

ORDINARY MEETING

OF

STRATEGY AND POLICY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Time: 9:30 am
Date: Thursday, 18 March 2021
Venue: Ngake (16.09)
Level 16, Tahiwī
113 The Terrace
Wellington

PRESENT

Mayor Foster
Councillor Calvert (Deputy Chair)
Councillor Day (Chair)
Councillor Fitzsimons
Councillor Foon
Councillor Matthews
Councillor O'Neill
Councillor Pannett (via audiovisual link)
Councillor Paul
Councillor Rush
Councillor Sparrow
Councillor Woolf
Councillor Young

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1. Meeting Conduct

1.1 Karakia

The Chairperson declared the meeting open at 9:36 am and invited members to stand and read the following karakia to open the meeting.

**Whakataka te hau ki te uru,
Whakataka te hau ki te tonga.
Kia mākinakina ki uta,
Kia mātaratara ki tai.
E hī ake ana te atākura.
He tio, he huka, he hauhū.
Tihei Mauri Ora!**

Cease oh winds of the west
and of the south
Let the bracing breezes flow,
over the land and the sea.
Let the red-tipped dawn come
with a sharpened edge, a touch of frost,
a promise of a glorious day

1.2 Apologies

Moved Councillor Day, seconded Councillor Matthews, the following motion

Resolved

That the Strategy and Policy Committee:

1. Accept the apologies from:
 - a) Mayor Foster and Councillor Young for early departure; and
 - b) Deputy Mayor Free and Councillor Condie for absence.

Carried

1.3 Conflict of Interest Declarations

No conflicts of interest were declared.

1.4 Confirmation of Minutes

Moved Councillor Day, seconded Councillor O'Neill, the following motion

Resolved

That the Strategy and Policy Committee:

1. Approve the minutes of the Strategy and Policy Committee Meeting held on 11 March 2021, having been circulated, that they be taken as read and confirmed as an accurate record of that meeting.

Carried

1.5 Items not on the Agenda

There were no items not on the agenda.

1.6 Public Participation

1.6.1 National Council of Women

Representing National Council of Women, Rabeea Inayatullah spoke about the Spatial Plan.

1.6.2 Michael Kelly

Professor Michael Kelly spoke to item 2.3 Submission on Climate Change Commission draft report.

1.6.3 Jesse Richardson

Jesse Richardson spoke about the possibility of a land value tax in Wellington.

1.6.4 Wellington Tennis

Representing Wellington Tennis, Tim Shannahan spoke to item 2.2 Reporting back on public consultation of a new lease on Wellington Town Belt: Wellington Tennis Incorporated.

Tabled items at public participation

Attachments

- 1 National Council of Women
- 2 Professor Michael Kelly

2. General Business

2.1 New Licence for new licensee under the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016: Tanera Gardens Incorporated

Moved Councillor Day, seconded Councillor Fitzsimons, the following motion

Resolved

That the Strategy and Policy Committee:

1. Receive the information.
2. Approve that officers publicly consult on granting a new community garden licence for a three-year term with one renewal term of five years to Tanera Garden Incorporated on land, measuring approx. 2,387 sqm, which is part of the Wellington Town Belt known as Tanera Park, more particularly described as Part Lot 1 Deposited Plan 10508 in Computer Register WN608/4 for a peppercorn rental.
3. Note that the new licence will include the following Special Provisions:
 - a. The Council will pay the first \$300 of metered water per annum (exclusive of GST).
 - b. No cooking or preparing food on site.
 - c. The Licensee is prohibited from erecting any fences or buildings on the Licensed Area.
 - d. The Licensee must obtain Council approval in writing before erecting any signs or placing any seating in the Licensed Area.
 - e. The Licensee shall provide Council with their site-specific Health and Safety Plan and update as required.
4. Note that approval to grant licences on Wellington Town Belt is conditional on:
 - Appropriate iwi consultation;
 - Public consultation as required under section 16 of the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016
 - No sustained objections resulting from the above consultation and notification; and
 - Legal and advertising costs being met by the Lessee (where applicable)

Carried

2.2 Reporting back on public consultation of a new lease on Wellington Town Belt: Wellington Tennis Incorporated

Moved Councillor O'Neill, seconded Mayor Foster, the following motion

Resolved

That the Strategy and Policy Committee:

1. Receive the information.
2. Recommend to the Council that it grant a new ground lease to Wellington Tennis Incorporated for a ten-year term with one renewal term of ten years and three subleases for Tennis Central Region Incorporated, Kaizen Academy Seido Karate and PlanitPro Limited each for a term of ten years with a right of renewal for another ten years. The land is legally described as Section 1 Survey Office Plan 474197 containing 1.5865 hectares more or less.
3. Note that the new lease will be in accordance to the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016, Wellington Town Belt Management Plan and Leases Policy for Community and Recreation Groups.

