
ORDINARY MEETING

OF

CITY STRATEGY COMMITTEE

AGENDA

Time: 9:30am
Date: Thursday, 9 May 2019
Venue: Ngake (16.09)
Level 16, Tahiwī
113 The Terrace
Wellington

MEMBERSHIP

Mayor Lester
Councillor Calvert
Councillor Calvi-Freeman
Councillor Dawson
Councillor Day
Councillor Fitzsimons
Councillor Foster
Councillor Free
Councillor Gilbert
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 04-803-8334, emailing public.participation@wcc.govt.nz or writing to Democracy 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 18 April 2019 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. Strategy

ARTS, CULTURE AND CREATIVITY IN WELLINGTON: AHO TINI - A NEW APPROACH

Purpose

1. This report asks the City Strategy Committee to consider and endorse a new approach to working with Wellington's creative sectors to promote, develop and amplify Wellington's performance and reputation as a Creative City, while intentionally placing creativity at the heart of the City's leadership, thinking and activity.

Summary

2. The Council's high level strategic vision for the City, developed in 2011, is "Wellington Towards 2040: Smart Capital". Its four goals - People-Centred City, Connected City, Eco-City and Dynamic Central City – deliberately describe "a different way of working - focusing on collaboration, not competition". One of the intentions of the vision is that "Wellington will be a place of creativity, exploration and innovation."
3. The 2018 – 28 Long term Plan (LTP) is continuing to work towards this long-term strategic vision. It includes a renewed focus on our creative sectors, and makes provision for significant investment in cultural venues and funding for major events. It also includes a requirement to review our Arts and Culture strategy.
4. Since the adoption of the 2018 – 28 LTP, consideration has been given to different ways of working with (and within) the arts, culture and creative sectors to help drive the City's vision for Wellington to be "a place of creativity, exploration and innovation".
5. Engagement with representatives from our creative sectors on the LTP led to feedback that a more joined up framework encompassing the wider creative sectors was needed. In this context creative sectors includes not only the arts and culture sectors, but also film and screen, advertising and design, architecture, fashion, digital and software technology development, music, gaming, and the start up entrepreneurial eco-system. That is, all activity that leverages creativity.
6. Subsequent stakeholder engagement and commissioned work has revealed an opportunity and desire to build on the Council's long standing commitment to Wellington as a vibrant centre of arts and culture to Wellington as a "Creative City", where the potential of all of the city's creative sectors can be maximised and the city's creative positioning amplified. This is also clearly consistent with the Council's strategic intent. Findings revealed several challenges and opportunities centering around collaboration and alignment of effort that would improve outcomes and contribute to Wellington's growing reputation as a Creative City.
7. The concept of Aho Tini has been gifted by local Mana Whenua to encompass this new initiative. The Aho-Tini name incorporates 'Aho' (the cross threads of weaving or a mat) and 'Tini' (many), and powerfully expresses the 'creative ecosystem' idea:

Aho-Tini draws together the many strands of Wellington's creative and cultural offering, and weaves them into something that is stronger, more powerful and more sustaining than they are in isolation.

8. Aho Tini, while initiated by the Council and WellingtonNZ (WREDA) is a strategic commitment to working together in a different, more collaborative way to realise the creative potential in the City. Co-ownership of this vision has helped ensure buy in and engagement from across the creative sectors.
9. It is also about the way in which the City takes a creative approach in all that it does – its urban design, infrastructure projects, programmes, services and activities. Wellington already naturally thinks this way, but there is an opportunity to be more consistent and deliberate in the way in which we take a creative approach as a City.
10. Wellington City Council's (WCC) role in Aho Tini will be to facilitate the embedding of the Aho Tini values in the creative sectors as well as influencing the work we undertake as a Council and in collaboration or partnership with others.
11. A set of principles has been developed in consultation with a working party of creative sector representatives to guide development of the Aho Tini strategic approach.
12. Discussions with stakeholders have identified several potential interventions to help incentivise and embed Aho Tini in the creative sectors and beyond.
13. Pending endorsement of the recommendations of this paper, it is intended to publicly launch the Aho Tini concept in conjunction with a significant creative event in 2019.
14. We intend to continue to work with the sector to develop potential interventions and identify timeframes for implementation.
15. Appendix 1 (circulated separately) is a promotional document outlining the Aho Tini vision for public and stakeholders.

Recommendation/s

That the City Strategy Committee:

1. Receives the information.
2. Endorses a new framework for the development and promotion of Wellington as a Creative City, that being Aho Tini.
3. Endorses the following objectives of Aho Tini as proposed by a working group representing key stakeholders from across Wellington's creative sectors:
 - a) Make Wellington the easiest place to be creative
 - b) Amplify the value of interconnectedness across Wellington's wider creative ecosystem
 - c) Demonstrate and build understanding and buy-in to the value of creativity to the City
 - d) Support and extend opportunities for sustainable creative careers in the City
 - e) Promote Wellington as a place where creative talent thrives
 - f) Reinforce a unique 'creative DNA' that is central to the way Wellington stands out as a City

- g) Create the opportunities, permission and facilities for people to participate creatively
 - h) Build on Te Ao Māori approaches to thinking about people, connectedness and impacts
4. Notes the significant progress achieved through 'Decade of Culture' investment and that this work will continue as part of the Aho Tini commitment.
 5. Note that the Council's commitment, as set out the 2018-28 Long Term Plan, to review the Arts and Culture strategy will be undertaken within the Aho Tini framework.
 6. Note that a series of specific interventions are planned to help embed Aho Tini across the creative sectors, the Council and the City.

Background

16. The Arts, Cultural and Creative sectors (herein referred to as 'creative' sectors) have long been recognised as one of the hallmarks of a successful City. These sectors have been demonstrated to provide economic advantage; promote social cohesion, participation and a strong sense of place.
17. Creative sectors are defined by a range of creative industries. It includes the arts and culture sectors, film and screen, advertising and design, architecture, fashion, digital and software technology development, music, gaming, and the start up entrepreneurial eco-system.
18. Wellington is overrepresented by these sectors and they contribute more to our economy and employ more people per capita than any other metropolitan area in the Country. Wellington is regularly ranked as New Zealand's most creative city.
19. The 2018 Long term Plan (LTP) included a renewed focus on our creative sectors, including investment in cultural venues and funding for major events. These are summarised in Appendix two along with other significant initiatives and achievements.
20. As part of the LTP process, submissions from the creative sectors emphasised the need to review WCC's Arts and Culture Strategy and Events policy. The Arts and Culture strategy was last reviewed in 2011 and in recent times the Decade of Culture and Capital of Culture concepts have been promoted.
21. Since the Arts and Culture Strategy and Events policy were adopted, the Council's delivery model has changed, most notably adopting WREDA as a delivery agent for major events, as well as their existing mandate for sector development, venues management, economic development and City marketing.
22. The need has been recognised to clarify for the sectors and the public how these various concepts fit together, and how we can better leverage off our creative advantage as a City.
23. Work was undertaken in 2018 by Tim Walker Associates to understand the current state of creativity in Wellington. This work highlighted several opportunities to leverage off several strong individual offerings, but also highlighted a relatively fragmented environment where many more opportunities to collaborate exist.
24. The report identified a number of strengths and challenges in Wellington's creative sectors and the environment they function in.

