
ORDINARY MEETING
OF
WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA

Time: 9:30am
Date: Wednesday, 15 December 2021
Venue: Ngake (16.09)
Level 16, Tahiwī
113 The Terrace
Wellington

MEMBERSHIP

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

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.

Whakataka te hau ki te uru,	Cease oh winds of the west
Whakataka te hau ki te tonga.	and of the south
Kia mākinakina ki uta,	Let the bracing breezes flow,
Kia mātaratara ki tai.	over the land and the sea.
E hī ake ana te atākura.	Let the red-tipped dawn come
He tio, he huka, he hauhū.	with a sharpened edge, a touch of frost,
Tihei Mauri Ora!	a promise of a glorious day

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

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

1.2 Apologies

The Chairperson invites notice from members of:

1. Leave of absence for future meetings of the Wellington City Council; or
2. Apologies, including apologies for lateness and early departure from the meeting, where leave of absence has not previously been granted.

1.3 Announcements by the Mayor

1.4 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.

1.5 Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 25 November 2021 will be put to the Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council for confirmation.

1.6 Items not on the Agenda

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

Matters Requiring Urgent Attention as Determined by Resolution of the Wellington City Council

The Chairperson shall state to the meeting.

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

The item may be allowed onto the agenda by resolution of the Wellington City Council.

Minor Matters relating to the General Business of the Wellington City Council

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

1.7 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 31.2 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.

2. Petitions

PETITION ON THORNDON QUAY PARKING

Summary

Primary Petitioner: Paul Robinson and Dale Scott
Total Signatures: 928 (hard copy)

Presented by: Paul Robinson and Dale Scott

Recommendation

That the Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree that no further action needs to be taken at this time.

Background

1. Wellington City Council operates a system of ePetitions whereby people can conveniently and electronically petition the Council on matters related to Council business.
2. Paul Robinson and Dale Scott opened an ePetition on the Wellington City Council website on 8 October 2021.
3. The ePetition details are as follows:

As per the WCC's standing order 32.2 "presenting petitions" we are formally requesting to present the attached Change.org petition (which is also accessible via this [link](#)). The full content of this petition is also set out in the appendix to this letter. A CVS file containing the details of the 928 supporters who have signed our petition to date is also attached, as are several documents that have been displayed by businesses along Thorndon Quay and/or provided to their customers and clients.

WHAT ARE WE SEEKING?

We are seeking four very reasonable outcomes

- a. Subject to terms of reference that we put forward, WCC is to pay for an independent review of (a) Thorndon Quay car park utilisation rates; and (b) the social, economic and safety impact that the removal of 145 parks has and will have on Thorndon Quay.*
- b. WCC to reinstate the vast majority of the 145 car parks that were removed in September this year.*

- c. *LGWM to engage in meaningful and legally compliant consultation with local stakeholders regarding the proposed re-development of Thorndon Quay roading infrastructure.*
- d. *LGWM to produce a revised Thorndon Quay design that is pragmatic and balances everyone's interests in a manner that is appropriate, fair, and adequately accounts for social, economic and safety interests of the Thorndon Quay community.*

4. The background information provided for the ePetition was:

HELP SAVE THORNDON QUAY

Let's Get Wellington Moving ("LGWM") and the Wellington City Council ("WCC") want to reduce Thorndon Quay to a commuter thoroughfare by:

- a) *Removing 50% of all Thorndon Quay parking (this occurred in September).*
- b) *Introducing dedicated bus lanes during AM and PM peak hours, which reduce available parking by a further 25% when the PM dedicated bus lane is operating (i.e. leaving only 25% of the original Thorndon Quay parking capacity available for use).*
- c) *Introducing a poorly designed two-way bike lane (with 1.4m wide lanes in either direction) on the western side of Thorndon Quay. Click on the [link](#) to see a summary of the proposed changes. Detailed description of the proposed changes and the issues they will create is also available via this [link](#). Our submission against the above changes can be found [here](#).*

WHY IS THIS BAD?

Parking is critical to the viability of most Thorndon Quay businesses:

Removing 145 parks: has caused demand to exceed capacity by a significant margin, making it difficult and sometimes impossible, for customers, suppliers and staff to find a park so that they can access local businesses.

Lost revenue: and operational difficulties that have arisen as a result, are set to force many local businesses to close, or relocate to areas like Petone, Hutt Valley and Porirua, where parking is readily available.

Proposed bus lanes: will further reduce parking capacity in exchange for a negligible improvement in AM peak bus travel times.

Lost amenity: the mass exodus of popular local businesses will result in large pockets of unoccupied space, creating dead zones that erode street level activity and amenity.

Proposed cycle lane's: poor design and placement will create significant safety hazards for all users. During peak many cyclists will still ride on the road as its narrow and confined design makes overtaking dangerous.

The petition is still open on Change.org. A hard copy of signatures as at the date of lodgement of the petition is presented as Attachment 1.

Officers' response

6. In late 2020, a Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) audit recommended that Wellington City Council “investigates the change of angle parking to parallel parking on Thorndon Quay as a cycle safety initiative”.
7. Subsequent to this on 14 April 2021, an e-petition to make safe space for cycling on Thorndon Quay was presented to the Regulatory Processes Committee.
8. Consultation on the traffic restriction was held as part of Let's Get Wellington Moving's (LGWM) wider consultation on the Thorndon Quay and Hutt Road project from 11 May to 8 June 2021.
9. On 24 June 2021 the Pūroro Āmua | Planning and Environment Committee considered the response to the ePetition and the associated Traffic Resolution to formalise a change from angle parking to parallel parking on Thorndon Quay.
10. The Pūroro Āmua | Planning and Environment Committee resolved to:
 - Receive the information.
 - Approve the following amendments to the Traffic Restrictions, pursuant to the provisions of the Wellington City Council Consolidated Bylaw 2008: TR53-21 Thorndon Quay Pipitea – Convert angled parking to parallel parking (amended).
 - Agree that the four new P10 parks operate between 3pm and 6pm in the evening.
11. Following approval of the Traffic Resolution the changes were implemented in September 2021 with WCC converting angle parking bays to parallel parking bays.
12. TR53-21 covered Thorndon Quay from the intersection with Tinakori Road to Moore Street which had 333 car parks. After the changes there are now 201 car parks. Thorndon Quay from the intersection with Tinakori Road to Mulgrave Street, had 380 car parks. There were 47 existing parallel car parks located between Moore St and Mulgrave St and there were no changes made there.
13. After the changes, there are 248 of the original 380 car parks left across this entire section from Tinakori Road to Mulgrave Street which is a 35% reduction in car parking on Thorndon Quay from its intersection with Tinakori Road to Mulgrave Street.
14. Additional to this, at certain times further carparks have been temporarily removed due to temporary Traffic Management planning around construction sites.
12. **Officers do not support reversing this decision, in whole or in part.**
The decision was made for safety reasons which have not changed since committee resolved to make this change less than six months ago.