Carried

The meeting adjourned at 10:25 am and reconvened at 10:47 am. Deputy Mayor Free and Councillor Condie were absent.

2.3 Submission on Climate Change Commission draft report

Moved Councillor Paul, seconded Councillor Pannett, the following motion

Resolved

That the Strategy and Policy Committee:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree with the key points outlined above and in the cover letter.
3. Approve the cover letter and detailed submission response for submission to the Climate Change Commission on 26 March 2021, **with the following amendments:**
 - a) **In the cover letter, to be clearer that we are not on track to meet our city targets, and that our submission focuses on our city's emissions profile, at the bottom of the first page:**

"There are however many areas of our emissions profile that we have little influence over and that is where we require central government to act, as without central government action and partnership we will be unable to meet our city target. Our submission focuses on transport and urban form as that reflects our city footprint, which is ~50% transport and 36% stationary energy (primarily in buildings), with only small contributions from waste, industry and agriculture."

b) In the cover letter, to reflect the urban/rural transport divide, in point #2:

"Increase the speed and scale of the transport recommendations - greater mode shift in urban areas can be achieved in relatively short timeframes with central government support, which would enable bigger emissions cuts and deliver a range of co-benefits."

c) In the submission, to reflect the urban/rural transport divide, page 4, question 12, end of the first paragraph under Transport:

(also add to the end of the third paragraph on page 7, question 14)

"Note that our feedback on transport recommendations is from an urban point of view. We are of the view that more could be achieved in transport in urban areas, which would then enable the Commission to strengthen the transport recommendations and overall budgets."

d) In the submission, on decentralised composting, page 14, question 18, last sentence of the third paragraph:

"The Commission should also recognise the preference for that local communities may prefer to build soil and sequester carbon through decentralised local composting systems (rather than centralised anaerobic digestion) and find ways to incentivise councils to work with communities to collaborate on solutions."

e) On the subject of flexible working, our feedback on Necessary action 2e will be:

"That we are aware of the trends that are increasing the number of Wellington residents who are regularly working from home and support the climate benefits of that, however this should also include flexible working as this has the potential to reduce demand on public transport networks at peak time, improving the utilisation and cost effectiveness of these networks, and more efficient utilisation of the CBD with more consistent footfall and retail spending across day- and night-time periods. Having a strong, vibrant central city is critical to our region and relies on people living, working, visiting, recreating and shopping in it in it. We are focused as a city on reducing required travel distances (through compact form) and decreasing the carbon intensity of their commuting trips. We note that Wellington City residents are already the largest users of walking, cycling and public transport in the country."

f) On the NPS-UD, page 13, question 15:

"Urban form is the responsibility of local government. National guidance on spatial planning, for example through the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD), is a very good start towards enabling intensification, however it must be supported by government investment in active transport modes and public transport, and a commitment to investing in spatial planning (and the climate change related issues associated with that). Managing growth, the densification of the city, and urban form as a result of the NPS-UD is the role of the district plan and local government. Whilst there is some government funding and advocacy support, more could be done. National guidance on green space, water sensitive design, operational waste minimisation, car-parking regulations, national road planning approaches and standards etc would also be helpful."

g) On the subject of the need to change how transport is funded, the submission currently has the following at the bottom of page 10 which we think covers off this point:

"3f – The pricing structure of FBT, road user chargers, petrol tax, and funding for transport projects will need to be significantly overhauled to ensure that low emissions transport is incentivised and funded. It is not sustainable to have the funding for low carbon transport projects reliant on sources of funding that will reduce over time if the transport projects are successful. Care should be taken, however, not to remove charges on ICE vehicles.

4. Agree that the cover letter and detailed response be made available on Wellington City Council website on 19 March to assist others in drafting their submissions.

Carried

Secretarial note: Councillor Paul moved the original motion with amendments (supported by officers) as marked in red.

Secretarial note: The motion moved by Councillor Paul and seconded by Councillor Pannett was taken part by part, the divisions for which are as follows:

Clauses 1 & 4:

For:

Mayor Foster
Councillor Calvert
Councillor Day (Chair)
Councillor Fitzsimons
Councillor Foon
Councillor Matthews
Councillor O'Neill
Councillor Pannett
Councillor Paul
Councillor Rush
Councillor Sparrow
Councillor Woolf
Councillor Young

Against:

None

Absent:

Councillor Condie
Deputy Mayor Free

Majority Vote: 13:0

Carried

Clauses 2 & 3:

For:

Mayor Foster
Councillor Calvert
Councillor Day (Chair)
Councillor Fitzsimons
Councillor Foon
Councillor Matthews
Councillor O'Neill
Councillor Pannett
Councillor Paul
Councillor Sparrow
Councillor Woolf
Councillor Young

Against:

Councillor Rush

Absent:

