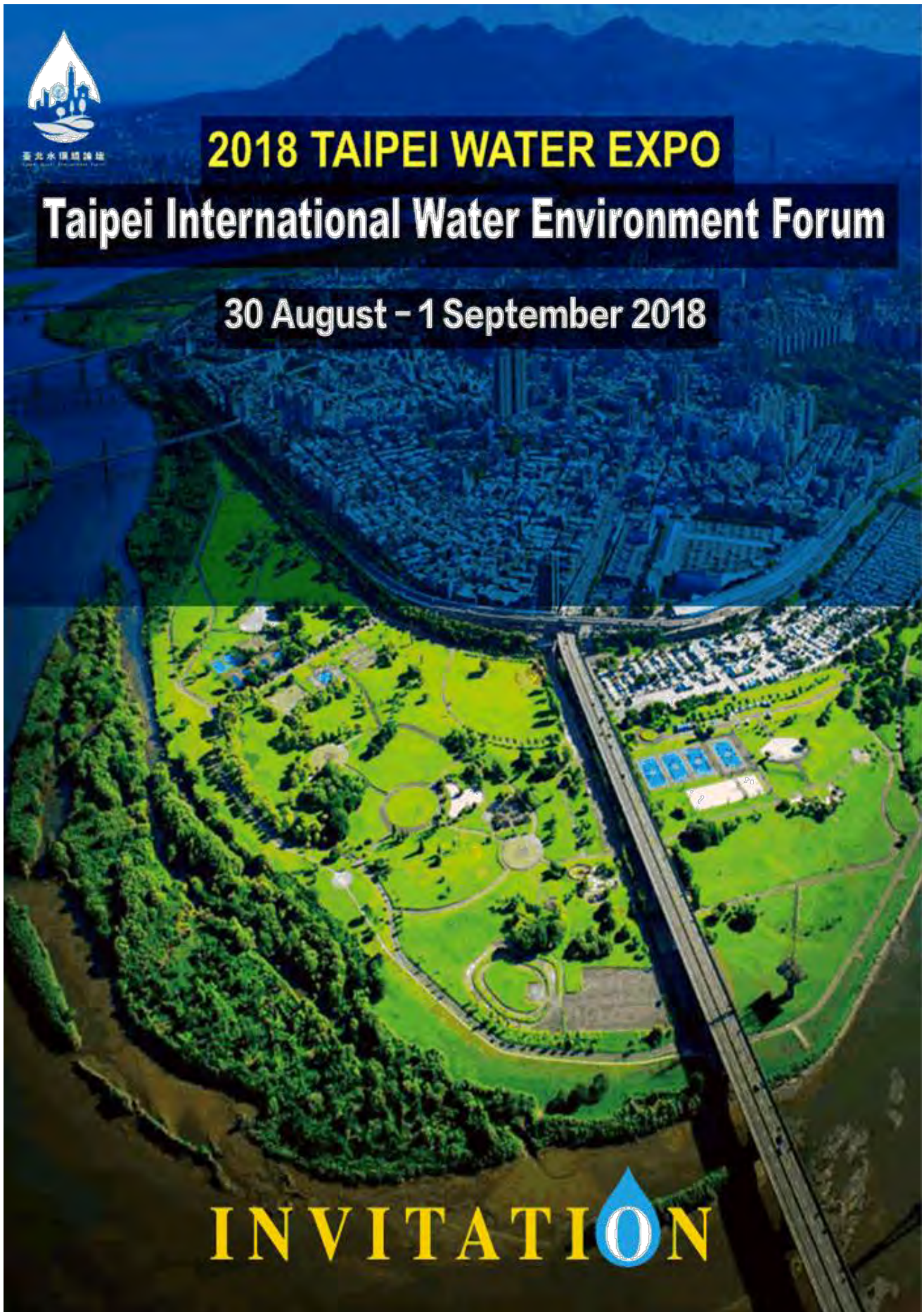
10. Agreement to Collect and Use Personal Information

KF collects your personal information to precede further invitation procedure and the personnel management of invitees. In accordance with Article 15 of the Personal Information Protection Act of the Republic of Korea ("PIPA"), KF is required to obtain consent to collect and use personal information related to *KF Invitation Program for Distinguished Guest*.



