

Environmental Reference Group

Annual Report for the period 1st January 2020 until 31st July 2021

Written by Lynn Cadenhead (Chair)

Purpose

The Environmental Reference Group's (ERG) purpose is to:

- Advise Council on the best ways to improve Wellingtonian's quality of life environmentally, socially, culturally and economically by protecting and enhancing the local environment.
- Bring knowledge and insight into Council around the environment, including water, energy, waste, biodiversity, heritage, resilience, climate change, urban design and transport management, in the context of Council's roles and priorities.

About

ERG has a diverse mix of well qualified and experienced members from a range of backgrounds across a wide range of disciplines. The age range is 17 to 70's with an even distribution by decade. There is also a 50/50 male female split. Member biographies are at the end of this report. ERG members Mark Fenwick, Andrew Wilks, Martin Payne and Chris Paulin all left the ERG group during the time covered by this report. Both Mark and Martin chaired the ERG. We thank these members for their very valuable contribution over several years.

Portfolios

The principal areas of interest to the ERG are split into portfolios with portfolio leads as of July 2021 as in the table below:

Portfolio Group	ERG Lead
Transport	Michelle Rush
Climate Change	Chris Watson
Waste	Steven Almond
Water	Arron Cox
Resilience	Lynn Cadenhead
Urban Design Agency/Urban Growth	Eleanor West
Biodiversity/Open Space	Mike Britton
Heritage	Lynn Cadenhead

For each portfolio ERG has have written a set of principles to guide submissions and advice. These principles have been attached in an appendix to this report.

Oral Feedback to Officers; Policies, Strategies and Presentations

During the period of this report, the council officers consulted with ERG on a number of plans and strategies, including:

DATE	Meeting Topics
10 th February 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cemetery Management Plan Review – Shona McCahon.
9 th March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning for Growth background and update – Adam McCutcheon
April 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No meeting due to Covid
11 th May 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Backyard Taonga update – Onur Oktem• National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity – Tim Johnstone discussed the WCC submission to the NPP IB.• Annual Plan – Baz Kaufman, Lloyd Jowsey and Amy Jackman discussed the 2020/21 draft Annual Plan.

8 th June 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Team – Mark Lindsay and Moira Smith. Mark introduced the heritage team and its role.
18 th June 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lynn presented the ERG Annual Report to the June Strategy and Policy Committee
13 th July 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Atakura – First to Zero update- Tom Pettit and Melissa Keys. Consenting and Compliance -Matthew Borich gave a presentation on earthworks planning and compliance.
1 st July 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Advisory Group workshop on the Golden Mile engagement with the Let's Get Wellington Moving team.
10 th August 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Ngākau Civic Square and Central Library update including the five proposed options- Lucy Lang, Karen Wallace and Vida Christeller. Long Term Plan discussion- Lloyd Jowsey Lloyd
19 th August 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning for Growth joint workshop with other Advisory Groups
14 th September 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Bylaw- Discussion on the proposed Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw: Emily Taylor-Hall.
12 th October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three Priority Strategies: Upcoming Arts and Culture Strategy, Economic Development Strategy, and Children and Young People Strategy - Sam Hutcheson, Kate Hodgetts, and Erica Richards.
9 th November 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory Group Model Review Discussion- Carolyn Dick Discussion of Waste Management & Three Waters
14 th December 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long Term Plan Workshop - Fiona Bailey and Diane Livingston Te Atakura Implementation update - Alison Howard.
15 th Feb 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three Waters Reform and Sewerage Sludge Proposal - Mike Mendonça Notice of Requirement for Airport Expansion discussion
8 th March 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long Term Plan update - Amy Brannigan
12 th April 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity update - Daniela Biaggio Te Matapihi Design and Service Principles: Lucy Lang, Peter Brennan and Alison Howard Public Places Policy - Kristine Ford
10 th May 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long Term Plan submission discussion/workshop
14 th June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Spatial Plan Update - Sherilyn Hinton, Senior Advisor Planning Know Your Pipes - Abby Jensen, Wellington Water
12 th July 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Plan Review process