Councillor Condie
Deputy Mayor Free

Majority Vote: 12:1

Carried

3. Committee Reports

3.1 Report of the Finance, Audit and Risk Subcommittee Meeting of 10 March 2021

HEALTH AND SAFETY REPORT

Moved Councillor Calvert, seconded Mayor Foster, the following motion

Resolved

That the Strategy and Policy Committee:

1. Receive the information.

Carried

4. Public Excluded

Moved Councillor Day, seconded Councillor Rush, the following motion

Resolved

That the Strategy and Policy Committee:

1. Pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, exclude the public from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting namely:

General subject of the matter to be considered	Reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
4.1 Public Excluded Report of the Finance, Audit and Risk Subcommittee Meeting of 10 March 2021	7(2)(c)(i) The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information or information from the same source and it is in the public interest that such information	s48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7.

should continue to be supplied.

7(2)(c)(ii)

The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely to damage the public interest.

7(2)(b)(ii)

The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.

7(2)(h)

The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.

Carried

The meeting went into public-excluded session at 11:09 am.

The meeting returned from public-excluded session and concluded at 11:16 am with the reading of the following karakia:

Unuhia, unuhia, unuhia ki te uru tapu nui	Draw on, draw on
Kia wātea, kia māmā, te ngākau, te tinana, te wairua	Draw on the supreme sacredness To clear, to free the heart, the body and the spirit of mankind
I te ara takatū	
Koia rā e Rongo, whakairia ake ki runga	Oh Rongo, above (symbol of peace)
Kia wātea, kia wātea	Let this all be done in unity
Āe rā, kua wātea!	

Authenticated: _____
Chair

ORDINARY MEETING

OF

STRATEGY AND POLICY COMMITTEE

MINUTE ITEM ATTACHMENTS

Time: 9:30 am
Date: Thursday, 18 March 2021
Venue: Ngake (16.09)
Level 16, Tahiwī
113 The Terrace
Wellington

Business

Page No.

Tabled items at public participation

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| 2. Professor Michael Kelly | 10 |



National Council of
Women of New Zealand
Te Kaunihera Wahine o Aotearoa



05 October 2020

**Submission to the Wellington City Council
Draft Spatial Plan
Based on feedback from the public consultation session
“What Wellington Women Want” on Mon 28 September 2020**

1. Introduction

- 1.1.** The National Council of Women of New Zealand, Te Kaunihera Wahine o Aotearoa (NCWNZ) is an umbrella group representing over 200 organisations affiliated at either national level or to one of our 15 Branches. In addition, about 450 people are individual members. Collectively our reach is over 450,000 with many of our membership organisations representing all genders. NCWNZ’s vision is a gender equal New Zealand and research shows we will be better off socially and economically if we are gender equal. Through research, discussion and action, NCWNZ in partnership with others, seeks to realise its vision of gender equality because it is a basic human right.
- 1.2.** This submission has been prepared by the NCWNZ Wellington Branch after consultation with women in Wellington at a public session titled “What Wellington Women Want - Draft Spatial Plan”. The session had 19 women in attendance, including Wellington City Council Councillor Iona Pannett.
- 1.3.** Attendees to the session split into small Zoom breakout room groups on Zoom and discussed the concepts and key areas of consultation questions. The summary of the discussions has been prepared in bullet-point format to indicate individual submissions/main ideas that arose.
- 1.4.** **This submission is not a reflection of or aligned with NCWNZ policy. Views expressed here are based on feedback from attendees at the “What Wellington Women Want Draft Spatial Plan,” Zoom session.**

AREAS OF DISCUSSION, BASED OF THE PROPOSED QUESTIONS ON THE ONLINE FORM, AT THE “WHAT WELLINGTON WOMEN WANT - DRAFT SPATIAL PLAN,” SESSION.

2. Intensification of Central City

2.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposal for Intensification in Central City?

All participants either 'Agree' or 'Strongly Agree', especially when comparing Wellington with other capitals and larger cities around the world which are designed in a similar way. Participants found that the proposed plans were a good utilisation of available space to accommodate people if we want to be greener and keep people in Wellington. Youth are in favour of what is proposed in terms of housing densification.

2.2. Participants at our sessions on Intensification of Central City provided feedback under the following themes:

Public accessibility: There was consensus about the importance of maintaining and preserving the openness and accessibility to the waterfront as it is a highlight of our city. Apartments will take away key parking spaces from people who need them (e.g. disabled people) so we need to ensure that we can rely on a really good public transport model to make the city accessible for people with mobility issues, small children, etc. Good, robust, public transit is imperative as are frequent stops to ensure an inclusive, walkable city.