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25. Strengths include:
- Many national arts and cultural organisations are head-quartered in the city
 - Major investment in global film sector activity
 - A successful signature Arts Festival, New Zealand's biggest cultural event (WOW) and a willingness to support innovative new events (eg Second Unit and WLG-X)
 - A high percentage of the population is in creative employment
 - A strong start up eco-system particularly in digital technologies
 - A strong creative attitude and energy, and an appetite for risk
 - A 'right-sized' city for creativity – a concentrated geographical area with a high level of creative activity, resulting in creative activity being 'in the air'. Creative people passing through can connect into the local scene quicker than in bigger cities
 - A high number of students studying in arts and creative courses on multiple campuses
 - A national centre of Māori performing arts activity with a strong global indigenous network
 - The ingredients of a creative ecosystem are all here; across arts, cultural and creative industries sectors.
26. Challenges include:
- The regular and growing exodus of creative talent from Wellington (to Auckland and overseas), meaning talent has to be 'imported' for signature Wellington creative events
 - The absence of pathways into employment and further career progression, meaning Wellington loses creative talent at all stages of their training and careers
 - Growing competition and investment across all creative endeavours from other cities in New Zealand, particularly Auckland
 - Low levels of collaboration and connection between 'arts + culture' and 'creative industries'
 - Different creative sectors act as 'micro ecosystems' in isolation, unconnected to others – eg film / technology / visual arts / performing arts / design etc
 - The opportunity for 'creative collision' is missing
 - Some key gaps in venues
 - Audience development and attraction
 - Falling investment by the corporate sector through sponsorship
 - The terms Arts, Culture, Creativity and Creative Industries are used interchangeably, separately and in different combinations across numerous strategies and policies, undermining a coherent and credible proposition.
 - The need to create a more coherent framework with strong stakeholder buy-in.
27. The work suggested shaping the environment to encourage collaboration and cross-fertilisation across different creative sectors, and highlighted the opportunity we have to amplify the unique Wellington creative proposition and environment through working together differently.
28. It was equally seen as an opportunity to encourage a creative approach to other issues and opportunities the City faces. When investing in new projects and developments, or

designing services and programmes, large and small, decision makers can ask the question “how would a creative city do this?” Successful creative cities embed a culture of creativity where an imaginative approach is expected and encouraged.

29. WCC has been working with WellingtonNZ and a group of key stakeholders from the creative sectors to discuss and refine the concepts in the commissioned work, and to agree on a set of principles and actions to realise the potential in our creative sectors and as a Creative City.
30. Stakeholders include representatives from the arts and cultural sectors, innovation and startups, tertiary education, digital and film.

Decade of Culture

31. It should be noted that WCC has supported increased investment and new initiatives in arts, culture, creativity and events under Decade of Culture. While this report focuses on how to build on and expand this progress to a whole of Creative City view, it is important to remind ourselves what has already been achieved. A summary is provided in Attachment 2.

Discussion

Aho Tini – weaving the many strands

32. The concept of Aho Tini has been gifted by Mana Whenua to encompass this new initiative in the creative sectors space.
33. The Aho-Tini name incorporates ‘Aho’ (the cross threads of weaving or a mat) and ‘Tini’ (many), and powerfully expresses the ‘creative ecosystem’ idea.
34. Aho-Tini draws together the many strands of Wellington’s creative and cultural offering, and weaves them into something that is stronger, more powerful and more sustaining than they are in isolation.
35. The concept also speaks to the weaving of creativity and creative concepts onto aspects of the City that traditionally lie outside these boundaries, such as large infrastructure projects and the way in which many of our services and projects can reflect a uniquely Wellington edge.
36. The Aho Tini strategic approach has been discussed and refined with stakeholders in the creative sectors. It is envisaged that the concept and action plan for Aho Tini will be co-owned by WCC, WellingtonNZ and key stakeholders in the creative sectors. It also represents a whole of City approach to addressing challenges and seizing opportunities.
37. The role of Aho Tini is to provide a framework and guidance to shape future initiatives. Aho Tini will shape the revision of WCC’s Arts and Culture strategy and approach to events. Likewise a review of WellingtonNZ’s major events strategy will follow Aho Tini principles.
38. Aho Tini will also shape the way the City goes about its ‘business as usual’, putting creativity at the heart of solution development and the identification of opportunities.

Aho Tini Objectives

39. The following draft objectives have been developed in consultation with a working party of creative sector representatives to guide development of the Aho Tini strategic approach:
- Make Wellington the easiest place to be creative
 - Amplify the value of interconnectedness across Wellington's wider creative ecosystem
 - Demonstrate and build understanding and buy-in to the value of creativity to the City
 - Support and extend opportunities for sustainable creative careers in the City
 - Promote Wellington as a place where creative talent thrives
 - Reinforce a unique 'creative DNA' that is central to the way Wellington stands out as a City
 - Create the opportunities, permission and facilities for people to participate creatively
 - Build on Te Ao Māori approaches to thinking about people, connectedness and impacts

The role of WCC and ownership of Aho Tini

40. Aho Tini supports the Council's high level strategic vision "Wellington Towards 2040: Smart Capital" and in particular its intention that "Wellington will be a place of creativity, exploration and innovation".
41. The Smart Capital 2040 goals describe a more collaborative way of working to achieve the outcomes sought. Aho Tini is all about working across the boundaries of different sectors and organisations to support and improve Wellington's performance and reputation as a Creative City. Co-ownership of Aho Tini has helped ensure buy in and engagement from across creative sectors.
42. WCC's role in Aho Tini will be to lead through example, demonstrating a commitment to creative leadership, thinking and decision making, and helping to facilitate the embedding of the Aho Tini values in the creative sectors.

What will be done differently?

43. The initial commissioned work and subsequent discussions with stakeholders have identified several potential interventions to help incentivise and embed Aho Tini in the creative sectors and beyond. These should be regarded as a starting point, because Aho Tini is also about deliberately embedding a creative culture and that will continue to evolve.
- They include the following:
44. **Active brokerage:** Cross fertilisation of ideas and collaboration are key to the Aho Tini concept. This can happen organically and by chance, but national and international experience suggests that active brokerage of relationships and identification of opportunities will yield better results. We intend to form a sector working group to undertake this matchmaking activity. Stakeholders have indicated that they would both support this initiative and be willing to participate actively in it.
45. **A themed programme of activity:** Having a single unifying theme across a series of events or a period of time would help to galvanise action and collaboration between


creative organisations. For instance, celebrating children through arts, culture and creative activities in a particular year would likely result in a more cohesive, seamless offering across events and other creative offerings. We intend to explore such a programme in more detail with stakeholders and the wider creative sector.

