
ORDINARY MEETING
OF
TAWA COMMUNITY BOARD
AGENDA

Time: 7:00pm
Date: Thursday, 9 September 2021
Venue: **Zoom**

MEMBERSHIP

Malcolm Alexander
Councillor Day
Graeme Hansen
Richard Herbert
Jackson Lacy (Deputy Chair)
Robyn Parkinson (Chair)
Anna Scott
Councillor Sparrow

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. All Council and committee meetings are livestreamed on our YouTube page. This includes any public participation at the meeting.

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1. Meeting Conduct

1.1 Karakia

The Chairperson will open the meeting with a karakia.

Kia hora te marino	May peace be widespread.
Kia whakapapa pounamu te moana	May the sea be like greenstone;
Hei huarahi mā tatou i te rangi nei	a pathway for all of us this day.
Aroha atu, aroha mai	Let us show respect for each other,
Tātou i a tātou katoa.	love for one another.

At the appropriate time, the following karakia will be read to close the meeting.

Kia whakairia te tapu	Restrictions are moved aside,
Kia wātea ai te ara	so the pathway is clear to return to
Kia turuki whakataha ai	everyday activities.
Kia turuki whakataha ai	Let us be united.
Haumi e. Hui e. Tāiki e!	

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 12 August 2021 will be put to the Tawa Community Board for confirmation.

1.5 Tawa Community Board Service Award

A Tawa Community Board Service Award may be presented.

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.

1.7 Items not on the Agenda

Any item not on the agenda may only be discussed if a motion to discuss the item is passed by a unanimous resolution of the meeting; and:

1. The item is a minor item relating to the general business of the local authority; and

-
2. The Chairperson explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting but no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting for further discussion; and
 3. The Chairperson explains to the meeting why the item is not on the agenda and the reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed.

2. Oral Reports

ORAL UPDATES 9 SEPTEMBER 2021

Purpose




1. Oral updates provide an opportunity for Council officers, external organisations and Tawa Community Board members to share progress on relevant issues.
2. The following oral updates are scheduled to be delivered at this meeting:
 - a. Tawa and Linden Community Centres – Jared Corston, Community Liaison Officer
 - b. Spatial Plan – Sherilyn Hinton, Senior Advisor, Planning
 - c. Representation Review – Sean Johnson, Senior Democracy Advisor
 - d. Tawa Community Board members' updates

Recommendations

That the Tawa Community Board:

1. Receive the information.
2. Thank the presenters for their oral updates.

Attachments

Attachment 1.	Jared Corston - Understanding Wellington Communities ↓ 	Page 9
Attachment 2.	Tawa Community Board Members' Updates ↓ 	Page 11
Attachment 3.	Trading and Events in Public Places submission ↓ 	Page 13

Author	Hedi Mueller, Senior Democracy Advisor
Authoriser	Jennifer Parker, Democracy Services Manager

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

No consultation or engagement is required.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

There are no Treaty of Waitangi considerations associated with this report.

Financial implications

There are no financial implications associated with this report.

Policy and legislative implications

There are no policy and legislative implications associated with this report.

Risks / legal

There are no risks or legal implications associated with this report.

Climate Change impact and considerations

Not applicable.

Communications Plan

Not applicable.

Health and Safety Impact considered

Not applicable.

Understanding Wellington Communities – Tawa

Preface:

The information in this summary is part of a wider project, intended to assist Community Centres and their Coordinators in understanding the demographic composition of their local and wider Community, how needs are being served by availability of Basic Services and Community Facilities, and where gaps may exist that can be addressed by the network of Centres across Wellington.

It should be noted that much of the data originates from the 2018 Census so may not be completely accurate in reflecting the current makeup of the community, however it should provide a base for comparison to data from the upcoming 2023 Census and indicate how our Communities have changed since 2018, particularly following the impacts of responses to COVID-19.

Personal Demographics – Age, Personal Income, Household data, Activity Barriers

Tawa Suburb's 2018 population totalled 14,280. The largest age group is 30-64 years, with similar numbers of U15 and 15-29yrs, while the 65+ age group is the smallest. Personal income data shows more people earn \$70,001+ than in any other wage bracket, however there are notable numbers in the 30-50k and 50-70k brackets. 1.6K people fit into the \$5000 or less bracket. Pākehā/NZ European is the largest ethnic group, and there are notable numbers of Asian, Māori and Pacific Peoples. Household data indicates it is most common for a residence to have 3-4 bedrooms. The most common duration of residence is 1-4 years, however there are substantial numbers of people who have lived in the same house for 5-30 years +. There are significantly more households owned/partly owned in Tawa compared to rented. Numbers of people with activity barriers (difficulty in walking, seeing, or hearing) are notable but not hugely significant when compared to other areas in Wellington.

Basic Services – Education Providers, Health Facilities, Food Retailers

Data shows there are many Early Childhood Centres in Tawa, and a notable number of Primary/Intermediate schools. There is only 1 immediate Secondary School and no Tertiary providers. Tawa has 1 Pharmacy and 2 GPs, with no public or private hospitals, but it is noted that Kenepuru Hospital is not far from the Tawa suburb boundary. Numbers of food retailers from dairies through to supermarkets indicate good food access in the suburb.

WCC Community Facilities

There are 2 Community Centres (Tawa and Linden) within the suburb as well as a library, recreation centre, swimming pool, 21 parks and 15 playgrounds. It is noted there may be more facilities considered to be for community use however this study focused on those managed by WCC.

Social Deprivation

Personal and social factors provide an idea of where people may be experiencing social deprivation. Much of Tawa does not suggest risk for social deprivation however there are some areas that show increased risk.

Flow of people to and from the Tawa Suburb

2,268 people travel to Tawa North, Linden, and Tawa Central for work or school (54%), while 1,956 people (46%) also live in these 3 areas. People arrive from 46 different areas, the largest share being Tawa South (627 people—15% of arrivals). The most common way to arrive to for work or school is to be a passenger in a car, truck, van, or company bus (28%).

3,228 people (62%) leave Tawa North, Linden, and Tawa Central to 39 different areas for work or school. Wellington Central, with 888 departures (17%) is the top destination outside of these 3 areas. To depart to for work or school, people in these 3 areas most often drive a private car, truck or van (34%).

This is a brief summary and I look forward to going into more depth at the Tawa Community Board meeting Thursday September 9th, if you have particular questions you would like answered in advance or during the meeting please email me and I will look to address them.

Jared Corston
Community Liaison Officer
WCC Community Resilience

Purpose

1. To provide an update on Board activities and priorities actioned by its members, and note public feedback.

Update to 2 September 2021

Planning

- The Chair (as well as Cr Day, Darcy Brittliff (Business Group), and Tony Hassed (Residents' Association)) met with Liam Hodgetts (Chief Planning Officer, WCC) to discuss possible WCC projects in Tawa.

Roading, Transport

- Board Members further expressed their interest in a briefing and site visit to Transmission Gully, after an initial expression of interest in March. The visit was scheduled for either 3 or 10 September. It was postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions.
- Member attended Rail Safety Week Launch at Parliament.
- Member attended Level Crossing Hui on August 11, the full day was very informative and provided an opportunity for developing relationships with Kiwirail, Tracksafe, Council and NZTA staff. A meeting was planned to further discuss the Collins ave driveway issue, this has been postponed due to lockdown.
- Board members involved in Rail Safety week level crossing campaign.

Youth Development

Community Development

- Member attended Tawa Lions Christmas parade meeting
- Cr Sparrow put much work into promoting the Tawa Community Civic Awards, and had a great response. An alternative date is being considered if necessary due to lockdown levels.
- Members attended Tawa Residents Association meeting

Waste Management / carbon reduction

- Two Tawa residents contacted the Board regarding odour issues at Spicer Landfill. The Chair contacted Councillor Jenny Brash (Greater Wellington Regional Council). GWRC and Porirua City Council officers were asked to report to the Board's October meeting.

Economic Development

Public Spaces

- The Board made a written submission to Council on the Trading and Events in Public Places consultation - attached.
- Members attended a meeting at Willowbank Park with a WCC officer to discuss potential developments of play space.

Water / Resilience

- WREMO community sentiment survey completed by Chair during Level 4
- Online check-in meeting with MP Greg O'Connor, Northern Ward Councillors, Darcy Britliff (Tawa Business Group), Tony Hassed (Tawa Residents Association), and the Chair.

Governance

- Individual zoom meetings held by Chair with most Board members during Level 4
- Chair met with GWRC Councillor Jenny Brash
- Chair attended regular meeting with Tony Hassed, Darcy Britiff

Feedback, requests, complaints received:

- Correspondence from members of the public regarding Spicer Landfill odours
- Advised that community pantry should not be in operation during Level 3 or 4. Oxford St pantry seen as in use. Resident offered to secure it.

Draft Trading & Events in Public Places Policy

Submission by Tawa Community Board to Wellington City Council
16 August 2021

Introduction

The Tawa Community Board is a Community Board under the Local Government Act and Wellington City Council with elected members representing the northernmost suburbs of Wellington City comprising Tawa, Takapu Valley and Grenada North.

We do not wish to make an oral submission to the Councillors.

Tawa is characterised by its high level of community connection, and its high regard for the surrounding natural environment. There is increasing diversity of ethnicity and also the effects of an ageing population.

We note and support the policy objectives which include to encourage the vibrancy, diversity, and amenity of our public areas, while maintaining public safety, accessibility for pedestrians, protecting the environment, and providing fairness to neighbouring space users and businesses.

Tawa Plaza area

The Tawa Plaza area underwent a considerable and costly upgrade a couple years ago with one of the promoted benefits of this work was that it would allow the area to be better utilised for community events and activities that would encourage people to hang out in this space and seating provided. However, this has not materialised as expected and it is still difficult to find out how the space may be booked for events or activities.

We therefore submit that the Tawa Plaza space be added to the public spaces promoted for certain trading and event activities with a minimal of compliance and regulation effort or cost. Examples of possible activities could be buskers and entertainment, community non-profit fundraising stalls, pavement art, and temporary food trucks.

Robyn Parkinson (Chair)
Jackson Lacy (Deputy Chair)
Malcolm Alexander
Graeme Hansen
Richard Herbert
Anna Scott

3. Reports

SPATIAL PLAN UPDATE

Purpose

1. This report asks the Tawa Community Board to note the information provided on *Our City Tomorrow: A Spatial Plan for Wellington City – An Integrated Land Use and Transport Strategy* ('the Spatial Plan') and key provisions of relevance for Tawa.