New apartment developments: Higher buildings and apartments in the central city will accommodate more young professionals and students, keeping them in Wellington. Participants noted people need the ability to access outdoor areas at home, windows are vital for natural light and people need to be able to hang washing out on an apartment balcony. On the other hand, some participants advised we need to move away from the idea that housing for everyone includes a backyard and car park at later stages of life. So, if the future of cities needs to move away from the white picket fence in the suburbs, how can we better serve families and turn apartments in the cities into family homes?

Transforming our city: Increasing densification will ensure that these buildings can fit in easily into the environment and 8-10 storey buildings isn't too high in comparison to other cities in the world. Some participants mentioned that increasing densification meant a transformation of the city when it comes to rubbish and recycling options, green spaces, community spaces, and emergency necessities. With more intensification, is there potential for Wellington, as a compact city, to become a car-free central city?

3. Intensification of Inner Suburbs

3.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposal for Intensification in Inner Suburbs?

Participants at the session 'Agree' tentatively, but not to all the suggestions proposed with intensification in the inner suburbs in the Draft Spatial Plan.

3.2. Participants at our sessions on Intensification of Inner Suburbs provided feedback under the following themes:

Intensification: The majority of participants agreed that intensification is a good idea, but there needs to be better consultation with the private sector developers around building apartments that people want to live in including how much space there is to live in inside (not just minimum requirements). Furthermore, it was discussed that the character of Aro Valley lies in the older housing, and some consideration to the look of new five-storey developments must be given to create buy in for the plan. It was noted that the areas are already highly dense, so why not focus on intensification for other areas.

Sustainability and waste management: While many liked that green areas are protected and not messing with public transport by applying the strategy to preserve those routes; some believe that there is a need to include more things like waste management and circular economy principles. It needs to be more upstream, for example, government regulations around acceptable packaging to reduce waste (especially non-recyclable plastics). This can be a serious issue in not-so well-designed developments and participants felt this hasn't truly been considered in the Draft Spatial Plan.

Other Comments: One of the members contested the figure of 80,000 and believed that it is unrealistic to expect that many people would be willing to live in the inner city. Another concern raised was that the Council only has limited ability to change anything about existing buildings, for instance, they cannot ask for new space for recycling.

4. Intensification of the Outer Suburbs

4.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposal for Intensification in Outer Suburbs?

Most participants 'Agree' with the proposal to intensify the outer suburbs and a few were 'Neutral'. Participants noted there is already a lot of infill housing under construction including terraced type housing in Johnsonville. Participants particularly liked that there was more intensification closer to the existing suburban centres as this brought people closer to amenities including local businesses and public transport links. Participants felt this would encourage more people to use public transport rather than their cars and parking spaces which is better for the environment and those who need private vehicles more e.g. disabled people and families.

4.2. Participants at our session on Intensification of the Outer Suburbs provided feedback under the following themes:

New Apartment Developments: A big change is the high rise or multiple storey buildings in the suburban centres. There is support for these to go ahead if the ground floors are set aside as spaces for the public e.g. local businesses, medical centres or social spaces. In Grenada for example, there is no local shopping and people must get in their cars to

get to the supermarket. Participants felt this was unsustainable for the environment and wanted to be able to buy local and support local businesses within a walkable distance. There was a danger of potentially pricing people out of Wellington including in the outer suburbs. The other challenge was apartments with no proper lifts are inaccessible for disabled people, families with young children (e.g. prams) or elderly people.

Community Engagement: Having mixed communities (i.e. not isolating older generations from younger people) would allow for better community interaction and engagement. Though there was a lot of support for intergenerational communities, there were a lot of concerns around the design of future buildings. There were worries that poor design would stop interaction of communities. One solution proposed was making sure all the multiple storey buildings had community spaces on the ground floor. People also wanted more green spaces open to the public including community gardens, playground equipment for children e.g. swings and recreation areas for outdoor exercise. There was also a desire for more community centres and cafes to support socialisation. Families also need businesses who can cater to their needs e.g. childcare services, food stores, etc.

Health and Safety: Another concern regarding poor building design is the need for ample street lighting. This was a key health and safety concern, especially for women and girls. There is a common misconception that people are safer in suburban centres. Everyone needs to feel protected in the outer suburbs and in their neighbourhoods too.

Public Transport: With regards to public transport, there was a concern that with key bus routes no longer in operation and a lack of parking spaces, the outer suburbs were not accessible. If this is not addressed, there is a danger the outer suburbs would become isolated from the inner city. This will affect vulnerable communities who rely on public transport to get around Wellington e.g. disabled people who depend on buses and trains. Public transport is vital for buy-in for densification in the outer suburbs.

Earthquake Risk: Participants questioned why Wellington City Council were developing more buildings in an earthquake prone city e.g. 8 storey buildings in Johnsonville and Kilbirnie. There was a lot of concern that the plans were not viewed through a disaster management lens. If there was a big quake or natural disaster, this would make it harder to get to vulnerable people, especially if resources were diverted to the inner city first.