46. **Mayoral awards:** We intend to explore the formation of an award or awards to reward the creativity of organisations and individuals who practice and operate using the Aho Tini principles.
47. **Shaping related strategies and policies:** Aho Tini will shape the review of related WCC strategies and policies including the Arts and Culture strategy and Events strategy.
48. **Incentivising collaboration:** An opportunity exists to take a more targeted approach to funding (such as through our Arts and Culture fund) to ring fence or otherwise bias collaborative creativity. This idea will be further developed as part of the Arts and Culture strategy review.

Next Actions

49. **Aho Tini launch:** Pending endorsement of the recommendations of this paper, it is intended to publicly launch the Aho Tini concept in conjunction with a significant creative event in mid-2019.
50. **Further engagement with sector:** We intend to continue to work with the sector to develop potential interventions and identify timeframes for implementation.

Attachments

- Attachment 1. Aho Tini: Celebrating a decade of culture and creativity in Wellington (circulated separately) (separately enclosed)
- Attachment 2. Wellington City initiatives in arts, culture, creativity and events Page 15
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Author	Jim Robertson, Chief Advisor to the Chief Operating Officer
Authoriser	Barbara McKerrow, Chief Operating Officer

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

Engagement to this point has involved a wide range of stakeholders from Wellington's creative sectors. Two workshops have been held in February and March 2019 with representatives from Arts Wellington, tertiary education, digital and film, Creative NZ, innovation and startups, WellingtonNZ and Experience Wellington. A smaller working party has met to further discuss and clarify the proposition.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Mana whenua have been consulted at a high level on the concept and gifted the name Aho Tini. We intend to work more with them further once specific interventions are further clarified.

Financial implications

There are currently no financial implications. We envisage any initiatives arising in the near term to be managed within current budget envelopes and through collaborative pooling of resources.

Policy and legislative implications

Aho Tini principles will likely shape the direction of other subsequent strategies and policies, such as the Arts and Culture Strategy and Events strategy.

Risks / legal

Nil anticipated

Climate Change impact and considerations

Nil

Communications Plan

A communications approach will be developed once the principles are endorsed and interventions are further developed.

Health and Safety Impact considered

Nil

Attachment 2: Wellington City initiatives in arts, culture, creativity and events

Decade of Culture funding

We introduced Decade of Culture funding to further demonstrate the Council's commitment to supporting arts and culture development in the city. It includes infrastructure upgrades of Town Hall and St James theatre (and temporary replacement venue for the RNZ ballet) and \$16m over ten years to support organisations such as Circa Theatre, Wellington Culinary Trust (WOAP and Beervana), World of Wearable Arts and The New Zealand Festival.

Major events

Cultural Events

We have made substantial investments in major cultural events including the New Zealand Festival, World of WearableArt Awards Show, Homegrown, Beervana, Cuba Dupa, Wellington On a Plate and the Wellington Jazz Festival. We invested in exhibitions including Cindy Sherman, Terracotta Warriors, Semi-Conductor and Eva Rothschild. We also invested in the unique cultural event "The Jim Henson Retrospectacle". We also introduced new major events focusing on the creative sectors including Second Unit and WLG-X

We increased investment in WOW, Cupa Dupa, Wellington On a Plate to help make them more sustainable

Sporting Events

We made substantial investments to attract sporting events including DHL New Zealand Lions Series, All Blacks international tests, FIFA World Cup Qualifier All Whites v Peru, Asia-Pacific Amateur Golf Championship, International Cricket, International Basketball World Cup Qualifiers, Rugby League World Cup and NRL Matches

Concerts

We invested in Stadium concerts by Eminem, Keith Urban/Carrie Underwood and Guns 'n' Roses.

ReCut

ReCut is the Council's stunning new series of free, dynamic, outdoor arts events taking place around the city to showcase Wellington as Aotearoa New Zealand's Capital of Culture

It is a programme of regular free, public outdoor creative events in the Wellington CBD, to position WCC at the heart of creative endeavours in New Zealand, and create a major point of difference to our competitors. Each event has its own mood and mix of art forms – from sculpture to digital art, fashion to spoken word, music to sonic arts and much, much more. They create showcase the best of the capital's emerging and established creative talent – where and when you least expect it.

Ahi Ka

Ahi Kā is a new festival of fire and light, celebrating renewal and belonging this Matariki (Māori New Year). We aim to grow this into a major national mid-year Matariki event, with a regional partnership approach. The event will be embedded into the annual calendar, grow its regional and national significance and audiences, and we aim for Wellington to be the leading city and region in acknowledging and empowering the expression of mana whenua and contemporary Māori culture.

Arts Accelerator

WellingtonNZ (WREDA) and WCC have co-funded the design of an Arts Accelerator Programme, looking at interventions to help make careers in the arts more sustainable in Wellington. The programme is the brainchild of Arts Wellington.

Arts Funding

A new funding opportunity was piloted in 2018/19 in response to the growing need in the theatre and dance sectors for support to present high-quality shows. The Professional Performing Arts Fund supported 3 projects in its first round from established theatre and dance companies, Java Dance, Borderline Arts Ensemble and The Conch. The grants will enable them to pay practitioners during the rehearsal and development of new works to be presented in Wellington in 2019 and 2020. The \$75,000 p.a. in 18/19 is intended to grow over the coming years and ensure that professional practitioners and companies can afford to remain in Wellington and continue to deliver the excellence that underpins our reputation for dynamic, challenging and high-quality arts.

Paki Tara Toi

Paki Tara Toi is the new Art on Walls programme and was established to develop and build the quality, diversity and visibility of murals across our city and suburbs, and to increase opportunities for artists. The programme was launched with a large scale artwork, Ngā Kākano: The Seeds by Johnson Witehira, on CAB building.

The fund has supported a varied programme of work from community murals in Rongotai and Linden to the upgrade of Forresters Lane and a large-scale, artist lead tribute mural to Rita Angus on the Dominion Building at Bond Street.

VENUES

18/19 year to date – 199 performance events in our venues including Chicago, Tash Sultana, Sarah Millican, Bryan Ferry, WOW, David Byrne, Shihad, Pulse, Catherine Tate and the Hollies.

17/18 - 334 performance events in our venues including the likes of Lorde, Jimmy Carr, Macklemore, Imagine Dragons, NZSO, Orchestra Wellington and The Killers. This generated \$68m in out-of-region visitor spend.