Summary

2. The Spatial Plan is a key component of the Council's Planning for Growth programme. It sets the vision for where and how the city will accommodate 50,000-80,000 more people over the next 30 years.
3. The Spatial Plan will guide the full review of the District Plan and investment in growth related infrastructure such as the three waters and transport networks, community facilities, parks, and open space. It replaces the Wellington Urban Growth Plan (2015) and the Northern Growth Management Framework (2003).
4. The Spatial Plan also sets an urban planning framework to support the City's goal of being carbon zero by 2050, as outlined in the [Te Atakura First to Zero](#) strategy. This includes directing growth to areas that are well-served by public transport, encouraging neighbourhoods that support active transport modes such as walking and cycling and identifying the importance of green spaces and infrastructure in the densification of the City.
5. The Spatial Plan has been developed in line with the requirements of the [National Policy Statement for Urban Development \(NPS-UD\)](#) and whilst the Spatial Plan is a non-statutory growth strategy it provides the basis for the statutory implementation of the NPS-UD through the new District Plan.
6. *Our City Tomorrow: A Spatial Plan for Wellington City – An Integrated Land Use and Transport Strategy* (the 'Spatial Plan') was adopted by the Pūroro Āmua | Planning and Environment Committee ('the Committee') on 24 June 2021. A number of resolutions to amend the Spatial Plan were agreed by the Committee.
7. Resolutions that have required changes to be made to the Spatial Plan are outlined in paragraph 18 below, but in summary included:
 - Extending the spatial extent of walking catchments around all rapid transit stops to 10 minutes (previously a mix of 5 and 10 minutes)
 - Extending the spatial extent of the walking catchment from the edge of the Central City to 15 minutes (previously 10 minutes)

- Reducing the spatial extent of Character Precincts back to the 'sub-areas' proposed in the Draft Spatial Plan
 - Removing the proposed unlimited building heights for the Central City and reverting to the settings in the Draft Spatial Plan
 - Including a stream network map, and
 - Changing the nature and focus of the proposed 'Our Place Project'.
8. These changes are being incorporated into the final adopted version of the Spatial Plan that will be available shortly on the [Planning for Growth website](#).
9. An updated supporting Summary document (available in English and Te Reo) and a downloadable printable PDF of the Spatial Plan will also be available on the Planning for Growth website.
10. The remaining resolutions made by the Committee relate to actions associated with other work programmes or projects, completing investigations and/or report backs on specific matters. The full set of resolutions made by the Committee are detailed in the minutes of the meeting available [here](#). Progress in implementing the resolutions will be regularly reported on to the Committee.
11. The Spatial Plan's key policy directions, the provisions of specific relevance to the City's outer suburbs, and provisions of specific relevance to Tawa are discussed below. Of the changes made by the Committee, the extension of walking catchments around all rapid transit stops to 10 minutes (instead of a mix of 5 and 10 minutes) is of key relevance to Tawa. The revised walking catchments around the Tawa rail stations are discussed below and shown in the map provided in Attachment 1.

Recommendation/s

That the Tawa Community Board:

1. Receive the information.

Background

12. The Spatial Plan is the result of an extensive engagement process which commenced in 2017. In 2019, engagement was undertaken on four growth scenarios. This showed a strong preference for retaining a compact city rather than expanding into the City's rural areas. More detail about this early engagement can be found on the [Planning for Growth website](#).
13. In August 2020 the Government released the [NPS-UD](#). The NPS-UD aims to ensure New Zealand has well-functioning urban environments that address capacity and demand for housing and business needs. It has directive policies, particularly for 'Tier 1' councils such as Wellington City Council, that must be implemented including:
- Realising as much development capacity as possible in city centre zones, and enabling buildings of at least 6 storeys in metropolitan centres (eg Johnsonville and Kilbirnie centres)

- Enabling buildings of at least 6 storeys within at least a walking catchment of city centre zones, the edge of metropolitan centres, and existing and planned rapid transit stops
 - Enabling building heights and densities in all other locations in the urban environment that are commensurate with the greater of:
 - the level of accessibility by existing or planned active or public transport to a range of commercial activities and community services, or
 - relative demand for housing and business use in that location
 - Supporting reductions in greenhouse gas emissions
 - Urban environments that are resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change.
14. The NPS-UD provides an exception to its intensification requirements where 'qualifying matters' apply, including matters of national importance under section 6 of the Resource Management Act (eg. significant natural hazard risk, historic heritage, sites of significance to Maori, etc).
15. The Council must give effect to the requirements of the NPS-UD as part of the District Plan by August 2022. The Draft District Plan is scheduled for consultation in late 2021 (October-November 2021).
16. A Draft Spatial Plan was consulted on over an 8-week period from 10 August to 5 October 2020. A total of 2,897 submissions were received. The submissions raised a range of issues, with submissions in support and in opposition to the draft proposals. The submissions can be viewed on the [Planning for Growth website](#) along with the engagement summary reports.
17. A number of amendments to the Draft Spatial Plan were recommended by officers in response to the submissions as part of the report considered by the Planning and Environment Committee on 24 June 2021. Details of the recommended changes are summarised below and are explained in detail in the Committee report available on the Council's website [here](#).
18. The Spatial Plan was adopted by the Committee on 24 June 2021. As highlighted, a number of changes to the Spatial Plan were agreed by the Committee. The changes were to:
- Increase the spatial extent of *walking catchments* in key growth areas where increased intensification is to be enabled consistent with the requirements of the [NPS-UD](#), specifically:
 - Increase walking catchments around *all* rapid transit stops (rail stations) to 10 minutes (previously a mix of 5 and 10 minutes), and
 - Increase the walking catchment from the edge of the central city to 15 minutes (previously 10 minutes).
 - Reduce the spatial extent of the recommended *Character Precincts* (located within the Inner Suburbs) by reverting back to the Draft Spatial Plan's smaller character 'sub-areas' (with removal of the 'general character overlay').

- Clarify the *housing typologies* depicting housing density/types, specifically:
 - Instead of the recommended combined 'Type 4: Enable 6 storeys' typology, revert back to the Draft Spatial Plan's separate 'Type 4a (Up to 6 storeys)' and 'Type 4b (Enable at least 6 storeys)' typologies.
 - Remove the recommended unlimited *building heights for the Central City and Te Aro* and revert to the heights proposed in the Draft Spatial Plan.
 - Include a *stream network map* showing above and underground streams to complement the Green Network Plan.
 - Change the recommended '*Our Place Project*', specifically to:
 - Delete reference to piloting the proposed 'Our Place Project' with two communities over the next 6 months, and
 - Change the Our Place engagement to city wide engagement to be focused on young people, renters, disabled people, and other communities that Council has less engagement with, about their future housing needs that can be enabled through the District Plan.
19. These changes are being incorporated into the final adopted version of the Spatial Plan that will be available [here](#).

Discussion

Key policy directions of the Spatial Plan

20. The Spatial Plan sets out a renewed approach to addressing the City's future growth including our housing shortfall, climate change, infrastructure, ecological and resilience challenges. It represents a significant shift from the current planning framework, reflecting the direction Council has been given by the community through the Planning for Growth engagement and the NPS-UD requirements. It seeks to strike a balance between protecting the special characteristics valued by Wellingtonians while enabling greater housing choice and supply, providing opportunities to improve the vibrancy and viability of the City, and ensuring future development occurs in a resilient and sustainable manner.
21. The approach consolidates the City's compact urban form. It shifts the existing approach of directing growth along a 'growth spine' (between Johnsonville and the Airport) to an extended City-wide approach, which in addition to the Central City and centres of Johnsonville and Kilbirnie, also directs growth to other key suburban centres and around commuter rail stations.
22. Key areas identified for accommodating future growth and intensification include:
- The Central City and the Johnsonville and Kilbirnie metropolitan centres
 - Inner suburb areas within a walkable catchment of the Central City (except in Character Precincts)
 - Areas within a walkable catchment of Johnsonville centre and stations along the City's rail lines

- Other suburban centres (including Tawa) that are appropriate for intensification due to their combination of amenities e.g. supermarket, high frequency public transport, regional destinations, community facilities, other shops and services.
23. In addition to intensification areas, greenfield growth opportunities are provided at Upper Stebbings and Glenside West, and Lincolnshire Farm. Incremental infill development will also continue to occur in locations across the City.
24. The Spatial Plan also signals the important role our natural environment plays in the future growth of the City by identifying draft Significant Natural Areas (SNAs) and important natural landscapes and features. This builds on the landowner engagement undertaken by Council as part of the [Backyard Taonga](#) project over the last two years.

The Spatial Plan's intensification provisions for the City's outer suburbs

25. Policy 3(c) in the NPS-UD directs the Council to enable building heights of least 6 storeys within a walkable catchment of rapid transit stops. This applies to walkable catchment areas around commuter rail stations on the Johnsonville and Kapiti rail lines. In other urban locations, the NPS requires enablement of building heights and density that reflect an area's level of accessibility by existing or planned active or public transport to a range of commercial activities and community services, or the relative demand for housing and business use in that location, whichever is greater.
26. The Spatial Plan proposes growth within the outer suburbs being more densely distributed around 14 key existing suburban centres in the north, east, south and west of the City. Medium and higher residential densities are proposed in these suburbs based on a range of factors, including:
- Their capacity to absorb more housing
 - The size of the suburban centre
 - Ease of access by foot
 - Access to public transport, open space and community facilities and services.
27. The enablement of intensification around key suburban centres will be supported by measures introduced as part of the District Plan review to encourage well-designed, good quality housing. A diversity of housing style, type and scale will be encouraged to cater for the needs of future residents.
28. It is anticipated that the commercial centres of these key suburbs will evolve as these areas grow and densify. More mixed-use development within centres, with ground floor commercial and residential use above, will be encouraged. In the larger Johnsonville and Kilbirnie centres, buildings up to 8 storeys in height will be enabled, while buildings up to 6 storeys or more will be enabled in the remaining 12 centres.

What does the Spatial Plan say about the future development of Tawa?

29. The Spatial Plan identifies Tawa as a key suburban centre where greater intensification for housing and business needs is to be enabled. Tawa has good public transport services (train and bus services) and a range of commercial activities and community services that can support an increased residential population.

30. In addition to greater opportunities for intensification of Tawa's commercial centre, consistent with the NPS-UD, building heights of least 6 storeys are enabled within a walkable catchment of rapid transit stops. This applies to the walkable catchment areas around Tawa's rail stations (ie. the Tawa, Linden, Redwood, Takapu Road rail stations).
31. The Spatial Plan's specific provisions for the future intensification of Tawa, shown on the map in Attachment 1, include:
- Enable at least 6 storey buildings (Housing Type 4b – purple shading) within a 10-minute walking catchment of the Kenepuru, Linden, Tawa, Redwood and Takapu Road rail stations. This provision also covers the Tawa commercial centre as it is within the 10-minute walking catchment of the Tawa rail station.
 - Enable 3–4 storey buildings (Housing Type 3 – pink shading) building development adjacent to the Tawa commercial centre.
 - Enable 2-3 storey buildings (Housing Type 2 – teal shading) building development along the valley floor and lower slopes of the western hills, all within convenient walking distance of good public transport links.
 - Enable 1-2 storey buildings (Housing Type 1 – beige shading) over the balance of the suburb.
32. This provision for greater intensification will be enabled through new policies and rules developed as part of the District Plan review. To support the enablement of increased density, the Spatial Plan seeks to ensure new development is well-designed and that further detailed investigations are undertaken to support expected growth, as follows:

Amenity and Design

- Ensure there is a reasonable level of amenity for residents, including access to sunlight, outlook, open space and privacy, through District Plan controls.
- Ensure density is done well through design guidance, complemented by a focus on water sensitive urban design and landscaping.
- Identify and explore opportunities on suitable existing Council land to develop and demonstrate best practice medium density housing.