4.3. Participants chose the following top 5 Amenities to help create a vibrant suburban centre:

Access to public transport, community spaces or 'hubs' that provide for a variety of functions (e.g. working, study, etc are growing in importance with more people working from home post COVID-19). If more people live in apartments then Infrastructure (stormwater, water supply, wastewater, etc) need to be prioritised to avoid issues like the Wellington Water crisis in February 2020. COVID-19 demonstrated the importance of proximity to parks and open space especially for physical exercise and wellbeing. Finally, social and community facilities to promote socialisation of neighbourhoods.

4.4. The top 5 amenities participants wanted to see to see around future mass rapid transit stops:

- Bicycle parking
- Community facilities (libraries, community spaces, social services, etc)
- Landscaped spaces/plantings
- Medical facilities/centres
- Public shared spaces

5. Character Areas

5.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with how we have balanced protecting special character and providing new housing in the inner suburbs?

Many participants largely agree that the Draft Spatial Plan balances protecting special character and providing new housing in the inner suburbs. While participants were fond of and recognised the beauty as well as the significance of character housing, they don't think they should be kept at the expense of people's health. Denser housing would be more suitable for the city's population and projected growth over the next 30 years. 'Crappy' or uninhabitable houses should not be kept based on their exterior appearance or because they are 'beautiful if you don't look too closely'. We can't keep maintaining old houses for the sake of it and it is unreasonable for houses to get special controls or be treated as heritage homes on the basis that they were built before 1930, especially when the same protections have not been offered to areas of cultural (or iwi) significance.

Many believe that rental costs are too high in the current rental market in Wellington, especially for poor quality, badly maintained, and unhealthy homes. We don't have strong enough protections for renters to justify the cost and health risks of damp, cold houses. New Zealand is one of the few developed countries in the world where people suffer from rheumatic fever, a disease linked to substandard homes. The justification for preserving character houses when we know the impact on people's health is not good enough. The housing crisis in Wellington is a humanitarian crisis. A human rights issue.

A lack of housing is also making it unaffordable for people to live in Wellington. We are at risk of becoming a city that only rich people can afford to own and rent houses in, which comes with much larger flow-on effects (for personal financial stability, as well as vibrancy of the city)! Most participants agreed that housing densification is vital. The way we plan housing today isn't how we show love for or look after our communities. We need affordable, dry, warm, earthquake-safe housing. Suggestions were made that it would be wonderful if those developments are well designed and beautiful too.

A few participants were profoundly unhappy with the Draft Spatial Plan. They felt that some of our character suburbs were about as densely populated as anywhere else in the city. Their argument was that designated character areas are some of the most unique places in our city, and we demolished many heritage sites, especially in the 1960s. The

areas that were left are now at risk. One participant raised the concern that we will destroy the character of these areas if there is intensification. These views were not shared by the majority of participants.

5.2. We want to make sure we keep what is special about the character of the inner suburbs as we provide new houses in these areas. What about character in these suburbs is important to you?

The attendees of the session acknowledged that there is beauty and comfort in going into a home that has housed Wellingtonians for 100 years. There is a 'prevailing artful magic of character houses'. They're beautiful when they're well maintained, but not many people can afford to maintain them. The style of villas and cottages are beloved, especially the little extra designs in features such as the supporting beams.

Furthermore, the heritage value of the houses themselves is extraordinary. There is a lovely sense of community because they are so closely built; it is cosy and works well for families. This community aspect is what makes them very attractive. One participant also mentioned that streets like in Mt Victoria are tightly mixed but noted they are low-rise housing rather than multi storey.

The discussions demonstrated that design is important to those who want to preserve character and their worry that new builds won't take this into account as demonstrated in the past. For there to be more buy in from those opposed to the Draft Spatial Plan, Wellington City Council need to show design won't be an afterthought or a nice to have.

5.3. Any other notes or comments?

Some participants noted in high-rise areas of cities, there is a tendency to have higher turnover of residents. We have so few high rises left that they are worth preserving because in the past we've been reckless, listened to developers and bulldozed a lot of homes which could be updated. Recreating our inner-city area to be more attractive is important in meeting housing demand as people will leave for more desirable areas.

If the proposed plans go through then will the Council have the wherewithal to build these 6 storey houses, especially without the consent of neighbouring homes? Could be argued that the council's right to build will come into conflict with the human rights of residents currently in these areas. Is this something the Council is prepared for?

Around the world, we are already seeing a trend with businesses relocating from the inner city to regional areas (which offer cheaper rent and consider the needs of local workers who are working from home). Shouldn't we wait to see what happens in the business rental space to see if they can be repurposed for housing e.g. office spaces into artist studios. This would also be more sustainable than building entirely new builds.

6. Our City Tomorrow

6.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree that Our City Tomorrow outlines a blueprint which aligns with the five goals for Wellington to be compact, resilient, inclusive and connected, vibrant and prosperous, and greener?