16/17 – 338 performance events including Joseph and the Technicolour Dreamcoat, Nick Cave and the Bad Seeds, Don Henley, PJ Harvey, Bill Bailey, the Saints, Twenty-One Pilots, Broods, Sol3 Mio, and the Royal NZ Ballet. These events generated \$52m in out-of-region visitor spend.

We also introduced tiered pricing to make venues hire more affordable for local and community performing arts organisations.

Canberra Wellington Indigenous Artist Exchange

The inaugural Canberra Wellington Indigenous Artist Exchange programme began late April this year, with Canberra's Dean Cross arriving in Wellington, and local artist Ana Iti going to Canberra on 28 May. The programme supports a Wellington-based artist to visit Canberra for six weeks and a Canberra-based Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander artist to come to Wellington for six weeks each year. Designed to strengthen cultural connections between the two cities, the residency developed as part of our Sister City Agreement initiated in 2016.

Celebrate Wellington 2018

2018 marked 20 years since Te Papa opened, the 30th year of the World of WearableArt, Visa Wellington On a Plate's 10th anniversary, 65 years since the Royal NZ Ballet was formed and 125 years since legislation was passed in Wellington giving women the vote. With this in mind, WREDA and Wellington City Council helped thousands of locals enjoy the many cultural events the capital has on offer through 'Celebrate Wellington' grants. Targeted at Wellingtonians who struggle to connect with arts and culture, due to cost or access challenges, Celebrate Wellington has already helped thousands of people across Wellington via small grants to cover transport and tickets, as well as indirect support through special equipment and resources to further increase accessibility

3. Operational

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEW ZEALAND (LGNZ) ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2019 - PROPOSED WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL REMIT

Note: This paper was deferred by resolution of Council on Wednesday 1 May

Purpose

1. This report asks the City Strategy Committee to agree to Wellington City Council proposing a remit to be considered at the Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) Annual General Meeting on 7 July 2019, in Wellington.
2. The proposed remit encourages LGNZ members to consider engaging with the Living Wage Aotearoa New Zealand Movement when developing policies on payment of the Living Wage.

Summary

3. LGNZ members are invited to put forward remits for consideration at the Annual General Meeting.
4. After working with the Living Wage Aotearoa New Zealand Movement over a number of years to become an accredited Living Wage Employer last year, this paper recommends Wellington City Council propose a remit that encourages LGNZ members considering paying the Living Wage to engage with the Movement. The draft remit and supporting background information required for an application are included at Attachment 1.
5. If supported by the Council, and by the Metro Sector Group Meeting on 10 May, the remit must be submitted to LGNZ by 5pm on 13 May 2019.

Recommendation/s

That the City Strategy Committee:

1. Receives the information.
2. Agrees to propose a remit and background information for consideration at Local Government New Zealand's 2019 Annual General Meeting, subject to receiving the formal support of at least one sector or zone group meeting or five Councils, that asks LGNZ members to consider engaging with the Living Wage Aotearoa New Zealand Movement when developing policies on payment of the Living Wage.

Background

6. Local Government New Zealand has invited member authorities to submit proposed remits for consideration at the Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting on 7 July, in Wellington.
7. Remits for consideration at the LGNZ Annual General Meeting are a means of requesting specific government action on policy matters and require the formal support of at least five member Councils or from at least one zone or sector group meeting to be accepted for consideration at the AGM.

Discussion

8. When Wellington City Council became the first Council to become an Accredited Living Wage employer in September 2018, it was recognised that this was the conclusion of a process started in 2013 after submissions from a community delegation from Living Wage Wellington. It has been extensively consulted with the community and was included in the 2018 Long-term Plan.
9. The proposed remit is included at **Attachment 1**. It is drafted to recognise that a number of local authorities across New Zealand are considering and taking steps towards becoming a Living Wage Employer.
10. The remit recognises the value to Wellington City Council in the process it has followed with the Living Wage Aotearoa New Zealand Movement to become an Accredited Employer, and encourages other local authorities developing policies to pay the Living Wage to consider engaging with them too.

Options

11. There are three options:
 - Option A: Support the Remit as drafted
 - Option B: Support the intent of the Remit and suggest amendments
 - Option C: Do not support the Remit
12. Option A is recommended as Wellington City Council is a Living Wage Accredited employer.

Next Actions

13. Should the Council agree to propose the remit, officers will seek to have the remit included on the agenda for the Metro Sector Group meeting on Friday 10 May 2019.
14. Subject to receiving support from the Metro Sector Group meeting, Wellington City Council will propose the remit to LGNZ. Remits to be considered at the 2019 AGM must be submitted to LGNZ no later than 5pm on 13 May 2019.
15. Under LGNZ's remits process, a remits committee (comprising the President, Vice Presidents and Chief Executive) will be formed to review and assess proposed remits against a set of criteria (**Attachment 2** refers).

Attachments

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| Attachment 1. | Draft Proposed Wellington City Council Remit ↓  | Page 22 |
| Attachment 2. | Local Government New Zealand Remit Policy ↓  | Page 24 |

Author	Colette Beaupré, Chief Advisor (Strategy & Governance, HR and Finance)
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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

No engagement or consultation has been conducted.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

There are no Treaty considerations for this report.

Financial implications

There are no identified financial implications of proposing the remit.

Policy and legislative implications

The remit has been drafted mindful of LGNZ's remit policy (outlined at <https://www.lgnz.co.nz/about-lgnz/annual-general-meetings/>).

Risks / legal

There are no risks or legal implications.

Climate Change impact and considerations

There are no climate change implications.

Communications Plan

A communications plan has not been developed at this stage.

Health and Safety Impact considered

There are no health and safety risks to consider.

Wellington City Council Remit

Council Proposing Remit:	Wellington City Council
Remit passed by: (Zone/Sector meeting and/or list five Councils as per policy)	To be added
Remit: Wellington City Council asks that LGNZ members consider engaging with the Living Wage Aotearoa New Zealand Movement when developing policies on payment of the Living Wage.	

Background Information

1. Nature of the Issue

According to the Living Wage Movement Aotearoa New Zealand, "Over the last 30 years New Zealand has gone from one of the most equal countries in the developed world to one of the most unequal. Wages have stagnated while New Zealanders are working harder and longer than ever before. Growing poverty and inequality hurts us all – workers and their families, employers, business, the Government and society as a whole."¹

The Living Wage Movement Aotearoa New Zealand was formed in 2012 to generate a conversation about working poverty in Aotearoa. It brings together community, union and faith based groups to campaign for a Living Wage.

The Living Wage is defined as: "*The income necessary to provide workers and their families with the basic necessities of life. A living wage will enable workers to live with dignity and to participate as active citizens in society*". The Living Wage is an independently researched hourly rate based on the actual cost of living and is reviewed annually. The official 2019 New Zealand Living Wage is \$21.15 and will come into effect on 1 September 2019.