Further investigations

- Complete detailed assessments of the existing three waters (water, stormwater, wastewater) network capacity to confirm the level of investment required to service projected growth.
 - Carry out open space assessments to identify future open space opportunities and investment in existing amenities/facilities.
33. The Spatial Plan also identifies the Upper Stebbings and Glenside West area as a key opportunity site for future urban development (refer maps in Attachment 2). This area is one of the last remaining greenfield areas available for new housing in the City. A key challenge is protecting the natural values of the land while providing much needed new housing and supporting infrastructure. Future development will need to satisfy requirements and regulations around stormwater management, protection of significant indigenous biodiversity and freshwater, and delivery of housing supply.

34. Planning for this area is already underway and a draft development concept plan was consulted on in November 2020. Consistent with the concept plan, the Spatial Plan anticipates the creation of a new community with over 600 dwellings (of mixed housing types) and including provision for:
- green spaces catering for a variety of recreational activities
 - a main road connecting to the existing road network and supporting cycleways and a future bus service
 - walkways providing access across the development and to tracks on the edge of the area including future opportunities to connect to the Outer Green Belt
 - retention of areas of mature native bush
 - retention of the Stebbings Stream and key tributaries.
35. The Spatial Plan signals that specific provisions to support the development of Upper Stebbings and Glenside West will be introduced as part of the District Plan review, including a new Future Urban Zone and Development Area overlays and associated provisions to guide future residential development. The details of these provisions will form part of the Draft District Plan to be released for consultation later this year.
36. In addition, the Spatial Plan signals that potential development options for the Arohata Prison site and surrounding Crown land will be explored in the future with Ngāti Toa, the Department of Corrections and relevant stakeholders. This land is in the process of being transferred to Ngāti Toa as part of their Treaty Settlement and Ngāti Toa have signalled they may investigate the development potential of the currently undeveloped part of the site in future.
37. The Spatial Plan also identifies Tawa as one of four priority growth areas (alongside the Central City, Newtown and Johnsonville) for major infrastructure investment focus over the next 10 years to help unlock and support housing growth. The [2021-31 Long Term Plan \(LTP\)](#) identifies \$18m over 10 years for upgrades to the stormwater network to reduce flooding risks in Tawa, and a further \$19m over 10 years for Stebbings wastewater upgrades. Further investment to support growth will be informed by the completion of detailed investigations including for three waters and open space requirements. The results of these will inform the 2024 LTP and future LTPs beyond this.




Next Actions

38. The Spatial Plan includes a detailed Action Plan (contained in Volume 4 of the Spatial Plan) that identifies a range of projects, policies and new programmes of work required to implement the Spatial Plan. Officers will report back to the Pūroro Āmua | Planning and Environment Committee on the proposed work programme for delivering the Spatial Plan actions, including the approach for ensuring Long Term Plan alignment, later this year.
39. A key tool for implementing the Spatial Plan's goals and directions is the District Plan. A Draft District Plan will be released for public feedback in late 2021. This will be a non-statutory draft with the opportunity for the community to see how the Spatial Plan is

intended to be implemented through policies, rules and design guidance. The Draft District Plan will be consistent with the National Planning Standards requirements for district plans. Following feedback on the Draft District Plan, a Proposed District Plan will be released for public submissions mid-2022. The Proposed District Plan will have statutory effect. The Planning for Growth timeline is attached as Attachment 3.

40. Officers acknowledge a recent meeting with members of the Community Board and a local ward Councillor to discuss the potential for a Tawa Growth Plan to help Tawa prepare for its future growth and that the work needs to look at the impact of Transmission Gully and the future social and community infrastructure. Officers are considering how this work will be completed and will report back to the Community Board later this year.

Attachments

Attachment 1.	Tawa walkable catchment areas (NPS-UD Policy 3c areas) and housing typologies ↓ 	Page 25
Attachment 2.	Upper Stebbings and Glenside West maps ↓ 	Page 26
Attachment 3.	Planning for Growth timeline ↓ 	Page 28

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Authoriser	John McSweeney, Place Planning Manager Vida Christeller, Manager City Design & Place Planning Liam Hodgetts, Chief Planning Officer

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

The Spatial Plan is the result of multiple engagement and consultation activities, in particular:

- *Our City Tomorrow engagement* in late 2017 when the Council began a conversation with the community about their aspirations for Wellington City given some of the challenges the City faces in relation to sea level rise and climate change, seismic risks, and population growth. Through this engagement Wellingtonians said they wanted the City to be: compact, inclusive and connected, greener, resilient, vibrant and prosperous.
- *City-wide engagement on Growth Scenarios* – in April 2019 City-wide engagement was undertaken on four growth scenarios as the first step in developing the draft Spatial Plan. Over 1,300 people supplied feedback on the scenarios. In summary the community told us that they wanted future growth to be directed to the central city and in and around suburban centres, with strong opposition to identifying further greenfield growth areas.
- *Consultation on the Draft Spatial Plan* – over 8 weeks during August to October 2020, the Draft Spatial Plan was consulted on. In response, 2,897 people made submissions. The submissions were wide-ranging and varied in terms of their views and perspectives on the Draft Spatial Plan and the level of support for its proposals. A summary of the feedback is available on the Council's [Planning for Growth](#) website.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

The Spatial Plan is of interest to mana whenua and Māori given the significance of growth and development of the City over the next 30 years, and the need to protect areas and sites that are of significance to them. Mana whenua also have development and commercial aspirations, particularly in the provision of housing. Officers have been actively working with mana whenua to develop a partnership approach to ensure the Spatial Plan reflects the aspirations of mana whenua. This work is ongoing and will also inform the Draft District Plan.

Financial implications

The Spatial Plan will require the Council to make decisions about investment in the City's infrastructure to service growth, as well as a suburban centre investment programme, and a range of other projects and policy reviews that are needed to implement the Spatial Plan. Many of these matters have formed part of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan considerations and/or are in progress as part of existing projects and work programmes, while others will need to be considered as part of future Long Term Plan processes.

Policy and legislative implications

The Spatial Plan is the first step in meeting the Council's obligations under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020. It is directing and informing the review of the District Plan as well as a range of other Council strategies and policies such as the Development Contributions Policy.

Risks / legal

The level of engagement undertaken to inform the development of the Spatial Plan was considered appropriate for the significance of the proposal and is consistent with the consultation requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 and the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

The Spatial Plan is a non-statutory strategic planning document that is intended to inform and guide the Council's approach to managing the expected growth of the City over the next 30 years.

Climate Change impact and considerations

The Spatial Plan sets an urban planning framework to support the City's goal of being carbon zero by 2050, as outlined in the Te Atakura First to Zero strategy. This strategy reflects the Council's 2019 declarations of Climate and Ecological Emergencies. This includes directing growth to areas that are well-served by public transport and encouraging neighbourhoods that support active transport modes such as walking and cycling. It also takes into consideration the impacts of more extreme weather events and sea level rise.

Communications Plan

A comprehensive Stakeholder Action Plan has been developed and was activated following publication of the Planning and Environment committee papers on 17 June 2021. Further communications with a wide range of stakeholders including submitters have taken place since the approval of the Spatial Plan on the 24 June 2021 and the release of the final adopted version in August 2021.

Health and Safety Impact considered

N/A



Railway Stations



NPD-UD Policy 3(c) Areas

Housing Density Typologies



Type 1: 1 to 2 storey detached and semi-detached infill housing.



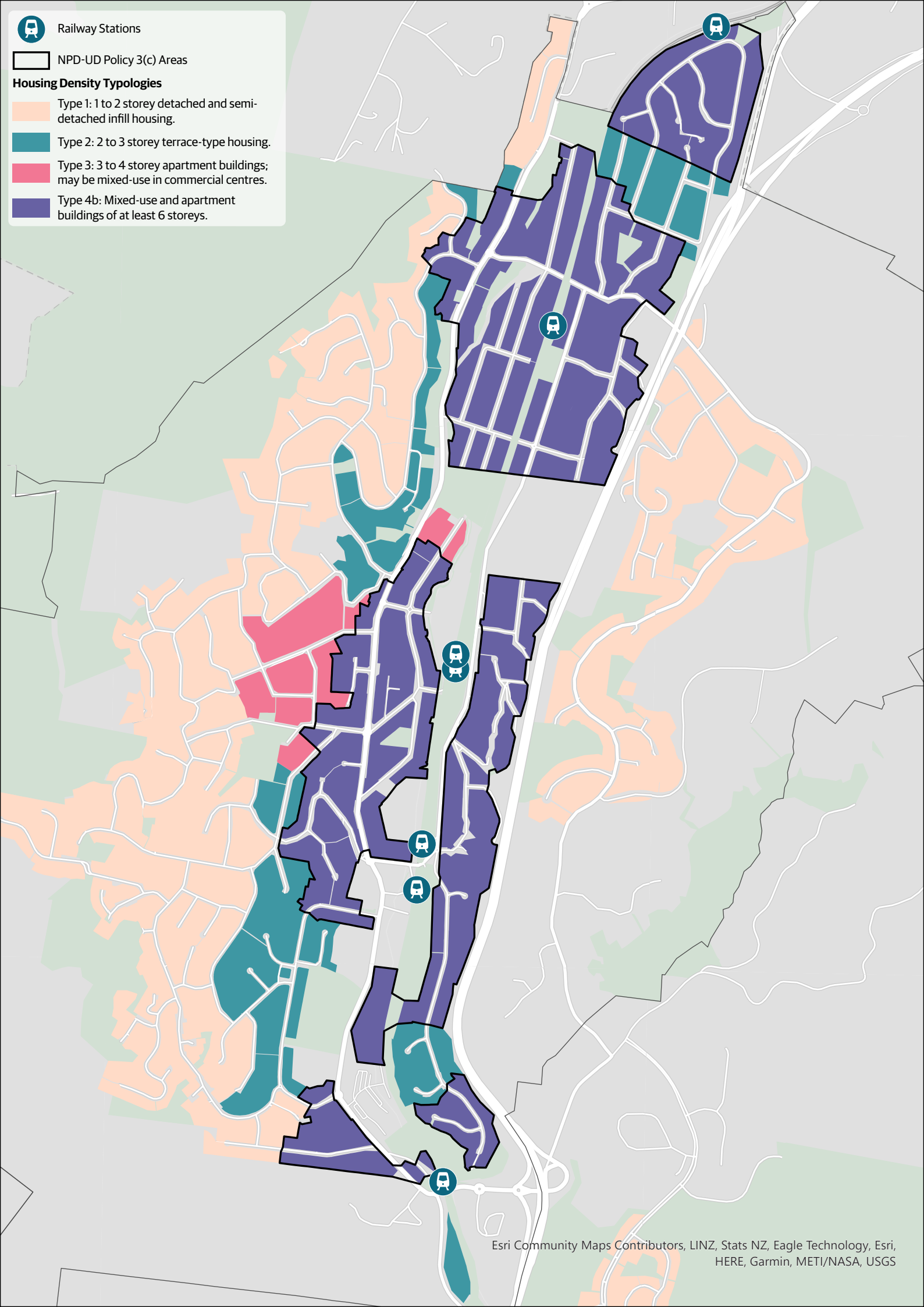
Type 2: 2 to 3 storey terrace-type housing.



Type 3: 3 to 4 storey apartment buildings; may be mixed-use in commercial centres.