Submissions

- National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity
- Parking policy submission and oral presentation
- Traffic parking bylaw submission and oral presentation
- Social Wellbeing Framework submission and oral presentation
- Long Term Plan submission and oral presentation
- Wellington International Airport Limited (WIAL) Notice of Requirement for 1 Stewart Duff Drive (East Side Area), submission.
- Advisory Group Review submission and oral presentation
- Advisory Group Report and oral presentation
- Safer speeds submission and oral presentation
- Solid Waste Management & Minimisation Bylaw 2020 submission and oral presentation
- Wellington Traffic & Parking Bylaw submission and oral presentation
- Spatial Plan submission and oral submission
- Annual plan submission and oral submission

Issues

- Zero carbon and climate change adaptation must be better integrated into all council decisions at all levels.
- Climate change adaptation must improve biodiversity, environmental outcomes, community resilience and equity.
- Council must continue its efforts to increase integration across units, to overcome the negative effects of “silos”.
- The importance of developing good performance indicators and targets that will encourage work towards priority outcomes. All strategies and implementation plans need clear priorities and goals with dates.
- The need to invest in cultural change, not just infrastructure change, to address some of the long-term issues facing the city, including climate change, population growth and resilience.
- Water sensitive urban design is critical to Wellington’s future, and should be implemented with urgency.
- While acknowledging that Wellington has made great progress in tackling biodiversity issues and building community involvement through initiatives such as Predator Free Wellington, ERG believes that it is vital to ensure that support for work with biodiversity priorities in other areas and initiatives also continues to grow.

Challenges

- We only meet for 2 hours once a month.
- WCC has a huge work programme and an increasing number of submissions are required. Despite this, positive and constructive submissions have been made on key plans and policies.
- The many new and upcoming Central Government legislation changes require the ERG members to constantly update their knowledge.
- ERG would like to remind Council officers that we encourage them to provide background reading prior to presenting at meetings and to provide specific questions they would like advice on. Presentations should be brief with plenty of discussion time.
- Some progress has been made on ERG’s preferred strategy of early engagement and targeted advice. Working closely with Council officers can only enhance this process in the future and ERG members are keen to be involved with workshops and meetings outside of the monthly meetings
- The ERG is keen for more involvement with Councillors and council officers outside of meetings and submission processes but also continued and increased involvement within meetings and workshops.
- The ERG feels that Council could better utilise the extensive network the ERG members have within the environmental space.
- The ERG believes it would be an immense help to create feedback loops after discussion and submissions. We have written a template to get this started.
- We were pleased when the advisory groups review was finally completed. Many of the new provisions will streamline processes and will make the groups more effective.

Acknowledgements

- We would like to thank Councillor Paul, Councillor O’Neill and Councillor Foon for their feedback, information and encouragement and Moana Mackey and many other council officers for their continuing support. We welcome Mike Mendonca (Acting Chief Infrastructure Officer) to his new role with ERG.
- We would like to thank members who have left during the period of this report for their significant contribution. They are Chris Paulin, Martin Payne (Chair from October 2019 to October 2020) and Andrew Wilks.
- We would like to thank Hedi Mueller, Democracy Advisor, for her ongoing excellent support to the ERG. We are delighted that she has been in this role for the duration of this report.

Wellington City Council ERG - Profile of members, February 2020 to 31st July 2021

Steven Almond

'Steven's background is in industrial design, previously working in the UK before moving to New Zealand in 2012. Steven has increasingly focussed his work on sustainable design and sustainability issues, recently completing a Master's degree in design at Victoria University of Wellington, researching design for a 'Circular Economy'. For the past two years Steven has worked at Garage Project as their Sustainability Ambassador. In addition, Steven works on design projects with a sustainability focus.

David Batchelor

David Batchelor is a practising urban planner, festival director for Wellington Heritage Week, and an academic researcher. He specialises in residential development and heritage resource management, and transportation policy. His academic research is on heritage, smart cities, and local government strategic documents and operations. David holds a PhD in Architecture (graduand), a Master in Urban Planning, and tertiary qualifications in history, public management, geography, and sociology.