Research from around the world shows that paying a Living Wage brings benefits to employers, to the community and most importantly to workers who need it the most.

2. Background to its being raised

The Living Wage Movement Aotearoa New Zealand has an accreditation system available to employers who meet the criteria to become a Living Wage Employer. In order to use this trade mark, employers must sign a license committing the organisation to paying no less than the Living Wage to directly employed and contracted workers, delivering services on a regular and ongoing basis.

This remit recognises that a number of local authorities across New Zealand are currently taking steps towards becoming Living Wage councils.

3. The issue's relationship, if any, to the current Work Programme and its objectives

LGNZ is committed to working alongside central government and iwi to address social issues in New Zealand's communities, including disparity between social groups.

¹ <https://www.livingwage.org.nz/information>

4. The level of work, if any, already undertaken on the issue by the proposer, and outcomes to date

In September 2018, Wellington City Council became the first Council in New Zealand to be accredited as a Living Wage Employer. This was the culmination of implementing a Living Wage and working with the Living Wage Movement Aotearoa New Zealand since 2013, in summary:

- Following a decision in 2013, from January 2014 the Council implemented a minimum wage rate of \$18.40 for all fully trained directly employed staff.
 - On 1 July 2014, WCC implemented its decision to introduce the Living Wage (at \$18.40/hr) for council and Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) staff.
 - On 15 May 2015, the Council's Governance, Finance & Planning Committee passed a resolution to increase the \$18.40 rate to reflect annual inflation movement.
 - On 28 October 2015, WCC extended the living wage (at \$18.55/hr) to Security and core cleaning contractors.
 - In July 2017, Council implemented the NZ Living Wage (\$20.20 at the time) for staff, CCOs and core contracts as they come up for renewal.
 - In September 2018, WCC was accredited as a Living Wage employer.
5. The outcomes of any zone or sector meetings which have discussed the issue

(Note: This paragraph will be updated following the Metro Sector Group meeting on 10 May and before the date for submission of 13 May 2019)

6. Suggested actions that could be taken by LGNZ should the remit be adopted.

The following action is envisaged, if this remit is passed:

- Member Councils who are developing policies on payment of the Living Wage will consider engaging with the Living Wage Movement Aotearoa New Zealand to understand the criteria for becoming a Living Wage accredited employer.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEW ZEALAND REMIT POLICY

The criteria for considering remits were reviewed in March 1999 and National Council adopted the following Remits Screening Policy:

1. Remits must be relevant to local government as a whole rather than exclusively relevant to a single zone or sector group (or an individual council.)
2. Remits should be of a major policy nature (constitutional and substantive policy) rather than matters that can be dealt with by administrative action.
3. Remits must have formal support from at least one zone or sector group meeting, or five Councils, prior to their being submitted, in order for the proposer to assess support, clarity of the proposal etc.
4. Remits defeated at the AGM in two successive years will not be permitted to go forward.
5. Remits will be assessed to determine whether the matters raised can be actioned by alternative, and equally valid, means to achieve the desired outcome.
6. Remits that deal with issues or matters currently being actioned by LGNZ may also be declined on the grounds that the matters raised are "in-hand." This does not include remits that deal with the same issue but from a different point of view.
7. Remits must be accompanied by background information and research to show that the matter warrants consideration by delegates. Such background should show:
 - the nature of the issue
 - the background to its being raised
 - the issue's relationship, if any, to the current Work Programme and its objectives
 - the level of work, if any, already undertaken on the issue by the proposer, and outcomes to date
 - the outcomes of any zone or sector meetings which have discussed the issue
 - suggested actions that could be taken by LGNZ should the remit be adopted.

Process

Under the remits process:

- a remits committee (comprising the President, Vice Presidents and chief executive) is to be formed to review and assess proposed remits against the criteria described in this policy
- to allow time for the remits committee to properly assess remits, all proposed remits and accompanying information are forwarded to LGNZ within two months prior to the AGM

- prior to their assessment meeting, the remits committee will receive a staff report on each remit. The reports will assess each remit against the criteria outlined in this policy
- proposers whose remits fail to meet the tests imposed by this policy will be informed prior to the AGM of the Committee's decision, alternative actions available, and the reasons behind the decision.

To ensure quality preparation for members' consideration at the AGM, the committee will not consider or take forward proposed remits that do not meet this policy, or are received after the due date.

General

Remits discussed at the AGM will be presented in the AGM Business Papers that will be with delegates not later than 2 weeks before the AGM, as required by the Rules.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEW ZEALAND (LGNZ) ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2019 - PROPOSED WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL REMITS

Purpose

1. This report asks the City Strategy Committee to agree to Wellington City Council proposing four remits to be considered at the Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) Annual General Meeting on 7 July 2019, in Wellington.

Summary

2. LGNZ members are invited to put forward remits for consideration at the Annual General Meeting.
3. Attached are four remits for consideration covering the eligibility of the Income Related Rent Subsidies, changes to the Resource Manage Act to allow for climate change impacts, a review of the effectiveness of the Sale and Supply of Liquor Act 2012 and a reivew of the Public Transport Operating Model. The draft remits and supporting background information required for an application are included at Attachment 1, 2, 3 and 4.
4. If supported by the Council, and by the Metro Sector Group Meeting on 10 May, the remits must be submitted to LGNZ by 5pm on 13 May 2019.

Recommendation/s

That the City Strategy Committee:

1. Receives the information.
2. Agrees to propose a remit and background information for consideration at Local Government New Zealand's 2019 Annual General Meeting, subject to receiving the formal support of at least one sector or zone group meeting or five Councils, that asks Local Government New Zealand to formally advocate for local authorities, within the next two years, to be able to access Income Related Rent Subsidies (IRRS) for all eligible tenants that they house.
3. Agrees to propose a remit and background information for consideration at Local Government New Zealand's 2019 Annual General Meeting, subject to receiving the formal support of at least one sector or zone group meeting or five Councils, that asks Local Government New Zealand on behalf of its member Councils to ask for a review of the effectiveness of the Sale and Supply of Liquor Act 2012, with the request that the review fully involve Local Government.
4. Agrees to propose a remit and background information for consideration at Local Government New Zealand's 2019 Annual General Meeting, subject to receiving the formal support of at least one sector or zone group meeting or five Councils, that asks Local Government New Zealand members to collectively adopt the position that Government should revise the Resource Management Act 1991 to adequately consider the impact of greenhouse gases when making decisions under that law.
5. Agrees to propose a remit and background information for consideration at Local

Government New Zealand's 2019 Annual General Meeting, subject to receiving the formal support of at least one sector or zone group meeting or five Councils, that asks Local Government New Zealand members to strongly advocate for and request the government to review within the next 12 months, the efficacy and effectiveness of the Public Transport Operating Model (PTOM) along with the monitoring and audit methods by New Zealand Transport Agency on the allocation of public funds.