If there are any further questions or requests, please contact:

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Resilient Sustainable Vibrant

It is my great pleasure to invite you to the Taipei International Water Environment Forum and its series of exciting programmes for water environment leaders.

The Forum will gather international speakers, buyers, business representatives, professionals who will discuss the technology and market trends currently shaping the water environment industry. In particular, the Forum will look at Taipei's success at becoming a "sponge city".

With its high population density and heavy rainfall, Taipei has always faced significant environmental challenges. Our most recent achievements principally relate to four areas: smart water management, green infrastructure, circular economy and water treatment. This is the best moment to share your experience and knowledge with water environment leaders and learn about policy from international experts and managers.

During the three-day Water Environment Forum, you will join us through a series of extraordinary activities, including the Taipei Water Expo, City Leaders Roundtable Meeting, Water Environment Forum and a half-day technical tour. You will hear how other cities are developing approaches to water environment management and have the opportunity to discuss the challenges and successes of this unique area.

You will meet leaders who care about finding a balance between the environment and the economy, and how they are connecting with people. These leaders are making concerted efforts to find solutions and ensure we can overcome challenges in the future.

The 2018 Taipei Water Expo will be an event like no other, showcasing the world's best business opportunities in a single place!

I look forward to welcoming you to the Taipei International Water Environment Forum and the 2018 Taipei Water Expo and hearing your great ideas!

Mayor of Taipei City
Wen-Je Ko





Resilient Sustainable Vibrant

2018 TAIPEI WATER EXPO

Taipei International Water Environment Forum

30 August – 1 September 2018

Where:

Taipei, Taiwan

What:

Taipei water environment forum, including smart water management, green infrastructure, circular economy and water treatment

Who:

Senior figures in water environment management from cities around the world

Highlights:

1

Public Policy Marketing

The programme offers a unique platform by networking closely with invited city representatives from public sectors and experts to build solid alliances with industries. Through the comprehensive speeches about water public policies, the programme paves the way for long-term collaborations with public and private stakeholders.

Technical Networking

By hosting the Forum, we invite foreign buyers to share information, to enhance the related knowledges, and to discover the latest trends in the market.

2

3

Explore Overseas Channels

Creating business opportunities is our main mission to host the Taipei Water Expo and Forum. We look forward to meeting every water professionals to network and do business, and to cooperate with their needs in integrating, planning, and executing.

3

SCHEDULE

August 29: Day 0

- AM Arrival & Check-in
- PM Welcome Reception

August 31: DAY 2

- AM Taipei Water Expo
Taipei International Water Environment Forum
- PM Taipei International Water Environment Forum
Forum Gala Dinner

August 30: DAY 1

- AM Taipei Water Expo & Forum
Expo Tour
- PM City Leaders Roundtable Meeting &
Networking Dinner

September 1: DAY 3

- AM Taipei Water Expo & Forum
- PM Technical Tour
Farewell Dinner





Resilient Sustainable Vibrant

2018 TAIPEI WATER EXPO

TOPICS

Smart Water Management

Flood Prevention,
Smart Stormwater Management,
Smart Water Supply Management,
Datalogging and Management,
Forecasting and Simulations Technology,
Open Data, IoT

Green Infrastructure

Water Conservation and Infiltration Facilities,
Garden Cities, Green Roofs,
Restoring Urban Blue and Green,
Urban Watershed Management

Circular Economy

Recycling Water Resources,
Rainwater Capture and Reuse Systems,
Reclaiming Water,
Environmental Protection

Water Treatment

Wastewater Treatment,
Purification Systems,
Water Supply Systems,
Water Quality Management