Mike Britton

Mike has a background in protected area management with a special interest in national parks and nature protection. He is a former General Manager of Forest & Bird and also Assistant Director of Fish & Game New Zealand. More recently, Mike has become involved in fundraising, primarily for nature protection. Over the last three years he has helped raise money with BirdLife International for island restoration, predator control and the development of sustainable livelihoods in the Pacific. Mike is a member of the Tongariro Taupo Conservation and the Taupo-nui-a-Tia Management Boards.

Lynn Cadenhead

Lynn Cadenhead is a registered landscape architect with a zoology honours degree and an environmental science background. She has now lived in Wellington for six years. While living in Nelson Lynn was an active member of Heritage Nelson and the New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects Nelson branch, chairing both groups.

Lynn has been involved in a wide range of environmental and community projects, both as a professional landscape architect and as a volunteer. These have included landscape assessments, revegetation reports and projects, reserve and playground designs, and involvement in roading and transport issues.

Arron Cox

Arron works in environmental policy focusing on how we protect and enhance water in our urban areas. He has a background in the three waters (drinking water, wastewater and stormwater) and has worked as both an engineer and resource consents planner. Outside of water he is passionate about how Wellington can undertake a just transition to become zero carbon by 2050 or earlier. He is particularly focused on how this can be achieved through the way the city grows and the way its residents get around. He is keen to ensure youth continue to become more engaged in Council's decisions and that their concerns are reflected in Council policy.

Isla Day

Isla is studying Physical Geography and Biomedical Science at Victoria University. She was a founding member of School Strike 4 Climate in New Zealand, a national youth led movement that mobilised 170,000 people in the 2020 September 27th strike. Both her interest in science and love of the outdoors (through mountain biking) have influenced her passion for protecting the natural environment and in the future she has ambitions in scientific research and policy advice.

Sally Faisandier

Sally Faisandier (MA (Psych), Dip Tchg, Dip Eval) has worked as a research and evaluation advisor for central government agencies for the past twenty years (ten as a Principal Advisor), which included Health, Education, Social Development, Justice, Māori Development and Land Information. She has written a number of papers on resilience issues, and has a passion for supporting the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. Sally joined the ERG as

a generalist, providing expertise in understanding and interpreting research reports over a wide range of topics, to inform policy within a political context.

George Hobson

George is a passionate 17-year-old advocate for the environment. He has been involved in many on-the-ground conservation projects over the last four years, from reptile monitoring on Mana Island, to Black Petrel research on Great Barrier Island.

He is a Coordinator of Forest & Bird Youth, where he works to empower young people across Aotearoa New Zealand to make environmental change. He was also one of the first ZEALANDIA Youth Ambassadors, where he worked with young people from all over Wellington.

George is fascinated by politics and environmental policy, and is passionate about ensuring that youth voices are not overlooked in these areas.

Michelle Rush

Michelle Rush is a facilitator, trainer and consultant specialising in collaborative processes and effective stakeholder engagement. She has a background in natural resource management with particular expertise in sustainable land and water policy and sustainable agriculture. She has more than 25 years' experience as a professional facilitator working with businesses, science, industry and government organisations, councils and community groups. Michelle is an authorised trainer for the Technology of Participation (ToP™) Facilitative Leadership Program through the Institute of Cultural Affairs (Australia). Michelle is a Certified ToP™ Facilitator.

Through their company Participatory Techniques Ltd, Michelle and colleague Dr Helen Ritchie, design and deliver specialised training for catchment facilitators, environmental educators and practitioners working with conservation groups equipping them with skills to work effectively with their communities in an Aotearoa New Zealand context.

Michelle has a Masters in Applied Science (Agriculture and Rural Development), a BSc in Geography, and a national certificate in Journalism. She is currently Chair of Onslow College Board of Trustees.

Clare Stringer

Clare's career has been focused on biodiversity conservation and invasive species management. She has worked in policy development as well as project implementation in New Zealand and around the world. Clare works at Biosecurity New Zealand.