13. The petitioners ask that WCC commission independent reviews of Thorndon Quay car park utilisation rates and the social economic and safety impacts that the removal of the car parks has and will have on Thorndon Quay. They also ask that LGWM engage meaningfully, in a legally compliant manner, with local stakeholders regarding the proposed redevelopment of Thorndon Quay and that LGWM produce a revised Thorndon Quay design that is pragmatic and balances everyone's interests in a manner that is appropriate, fair, and adequately accounts for social, economic and safety interests of the Thorndon Quay community. These are addressed below.
14. *Parking:*

WCC has been monitoring, and will continue to monitor, parking occupancy on Thorndon Quay. **As such officers do not believe that an independent review of Thorndon Quay car park utilisation rates is needed.**
15. Our most up to date parking data is as follows:

For the period 1 July 2021 to 31 August 2021 (before the changes) occupancy was as follows:

During weekdays peak (period of highest occupancy) occupancy occurred around 1pm. During that period peak occupancy averaged 48.75% and average occupancy (which is the average level of occupancy across the day 8am to 8pm) was 38.3%.
16. During the weekends for the same period peak (period of highest occupancy) occupancy occurred around 11am. During that period peak occupancy averaged 30.4% and average occupancy (which is the average level of occupancy across the retail day 8am to 8pm) was 20.38%.
17. For the period 1 October 2021 to 20 November 2021 (after the changes) occupancy was as follows:

During weekdays peak (period of highest occupancy) occupancy occurred around 10am. During that period peak occupancy averaged 62.81% and average occupancy (which is the average level of occupancy across the day 8am to 8pm) was 51.89%.
18. During the weekends for the same period peak (period of highest occupancy) occupancy occurred around 11am. During that period peak occupancy averaged 43.5% and average occupancy (which is the average level of occupancy across the retail day 8am to 8pm) was 29.3%.
19. Officers note that occupancy reduction towards the end of August reflect the beginning of Level 4 and 3 lockdown. It should also be noted that there were some technical requirements to be worked through as we bedded down the reinstallation of sensors in late September – which may impact in a minor way the stats provided above.
20. As noted above these numbers include parks that are currently out of action due to construction activity.
20. This shows that while occupancy has increased since the number of carparks were reduced (as would be expected) it is not at a level that means parking cannot be found along the length of Thorndon Quay. However, it may mean that parking is not always available directly outside of particular businesses at all times.

21. It should also be noted that WCC parking sensors record all utilisation of car parks, including stays of less than 15min duration.

22. *Engagement and future design work:*

The next stages of LGWM's Thorndon Quay Hutt Road include:

- Approval of the Single Stage Business Case by Wellington City Council, Greater Wellington City Council and Waka Kotahi in Q1 2022.
- Engagement with owners and occupiers on Thorndon Quay during the detailed design (Quarters 2 and 3 of 2022). This will include discussions on parking bays types / length, safety around vulnerable users and amenity provision. This may include physical trials.
- Consultation on the traffic resolution (Quarter 3/4 2022). This may include changes to speed limits and will include bus lane operating times and parking bay changes.
- Physical implementation of changes (From Q1 2023).

23. LGWM is committed to a fair process that balances all needs, as the petitioners request and officers note that there will be plenty of opportunities for input from key stakeholders as the LGWM project team progresses the Thorndon Quay Hutt Road design.

24. **As there is further opportunity for petitioners to influence design through the ongoing process, officers believe there is no need for further reports to be commissioned by WCC as proposed in the petition.**

25. **In terms of the request for meaningful and legally compliant engagement officers agree that this is critical and have been assured by LGWM that this is also their intention for future engagements with the community.** Officers are also satisfied that the engagement undertaken in relation to the June 2021 Traffic Resolution satisfies requirements under the Local Government Act.

Attachments

Nil

Author	Moana Mackey, Chief Advisor to Chief Planning Officer and Chief Infrastructure Officer
Authoriser	Liam Hodgetts, Chief Planning Officer

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

WCC engaged fully on the traffic resolution TR 53-21 with a decision made on 24 June 2021. The consultation on the parking changes were open from 11 May 2021 through 8 June 2021. This was in addition to open days held for feedback to be submitted. Thorndon Quay Collective made both written and oral submissions to the Council at a hearing on 22 June. Further engagement with key stakeholders is planned for 2022.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Not applicable.

Financial implications

Not applicable.

Policy and legislative implications

The 24 June 2021 recommendations complied with the legal requirements for amendments to traffic restrictions as laid down in the Bylaws.

Risks / legal

WCC, along with its LGWM partners (Waka Kotahi and GWRC), is satisfied that its engagement and decision-making process in relation to the June 2021 Thorndon Quay parking changes was legally compliant. In particular WCC followed the general decision-making framework under the Traffic Bylaw and the Local Government Act and WCC's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Climate Change impact and considerations

We need to move more people with fewer vehicles in Wellington, especially at peak travel times. The Council's ongoing development of the transport network is to encourage the use of public transport, walking, cycling rather than the private car thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The 24 June 2021 traffic changes looked to make cycling a more viable transport alternative by improving safety for cyclists.

Communications Plan

Not required.

Health and Safety Impact considered

We have considered the safety impacts of these proposals with the aim to improve safety of all road users. Reversing, in whole or in part, the 24 June 2021 traffic changes would reduce the safety of cyclists on Thorndon Quay.

3. General Business

THE GIFTING OF THE NAME TE ARO MAHANA

Kōrero taunaki

Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report asks Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council to acknowledge the gifting of the name Te Aro Mahana for the new play area in Frank Kitts Park and name the new play area accordingly.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- Sustainable, natural eco city
- People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
- Innovative, inclusive and creative city
- Dynamic and sustainable economy

Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031

- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
- Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
- Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
- Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
- Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
- Strong partnerships with mana whenua

Relevant Previous decisions

A number of open space and play area naming papers have been brought to council near Frank Kitt's Park, with the naming of the walkway Te Ara Moana and the naming of the lagoon Whareipo. Naming decisions are guided by Council's Naming Policy Te Maapihi Maurea 2019.

Te Tauihu- Te Reo Māori Action Plan includes an action that: *Playgrounds will support site storytelling in design and technology and bilingual signage.* It then says that the first to apply this intention will be the Ara Moana waterfront playground at Frank Kitts Park.

Significance

The decision is **rated low to medium significance** in accordance with schedule 1 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

The name proposal has a low impact on Council being able to perform its role. The gifted name is significant to mana whenua and is likely to have some public interest within a key Wellington park.

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Unbudgeted \$X

2.