There was a mix of opinions with some participants who 'Agree' and other participants who 'Disagree'. It was felt that COVID-19 had changed our norms, for example, more people who live in the inner and outer suburbs were working from home instead of commuting into the central city for work, including at Alert Levels 1 and 2. It was felt that the way to achieve these goals did not take into account the new normal post COVID-19.

6.2. What spaces, amenities, or facilities did you find most beneficial during the different levels in your local neighbourhood/suburb?

Community welfare: People were concerned for their local communities and weren't sure how to check in with one another as civil defence while equipped for earthquakes, were not prepared for a health pandemic. It was encouraging and uplifting to see groups like Wellington Student Volunteer Army take care of vulnerable and high-risk people.

Outdoor spaces: There was appreciation for outdoors spaces, particularly those who lived in high rises and did not have access to balconies or a lot of natural light in their homes. Traffic was non-existent in the central city with lots of space (especially with no street parking). It made Wellington much more pleasant to be in and saw the return of birds to the inner city. With no cycles on the cycleway, residents could enjoy areas like Oriental Bay on their daily walks. Wellington felt cleaner and safer despite being bereft of people. Not everyone was lucky (or privileged) to have access to open spaces during lockdown. This has led to an increase of appreciation for more open spaces.

Homeless population: There were considerably less homeless people on the streets. It was assumed they were well taken care of during COVID-19 by participants but there was concern about why they had started returning to the inner city. If they can be housed during COVID-19 lockdowns, surely there are solutions to make this more permanent. Housing is a human right. People desperately need housing, so it is disheartening and disappointing that the temporary solutions during lockdown were not made permanent.

Public bathrooms: The public toilets in the inner city were closed which was terrible for our most vulnerable e.g. disabled, homeless, families. People still had to come into the city for essential services including medical appointments, so this was an extra barrier. It was also noted there was a dearth of public bathrooms in the inner city, they needed to be accessible to all (e.g. bathrooms by the war memorial are dependent on people being able to understand English). One suggestion was for self-contained bathrooms instead of individual stalls. It was also felt bathrooms needed to be gender neutral or unisex e.g. there is still a stigma for men who use changing facilities for their babies. There also needed to be surfaces for people to put their bags or hooks as most people were forced to put it on the floor - which is unhygienic and impractical for those who are disabled.

Nearby amenities: It was handy to have grocery stores within walking distance for those in the inner city, people were able to get frequent exercise and time outdoors. As one participant noted, 'even working from home, people need to get out for fresh air and a change of environment.' People were also happy to use the cycleways as part of their daily exercise. Having the ability to access the things needed, made life easier.

7. COVID-19

It was felt a COVID-19 lens was missing from the Draft Spatial Plan and that the impact of changing norms had not been included. Participants raised the question of whether we could still expect substantial growth in the next 30 years if more swathes of the population choose to work from home permanently. Had Wellington City Council given this serious consideration, or had they expected a return to normality? If people had the option of living anywhere for work, would they not opt for areas with cheap cost of living e.g. in rural communities? Did Wellington City Council also consider that many Wellington businesses were saving money by leasing less commercial space post COVID-19? Could commercial spaces not be repurposed for residential purposes instead of creating new builds? Many participants agreed that the Draft Spatial Plan needs to be redrawn to consider the impact of COVID-19 in order to be fit for purpose.