Chris Watson

Chris is an architect and author.

He has promoted low/zero carbon cities and countries, to local authorities, public forums, select committees and the environment court. His main interests are zero carbon buildings, cities and travel.

His architectural practice includes world-leading work evaluating quality of buildings and building programs, to feed forward lessons learned. He has been commissioned to undertake numerous projects in Australia and Europe as well as NZ.

His books on building quality and climate safe travel were published in Oxford and Cambridge, UK.

Eleanor West

Eleanor has a background in Environmental Science and Geography, with a focus on urban issues. She currently works for the New Zealand Green Building Council on the technical team. In her free time, Eleanor volunteers for Generation Zero where she works predominately on local transport and urban design issues.

Chris Paulin (Resigned August 2020)

Chris Paulin is a marine biologist with 37 years' experience as a marine biology curator at the National Museum of New Zealand (Te Papa Tongarewa), where his research ranged from the taxonomy of New Zealand fishes to traditional Māori fish-hooks and customary fishing techniques.

Chris has published in over 60 scientific papers, including descriptions of 17 species new to science, as well as eight books on NZ fishes and marine life, and fishing in New Zealand. Now self-employed (fishhook Publications & Photography), Chris specialises in macro-photography and has produced two books on the intertidal biota of the Wellington South Coast, and Taranaki regions, and in 2016 published "Te Matau a Maui: fish-hooks, fishing and fisheries in New Zealand".

Martin Payne (Chair from October 2019. Term ended October 2020)

Martin, a professional qualified engineer, runs a design and consultancy company focussed on sustainable water and energy management systems. His particular interest in Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles recognises the impacts of stormwater, transport, waste management and land development on aquatic environments. He has currently completed several papers towards a Master's in Public Health (Environmental Health) with a focus on residential rainwater harvesting.

As a long time, environmental advocate, urban water researcher and resident in Wellington City, Martin firmly believes that the natural environment makes an essential contribution to the prosperity and liveability of Wellington City and that protecting this taonga can be achieved by an engaged community. As co-ordinator of Friends of Owhiro Stream, he has been involved in the physical restoration of this urban stream, as well as acting as a strong advocate for the protection of these sensitive environments at local and regional government levels.

Andrew Wilks (Resigned in June 2020)

Andrew Wilks leads the Sustainability Office at Victoria University. He has experience in planning and delivering environmental initiatives including climate change action, energy efficiency, travel demand management, water conservation and waste minimisation. He has a strong network with sustainability practitioners in business, academia, the student body and has good relationships with council officers. He is also a board member of Australasian Campuses Towards Sustainability. He has lived in Wellington for 20 years and has 2 children who he chases around the recreational facilities of the northern suburbs.

ERG Work Programme 2021/2022 Financial Year

TOPIC	OUTPUT
1. Mandatory/legislative	
District Plan	Involvement/comment on proposed rules for: biodiversity protection, stormwater, building layouts heights etc, provision for waste minimisation/management, bike storage, disabled parking & access, service person parking. Building standards -low carbon. ERG Submission
Annual Plan	ERG Submission
2. Central Govt & Regional Priorities	
Three Waters Reform	Presentation/information on WCC's submission/views. Comment on WCC's submission. ERG's own submission.
Implementing NPS on Fresh water management	Presentation/information on WCC's actions. ERG to comment & submit if actions are out for public comment.
Review of waste Legislation, product stewardship & levies	Presentation/information on WCC's submission/views. Comment on WCC's submission. ERG's own submission.
Regional Transport Plan incl. LGWM	Presentation/information on WCC's submission/views. Comment on WCC's submission. ERG's own submission.
Proposed NPSs – Proposed national policy statement for Heritage (currently being scoped); etc.	Presentation/information on WCC's submission/views. Comment on WCC's submission. ERG's own submission.
3. Delivering on Strategic Priorities	
LGWM	Presentation/information on plan, review or strategy. Direct comment on WCC's plan, review or strategy. ERG's own submission to WCC.
Central City Network Plan	As above
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	As above
Social & Community Facilities Review & Our Capital Spaces	As above
Heritage Strategy	As above
Cycleways Master Plan review & implementation	As above
Development Contributions Policy	As above
Additional Topics	
Te Atakura, Climate Change / Zero Carbon Capital- quarterly updates	
Annual Update of ERG Portfolio Principles	Updated Principles.