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Author	Ella Hardy, Recreation and Parks Planner
Authoriser	Myfanwy Emeny, Open Space and Parks Manager Paul Andrews, Manager Parks, Sports & Rec Kym Fell, Chief Customer and Community Officer

Taunakitanga

Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

The Ordinary Council Meeting:

- 1) Receive the information
- 2) Agree to formally recognise the gift of the name Te Aro Mahana for the new play area within Frank Kitts Park and accordingly name the newly developed play area Te Aro Mahana.

Whakarāpopoto

Executive Summary

3. Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika wish to announce the gifting of the name Te Aro Mahana for the new play area in Frank Kitts Park as part of a Whakaara (ceremony to awaken the new play area) in September.
4. The name proposal is not a name change to the park as Frank Kitts Park will remain. It is a name for the newly developed play area.
5. Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika have put forward a narrative for the name:

The name Te Aro Mahana is twofold. It reignites the words of Te Aro - what Te Aro papakāinga meant to us and acknowledges the lifelong heart link. This name is place-based, and its intent is physical and spiritual. Te Aro Mahana is reflective of the voyages all boats experienced in coming here to find their future tomorrows. In our journeys we look back to the past, bringing it with us as we look together to the future.

Te Aro Mahana- the meaning of which talks of a strong connection to the historical Aro Pā site, remembering the warmth and sense of belonging for Ngāti Ruanui and Taranaki Iwi groupings upon historic ancestral land. The new name is evocative of both a warm remembering of the past and connection to a warm

and positive present and future Ko te mahana tonu – it is still warm: the playground presents an opportunity to keep the sense of Aro Pā warm.

6. The name and concept has informed the design of the playground upgrade. The play area has been identified as a destination play area in our play spaces policy, placing it as an important strategic playground and an opportunity to showcase the special identity of Te Aro Mahana.
7. The proposal has been assessed against Council's Naming Policy Te Māpihi Maurea, which sets out the process for a name change proposal and it is considered consistent with the objective, principles and criteria set out in this policy.

Takenga mai

Background

The new play area

8. Construction of the new children's play area within Frank Kitts Park is scheduled to commence in January 2022 and is expected to be completed in September 2022. The new play area sits within Frank Kitts Park. Refer to Attachment 1 for the location and background to the play area.
9. To inform the design process of this playground the project team have worked in conjunction with Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika advisors. As part of this process the name Te Aro Mahana was put forward and the narrative surrounding this name has been central to informing the design of the play area. In particular, te waka concept, tauihu and taurapa artworks. Please refer to Attachment 1 for a full description of the play area narrative and how it references and represents two cultures in unison, the tug and te waka.

Te Aro Mahana

10. A direct translation of Te Aro Mahana is a warm front. However, the name has more meaning. Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika have provided a narrative and explanation for what Te Aro Mahana means:

The name Te Aro Mahana is twofold. It reignites the words of Te Aro - what Te Aro papakāinga meant to us and acknowledges the lifelong heart link. This name is place-based, and its intent is physical and spiritual. Te Aro Mahana is reflective of the voyages all boats experienced in coming here to find their future tomorrows. In our journeys we look back to the past, bringing it with us as we look together to the future.

Te Aro Mahana- the meaning of which talks of a strong connection to the historical Aro Pā site, remembering the warmth and sense of belonging for Ngāti Ruanui and Taranaki Iwi groupings upon historic ancestral land. The new name is evocative of both a warm remembering of the past and connection to a warm and positive present and future Ko te mahana tonu – it is still warm: the playground presents an opportunity to keep the sense of Aro Pā warm.

11. Frank Kitts Park sits on reclaimed land. Prior to reclamation, the site was adjacent to Te Aro Pā, and would have been a food gathering area making it an important site to mana whenua.

Previous mentioned te reo name for the play area: Te Ara Moana

12. Initially, another te reo Māori name was put forward by council officers for the play area; Papa Tākaro o Ara Moana. This was a translation of 'playground' and Ara Moana being the name for the promenade. This name was included in Te Tauihu – Te Reo Māori Action Plan in 2019, that states under Te Ako, Acquisition I: '*Playgrounds will support site storytelling in design and technology and bilingual signage. The first to apply this intention will be the Ara Moana waterfront playground at Frank Kitts Park.*'
13. The name Ara Moana was proposed by officers following the official naming of the waterfront walk in front of Franks Kitts Park as 'Te Ara Moana' in 2018. Te Ara Moana means ocean pathway.
14. Therefore, the concept of a te reo name for Frank Kitts Park play area has already been approved and supported by Council, with the intention of supporting te reo Māori storytelling in this play area and contributing to the vision of Wellington being a te reo city by 2040. The initial Te Tauihu Policy went through significant consultation in February 2018, with 249 formal submission and 263 post cards, 94% in support of the policy. The Policy was approved by Council in September 2018 and the action plan was approved by the council in February 2019.
15. Following initial engagement with Taranaki Whanui advisors on the play area design and name - they advised that a more special and relevant name to the area would be preferred. They said they would prefer to avoid the translation of playground and would like to gift the meaningful name Te Aro Mahana.

Naming Policy – Te Māpihi Maurea

16. The Wellington City Councils' Naming Policy - Te Māpihi Maurea outlines a process and assessment guidelines for assessing a name proposal. This proposal has been assessed against the guidelines as outlined in the following section.
17. The play area does not currently have a name, so this is not technically a renaming proposal. However, because the playground is within Frank Kitt Park, it is often known as Frank Kitts Park Play Area or Frank Kitts Park and is registered in our council assets systems as such. However, the name Frank Kitts Park will remain the name of the wider park which encompassed the play area.
18. Because it is only a play area it is not a matter for the geographic board.

Kōrerorero

Discussion

Consultation

19. The Naming Policy - Te Māpihi Maurea sets out the process for considering names and the extent to which the views of interested parties and communities should be considered. A play area fits into the criteria of an open space. The policy sets out the engagement guidelines for when consultation or engagement should take place.
20. For locally significant reserves, the policy states that targeted consultation may be appropriate with community groups and mana whenua. In this case only consultation with mana whenua was deemed necessary, because:
 - a. This proposal is not to rename an open space, reserve or suburb/locality. It names the play new area Te Aro Mahana within Frank Kitts Park.

- b. It is a new name that is gifted formally by mana whenua, not a name change.
 - c. A te reo name has already been supported by Council via the approval of the Te Taihu Action Plan which was informed by a thorough consultation process.
 - d. Going through a public consultation process of a gifted name for the play area would not likely impact on the outcome given that Council had already supported a te reo name for the play area.
21. Targeted engagement included Taranaki Whānui talking to Te Aro Pā trustees about the proposal and the narrative. Te Aro Pā trustees support the proposal.