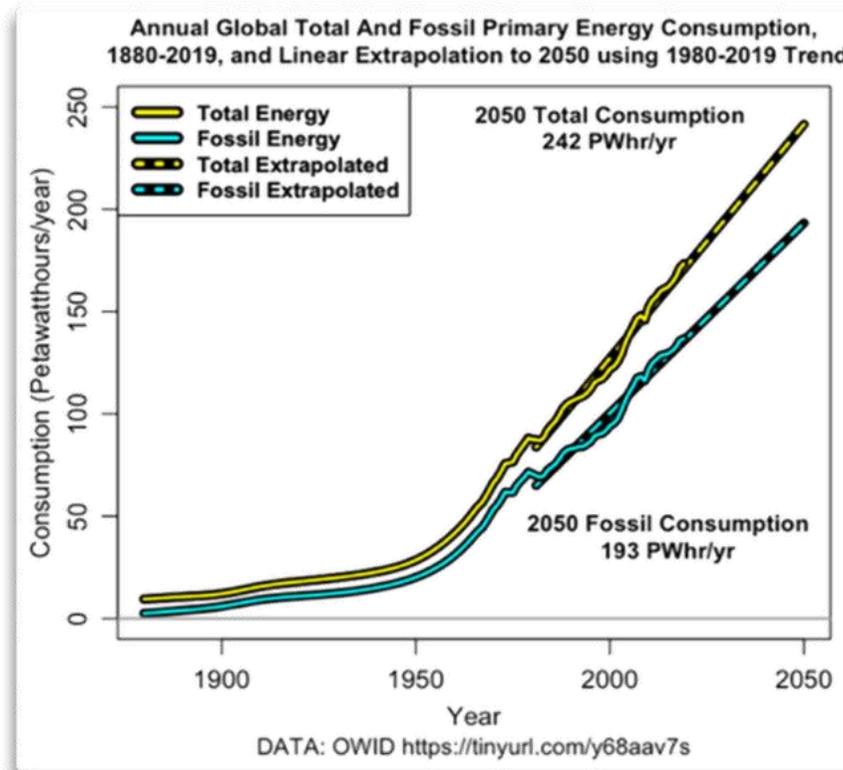
8. Wellington City Council Engagement

Participants were particularly concerned there was not enough engagement on the Draft Spatial Plan or swapping of ideas. While there was an acknowledgement Wellington City Councillors were doing more outreach on social media and with pop up sessions, many participants still felt it was only the same people who were engaging with Wellington City Council. It was felt there was not enough input from different perspectives and those most affected by the proposed changes. It is also difficult to come to oral submissions as many people are at work. One participant suggested that Wellington City Council need to start collecting data to see who is making submissions and how often.

Summary Points

- At present 85% of the world's energy is provided by fossil fuel, and in 2050 that will be 79% as a result of all the efforts to decarbonise.
- World energy consumption growth and CO2 emissions growth is dominated by the growth of the middle class from the global poor class. This growth will continue unabated until there is no poor in 2050. A UN SDG!
- The all electric house in Wellington will often be drawing over 100 Amperes of current from the grid – nearly twice the limit set by the 60A house fuse. The whole city will need rewiring with upgraded substations, and this before the widespread introduction of EV,s GSHP, fast or slow chargers,
- Batteries at metropolitan scale are nowhere for 100 years yet.
- The capacity for wasted and fruitless investment is enormous.
- There simply aren't enough skilled engineers to make it all work.