Background

5. Local Government New Zealand has invited member authorities to submit proposed remits for consideration at the Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting on 7 July, in Wellington.
6. Remits for consideration at the LGNZ Annual General Meeting are a means of requesting specific government action on policy matters and require the formal support of at least five member Councils or from at least one zone or sector group meeting to be accepted for consideration at the AGM.

Discussion

Income Related Rent Subsidy

7. Housing is an important contributor to the wellbeing of New Zealanders and the affordability of social housing is a significant issue for local and central government. To help address housing affordability for households on the lowest incomes, central government provides the Income Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS) for those with housing need and that meet the policy eligibility criteria.
8. The proposed remit is included at **Attachment 1**. It is drafted to recognise that despite housing a similar group of tenants, current IRRS policy settings mean Housing NZ and Community Housing Providers can access the subsidy for tenants but local authorities cannot. This has created an inequitable system that places pressure on vulnerable households and contributes to portfolio sustainability challenges for local authorities. The proposed remit advocates for local authorities to be able to access the IRRS for all eligible tenants within the next two years.

Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

9. The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act) has not yet been reviewed. There is now considerable experience in how it is working in practice and it is timely that a review is undertaken to ensure it is meeting the outcome it sought out to meet and any anomalies that have emerged are addressed.
10. The proposed remit is included at **Attachment 2**. It is drafted to recognise that almost all local authorities across New Zealand are currently managing this issue through the licensing powers under the Act. They can bring practical experience of the operation of the Act and help enable communities to benefit from a review of the provisions of the Act.

Resource Management Act 1991

11. The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is *to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources*. Under the RMA, most decisions are decentralised however the emissions trading scheme is a national

scheme and because of this there is a disconnect between the RMA and emission of greenhouse gases.

12. Emissions are not consistently contemplated when decisions are taken, the proposed remit included at **Attachment 3** addresses this however Council does not have an official position on this.

Public Transport Operating Model

13. In 2018 Wellington Region implemented a new bus network under the framework of the Public Transport Operating Model. There have been numerous comments about the effectiveness of the PTOM and there have been some calls for a review to see if any improvements can be made.
14. The proposed remit is included at **Attachment 4**.

Options






15. There are three options for the eligibility of the Income Related Subsidy remit:
 - Option A: Support the Remit as drafted
 - Option B: Support the intent of the Remit and suggest amendments
 - Option C: Do not support the Remit
16. Option A is recommended as it highlights the inequity created by the current IRRS policy settings and the unaffordable levels of rents vulnerable tenants are being charged as a result. It is also consistent with previous submissions Wellington City Council has provided and/or supported on this subject.
17. There are three options for the revision of the Sale and Supply of Liquor Act (the Act) remit:
 - Option A: Support the Remit as drafted
 - Option B: Support the intent of the Remit and suggest amendments
 - Option C: Do not support the Remit
18. Option A is recommended as Wellington City Council would support a review of the Act for any improvements.
19. There are three options for the revision of the Resources Management Act 1991.
 - Option A: Support the Remit as drafted
 - Option B: Support the intent of the Remit and suggest amendments
 - Option C: Do not support the Remit
20. No option is recommended as Council currently has no formal position on this.
21. There are three options for the revision of the Public Transport Operating Model remit:
 - Option A: Support the Remit as drafted
 - Option B: Support the intent of the Remit and suggest amendments
 - Option C: Do not support the Remit
22. No option is recommended as Council currently has no formal position on this.

Next Actions

23. Should the Council agree to propose the remits officers will seek to have the agreed remits included on the agenda for the Metro Sector Group meeting on Friday 10 May 2019.

24. Subject to receiving support from the Metro Sector Group meeting, Wellington City Council will propose the remits to LGNZ. Remits to be considered at the 2019 AGM must be submitted to LGNZ no later than 5pm on 13 May 2019.
25. Under LGNZ's remits process, a remits committee (comprising the President, Vice Presidents and Chief Executive) will be formed to review and assess proposed remits against a set of criteria (**Attachment 5** refers).

Attachments

Attachment 1.	Draft Proposed Wellington City Council Remit - Income Related Rent Subsidy ↓ 	Page 32
Attachment 2.	Draft Proposed Wellington City Council Remit - Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act ↓ 	Page 34
Attachment 3.	Draft Proposed Wellington City Council Remit - Revision of the Resource Management Act ↓ 	Page 36
Attachment 4.	Draft Proposed Wellington City Council Remit - Review of the Public Transport Operating Model ↓ 	Page 38
Attachment 5.	Local Government New Zealand Remit Policy ↓ 	Page 40

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Authoriser	Moana Mackey, Acting Chief City Planner

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

No engagement or consultation has been conducted.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

There are no Treaty considerations for this report.

Financial implications

There are no identified financial implications of proposing the remit.

Policy and legislative implications

The remit has been drafted mindful of LGNZ's remit policy (outlined at <https://www.lgnz.co.nz/about-lgnz/annual-general-meetings/>).

Risks / legal

There are no risks or legal implications.

Climate Change impact and considerations

There are no climate change implications.

Communications Plan

A communications plan has not been developed at this stage.

Health and Safety Impact considered

There are no health and safety risks to consider.

Wellington City Council Remit

Council Proposing Remit:	Wellington City Council
Remit passed by: (Zone/Sector meeting and/or list five Councils as per policy)	To be added
Remit: Wellington City Council asks that LGNZ formally advocates for local authorities, within the next two years, to be able to access Income Related Rent Subsidies for all eligible tenants that they house.	

Background Information

1. Nature of the Issue

Housing is an important contributor to the wellbeing of New Zealanders, and Councils support the work of the Government to continue to grow and improve social housing provision in New Zealand.

Addressing housing demand and affordability related challenges are significant issues for local government. 62 (93%) of New Zealand's 67 local authorities reference some type of housing-related activity in their current Long Term Plans. As at November 2018, 60 local authorities (90%) collectively own 12,881 housing units and 13 of those provide 50% or more of the total social housing within their jurisdictions.

The social housing currently owned by local authorities equates to 16% of the nationwide social housing stock, with the remaining 82% largely owned by the Housing New Zealand Corporation (HNZC) and Community Housing Providers (CHPs). While there is variation in housing eligibility policy settings at the local level, a significant proportion of tenants housed by local authorities have a similar profile to those housed by HNZC and CHPs.

To help address housing affordability for households on the lowest incomes, central government provides the Income Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS) for those with housing need and that meet policy eligibility criteria. Eligible households generally pay 25% of their income on rent, and a government subsidy is paid to the housing provider for remaining portion of rent.

Despite housing a similar group of tenants, current IRRS policy settings mean HNZC and CHPs can access the subsidy for tenants but local authorities cannot.