ERG Principles

September 2021

Does the task, activity or proposal meet/follow the principles below:

Overarching Principles

1. Safeguard the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, climate and natural ecosystems for present and future generations.
2. Recognise, respect and apply the principles of Te Tiriti and support the relationship that mana whenua and communities have with their environment and rohe.
3. Work with others including Iwi, other Wellington City Council entities, local communities, regional and central governments.
4. Collect information and monitor change in a systematic way using best practice. Share and use information effectively.
5. Create a liveable, resilient, equitable, natural, well designed and beautiful city.
6. Start all planning with a vision of the city that you are trying to achieve.

Climate Change/Zero Carbon Principles

1. WCC planning is such that;
 - It aligns with targets laid out in the Paris Accord.
 - Climate equity is achieved along with emission reductions.
2. Transport
 - Increase the mode share of active transport and public transport
 - Support bikes, electric bikes and working from home.
 - Minimise demand for non-active transport through urban planning
 - Minimise demand for air travel
3. Support reducing unnecessary consumption; reusing and repairing where possible; and recycling and returning at the end of life, to reduce material waste.
4. Ensure that the District Plan rules are strong enough to prevent climate damaging projects.
5. Promote and support carbon neutral construction to reduce construction emissions.
6. Lobby Central Government to make all new buildings carbon neutral in operation.
7. Lobby to change the Building Act so that buildings are required to last at least 100 years.
8. Support heat recovery as a way of reducing heating and cooling emissions.
9. Support and encourage teleconferencing and 'staycationing' to reduce aircraft emissions.
10. Promote vegetarian/vegan food which has much lower emissions, than meat and dairy; as well as contributes to the regeneration of New Zealand's ecosystems.
11. Promote food systems that minimise disposal of food to waste.
12. Maximise carbon sequestration through additional city planting and reduced removal of green growth.
13. Lead and demonstrate low/zero carbon practices.
14. Engage with community and business to promote societal change to low/zero carbon lifestyles.
15. Prioritise initiatives that, in addition to carbon emission reduction or adaptation also have other environmental, social or economic benefits.
16. Ensure the Low (Zero) Carbon Capital Plan is consistent and integrated with other Council planning and policy.
17. Include climate adaptation planning as part of the Low (Zero) Carbon Capital Plan, but separate the work streams (with separate budgets) within Council.

Biodiversity Principles

1. Identify

- Identify and document biodiversity
- Prioritise research in areas where species biodiversity is not fully known.
- Ensure the biodiversity value of habitat areas is identified (not all habitat has equal biodiversity value).

2. Protect

- Give more protection to high biodiversity value areas.
- Embed sustainable outcomes for biodiversity in the District Plan rules.
- City developments have rules to maximise opportunities for nature to live and flourish.
- Biodiversity protection and recovery is adequately resourced in annual and long-term plans.
- Significant threats to biodiversity are identified, then eradicated or controlled.
- All indigenous biodiversity on land, in fresh water and in the marine environment is flourishing or recovering.
- Biodiversity is protected or enhanced when granting resource consents and in WCC projects.
- Intergenerational equity is prioritised.

3. Monitor

- Factors impacting on biodiversity are monitored including pest plants, diseases and predators.
- A base line is established and the impacts of environmental change (including climate change) are monitored.

4. Restore

- Identify areas where restoration could enhance biodiversity value.
- Ensure all other WCC policies do not conflict with the objectives of restoration projects.
- Appreciate the potential for restoration projects to engage the community with biodiversity protection.