Naming guidelines

22. The gifted name was assessed against the name policy criteria in the Naming Policy Te Māpihi Maurea and found:
- Te Aro Mahana is an **appropriate te reo name** for an important site to mana whenua
 - The name Aro Mahana is **not in common use** for the play area.
 - It does **tell a story and acknowledges** the history of the area – see the narrative discussion above about the twofold meaning as a warm front, and the warmth of Te Aro Pā.
 - It does **reflect the local landscape** in the sense that it sits broadly in the area known as Te Aro, or though technically it is adjacent to the suburb boundary within the suburb Wellington Central. Historically it reflects the local landscapes, adjacent to the Te Aro Pā.
 - The name is **unique to Wellington**
 - It is **short** in that is less than 12 characters
 - It is **simple**, relatively easy to say, and it is also **respectful** and unlikely to cause offence.
23. The gifted name also aligns with the following principals of Naming Policy - Te Māpihi Maurea:
- Ensure that names reflect the city's unique identity, culture and environment, and help tell stories about the history, geography, and heritage of Wellington;
 - Support Te Taihu, the Council's Te Reo Māori Policy, for Wellington to be a te reo capital city by 2040, and reflect wider Government obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi;
 - Reflect the importance of the Memoranda of Understanding with our Treaty partners Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika and Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira;
24. In summary the name is consistent with the guidelines set out in the Council naming policy Te Māpihi Maurea

Kōwhiringa

Options

- 25. Option one: Acknowledge the gifting of the name Te Aro Mahana and name the newly developed area within Frank Kitts Park: Te Aro Mahana
- 26. Option two: Use a dual name, Te Aro Mahana / Frank Kitts Park Play Area
- 27. Option three: Continue with the name suggestion in Te Taihu and name the play area Ara Moana

28. Option four: Continue with the status quo, with an unnamed play area within Frank Kitts Park and referred to in some places as Frank Kitts Park Play Area.
29. Officers recommend option one as the name is being gifted by our treaty partners Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika. It has a beautiful twofold meaning that incorporates the historic warmth of Te Aro Pā and the voyaging of ships to Wellington's waterfront. It aligns with our naming guidelines and our vision for a te reo city by 2040.
30. Furthermore, as the play area sits within Frank Kitts Park, it is like it has a dual name without needing one officially. Te Aro Mahana ki Frank Kitts Park

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga

Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

31. The name is in line with Council's Te Tauihu Te Reo Māori Policy, with a vision for a te reo capital city by 2040 by recognising the importance of te reo Maori and revitalising the language within Wellington City/Te Whanganui-a-Tara.
32. The name is consistent with the naming policy Te Māpihi, as discussed above.
33. It also aligns with the long-term direction in Our City Vision 2040 that sets out that people will recognise Wellington as a te reo capital because it will be reflected throughout our city landscape and the places we meet.
34. It also aligns with the waterfront framework that states: *The "story" of the Tangata Whenua is one that is intrinsically connected to the waterfront. Opportunities to express this story should be woven into the different levels of the overall design.* It aligns with the principles of the plan, where it state:
 - a. *Maori cultural heritage will have a strong presence on the waterfront and play a key role in identifying the waterfront.*
 - b. *Maori cultural presence on the waterfront should be an active one – to show a living culture – and will include a focus on waka culture.*
 - c. *Maori history and heritage will be reinforced by a variety of methods.*
35. This play area helps to weave this history of both Maori and European history on the waterfront landscape.

Engagement and Consultation

36. Targeted engagement occurred with mana whenua partners Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika and Te Aro Pā trustees. As discussed above consultation with the wider community has not occurred as a te reo name was well canvassed for the play area already as part of Te Tauihu - te reo Māori Action Plan.

Implications for Māori

37. The name is being gifted by Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika. As described above the area is an important site for Maori as it is adjacent to the historic site of Te Aro Pā and a significant opportunity to tell stories about the past and future.

Financial implications

38. The cost of the name proposal, including for signage will be covered by the play area development project.

Legal considerations

39. There are no other legal considerations.

Risks and mitigations

40. Overall, there is low risk associated with this name proposal for the new play area. There may be some opinion that a te reo name is not necessary.

Disability and accessibility impact

41. There is no disability and accessibility impacts from the name change.

Climate Change impact and considerations

42. There is no climate change impacts from this name change

Communications Plan

43. The name would be gifted and announced at a Whakaara (awakening) ceremony when the Play Area is completed in 2022.

Health and Safety Impact considered

44. There are no health and safety matters to consider.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei

Next actions

45. If approved, the name will be gifted in a Whakaara (awakening) ceremony in September.

46. It will be incorporated in park signage and interpretation.

47. It will be added to the project website after the formal gifting of the name in September.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Project Background

TE ARO MAHANA¹-(FRANK KITTS PARK PLAYGROUND)

PROJECT OVERVIEW & OBJECTIVES

Te Aro Mahana, includes an abstracted waka form, Te Waka play deck, which is a central play feature of the playground. Te Waka. The tauihu (prow) and taurapa (stern) of te waka will have artworks by mana whenua artists integrated into the playground landscape.

The cultural objectives of the playground are to:

- Acknowledge, celebrate, and reflect Te Whanganui-a-Tara’s Māori heritage and culture.
- Connect the playground to the kōrero and mātauranga (knowledge and wisdom) of Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika.
- Ensure that Te Aro Mahana is a place that speaks of mana whenua’s identity as a people who came to this place.
- Contribute to the special character and unique identity of Te Aro Mahana.
- Integrate Te Waka within Te Aro Mahana playground landscape.
- Encourage playground users to engage with Māori cultural heritage.

Local landscape architecture practice Wraight + Associates (WĀ) have worked with mana whenua and WCC to develop the design of the playground. Mana whenua representatives of Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika, Leslie Brown and Pekaira Jude Rei, are the cultural advisors on the project and have provided Te Aro Mahana narrative which is central to informing Te Waka concept, tauihu and taurapa artworks and the design of the playground. [See Te Aro Mahana narrative below]. The artist will engage with the cultural advisors, WĀ and WCC in the development of the artworks.



TE ARO MAHANA NARRATIVE

The name Te Aro Mahana is twofold. It reignites the words of Te Aro - what Te Aro papakāinga meant to us and acknowledges the lifelong heart link. This name is place-based, and its intent is physical and spiritual. Te Aro Mahana is reflective of the voyages all boats experienced in coming here to find their future tomorrows. In our journeys we look back to the past, bringing it with us as we look together to the future.