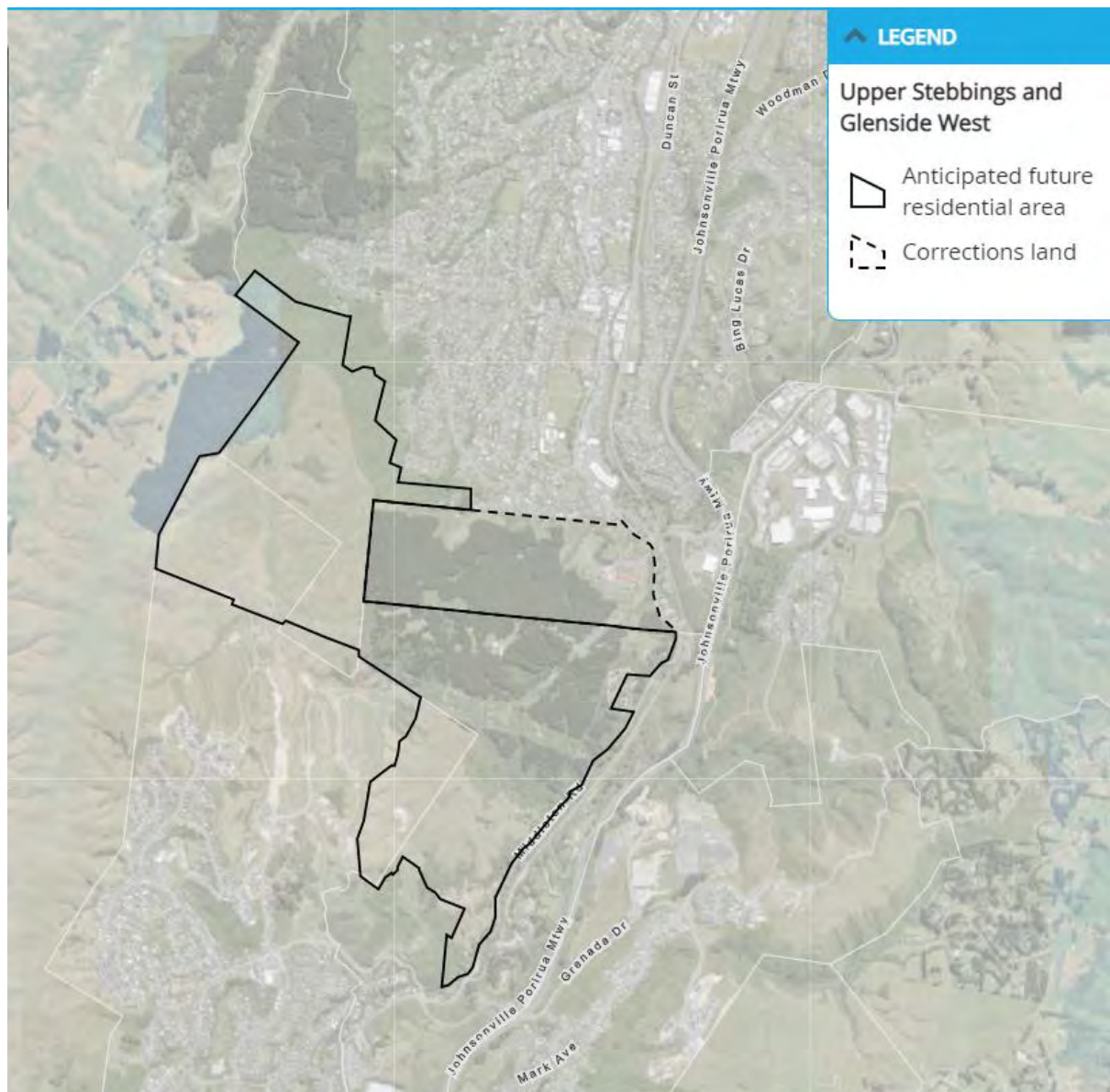


Type 4b: Mixed-use and apartment buildings of at least 6 storeys.

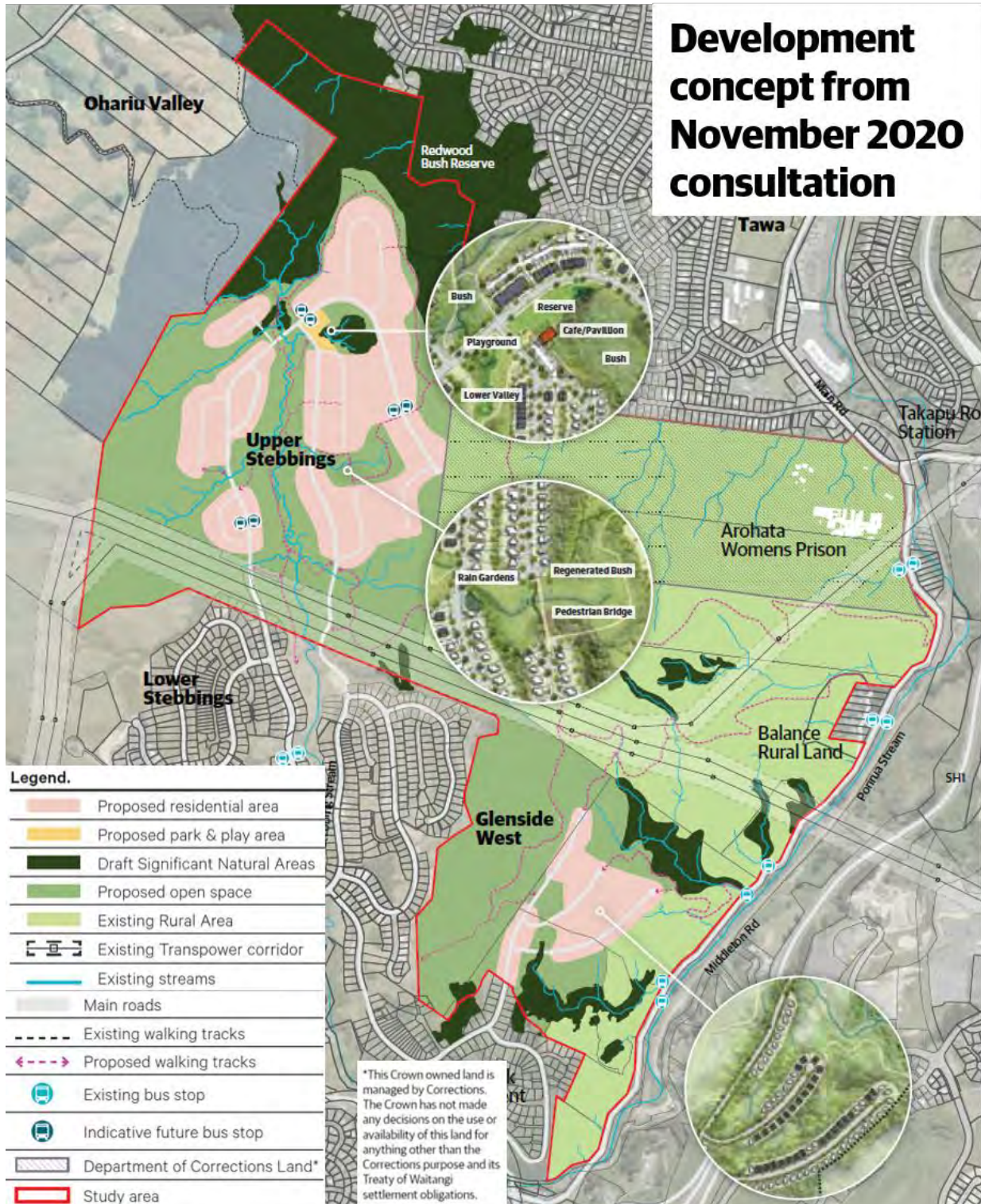


Attachment 3: Upper Stebbings and Glenside West opportunity site map and draft development concept plan

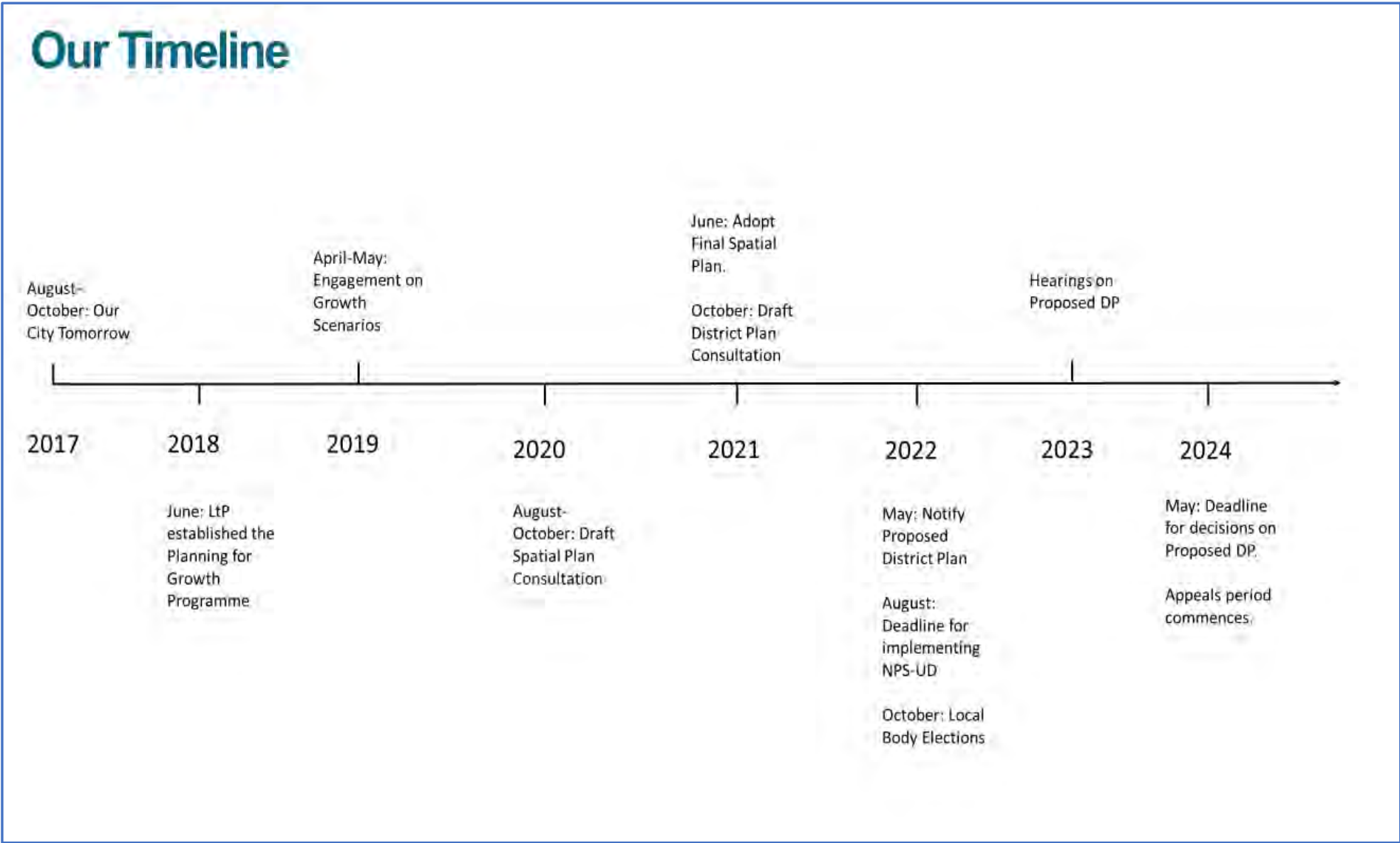
(Source: adopted Spatial Plan, June 2021)



Development concept from November 2020 consultation



Attachment 4: Planning for Growth timeline



REPRESENTATION REVIEW 2021

Purpose

1. This report asks Tawa Community Board to consider the initial proposal for representation arrangements for Wellington City for the 2022 and 2025 local elections.