This has created considerable inequity in the housing system and is placing pressure on a vulnerable population group in New Zealand. Tenants who would be eligible for IRRS, but who are housed by a local authority, generally have to pay a significantly higher amount of rent. With demand for HNZC public housing and social housing provided by Community Housing Providers outstripping supply in most areas, these households have very few housing options and are unable to access the government support they would otherwise be eligible for.

The inability to access IRRS has also contributed to housing portfolio sustainability challenges for local authorities, who cannot access the additional funding through IRRS to

help maintain their housing portfolios. This challenge has led to vulnerable tenants having to be charged unaffordable levels of rent, and the decline in the overall social housing stock levels owned by local authorities. This has occurred even as social housing demand has increased and housing affordability has become a more acute challenge for more households.

2. Background to it being raised

Key objectives for Councils that provide social housing generally include ensuring that their social housing tenants are well housed in quality homes, and that they pay an affordable level of rent. Balancing this objective with business sustainability continues to be a real challenge for many Councils, and has contributed to some divesting their social housing portfolios. At the same time, demand for social housing has generally continued to increase and housing affordability is a more prominent issue, particularly for households on the lowest incomes.

Despite ongoing and repeated lobbying over a number of years from Councils and LGNZ, and a commitment from the current Government to reconsider IRRS policy settings, local authorities are still unable to access IRRS. This remit recognises the inequitable situation this has created for a significant number of vulnerable households, and the negative impact it has had on the overall supply of social housing owned by local authorities.

3. The issue's relationship, if any, to the current Work Programme and its objectives

By working with central government, local authorities, and a range of other stakeholders the current LGNZ housing work programme seeks to establish a central local government housing partnership and improve housing outcomes. The work programme includes three key focus areas: housing supply; social and community housing; and healthy homes.

As part of the 'social and community housing' focus area LGNZ have already signalled an intention to work with government agencies to enable local authorities to access IRRS. This remit would however provide specific mandate from member Councils on this point.

4. The level of work, if any, already undertaken on the issue by the proposer, and outcomes to date

Wellington City Council, along with a number of other Council's and LGNZ have already made a number of formal submissions to central government regarding this issue. To date central government has advised that no changes will be made to IRRS policy settings at this stage.

5. The outcomes of any zone or sector meetings which have discussed the issue

(Note: This paragraph will be updated following the Metro Sector Group meeting on 10 May and before the date for submission of 13 May 2019)

6. Suggested actions that could be taken by LGNZ should the remit be adopted.

The following action is envisaged, if this remit is passed:

- LGNZ, on behalf of member Councils, would increase efforts to formally advocate for local authorities to be able to access Income Related Rent Subsidies for all eligible tenants that they house, with implementation within a two year timeframe.

Wellington City Council Remit

Council Proposing Remit:	Wellington City Council
Remit passed by: (Zone/Sector meeting and/or list five Councils as per policy)	To be added
Remit: LGNZ, on behalf of its member Councils ask for a review of the effectiveness of the Sale and Supply of Liquor Act 2012, with the request that the review fully involve Local Government.	

Background Information

1. Nature of the Issue

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act was introduced in 2012 and has not as yet been reviewed.

There is now considerable experience in how it is working in practice and it is timely that a review is undertaken to ensure it is meeting the outcomes that were sought when it was introduced and that any anomalies that have emerged from regulation under the Act are addressed.

Addressing anomalies: An example of such an anomaly that has become apparent is the definition of 'grocery store' in the Act, where a business is only a grocery store if its largest single sales group (by turnover) is a specified type of food / groceries. In hearings the focus is often more on the accounting statements of an applicant, rather than about alcohol effects.

An established operator for whom the highest turnover item was topping up Snapper cards ahead of groceries applied for a renewal of their licence. The Act requires the DLC to use turnover as the measure to define the type of business and there is no discretion allowed to the DLC. In effect the DLC had the choice of declining the liquor licence or saying they could only retain their liquor licence by stopping Snapper top ups. They were not a grocery store by definition as Snapper card top-ups was the highest turnover item. The obvious decision was to stop the Snapper top ups, to meet the "grocery store" definition, and retain the liquor licence. The overall outcome of considering the safe and responsible sale, supply and consumption of alcohol; and the minimisation of harm was not achieved.

This is one of a range of issues. The District Licensing Committees all report each year to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority. This addresses the issues of the operation of the Act. After five years this now provides a considerable base of information that can be used in a wider review to improve the effectiveness of the Act.

Better regulation: The current regulations are tightly prescribed (e.g. setting maximum penalties or fees), leave little flexibility for local circumstances and have not been reviewed. The process of establishing local alcohol policies has also not been effective.

The Council developed a provisional Local Alcohol Policy which was notified on January 21, 2014. Appeals were lodged by eight parties which were heard by the Authority over eight days between October 20 and November 5, 2014. The Authority released its decision on

January 20, 2015 which asked the Council to reconsider elements of its PLAP. In 2016, the Council resolved that it should not at that time resubmit the PLAP to the Authority, and should instead continue to monitor alcohol-related data in Wellington, work with key stakeholders, and consider future ARLA decisions on other PLAP appeals prior to determining if the Council requires a local alcohol policy.

This experience is not uncommon and it has been difficult to establish a comprehensive Local Alcohol Policy which was a key building block of the regulatory framework. As at November 2018 while 34 of the 67 Territorial Authorities have an adopted LAP, this only covers 28% of the NZ population¹. The majority of New Zealand communities have not been able to achieve the level of community input that was envisaged under the Act. This process needs to be reviewed in light of the experience of how the Act is operating in practice.

2. Background to its being raised

This remit recognises that almost all local authorities across New Zealand are currently managing this issue through the licensing powers under the Act. They can bring practical experience of the operation of the Act and help enable communities to benefit from a review of the provisions of the Act.

3. The issue's relationship, if any, to the current Work Programme and its objectives

LGNZ has a priority to work, in partnership with central government, for local areas to develop innovative and place-based approaches for dealing with social issues. While the operation of the Act is not directly listed as one of the social issues covered by the current work programme, the intent of the Act was to allow place based approaches to the management of alcohol related harm.

4. The level of work, if any, already undertaken on the issue by the proposer, and outcomes to date

We are actively involved. The Council was proactive in initiating the development of a Local Alcohol Policy. We administer licencing functions under the Act and the District Licencing Committee reports each year to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority on its functions.

We have not directly progressed work on a review at this point as it requires central government leadership with the input of local authorities across New Zealand.

5. The outcomes of any zone or sector meetings which have discussed the issue

(Note: This paragraph will be updated following the Metro Sector Group meeting on 10 May and before the date for submission of 13 May 2019)

6. Suggested actions that could be taken by LGNZ should the remit be adopted.

The following action is envisaged, if this remit is passed:

- That LGNZ would, on behalf of its member Councils, form a working group to work with Central Agencies to review of the effectiveness of the Sale and Supply of Liquor Act 2012.