Te Aro Mahana- the meaning of which talks of a strong connection to the historical Aro Pā site, remembering the warmth and sense of belonging for Ngāti Ruanui and Taranaki Iwi groupings upon historic ancestral land. The new name is evocative of both a warm remembering of the past and connection to a warm and positive present and future Ko te mahana tonu – it is still warm: the playground presents an opportunity to keep the sense of Aro Pā warm.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The site's early history, prior to reclamation, saw it on the doorstep of Te Aro Pā, a rich food gathering area. More recently, Frank Kitts Park (FKP) has been a popular public recreation destination, opening on Wellington's waterfront in the late 1980s. It has been both an important green space in Wellington and the venue for a number of events. The park was named after the city's then Mayor Sir Francis Joseph Kitts (born 1912 - died 1979, Mayor 1956 –74.). While Frank Kitts Park playground has served Wellington and its visitors for over 25 years, the playground is being redeveloped to be a destination playground, Te Aro Mahana for the Wellington Region. The Resource Consent for the Frank Kitts Park Precinct was approved in December 2018. The playground represents only a portion of this Resource Consent. The remaining areas of the FKP precinct are outside the scope of the playground project.



THE NEW PLAYGROUND

The playground is designed as a series of interconnected play spaces, anchored within a maritime and coastal landscape themed setting. The play narrative is informed by a subtle interplay between two vessels berthed at the coastal edge - Waka and Tug, representing two cultures in unison.

Te Waka brings to the fore the significance of place for mana whenua. The tauihu and taurapa, hoe (paddles), sound play with whales, waiata, whakatauki, and waka sail playfully reference all waka that have entered Te Whanganui-a-Tara, including the ancient cross ocean voyages of the first Māori travellers in hourua, double hulled waka with sails. Further subtle references are integrated throughout the playground from abstracted taniwha scales, climbing nets in the form of hīnaki (eel nets) and panel games which include graphics of Māori string games and constellations (Matariki, Puanga, Waitī and Waitā). Collectively the tug bow, cargo boxes, ropes, bells, telescopes, wharf bollards, lighthouse and coastal planting reference Wellington's working port heritage and natural coastal ecology.

A central aspect of the proposed tauihu and taurapa artworks on Te Waka is to tell the stories of the land through a mana whenua lens. Viewers will have the opportunity to relate to the unique iwi connections expressed in the artworks, providing a strong and enriching focal point to the playground, while rooting the playground in the Māori heritage of the rohe (area).



TĀKINA - EXHIBITIONS

Kōrero taunaki

Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report to Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council is to establish a process for the approval of exhibitions to be held at Tākina.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- Sustainable, natural eco city
- People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
- Innovative, inclusive and creative city
- Dynamic and sustainable economy

Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031

- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
- Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
- Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
- Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
- Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
- Strong partnerships with mana whenua

Relevant Previous decisions

Outline relevant previous decisions that pertain to the decision being considered in this paper.

Significance

The decision is **rated low significance** in accordance with schedule 1 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
The proposal has a low impact on Council being able to perform its role and there is likely to be a low level of public interest.

Financial considerations

- Nil Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Unbudgeted \$X

2. The financial outcomes from the Tākina Exhibitions are provided for within the Annual Plan and Long-term plan and are generally consistent with the Council approved Tākina Business Case. The exhibition programme is a multi-year programme and on average is expected to meet its costs and generate a small positive revenue contribution.

Risk

- Low Medium High Extreme

Author	Danny McComb, Te Ngakau Director
Authoriser	Siobhan Procter, Chief Infrastructure Officer

Taunakitanga

Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council:

- 1) Receive the information
- 2) Agree to the establishment of a Tākina Exhibition Panel as set out in this paper for the approval of large public exhibitions.
- 3) Agree to use the City Growth Fund Reserve to manage the financial risks associated with Tākina Exhibitions as set out in this paper.
- 4) Note that there will be a close out report for each Tākina exhibition and this will be reported back to Council as part of the Quarterly Report.

Takenga mai

Background

3. The Business Case for Tākina (approved by Council in December 2018) anticipated an Exhibition Gallery of around 1,651sqm to host a year round programme of exhibitions including international touring exhibitions.
4. The commercial exhibition space on the ground floor is intended to support and grow our visitor market through providing a dedicated space for commercial exhibitions and as a platform to showcase local creativity.
5. Through the winter months Wellington suffers from a lack of quality indoor activities beyond Te Papa. Exhibitions through this period will be able to support school holiday periods with programmes reflecting popular family exhibitions.
6. Through the summer months when the conference market quietens, exhibition programming will support activation of the building and surrounding precinct through hosting popular exhibitions that will support visitation to the city.
7. An outline programme was developed together with Te Papa that comprised known product that was available and this formed the basis of the exhibition visitor and financial projections that were included in the Tākina Business Case and subsequently the Annual Plan and Long-term Plan.
8. Annual exhibition visitation numbers are projected to be in the region of 270,000 people per annum which would return a positive financial net contribution of circa \$460k per annum.
9. The exhibition programme used to develop the Business Case included exhibitions that were at the time available and included: Avatar; Ballet Russe; Marvel; Star Wars; Harry Potter; Diamonds; Game of Thrones; Pixar and Vikings.
10. With Tākina on schedule to open in July 2023, we are at a point where we need to complete discussions with exhibition owners and lock in suitable exhibitions for Tākina. Having locked in the first exhibitions, the process of identifying, assessing and securing exhibition product becomes an ongoing operational requirement.
11. Each exhibition will have a different commercial construct, different working capital requirements and different risk profiles. Officers are seeking to establish a process whereby a small Exhibition Panel assesses and approves each exhibition. The primary

requirements for the panel will be an ability to meet and assess proposals promptly as necessary and for there to be strong confidentiality as most negotiations will be completed under non-disclosure agreements until contracts are confirmed.

12. We are currently in discussions with two exhibitions and it is timely to consider an appropriate process for the approval of each exhibition.

Kōrerorero

Discussion

13. The Tākina Exhibition proposal itself was part of the Council approved Business Case and the exhibition gallery has been developed as part of the building project.
14. Tākina is on schedule to open in July 2023 and Officers are working with Te Papa to secure suitable exhibitions for the opening and first year of the programme.
15. The financial outcomes from the exhibition programme were included in the Council approved Business Case and subsequently the Annual Plan and the Long-term Plan.
16. We have signed a non-disclosure agreement with the first exhibition which will now allow us to work through the commercial and contractual parameters with the exhibition owner to finalise a firm proposal. This is a competitive process with demand globally for good exhibition product. This means that once we have reached an agreed position to secure an exhibition we need to be able to follow through and execute agreements promptly.
17. While this is an operational matter and technically falls within the delegations of the Chief Executive, Officers are of the view that exhibitions should be considered in a broader context with a wider panel to assess and approve each proposed exhibition.
18. It is proposed that an Exhibition Panel be established that comprises the following:-
 - a. The Council Chief Executive
 - b. The Chief Executive of WellingtonNZ
 - c. The Mayor
 - d. The Chair of the Social, Cultural and Economic Committee; and
 - e. The Chair of the Financial and Performance Committee
19. The purpose of the Panel would be to receive, consider and approve exhibition proposals in a timely manner whilst respecting the commercial and confidential nature of such proposals.
20. Approval would only be given where 75% or more of the Panel agree to approve the exhibition. That would require 4 out of 5 of the members of the panel to be in agreement.
21. A quorum would be 3 members which must include the Council Chief Executive. In the absence of the Mayor or Committee Chairs the respective Deputies can act as alternates.
22. The Panel would not be able to approve any exhibition proposal that projected a financial deficit and in such cases the approval of the full Council would be required.