Summary

2. Following Council's decision on 13 May to establish a Māori ward, Council must conduct a representation review.
3. In a representation review, Council must determine:
 - The total number of councillors
 - Whether any councillors should be elected at-large (by the whole city)
 - The number of wards (electoral subdivisions)
 - The boundaries, names, and number of councillors for each ward
 - What community boards there should be (if any)
4. Currently, Wellington City is represented by 14 councillors and a mayor.
5. The councillors are elected through a system of five wards: Pukehīnau/Lambton Ward, Motukairangi/Eastern Ward, Paekawakawa/Southern Ward, Wharangi/Onslow-Western Ward, and Takapū/Northern Ward. The mayor is elected by the entire city.
6. Wellington also has two community boards, the Tawa Community Board and Makara/Ohariu Community Board.
7. On 26 August, Council resolved its initial proposal for representation arrangements.
8. Consultation will be open from 4 September 2021 – 4 October 2021.
9. The initial proposal does not contain any changes to representation for the community boards. It is proposed that the name of the Makara/Ohariu Community Board be changed to include the appropriate macrons – Mākara/Ōhāriu Community Board.
10. The initial proposal for Council representation is to maintain the status quo and add the new Māori ward councillor as an additional councillor. This would bring the total number of councillors to 15.

Recommendation/s

That Tawa Community Board:

1. Receive the information.

Background

Representation reviews

11. Every three years, elections are held for Councils. To ensure that we have fair and effective representation at these elections, councils are required by the Act to review their representation arrangements at least once every six years.
12. Wellington City Council conducted its last representation review in 2018 and would not usually be required to conduct a representation review ahead of the 2022 local elections. However, Council's decision in May to establish a Māori ward triggered the need to conduct a representation review in 2021.
13. In a representation review, Council must determine:
 - The total number of councillors
 - Whether any councillors should be elected at-large (by the whole city)
 - The number of wards (electoral subdivisions)
 - The boundaries, names, and number of councillors for each ward
 - What community boards there should be (if any)

Status quo

14. Currently, Wellington City is represented by 14 councillors and a mayor.
15. The councillors are elected through a system of five wards: Pukehīnau/Lambton Ward, Motukairangi/Eastern Ward, Paekawakawa/Southern Ward, Wharangi/Onslow-Western Ward, and Takapū/Northern Ward. The mayor is elected by the entire city (at-large).
16. Wellington also has two community boards: Tawa Community Board representing the suburbs of Tawa, Grenada North, and Takapu Valley; and Makara/Ohariu Community Board representing the suburbs of Mākara, Mākara Beach, and Ōhāriu.

Key Considerations

17. When making decisions about representation, Council considers three key factors:
 - What are Wellington City's communities of interest?
 - How can those communities be effectively represented?
 - How can those communities be fairly represented?
18. Considerations of fair representation and effective representation are both equally important. The Act does not prioritise one over the other.
19. Effective representation is about ensuring that communities of interest are grouped appropriately – that shared communities of interest are not split and that communities with little in common are not grouped together.
20. Fair representation is about each councillor from a general ward representing approximately the same number of people. The Act requires a variance of less than 10% from the average unless prescribed grounds are met.

Māori ward

21. On 13 May 2021, Council resolved to establish a Māori ward for at least the 2022 and 2025 elections.
22. The number of members to be elected from a Māori ward is set by a formula in the Act
The Māori electoral population divided by the total electoral population multiplied by the number of members elected from wards.

The result of this equation, rounded, gives the number of members that are elected from Māori wards.

23. For Wellington, a minimum of 12 councillors need to be elected from wards for Wellington to qualify for one councillor elected from a Māori ward.
- $9,420$ (Māori electoral population) divided by $(216,220)$ multiplied by 12 (councillors from wards) = 0.52 (rounds to 1)
24. All the options considered by Council have at least 12 councillors elected from wards. Given Council's recent decision to establish a Māori ward it would not be consistent to choose a representation option that does not allow for it.
25. Even if Council chose the maximum number of councillors (29), it would not be enough to qualify for another councillor elected from a Māori ward ($9,420 / 216,220 \times 29 = 1.26$).

Councillor Remuneration

26. Councillor remuneration comes from a pool set by the Remuneration Authority that does not change based on the number of Councillors, i.e., the total amount of remuneration paid to councillors will not change if there are greater or fewer councillors. The current remuneration pool as set by the Remuneration Authority is \$1,585,152, split between 14 councillors.
27. If Council resolved to increase the number of Councillors, then the pool would have to be split between a greater number of members, which would mean lower remuneration for councillors on average.

Consultation

28. The timeline for consultation on the representation review is as follows:

Initial proposal determined	26 August 2021
Date of public notice / consultation opens	4 September 2021
Consultation closes	4 October 2021
Oral submissions	12 October 2021
Final proposal determined	28 October 2021

29. Council will have the opportunity to make a final proposal for representation arrangements. At this stage Council can take into account any feedback provided by members of the public and may make changes from the initial proposal.

Appeals, Objections and Referrals

30. Following the final proposal, members of the public have the right to appeal or object the proposal to the Local Government Commission (the Commission).
31. An appeal can be made by anybody who submitted on the initial proposal about matters relating to their original submission.
32. An objection can be made if the final proposal differs from the initial proposal.
33. Additionally, if any wards do not comply with the 10% rule, then the Council must refer its final proposal to the Commission.

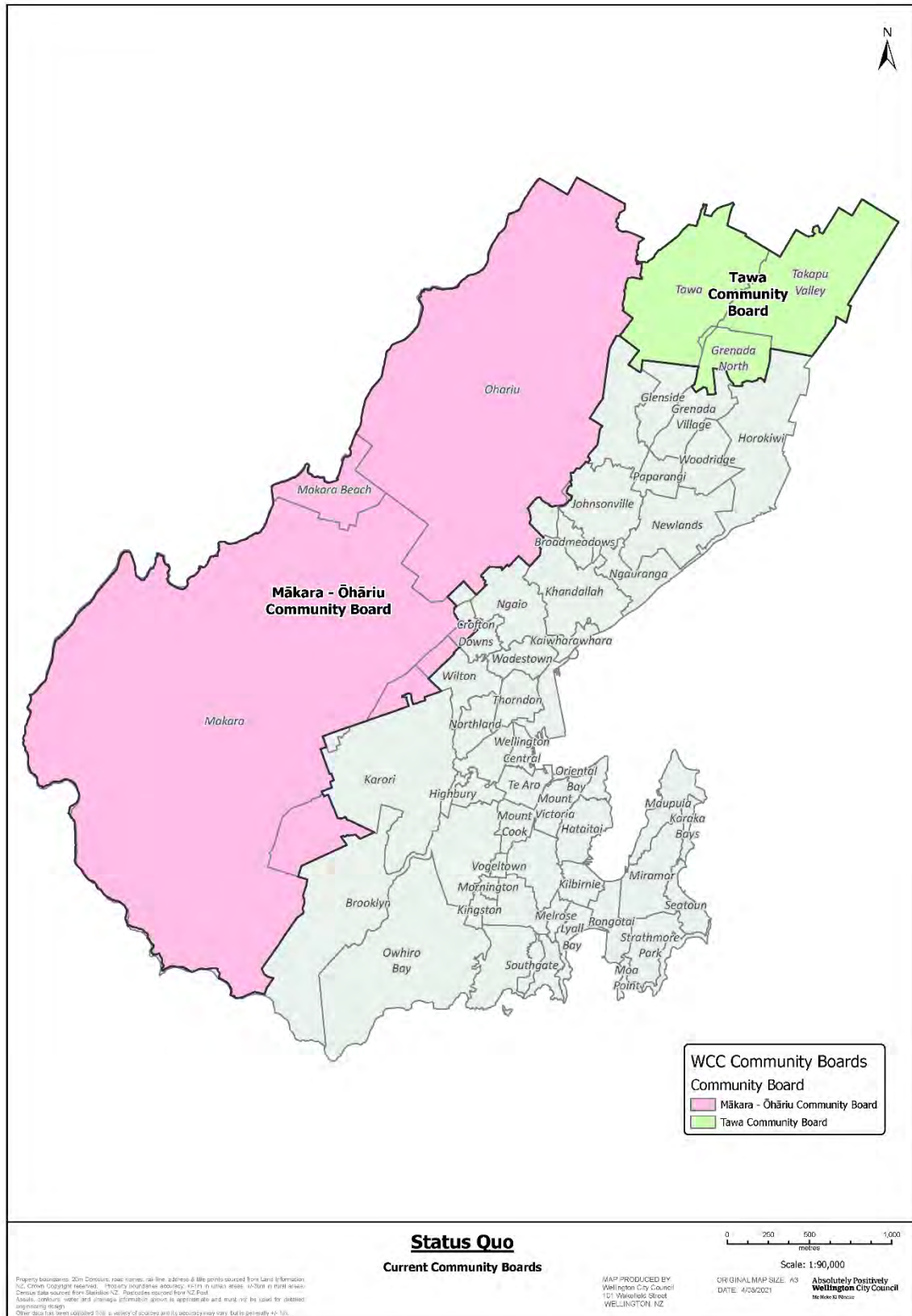
34. If there is an appeal, objection, or referral, then the Commission must consider that appeal, objection, or referral and determine the representation arrangements for Council.
35. Determinations by the Commission may be appealed to the High Court on a point of law, or judicially reviewed.

Discussion

36. At the Council meeting on 26 August, Council considered four options for representation:
 - Status quo plus Māori ward
 - 5 general wards plus one Māori ward and some councillors at-large
 - 3 general wards plus one Māori ward and some councillors at-large
 - 6 general wards plus one Māori ward and some councillors at-large
37. As part of the representation review process, Council also needs to determine the name of the new Māori ward, and representation arrangements for community boards.
38. The statistics used in preparing the options are sourced from Stats NZ and are the latest population estimates that are required to be used for the representation review.
39. Ward boundaries must coincide with statistical meshblock boundaries. In most cases, suburb boundaries are consistent with meshblock boundaries, but in some cases, there are small variations, which can be seen on the maps.