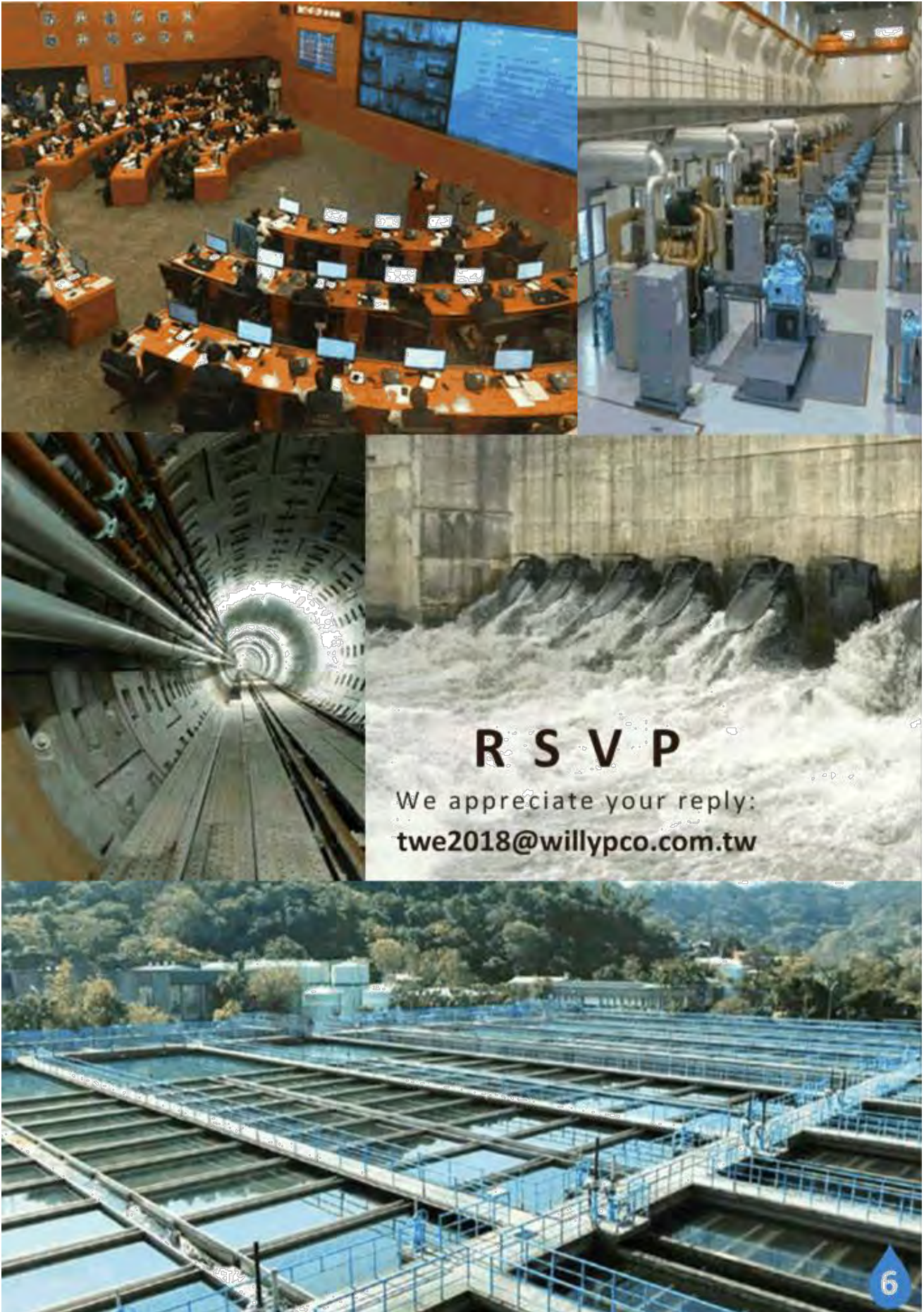
COME AND TAKE PART

The Forum is the best place for you to promote your solutions:

- Perfect timing for exhibiting your facilities to the global market
- Innovative area that needs your solutions to make change happen
- Great food, diverse culture and beautiful scenery throughout Taipei



Get more information at taipeiwater2018.com



R S V P
We appreciate your reply:
twe2018@willypco.com.tw



Resilient Sustainable Vibrant

2018 TAIPEI WATER EXPO (TWE)

30 August - 1 September 2018

www.taipeiwater2018.com

Adviser |  TAIPEI CITY GOVERNMENT | Organizer |  PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, TAIPEI CITY GOVERNMENT