Kōwhiringa

Options

23. There are three options that have been considered, these are:-

- a. The delegation to approve exhibitions be exercised by the Chief Executive on the basis that these are operational matters that are provided for within the Annual Plan and Long-term Plan; or
 - b. That the full Council or one of the Council Committees of the whole approve each exhibition; or
 - c. A small Exhibition Panel be established to approve each exhibition.
24. Option a. is straight forward and administratively simple. While the exhibitions programme and financial outcomes have been provided via the approved Business Case and reflected in the Annual Plan and Long-term Plan the level of scrutiny for each individual exhibition, the risk profile and mitigations, and financial outcomes needs to be strong and transparent (respecting the needs for confidentiality).
25. Option b. involves either the full Council or one of the Committees of the whole. The exhibition proposals would need to be considered in public excluded as they will comprise commercially confidential material and material still subject to negotiation. With the Council and Committees generally meeting on a monthly basis this option does not provide an efficient mechanism for moving from finalising commercial negotiations to securing the exhibitions.
26. Option c. addresses the issues raised in the other options through creating a small Exhibition Panel. The membership has been targeted to include the Chief Executive of WellingtonNZ as a “subject matter” expert being responsible for the Council Major Event fund, the Mayor to provide a whole of Council perspective and the Chairs of the Committees that are responsible for Economic and Financial aspects of Council respectively. The Council Chief Executive would exercise their delegation subject to approval of the panel.
27. The preferred option is Option c. as it establishes a panel that is able to meet at relatively short notice and consider confidential and commercially sensitive proposals. The panel includes both subject matter expertise and relevant Councillor representation to provide a robust and transparent process to guide the Chief Executive in exercising the appropriate delegation. Each of the members of the panel will be required to execute a non-disclosure agreement for each exhibition under consideration.
28. The panel approach will provide a balanced view that considers the economic impact, the risk profile, and the performance metrics for each exhibition.
29. Each exhibition proposal will be supported by a fit for purpose business case and we are currently working with KPMG to develop a robust framework which will be used as the basis for all exhibition proposals and to assess the post exhibition performance.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga

Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council’s strategies and policies

30. This proposal aligns with Council’s strategies and policies and arises out of the Council decision in December 2018 to approve the Wellington Convention and Exhibition Centre which includes a commercial exhibition gallery where Council would host public exhibitions.

-
31. The recommendations of the paper give effect to the Council decision with respect to the approval process for each exhibition.

Engagement and Consultation

32. This report is of low significance and no specific engagement or consultation is required.

Implications for Māori

33. There are no specific implications for Maori. There has been strong engagement and involvement with Maori with respect to Tākina and we expect that to be built upon as we move towards the opening of Tākina. Tākina will have a set of values and a tikanga developed with local iwi and this will include all of Tākina including the exhibition aspect.

Financial implications

34. There are no financial implications of a capex nature associated with this Report.
35. The Annual Plan and the Long-term Plan both include financial projections for the exhibition programme aspect of Tākina.
36. Exhibitions by their nature will involve different working capital cashflow profiles that could see working capital for an exhibition incurred significantly in advance of receipt of ticketing revenues. These will be managed by holding the working capital as work in progress in the balance sheet and settled once the exhibition is completed. Any working capital requirements would be funded through short term debt which would be repaid progressively as event revenues are received.
37. Working capital requirements would include any deposits required to secure exhibitions, marketing and any operational costs incurred prior to exhibition revenues being received.
38. There are no specific financial implications for the 2021/22 annual plan outside of any working capital requirements. The Long-term plan for 2022/23 and beyond includes the financial projections for the exhibition programme which is expected to make a positive net revenue contribution to Council of around \$460k per annum.
39. It is proposed that any returns in excess of the budgeted net revenue contribution be transferred to the City Growth Fund reserves and that in the event the exhibition programme delivers a net shortfall it is recovered from the City Growth Fund reserves.
40. This allows the use of the existing City Growth Fund Reserve mechanism to manage the financial risks, overs and unders on the exhibition programme over time to limit the financial impact of any individual exhibition. It is expected the returns would be ringfenced within the City Growth Fund Reserve.
41. Over time we would expect to see the exhibition programme increase the ringfenced reserves within the City Growth Fund and provide a means of offsetting future risk and/or providing funding for future exhibitions that may include partnering with local creatives and development of locally created exhibition content.
42. This would truly unlock the value of the Exhibition Centre to our local creative talent and enable showcasing of the unique skills that are based here in Wellington to an international audience, launched first at Tākina.

Legal considerations

43. There are no specific legal considerations related to this paper.

Risks and mitigations

44. This report proposes how exhibitions will be approved. The recommended approach ensures that the risks associated with each proposed exhibition are robustly assessed and tested before any exhibition is approved.
45. The proposed process seeks to address the risks to competitive commercial negotiations that relate to timely decision making as often exhibition owners will be talking to multiple parties at the same time. To this end, being able to make quick decisions is important. Similarly, the process seeks to establish a process whereby confidential and commercially sensitive information is able to be shared in a decision making process where negotiations are generally conducted under non-disclosure agreements.
46. The specific risks associated with exhibition proposal will be addressed in the business case that is presented to the panel. The nature of the risks will be fairly standard for each exhibition and include:
- a. Exhibitions can and often require a set exhibition fee and operating costs which needs to be recovered through ticket revenues. The primary risks are those resulting from lower than expected visitation or lower than expected acceptance of ticket prices. These risks will be mitigated through careful research and testing of the exhibition and through appropriate risk sharing with the exhibition owner.
 - b. Covid-19 is the main foreseeable risk that could significantly impact visitor numbers and therefore revenues. This risk needs to be specifically addressed in each exhibition both from a contractual perspective and also with strong operational plans.
 - c. The proposed approach utilises the City Growth Fund reserves, outlined in the Financial section as a vehicle to hold surpluses and offset deficits, provides some degree of insulation against unfavourable financial impacts.

Disability and accessibility impact

47. There are no specific disability impacts from this proposal. With respect to accessibility each exhibition will consider how to improve accessibility for parts of the community where a paid exhibition could prove prohibitive. This could include targeted activities with lower decile schools or free to Wellingtonian periods.