Community Board Representation

40. Council must consider whether community boards are appropriate to provide fair and effective representation as part of the representation review process. No changes are proposed to the current community board structure.
41. Community boards can have between four and twelve members. Council can appoint councillors from the relevant ward to the boards, however at least half of the community board members must be elected.
42. Council does have the option to create more community boards, or to disestablish the community boards that we currently have. Council could also choose to split the community boards into electoral subdivisions (wards for community boards).
43. Currently Wellington City has two community boards – Tawa Community Board representing the suburbs of Grenada North, Takapu Valley, and Tawa, and Makara/Ohariu Community Board representing the suburbs of Mākara, Mākara Beach, and Ōhāriu.
44. The Tawa Community Board has six elected members and two appointed members who are councillors from Takapū/Northern Ward.
45. The Makara/Ohariu Community Board has six elected members and no appointed members.
46. Council is proposing that the name of the Makara/Ohariu Community Board be changed to include the appropriate macrons – Mākara/Ōhāriu Community Board.
47. Mākara and Ōhāriu are the official names for those suburbs as gazetted.
48. The boundaries for the community boards would be unchanged as follows:



Council representation

Name of Māori ward

49. The proposed name for the new Māori ward is Te Whanganui-a-Tara Ward.
50. The history of the area and its importance in Māori culture is shown by the names given to the area and its surrounds. The earliest known name for Wellington City, derived from Māori legend, is Te Upoko o te Ika a Maui or the head of Maui's fish. Te Whanganui-a-Tara is another name Māori gave the area – a name said to come from Whatonga's son Tara who was sent down from the Mahia Peninsula by his father to explore southern lands for their people to settle. It literally means the great harbour of Tara.
51. Te Ātiawa settled the inner harbour area and had a close relationship with Ngāti Toa further north. Not only were the settlements thriving, there was also a healthy water-based trade and communication system. The harbour represents life, access, sustenance and connects the whole of the city together through the streams that feed into the harbour. Furthermore, the connections the harbour has with our neighbouring cities is also achieved through the harbour.

Names of general wards

52. Currently, the names for Wellington's wards take the format 'Takapū/Northern Ward'. The backslash as part of the name can have the unintended consequence of implying that the names are either/or, or that the te reo names are translations of the English ones. Council is proposing to remove the slash and replace with a space to stop this ambiguity.

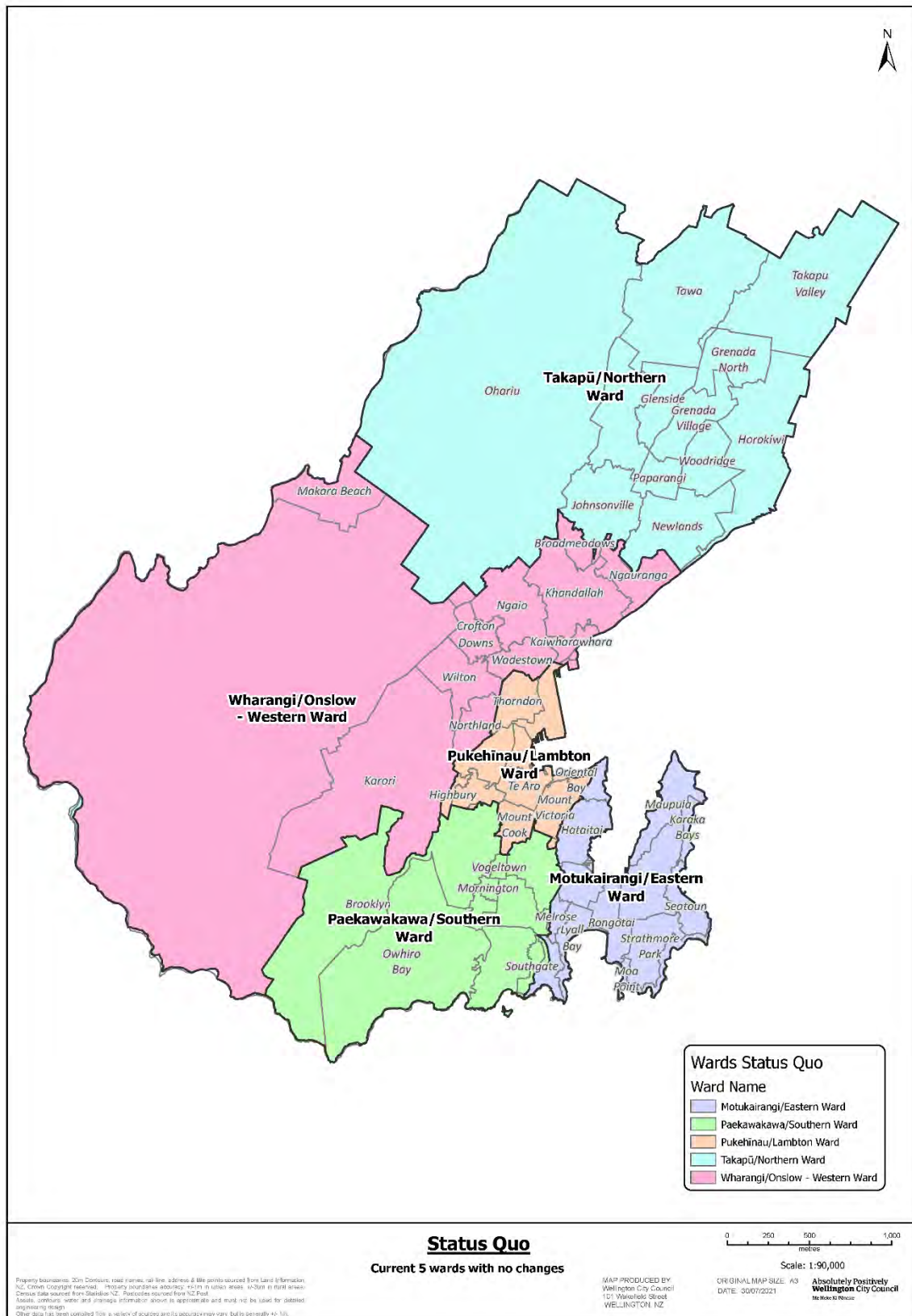
Status quo plus Māori ward

53. Council's initial proposal is to retain the current system of five wards and ward boundaries and add one additional councillor from the new Māori ward.
54. This system results in three wards (Motukairangi Eastern Ward, Paekawakawa Southern Ward, and Takapū Northern Ward) being non-compliant with the 10% rule.

Ward	Members	Population	Pop. Per Member	Variance
Takapū Northern Ward	3	48,800	16,267	+10.1%
Wharangi Onslow-Western Ward	3	43,300	14,433	-2.3%
Pukehinau Lambton Ward	3	44,100	14,700	-0.5%
Motukairangi Eastern Ward	3	37,500	12,500	-15.4%
Paekawakawa Southern Ward	2	33,100	16,500	+12.0%
General ward total	14	206,800	14,771	
Te Whanganui-a-Tara Ward	1	9,410	9,410	
Mayor	1			
Total	16	216,210		

55. Council considers that this is warranted because changing the ward boundaries would limit effective representation of communities of interest by dividing a community of interest between wards.

56. The ward boundaries would be unchanged as follows:



Other options

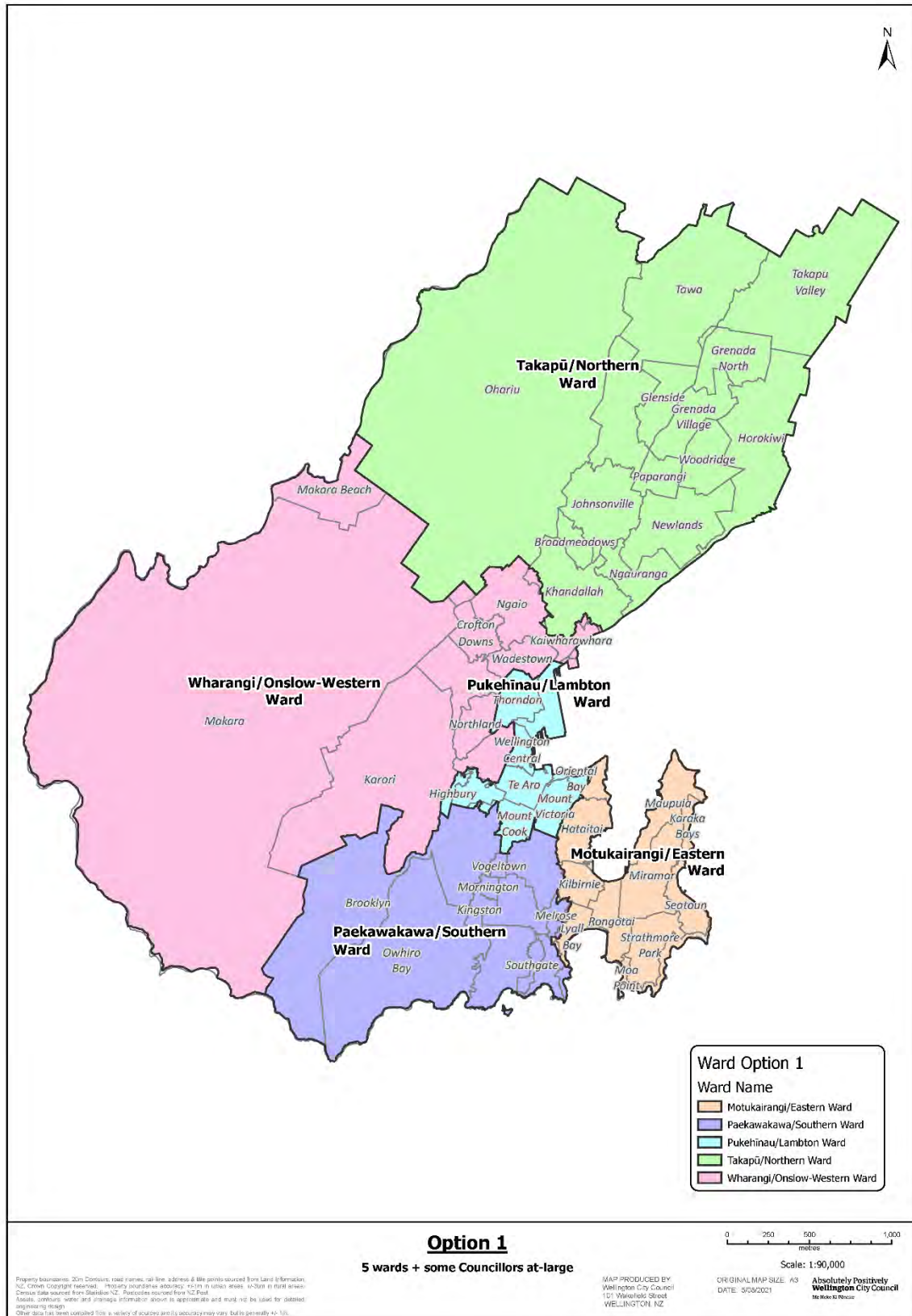
57. Council can have some councillors elected at-large (by the entire city), instead of from a ward. The other three options considered by Council all include some councillors being elected at-large. Council could also choose to add some at-large councillors to the above option of the status quo.