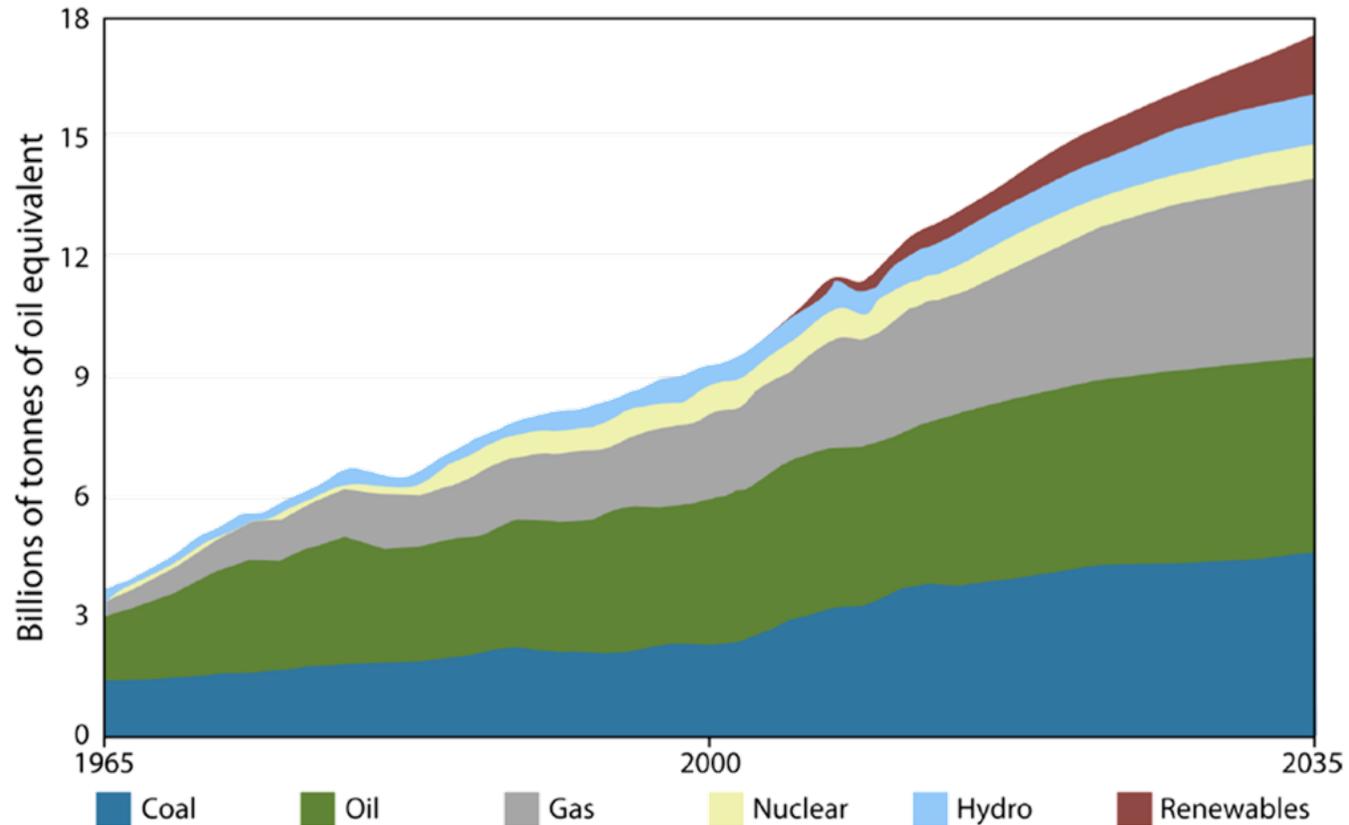
Fossil Fuels: Past, Present and Future



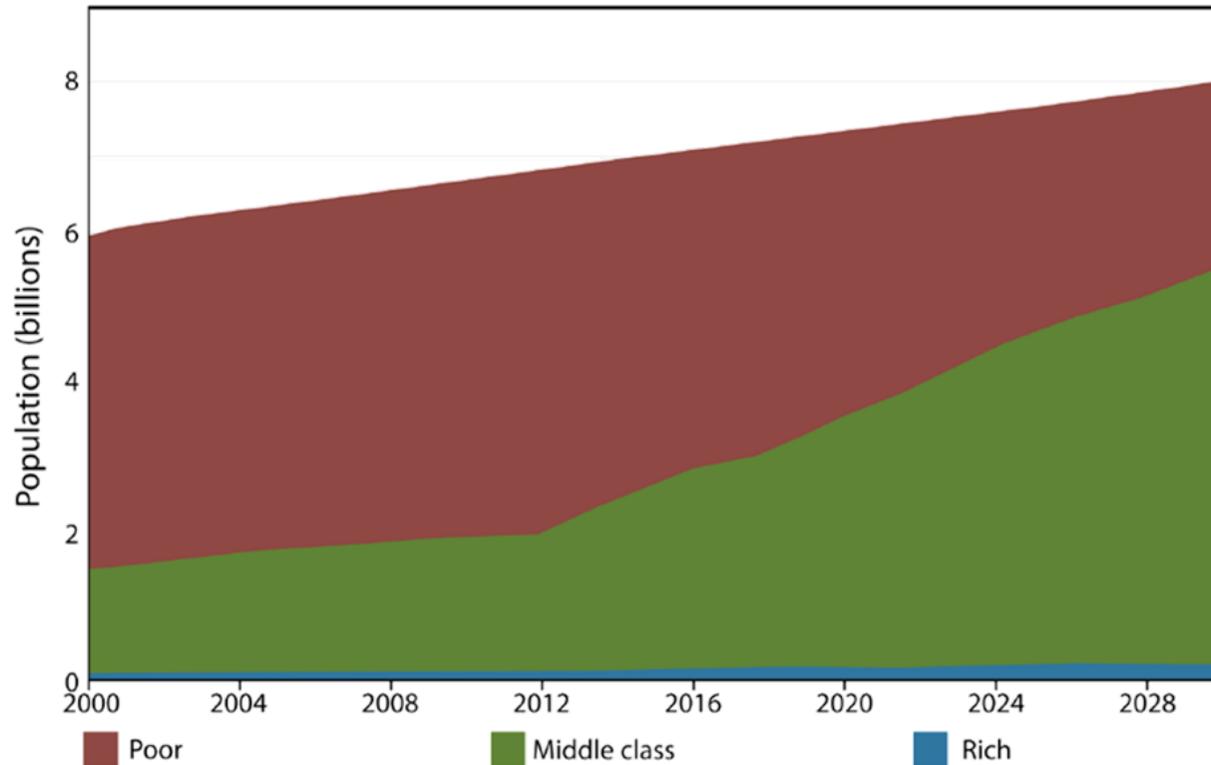
79% in 2050

<https://www.thegwpf.com/the-impossible-net-zero-fantasy/>

The stark reality: foreseeable fossil fuel growth outstrips renewables



The rise of the global middle class



100% middle class in 2045 by linear extrapolation.

If the middle class uses 3.5 times as much energy per person as the poor, the energy data on the previous slide is fully and quantitatively explained over 1995-2035!

The Future All Electric House

- Fast charger 33A
- Slow charger 12A
- Radiation hob at start-up 27A
- Electric shower 40A
- Air source heat pump at start-up 58A
- Kettle 8A
- Currently a 60A main fuse to homes in UK and NZ
- How to adjudicate teenager showering, one parent fast charging an EV for a longer journey and another parent cooking a meal on a winter's morning?