Climate Change impact and considerations

48. This decision will not impact on Wellington's zero carbon goals – it is related to an administrative approval process for activities already agreed.

Communications Plan

49. This report is an administrative matter related to how to exercise delegations specific to Tākina exhibitions and does not require any specific communications plan.

Health and Safety Impact considered

50. There are no Health and Safety Impacts, this report is an administrative paper.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei

Next actions

51. If the proposal is adopted, then the next actions will be to complete discussions and negotiations with the first planned exhibition and prepare the business case for consideration by the exhibition panel.

Attachments

Nil

CITY RECOVERY FUND 2020/21

Kōrero taunaki Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report to Ordinary Council Meeting to report the activities of the City Recovery Fund (CRF) for the 2020/21 financial year.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable, natural eco city
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovative, inclusive and creative city
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dynamic and sustainable economy

<input type="checkbox"/> Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
<input type="checkbox"/> Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
<input type="checkbox"/> Strong partnerships with mana whenua |
|--|--|

Relevant Previous decisions

Outline relevant previous decisions that pertain to the decision being considered in this paper.

Significance

The decision is **rated low significance** in accordance with schedule 1 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Financial considerations

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nil | <input type="checkbox"/> Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Unbudgeted \$X |
|---|--|---|

2. This paper is a report back of expenditure and outcomes. There are no funding or revenue implications from the decisions being made in this paper.

Risk

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low | <input type="checkbox"/> Medium | <input type="checkbox"/> High | <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|

3. This paper presents no decision making risks.

Author	Kiri Rasmussen, Manager, Economic Development Projects
Authoriser	Stephen McArthur, Chief Strategy & Governance Officer

Taunakitanga

Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That Ordinary Council Meeting:

- 1) Receive the information.
- 2) Agree that the City Growth Fund (including all CGF Reserve funding) maintains the ability to respond to pandemic initiatives from 1 July 2021, and that the decision making delegations of the City Recovery Fund continue to apply to the City Growth fund (to be able to respond in a fast changing environment and continue to support our impacted sectors).

Whakarāpopoto

Executive Summary

4. The City Recovery Fund (CRF) was created in 2020/21 as part of the Covid-19 Pandemic Response Plan from the existing economic and cultural funds City Growth Fund, Capital of Culture Fund and Destination Wellington to provide a funding pool to be available to support and boost the economic recovery from the impacts of Covid-19.
5. The combined funding from these existing funds was \$7.6m, made up of \$5.2m of Annual Plan funding and \$2.4m of City Growth Fund Reserve Funding. There were already unpaid but approved commitments from the component funds of \$2m leaving around \$5.6m available for new funding decisions from the fund.
6. During the 2020/21 financial year \$3.98m was approved from the CRF across a range of initiatives, events and partnerships all delivering positive impacts to the City and its organisations.
7. Some previously approved but unpaid initiatives were cancelled and not continued during the 2020/21 financial year (Ocean Exploration Centre \$103k and Second Unit \$125k), and some newly approved initiatives were subsequently cancelled (Zero Carbon Challenge \$100k & TedX Wellington \$30k) - no funding for these was paid out.
8. As at 30 June 2021 the CRF had a total of \$5.54m approved and committed initiatives, events and partnerships being delivered in current and future financial years (being the combined previously approved initiatives, the newly approved initiatives less the cancelled initiatives).
9. \$2.94m of these were paid out during 2020/21 financial year leaving \$2.6m of approved and committed funding for which payment milestones or event delivery will fall due in future financial years.
10. A good range of sectors have been supported from the CRF. Of the \$5.54m approvals at 30 June 2021, \$3.3m (60%) related to Arts and Culture sector, \$775k (14%) related to Sports, \$728k (13%) to Social & Community, \$353k (7%) to Film, Tech and Innovation, \$125k (2%) Carbon Zero and \$220k (4%) to Business Support.
11. There were also a range of bid types, with \$2.9m (52%) of the approvals being events, \$1.8m (24%) being initiatives or programmes and \$795k (14%) being partnership arrangements.

12. The initiatives supported provided important outcomes, particularly for our struggling arts and hospitality sectors, and ensured Wellington maintained a strong city vitality through a year when most major cities around the world were not allowing entertainment experiences to occur.
13. A special highlight for the year was the support of the successful Kiingi Tuheitia Portraiture Awards – the inaugural portraiture awards held at New Zealand Portrait Gallery Te Pūkenga Whakaata for emerging Māori artists which attracted 9,140 visitors. The opening pōwhiri attended by Kiingi Tuheitia was a significant cultural event for Wellington followed by the award ceremony held at TSB Arena. Mana Moana 2020 also showcased the creative talents of over 20 leading Māori and Pacific artists in delivering a 45-minute digital showcase of stories from the ocean over Whairepo Lagoon. And of course our Matariki celebrations for the Māori New Year showcased Wellington’s cutting edge story telling abilities and provided a launching pad for 2022’s new public holiday for this national celebration.
14. Investment was made in our Carbon Zero outcomes with a hugely successful Climate Response Accelerator run by CreativeHQ delivering some fantastic success stories through their Showcase Day with many teams receiving investment to continue their carbon zero business initiatives, that will ultimately support Wellington’s Te Atakura strategy. In addition a Carbon Neutral Tourism Capability programme was supported via WellingtonNZ to help ten Wellington tourism operators assess their carbon footprint and make a plan to become carbon zero, or more sustainable.
15. Other highlights included the development of “What if the City was a Theatre” which provided employment for over 700 performers and the equivalent number of technicians, designers and support workers and the city also supported new arts events such as Classical on Cuba, Wellington Orchestra’s Marvel Movie Scores and Wellington Opera’s Don Giovanni performances. A new hospitality event Eat Drink Play was established to support our hospitality sector, the Love Local Christmas campaign for our retail sector and sporting events such as the Dragon Boat Festival and the NZ Road Cycling Champs were also supported.
16. Two significant international exhibitions – Te Papa’s Surrealist Art Exhibition and the City Gallery’s Hilma af Klint - The Secret Paintings Exhibition were also supported and we look forward to final reports on the outcomes of those in due course.
17. CRF has also continued our support of Inspiring Stories Festival for the Future with a view to this being the opening event for Tākina in 2023, and through the 2021/22 Annual Plan process the CRF was able to support the Pōneke Promise in making our city streets safer, and Aho Tini’s venues access strategies.

Takenga mai

Background

18. The establishment of a City Recovery Fund was included in the Pandemic Response Plan approved by Council at the 9 April 2020 meeting by aggregating the three existing funds that support the economy and cultural sectors (City Growth Fund, Capital of Culture activity and Destination Wellington).
19. This created a fund pool of around \$7.6m, which after taking into account the legacy commitments of the component funds of \$2m, left around \$5.6m available for funding decisions in the 2020/21 year.