Option 1: 5 general wards plus one Māori ward and some councillors at-large

58. This option broadly retains the current five ward system and adds the Māori ward and some at-large councillors.
59. Takapū Northern Ward would have three councillors; Wharangi Onslow-Western Ward, Pukehīnau Lambton Ward, Paekawakawa Southern Ward, and Motukairangi Eastern Ward would each have two councillors.
60. Having two at-large councillors would retain the total number of elected members at 15 (one Mayor, 11 general ward councillors, one Māori ward councillor, two at-large councillors).
61. Although this option broadly retains the current ward system, boundary changes are needed to comply with the 10% rule. The suggested boundary changes were:
- Broadmeadows, Ngauranga, and Khandallah moved from Wharangi Onslow-Western Ward to Takapū Northern Ward.
 - Kelburn moved from Pukehīnau Lambton Ward to Wharangi Onslow-Western Ward.
 - Melrose and Houghton Bay from Motukairangi Eastern Ward to Paekawakawa Southern Ward.
62. In this option, all wards would be compliant with the 10% rule:

Ward	Members	Population	Pop. Per Member	Variance
Takapū/Northern Ward	3	58,600	19,533	+3.9%
Wharangi/Onslow-Western Ward	2	38,400	19,200	+2.1%
Pukehīnau/Lambton Ward	2	39,300	19,650	+4.5%
Motukairangi/Eastern Ward	2	34,900	17,450	-7.2%
Paekawakawa/Southern Ward	2	35,600	17,800	-5.3%
General ward total	11	206,800	18,880	
Te Whanganui-a-Tara Ward	1	9,420	9,420	
At-large	2			
Mayor	1			
Total	15	216,220		

63. This option makes minimal changes to the current ward system, while allowing for some councillors to be elected at-large.
64. This option could also be considered without an at-large component which would lead to Council having 13 members. 11 councillors elected from five general wards, one councillor from the Māori ward, and the Mayor.
65. The proposed boundaries for this option would be as follows:

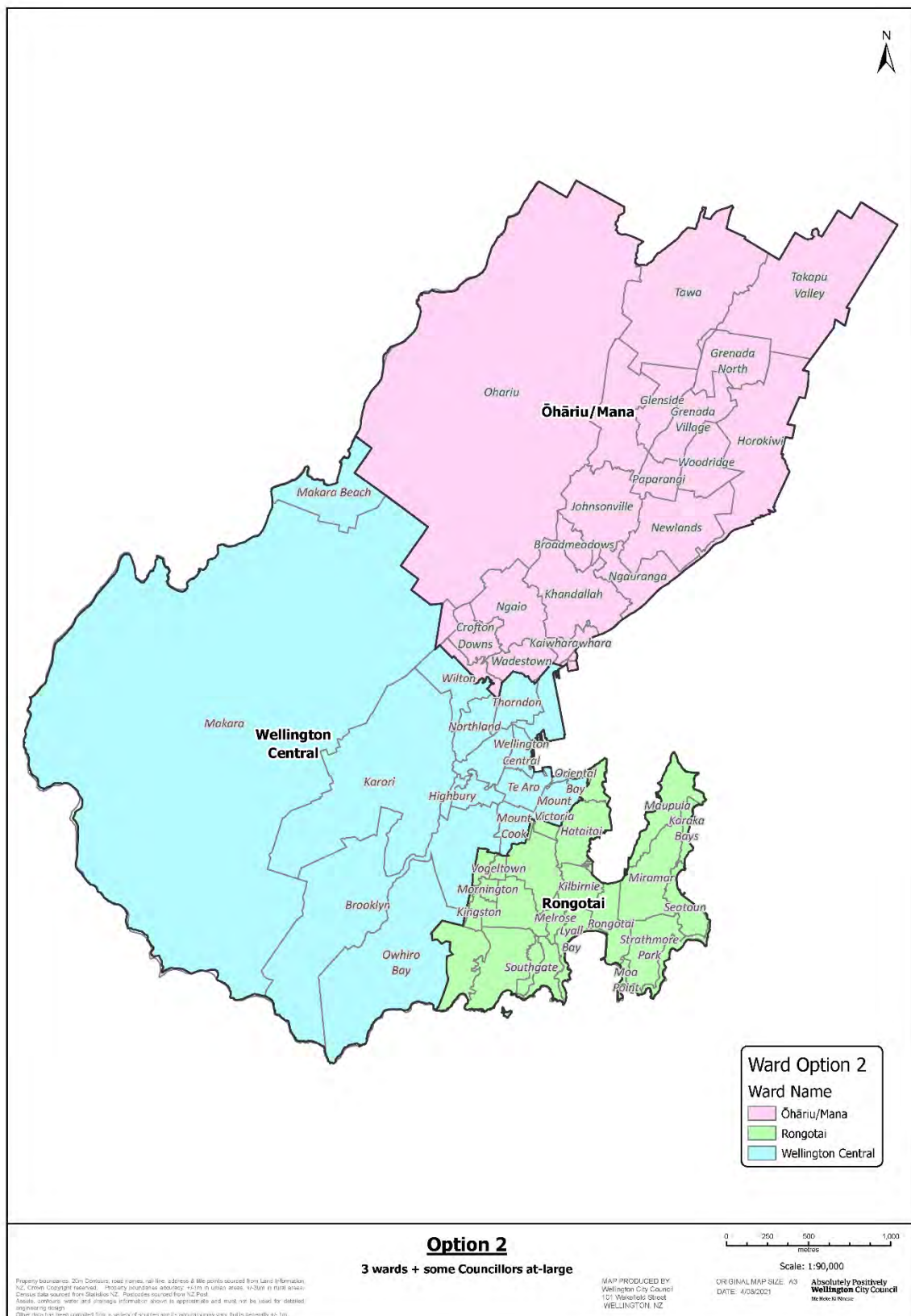


Option 2: 3 general wards plus one Māori ward and some councillors at-large

66. Council also considered the option of aligning the ward system with the parliamentary electorates in Wellington - Rongotai, Wellington Central, and Ōhāriu. The small part of the Mana electorate within the Wellington City area would be added to Ōhāriu. This would mean three general wards, with four Councillors each.
67. Depending on the total number of councillors elected at-large, this would increase the size of Council to 17 members. 12 councillors elected from three general wards, one councillor from the Māori ward, three councillors elected at-large, and the Mayor.
68. This option could also be considered without an at-large component which would lead to Council having 14 members. 12 councillors elected from three general wards, one councillor from the Māori ward, and the Mayor.
69. In this option, all wards would be compliant with the 10% rule:

Ward	Members	Population	Pop. Per Member	Variance
Ōhāriu/Mana	4	71,200	17,800	3.3%
Wellington Central	4	70,200	17,550	1.8%
Rongotai	4	65,400	16,350	-5.1%
General ward total	12	206,800	17,233	
Te Whanganui-a-Tara Ward	1	9,400	9,400	
At-large	3			
Mayor	1			
Total	17	216,200		

70. The benefit of this option is that by aligning the local and central election processes, it makes an easier and more consistent election experience for the voter. Voter turnout for central elections is higher than for local elections and so more people are familiar with their electorates than they are with their wards.
71. The proposed wards boundaries for this option would be as follows:

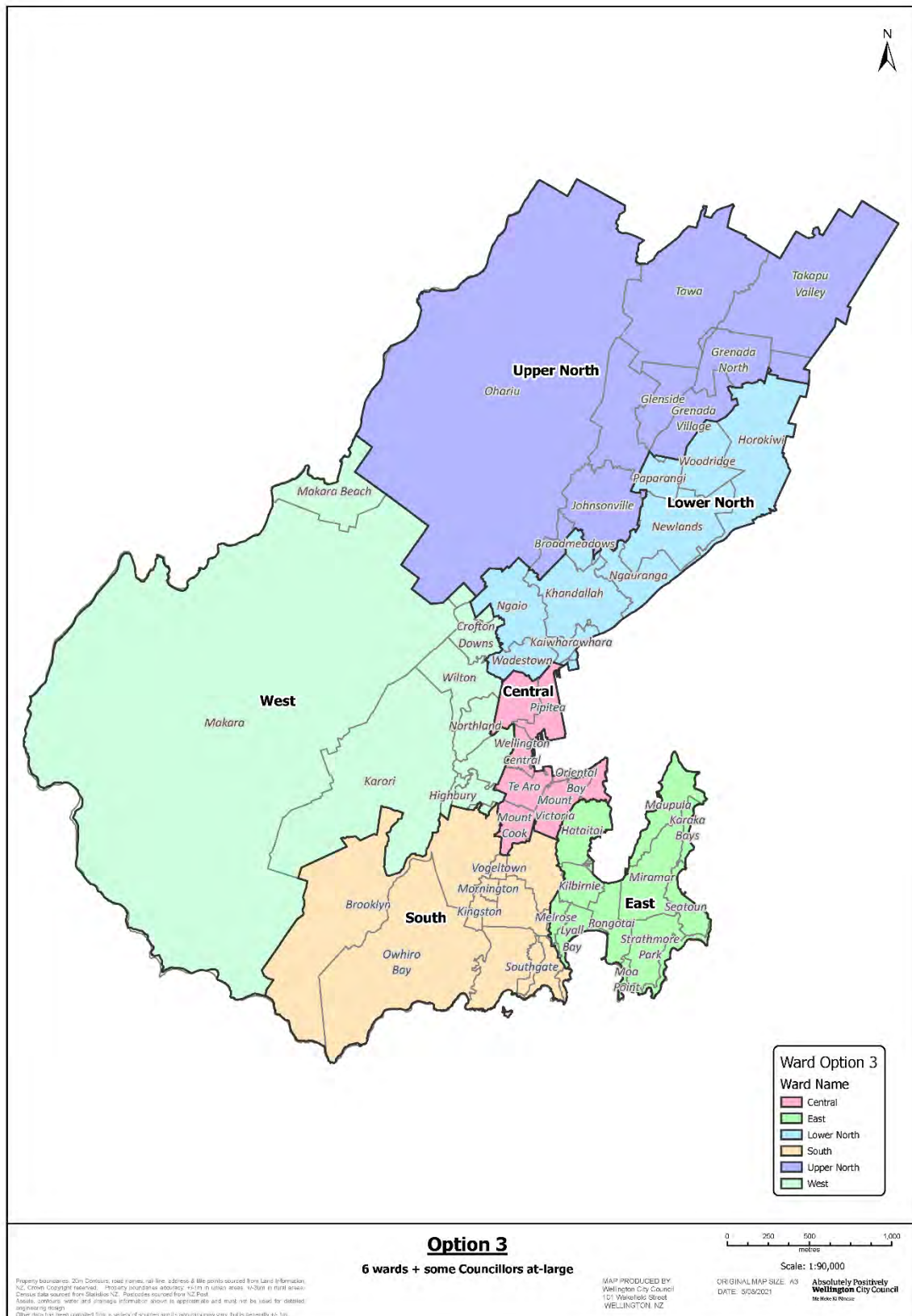


Option 3: 6 general wards plus one Māori ward and some councillors at-large

72. The final option considered would be to have six general wards with two councillors each in addition to some councillors elected at-large.
73. Depending on the number of councillors elected at large, this would increase the size of Council to 17. 12 councillors would be elected from general wards, one from the Māori ward, three at-large, and the Mayor.
74. One feature of this ward system is that all the general wards would have the same number of councillors.
75. This option could also be considered without an at-large component which would lead to Council having 14 members. 12 councillors elected from six general wards, one councillor from the Māori ward, and the Mayor.
76. If this option was chosen, then Council would have to determine names for the new wards.
77. In this option all wards would be compliant with the 10% rule:

Ward	Members	Population	Pop. Per Member	Variance
Upper North	2	36,000	18,000	+4.4%
Lower North	2	32,900	16,450	-4.5%
West	2	32,100	16,050	-6.9%
Central	2	37,100	18,550	+7.6%
South	2	34,100	17,050	-1.1%
East	2	34,600	17,300	+0.4%
General ward total	12	206,800	17,233	
Te Whanganui-a-Tara Ward	1	9,410	9,410	
At-large	3			
Mayor	1			
Total	17	216,210		

78. The only way to have a six-ward option that is compliant with the 10% rule is to have Johnsonville and Newlands in separate wards. Council saw this as splitting a natural community of interest.
79. If this option was chosen, then Council would have to determine names for the new wards.
80. The proposed ward boundaries for this option would be as follows:



Next Actions

81. The Council's initial proposal will be publicly notified on 4 September and consultation will open for one month.
82. Following the close of consultation, oral submissions will be heard on 12 October and council will have the opportunity to consider its final proposal on 28 October.
83. Once Council's final proposal has been resolved, there will be an opportunity for the public to appeal or object to the proposal. If an appeal or objection occurs, then the proposal will be referred to the Local Government Commission.
84. If the proposal is referred to the commission then it must make a determination by 11 April 2022.