¹ <https://www.ahw.org.nz>

Wellington City Council Remit

Council Proposing Remit:	Wellington City Council
Remit passed by: (Zone/Sector meeting and/or list five Councils as per policy)	To be added
Remit: Wellington City Council asks that LGNZ members collectively adopt the position that Government should revise the Resource Management Act 1991 to adequately consider the impact of greenhouse gases when making decisions under that law.	

Background Information

1. Nature of the Issue

The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is *to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.*

The Act seeks to enable *people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while—*

- *sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and*
- *safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and*
- *avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.*

Under the RMA, most decisions are decentralised to local and regional levels to enable public participation in decision-making.

The emissions trading scheme is a national framework. Because of this, there is a disconnect between decisions taken under the RMA and the emission of greenhouse gases. Emissions are not consistently contemplated when decisions are taken – there appears to be a gap, however Council currently doesn't have a formal position on this.

2. Background to it being raised

Wellington is proposing a substantial change in urban form and transportation in order to accommodate anticipated growth and to meet community expectations around carbon emissions.

Planning for this growth has highlighted the regulatory gap described above.

3. The issue's relationship to the current Work Programme and its objectives

In planning for growth the Council is setting out to develop a future Wellington that is low carbon and resilient. Decisions will be taken under the RMA, yet the need to

reduce carbon emissions is not currently a requirement under our key planning legislation.

4. The level of work, if any, already undertaken on the issue by the proposer, and outcomes to date

The Council has developed a draft plan, Te Atakura – First to Zero, that would establish the Council's advocacy position in favour of significantly boosted consideration of emissions in the RMA. This draft was released for consultation on 15th April 2019 and is to be considered for adoption on June 22nd 2019.

5. The outcomes of any zone or sector meetings which have discussed the issue

(Note: This paragraph will be updated following the Metro Sector Group meeting on 10 May and before the date for submission of 13 May 2019)

6. Suggested actions that could be taken by LGNZ should the remit be adopted.

The Minister for the Environment is aware of the gap, and has publicly stated:

"The Government intends to undertake a comprehensive review of the resource management system (Stage 2), which is expected to begin this year.

"Cabinet has already noted my intention to consider RMA changes relating to climate change (both mitigation and adaptation) within the scope of this review."

Local Government will have an opportunity to advocate for the inclusion of climate change effects through this process.

This remit asks Councils to work together in engaging with Government to amend the RMA to require decision makers to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Wellington City Council Remit

Council Proposing Remit:	Wellington City Council
Remit passed by: (Zone/Sector meeting and/or list five Councils as per policy)	To be added
Remit: Wellington City Council asks that Local Government New Zealand, on behalf of its member councils, strongly advocate for and request the government to review within the next 12 months, the efficacy and effectiveness of the Public Transport Operating Model (PTOM) along with the monitoring and audit methods by the NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) on the allocation of public funds.	

Background Information

1. Nature of the Issue

There have been numerous comments about the effectiveness of the PTOM model from within our own region and that of others with some calling for a review now to see if any improvements can be made. Council currently has no formal position on this.

2. Background to its being raised

In 2018 Wellington Region implemented a new bus network under the framework of the PTOM operating model. Implementation has not fully met customer expectations and the degree to which PTOM is a factor has been questioned.

The Government, through its agent the NZ Transport Agency (NZTA), enables a significant contribution to the operational funding for public transport and that they also have an official public monitoring and assurance role in respect of transport projects. The current funding for public transport in the Wellington region includes a target of 35-50% user contribution, and the remaining split equally between ratepayer and taxpayer. Noting the current user contribution is approximately 40%.

3. The issue's relationship, if any, to the current Work Programme and its objectives

LGNZ is committed to working alongside central government and iwi to ensure infrastructure and associated funding mechanisms are in place to allow for growth and maintenance in relation to housing, building, transport, broadband, tourism, flood control and the three waters.

4. The level of work, if any, already undertaken on the issue by the proposer, and outcomes to date

None.

5. The outcomes of any zone or sector meetings which have discussed the issue

(Note: This paragraph will be updated following the Metro Sector Group meeting on 10 May and before the date for submission of 13 May 2019)

6. Suggested actions that could be taken by LGNZ should the remit be adopted.

The following action is envisaged, if this remit is passed:

- LGNZ write to the Minister of Transport requesting the government to review within the next 12 months, the efficacy and effectiveness of the Public Transport Operating Model (PTOM) along with the monitoring and audit methods by the NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) on the allocation of public funds.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEW ZEALAND REMIT POLICY

The criteria for considering remits were reviewed in March 1999 and National Council adopted the following Remits Screening Policy:

1. Remits must be relevant to local government as a whole rather than exclusively relevant to a single zone or sector group (or an individual council.)
2. Remits should be of a major policy nature (constitutional and substantive policy) rather than matters that can be dealt with by administrative action.
3. Remits must have formal support from at least one zone or sector group meeting, or five Councils, prior to their being submitted, in order for the proposer to assess support, clarity of the proposal etc.
4. Remits defeated at the AGM in two successive years will not be permitted to go forward.
5. Remits will be assessed to determine whether the matters raised can be actioned by alternative, and equally valid, means to achieve the desired outcome.
6. Remits that deal with issues or matters currently being actioned by LGNZ may also be declined on the grounds that the matters raised are "in-hand." This does not include remits that deal with the same issue but from a different point of view.
7. Remits must be accompanied by background information and research to show that the matter warrants consideration by delegates. Such background should show:
 - the nature of the issue
 - the background to its being raised
 - the issue's relationship, if any, to the current Work Programme and its objectives
 - the level of work, if any, already undertaken on the issue by the proposer, and outcomes to date
 - the outcomes of any zone or sector meetings which have discussed the issue
 - suggested actions that could be taken by LGNZ should the remit be adopted.

Process

Under the remits process:

- a remits committee (comprising the President, Vice Presidents and chief executive) is to be formed to review and assess proposed remits against the criteria described in this policy
- to allow time for the remits committee to properly assess remits, all proposed remits and accompanying information are forwarded to LGNZ within two months prior to the AGM

- prior to their assessment meeting, the remits committee will receive a staff report on each remit. The reports will assess each remit against the criteria outlined in this policy
- proposers whose remits fail to meet the tests imposed by this policy will be informed prior to the AGM of the Committee's decision, alternative actions available, and the reasons behind the decision.

To ensure quality preparation for members' consideration at the AGM, the committee will not consider or take forward proposed remits that do not meet this policy, or are received after the due date.

General

Remits discussed at the AGM will be presented in the AGM Business Papers that will be with delegates not later than 2 weeks before the AGM, as required by the Rules.