5. Promote

- Encouragement to design nature friendly buildings, structures and places.
- The public is engaged with natural places and the species associated with them and has an appreciation of the biodiversity on their doorstep, understanding of why biodiversity is important and this is adequately resourced, for example to provide signage.
- The role of community groups, volunteers and schools in biodiversity restoration and protection is recognised, encouraged and supported.
- Education opportunities are part of all park and reserve area planning and development.
- Wellington is a recognised leader in urban biodiversity protection and enhancement.

6. Consult and Collaborate

- Ensure that the principles of Te Tiriti are upheld in all biodiversity work conducted by WCC.
- Recognise and respect the cultural authority of mana whenua as kaitiaki, using Mātauranga Māori to complement western science in the restoration of our natural environment.
- Undertake in depth consultation with iwi and hapū on biodiversity matters.
- Recognise owners as custodians and their role in maintaining biodiversity values, while accepting change may be required to maintain viable use while also safeguarding biodiversity.

- Work collaboratively with land owners, professionals, central and local government, iwi and hapū, businesses, sector interest groups, community groups and individuals to effectively promote and support the protection of biodiversity on public and private land.

Freshwater Principles

1. Recognise and respect mana motuhake – the whakapapa and relationship that mana whenua and other communities have with water ecosystems in their rohe.
2. Use a whole catchment approach to ecosystem health; e.g., by protecting, retaining, restoring and enhancing natural drainage systems and integrating them into the landscape.
3. Maintain and (where necessary), enhance water quality, flow characteristics, channel form and ecological health of water bodies, (e.g., by using water sensitive urban design).
4. Uphold and foster kaitiakitanga and custodianship of urban water ecosystems. Connect communities with their water bodies and enable them to take direct action to maintain and restore ecosystem health.
5. Collect information in a systematic way using best practice and share and use it effectively.
6. Work with others including communities, Central and Regional Government. E.g., Educational programmes are run with the aim to reduce FW pollution due to stormwater discharges.
7. Recognise that Wellington’s growth presents a unique opportunity to improve the way we protect and enhance freshwater.
8. Ensure that no more waterways are piped.

Resilience Principles

Toby Moore.

“Resilience includes being adaptable in our day-to-day operations, holding buffers in excess of critical thresholds and maintaining a degree of spare capacity within a system.”

WCC’s Resilience Strategy

“Adaptation and mitigation activities to protect against social, economic and environmental challenges must be ongoing and integral to Wellington City Council’s operations.”

1. Ensure people are connected, empowered and feel part of a community.
 - Ensure everyone thrives and has an opportunity to enhance wellbeing for themselves and their communities.
 - Protect a sense of place – of who we are and what we stand for – as a big part of resilience.
 - Ensure communities are connected and empowered to improve their wellbeing. For example, through support for community gardens, predator free neighbourhoods, civil defence preparedness, backyard biodiversity, pest management etc.
 - Ensure the business community is prepared/has strategies for disruption and is economically strong.
 - Recognise that Wellington homes form the cornerstone of the city’s resilience.
2. Ensure decision making is integrated and well informed.
 - Work effectively in partnership with others and be clear about each one’s role, e.g., GWRC, Central Government, community groups, Civil Defence and Treaty Partners.
 - Ensure online connectedness to enable a large percentage of residents to be engaged in planning and decision-making.
 - Ensure resilience is integrated into governance.
 - Make information on all aspects of living in Wellington, including risks, easily accessible.