Attachments

Nil

Author	Sean Johnson, Senior Democracy Advisor
Authoriser	Jennifer Parker, Democracy Services Manager Stephen McArthur, Chief Strategy & Governance Officer

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

The Local Electoral Act 2001 contains specifications for the consultation process to be followed for a representation review. Consultation must be open for at least a month on Council's Let's Talk platform. A final proposal must be resolved within six weeks of consultation ending.

Officers will seek to engage with Council's community boards and advisory groups. Residents' associations and other relevant groups will be informed of the review.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

The Council's resolution establishing Māori Wards under the now amended Local Electoral Act 2001 further enables Māori participation in local elections, and is therefore considered to be consistent with, and further implement, te Tiriti partnership.

Financial implications

Not applicable for Community Board.

Policy and legislative implications

Provisions for the representation review can be found in the Local Electoral Act 2001, the process to be followed for this review is compliant with that Act.

Risks / legal

Not applicable for Community Board.

Climate Change impact and considerations

Not applicable.

Communications Plan

A communications plan has been created as part of engagement and consultation on the representation review.

Health and Safety Impact considered

Not applicable.

TAWA COMMUNITY BOARD DISCRETIONARY FUND - MONTHLY ALLOCATIONS 2021/2022

Purpose

1. To approve by resolution the spending of the Tawa Community Board Discretionary Fund.

Recommendations

That the Tawa Community Board:

1. Receive the information.

Background

2. The Tawa Community Board's Discretionary Fund is administered by Wellington City Council and for the 2021/2022 financial year the fund totals \$15,330.54 exclusive of GST.
3. At every Board meeting, the Board decides whether to make any payments from its Discretionary Fund for projects that directly benefit residents or organisations in Tawa. The payments are authorised by passing a resolution stating the amount of the payment/s, what the payment/s is to be used for and who it is they are going to.
4. The Board does not invite applications to the discretionary fund.
5. In February 2020 the Board clarified that they would not consider requests by families or individuals for memorials, including those of former Board members. The discretionary fund is seen as being primarily to meet local community needs.
6. As the fund is discretionary, there is no commitment by the Board to repeat funding to any group in future from this pool, even if regular payments have been made in the past.
7. The Board agreed that it may retrospectively approve funds of up to \$500 for one-off activities to cater for immediate needs via reimbursement. The retrospective vote will take place at the next Board meeting.
8. Accruals are for the cost of work completed by 30 June but not yet paid for. These must be for specific items or organisations.
9. Funds cannot be spent other than for the purpose(s) specified in the Board's resolution.
10. Members, who require reimbursement from the fund for approved expenditure, are to supply receipts and details of the expenditure on the reimbursement form.
11. Reimbursements will be paid on a monthly basis. Details and receipts need to be provided, preferably within two months of expenditure.
12. The Council officer will track Board resolutions which approve expenditure from the fund, and any accountability requested by the Board.

13. Motions requiring direct payment to an organisation or business will be actioned by the officer and in conjunction with the Chair, shall ensure an appropriate level of detail is kept on record.
14. Funds given to groups or organisations will require an appropriate level of accountability, with proof of expenditure and accompanying details of use reported back to the Board within six months.
15. Groups or organisations who have not previously received funds from the Board will be asked to provide evidence of good financial practice, or oversight from another established and trusted organisation.

Discussion

16. The Finance Team, in discussion with Democracy Services, have advised the following:
 - a) Once the General Ledger is closed off for the year ending 30 June, it is not possible to allocate transactions to the previous year's Discretionary Fund. In real terms, this means that any manual payment forms (reimbursements, donations et cetera) received after 22 June or invoices received after 24 June will be paid out of the next year's Discretionary Fund.
 - b) Unspent Tawa Community Board Discretionary Funds are not able to be carried over to a future financial year.
17. The remaining balance of the 2021/2022 Discretionary Fund at 2 September 2021 is \$11,530.61.
18. Attachment One is the annual breakdown of spending for the financial period of 2021/2022.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Discretionary Fund as at 2 September 2021  

Page 48

Author	Hedi Mueller, Senior Democracy Advisor
Authoriser	Jennifer Parker, Democracy Services Manager

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

No consultation or engagement is required.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

There are no Treaty of Waitangi considerations associated with this report.

Financial implications

There are no financial implications associated with this report.

Policy and legislative implications

There are no policy and legislative implications associated with this report.

Risks / legal

There are no risks or legal implications associated with this report.

Climate Change impact and considerations

Not applicable

Communications Plan

Not applicable

Health and Safety Impact considered

Not applicable

Please note that figures here have been stated exclusive of GST where possible.

As at August 2021, including passed resolutions, the available balance of the Fund is 11,531

A copy of the statement of financial performance has been included as an Appendix to this report.

- * **Note A:** Charges incurred during financial year (excludes printing and design costs - See note D)
- * **Note B:** Relates to resolutions passed during the current financial year
- * **Note C:** Relates June 2020 Accruals.
- * **Note D:** These costs relate to creative services recharges.

1,041.93

Note B: Resolutions from meetings in 2021/22 financial year	\$2,758
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Note C: June 2021 year end Accruals FY 2020/21. Left over accruals -

Note C: 2021/22 Accruals

Note D: Internal printing and design costs incurred in 2020/21 -

Printed on 2/09/2021 at 1:32 pm

RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICATIONS AND APPROVALS FOR 3 AUGUST 2021 TO 29 AUGUST 2021

Purpose

1. In accordance with an agreement reached with the Tawa Community Board, the purpose of this report is to advise the Board of all resource consents lodged, along with decisions made by Officers acting under Delegated Authority, on Land Use and Subdivision resource consent applications.

Recommendation

That the Tawa Community Board:

1. Receive the information.

Background

2. This report advises the Community Board of resource consents lodged and decisions made during the period 3 August 2021 to 29 August 2021.

Discussion

3. For the period from 3 August 2021 to 29 August 2021 there were four applications received by the Council.

<i>Service Request</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Applicant</i>
497687	64 Redwood Avenue, Tawa	Mali Company Ltd
Land use and subdivision consent for terraced housing with 4 units on 4 allotments.		
497823	18A Hinau Street, Tawa	Fay Holdom
Land use consent for a new dwelling and associated earthworks.		
497091	105 Bell Street, Tawa	James Drayton
Certificate of compliance for a two lot subdivision.		
497952	11 Rangatira Road, Tawa	Stantec New Zealand
Outline plan waiver for information signal works relating to SH1.		

4. For the period from 3 August 2021 to 29 August 2021, there were two applications approved under delegated authority.

<i>Service Request</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Applicant</i>
486996	321 Takapu Road, Takapu Valley	Lindsay Marsden
Land use and subdivision consent for a two lot fee simple subdivision and earthworks to create a new vehicle access.		
487250	30 Main Road, Tawa	Smartwash Porirua Limited
Land use consent to establish and operate a smartwash vehicle wash facility.		

Attachments

Nil

Author	Nicole Tydda, Manager Customer Service and Business Support
Authoriser	Bill Stevens, Resource Consents Team Leader Liam Hodgetts, Chief Planning Officer

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

No consultation or engagement is required.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

There are no Treaty of Waitangi considerations associated with this report.

Financial implications

There are no financial implications associated with this report.

Policy and legislative implications

There are no policy and legislative implications associated with this report.

Risks / legal

There are no risks or legal implications associated with this report.

Climate Change impact and considerations

Not applicable

Communications Plan

Not applicable

Health and Safety Impact considered

CURRENT AND UPCOMING CONSULTATIONS AND ENGAGEMENTS

Purpose

1. To provide the Tawa Community Board with an update on the current items Council is seeking public feedback on and to advise the Board on upcoming consultations or surveys the Council is undertaking.

Recommendation/s

That the Tawa Community Board:

1. Receive the information.

Discussion

2. The upcoming consultations and engagements are as follows:
 - a. **Representation Review**
The review will seek submissions on the total number of councillors, whether any councillors should be elected at-large (by the whole city), the number of wards (electoral subdivisions), the boundaries, names, and number of councillors for each ward and what community boards there should be (if any).
Consultation opens 4 September and closes 4 October 2021.
3. Further information on the consultations can be found at this link
<https://wellington.govt.nz/have-your-say/consultations>.

Options

4. Should the Board wish to participate in the consultations, there is no requirement for the Board to formally ratify this.
5. The Board has agreed that submissions can be noted in the members' update, as well as any opposition to the submissions. A copy of submission is to be attached to the members' update.

Attachments

Nil

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Authoriser	Jennifer Parker, Democracy Services Manager

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

The above engagements and consultations are in line with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

N/A

Financial implications

N/A

Policy and legislative implications

N/A

Risks / legal

N/A

Climate Change impact and considerations

N/A Communications Plan

N/A

Health and Safety Impact considered

N/A

FORWARD PROGRAMME

Purpose

1. To provide the Tawa Community Board with a draft work programme for its amendment and approval.

Recommendations

That the Tawa Community Board:

1. Receive the information.
2. Approve its current draft work programme subject to any alterations, additions or deletions deemed necessary.

Discussion

Thursday, 14 October 2021
<p>Oral Reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Fire Update (tbc)o Youth Council Updateo Spicer Landfillo Wellington Water Limitedo Tawa Community Board Members Reports (standing item) <p>Written Reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Election of Deputy Chairo Waste Minimisationo Kids Greening Tawao Parks, Sport and Recreation Updateo Resource Consent Applications and Approvals Report (standing item)o Tawa Community Board Discretionary Fund Update (standing item)o Upcoming Areas of Consultation, Engagement or Surveys (if any) (standing item)o Forward Programme (standing item)

Thursday, 11 November 2021
<p>Oral Reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Police Update (tbc)o Tawa Members Update (standing item) <p>Written Reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Election of the Grants Subcommitteeo Resource Consent Applications and Approvals Report (standing item)o Upcoming Areas of Consultation, Engagement or Surveys (if any) (standing item)o Tawa Community Board Discretionary Fund Update (standing item)o Forward Programme (standing item)

Thursday, 2 December 2021

Oral Reports:

- Fire Update (tbc)
- Tawa Members Update (standing item)

Written Reports:

- Resource Consent Applications and Approvals Report (standing item)
- Upcoming Areas of Consultation, Engagement or Surveys (if any) (standing item)
- Tawa Community Board Discretionary Fund Update (standing item)
- Forward Programme (standing item)

Attachments

Nil

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

No consultation or engagement is required.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

There are no Treaty of Waitangi considerations associated with this report.

Financial implications

There are no financial implications associated with this report.

Policy and legislative implications

There are no policy and legislative implications associated with this report.

Risks / legal

There are no risks or legal implications associated with this report.

Climate Change impact and considerations

Not applicable

Communications Plan

Not applicable

Health and Safety Impact considered

Not applicable