- Ensure Wellington is actively planning for the potential effects of climate change, sea level rise, pandemics and other disruptions.
 - Plan an adaptable framework for successful recovery from any disruption that is equitable and includes the most vulnerable Wellingtonians.
3. Ensure the natural and built environment is healthy, robust and sustainable.
 - Promote excellence in telecommunication.
 - Monitor the built environment (including homes, other buildings, public spaces, utilities etc.) for its ability to withstand social, economic and natural events.
 - Require future construction to meet sustainable/green/carbon neutral, certification.
 - Protect drinking water supplies, and plan for there to be access to safe drinking water at all times (e.g., desalination plants, rainwater harvesting).
 - Require ecological interventions to improve the quality of stormwater entering our streams and coast, improve resilience to flash floods, and enhance urban biodiversity.
 - Promote the monitoring and management of sewage and waste to ensure Wellington works towards a circular and carbon neutral waste system; and that discharges to air are carbon neutral.
 - Provide high quality footpaths and cycleways throughout the city and to neighbouring cities.
 - Ensure public transport is frequent, reliable, regular, flexible, robust and carbon-neutral.
 - Work with energy infrastructure owners to ensure flexibility and robustness of energy services and that all essential infrastructure has an emergency backup power supply.
 - Safeguard the city's natural habitats and their ecosystems and foster the appreciation for urban nature.
 - Support community gardens to educate people about food growing and reducing food waste. Over time convert public space used by redundant technology (e.g., car parks) to other uses e.g., community gardens.

Urban Development Principles

1. Design and implement development in partnership with mana whenua and other communities to ensure our built environment reflects their culture and feels uniquely Aotearoa (i.e., new heritage).
2. Ensure that the city is compact with distributed density and diverse, low-carbon, high quality, mixed-use development, including:
 - a mix of private and social housing
 - embodied and operational carbon.
3. Ensure everyone has access to high quality, well-maintained and protected green spaces suitable for a range of activities.
4. Ensure development is designed for the long term and focused on transport corridors in areas at least risk to natural hazards and climate change.
5. Kaitiakitanga: ensure regenerative environmental and biodiversity outcomes are prioritised, and places of significant value are protected. Places of significant value include places of heritage, cultural, biodiversity and landscape value.
6. Manaakitanga: design urban places to be accessible, welcoming, and safe for everyone. CPTED (crime prevention through environmental design) is included in the design of all urban spaces.
7. Co-design public spaces with the community to be desirable, successful and sustainable (including 'third places') for a critical mass of users and activities, within walking distance of residents' homes.
8. Prioritise and encourage active transport, and support it with an efficient and effective public transport network so residents are not dependent on private vehicles.

9. Focus new construction on brownfield development which is undertaken efficiently and safely with circular economy principles to minimise materials, waste, and energy-use. Ensure all sites are managed for positive environmental outcomes.
10. WCC stays a signatory to, and supports within the District Plan, the NZ Urban Design Protocol.

Useful Resources:

Urban Design Protocol

3 Key urban design qualities - The Seven Cs

The Urban Design Protocol identifies seven essential design qualities that create quality urban design: the Seven Cs. They are: Context, Character, Choice, Connections, Creativity, Custodianship and Collaboration. These are a combination of design processes and outcomes.

The Seven Cs:

- provide a checklist of qualities that contribute to quality urban design
- are based on sound urban design principles recognised and demonstrated throughout the world
- explain these qualities in simple language, providing a common basis for discussing urban issues and objectives
- provide core concepts to use in urban design projects and policies
- can be adapted for use in towns and cities throughout New Zealand.

Context

Quality urban design sees buildings, places and spaces not as isolated elements but as part of the whole town or city. For example, a building is connected to its street, the street to its neighbourhood, the neighbourhood to its city, and the city to its region. Urban design has a strong spatial dimension and optimises relationships between people, buildings, places, spaces, activities and networks. It also recognises that towns and cities are part of a constantly evolving relationship between people, land, culture and the wider environment.

Quality urban design:

- takes a long-term view
- recognises and builds on landscape context and character
- results in buildings and places that are adapted to local climatic conditions
- examines each project in relation to its setting and ensures that each development fits in with and enhances its surroundings
- understands the social, cultural and economic context as well as physical elements and relationships
- considers the impact on the health of the population who live and work there
- celebrates cultural identity and recognises the heritage values of a place
- ensures incremental development contributes to an agreed and coherent overall result.

Urban design principles at resilientcity.org

https://www.resilientcity.org/index.cfm?pagepath=Resilience/Urban_Design_Principles&id=11928

Open Space Principles

1. Retain and maintain existing open space including the Town Belt and parks and reserves as essential to the well-being, health and welfare of all city dwellers.
2. Gazette all open space under the Reserves Act.
3. Ensure existing open space is not used for the establishment of a built environment unless open space of equal size, quality and location is established, gazetted and protected.

4. Ensure that if a recreational use of an area is underutilised, the land is retained for another open space activity; retained as community open space; swapped for a more useful space of equal size; or retained for biodiversity reasons. (NB. There are recreation reserves in odd unusable places).
5. Ensure open spaces around the coast or harbour are protected from private ownership or development.
6. Retain land that is no longer needed for port activities as public open space.
7. Ensure that some open space is free from trading.

Waste Principles

1. Incorporate waste reduction as a vital part of Wellington's climate change mitigation plan.
2. Prioritise and incentivise a Circular Economy approach to waste for both industry and residents:
 - Design out waste
 - Keep materials in use
 - Regenerate natural systems
 - Generate on-shore demand for re-used/ recycled products.
3. Ensure Wellington plays a key role in transitioning to a circular model, regionally and nationally.
4. Ensure the disposal of waste is transparent and that Wellingtonians understand where their waste and recycling goes and what effects it has.
5. Use landfill as a transitional solution, designed to be safe and resilient for future residents and biodiversity.
6. Prioritise decoupling of sewage waste from landfill waste to allow ambitious waste minimisation.
7. Support the diversion of organic food waste from landfill, a major source of methane GHG emissions.

Historic and Cultural Heritage Principles

1. Recognise the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu and other taonga;
2. Support the council in their statutory duties under legalisation, such as the Resource Management Act 1991 and its new versions, and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014;
3. Consider and provide for heritage values in Wellington City, including natural, Māori, social, built, archaeological, local, settler, migrant, and other heritage values;
4. Support and work with national, regional, and local heritage organisations to manage, preserve, and care for heritage places, objects, and stories in the city;
5. Understand the economic and property impacts that historic protection has on private and public assets.
6. Encourage the council and others to engage, learn, and promote the history of Wellington City and its communities.
7. Identify, recognise, safeguard and protect the value of historical and cultural heritage in the District Plan.
8. Enhance resilience of historical and cultural heritage.

Additional Material; Why Protect Heritage

- Historical and cultural heritage is a finite non-renewable legacy that we safeguard for present and future generations. Heritage connects us with those who lived before us; it helps us define who we are and contributes to our sense of place.
- Māori heritage relates not only to the physical places, but also the knowledge and stories of those places held by people today.
- Of the difficult-to-quantify but important advantages of preserving a city's heritage is that it mitigates the "blanding" effect of cultural globalisation – all those identikit mirror-glassed high-rises that are evocative of everywhere and nowhere. There are also measurable economic advantages, including the creation of skilled and well-paid jobs, better-than-average appreciating property values and superior rates of return. There is also a sustainability payoff that comes from avoiding the "triple hit" on scarce resources caused by demolishing a historic building.
- Once a structure or building is gone, it's gone for good.
- Historical and cultural heritage tells the story of our past. The knowledge we get from an understanding of historical and cultural heritage establishes and enhances our sense of place locally and contributes to national identity.

Transport Principles

1. Minimise the use of private vehicles, by modal shift to walking, cycling and public transport, and by reducing the need for people to travel.
2. Reduce the footprint of the transport system (excluding active transport), by travel demand management, modal choice and good design.
3. Eliminate transport disadvantage.
4. Manage transport corridors as public spaces that deliver multiple benefits, including biodiversity, recreation and amenity benefits.
5. Support walking transport journeys using public spaces.
6. Ensure land use design minimises travel needs; optimises the use of transport infrastructure; and makes it easy for households to be car-less.
7. Ensure urban and transport infrastructure design encourages walking to deliver public health benefits, encourage the development of communities, reduce social isolation, and re-connect people to their local environment.
8. Work efficiently with other decision makers and stakeholders.
9. Ensure transport efficiently enables economic, social, cultural activities while meeting the principles above.
10. Ensure rules in the District Plan require parking/storage for cycles and mobility scooters in all apartments and town houses