20. The framework for administering the CRF was agreed by Council on 27 May 2020, with a focus on city revitalisation and stimulating economic activity. The fund was not intended to sit alongside or replace the Central Government business support packages.

Key Principles

21. This framework adopted the following set of key principles:

- **Flexibility and Agility:** funding accessed quickly and efficiently
- **Emphasis on more immediate responses:** an emphasis or give priority to more immediate contribution to the economic recovery
- **Job protection and creation:** employment a key factor in recovery – job re-creation, protection and creation of new jobs should be fostered.
- **Preserving the intent of the original funds:** the CRF activities should be consistent with the intent of the original funds, being mindful of funding sources.
- **Capacity should be retained:** The recovery will be drawn out and likely to be a number of stages in the City's recovery. Funding should be managed to be able to respond to changing circumstances, and capacity should be maintained to support activities across the period to 30 June 2021.
- **Funding to the Creative Sector should not be reduced:** A specific requirement from resolutions passed on 9 April 2020 was that funding levels to the Creative Sector from the legacy funds should not reduce under the CRF.

22. Other factors considered important in the framework were:

- Recognise the importance of the four well-beings, and a traditional narrow economic focus will not be wholly appropriate as we seek to recover from the impacts of Covid-19
- Scope of the fund will be necessarily broad and encompass all sectors, including our venues, city visitor attractions and events to deliver a strong and targeted programme of events and activities across the city.
- Stimulating domestic tourism and city vibrancy – there will be strong competition for the domestic tourism dollar.

Gateway Criteria

23. Gateway criteria was agreed to provide a guide as to whether a proposition would fall within the remit of the fund. These were as follows:

- Applicants must be Wellington City residents, ratepayers or have a physical presence in Wellington; and
- A matched funding requirement (value in kind accepted) so that no more than 50% of the cost of a proposal is funded by CRF, unless the proposal is deemed sufficiently strong and opportunities to achieve matched funding constrained, in which case this requirement may be relaxed or waived.

General Criteria

24. General criteria were also agreed to help people trying to access funding and those responsible for administering the fund to guide the process. The General Criteria were not to be viewed as a rigid set of criteria but rather guidance to the types of activities Council was seeking to encourage and support.

25. Simply meeting or aligning with the General Criteria did not mean funding proposals were successful as that would be determined by the strength of the proposal. Proposals did not need to meet all of the General Criteria.

26. The General Criteria were separated into three categories, with an overarching General Criteria that contributing to the goals of Towards 2040: Smart Capital and Te Atakura across all three areas:

A. Events that:

- strengthen the City's profile as a leading events destination;
- promote vitality in the City;
- support and showcase the diversity and vibrancy of Wellington's arts and culture sector; and
- support a strong events support structure, including the infrastructure and capability to deliver events.

B. Initiatives that:

- contribute to the immediate recovery of the City economy;
- enhance or protect Wellington's position as a leader in innovation and creativity;
- seek to use innovation and creativity to support recovery, revitalisation and job protection or creation;
- contribute to sustainable economic outcomes; and
- align to the WellingtonNZ promotional campaigns.

C. Partnerships that:

- support the commercialisation of innovative or creative ideas that are Wellington
- add to the vitality, creative or cultural diversity of the City; and
- encourage collaboration that contributes to the economic recovery or long term sustainable economic outcomes

Fund Exclusions

27. The CRF framework also had the following exclusions detailing what the fund cannot be used for, unless there were clear exceptional circumstances to waive the exclusions:

- Developing a bid for further funding from Council or other institutions;
- Feasibility reports or studies;
- Start-ups;
- Initiatives that create an ongoing need for Council operational funding;
- Research & Development.

Decision Making & Delegations

28. The CRF decision making framework was as follows:

- Up to \$100k – the Chief Executive
- Between \$100k and \$300k – the Chief Executive in consultation with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and one or more of the relevant Portfolio lead(s)
- Over \$300k – Strategy and Policy Committee (now the Pūroro Rangaranga | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee)

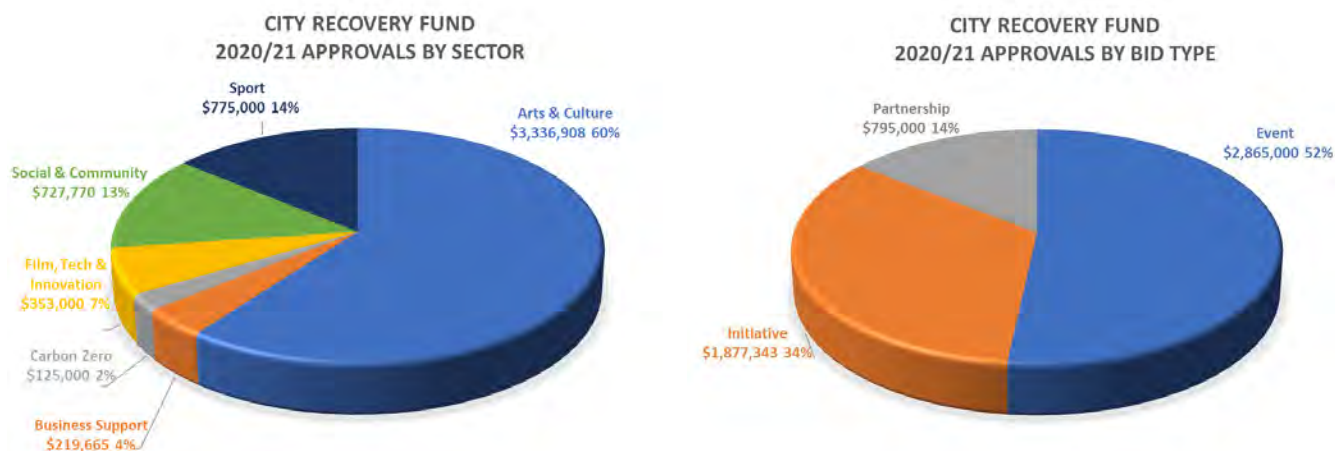
29. The CRF was agreed to be managed on an individual application basis rather than a funding pool with scheduled funding rounds.

Kōrerorero

Discussion

30. The CRF through the combination of Council's Economic and Cultural Funds provided a platform for Council to support the sectors most at risk from the covid-19 pandemic, and the resulting uncertain operating environment many businesses and organisations found themselves in.
31. The fund has been very successful in ensuring events, programmes and activity continued in the City which in turn maintained employment and entertainment opportunities for Wellingtonians. There has been a particular focus on the arts and events sector which has been a challenging environment to operate in with so many restrictions and the uncertainty around changes to these restrictions in the planning process.
32. Events and initiatives were developed that could operate or pivot to online should restrictions change during the event planning or delivery stages which whilst has required extra effort and investment, has forced innovation and provided opportunities that will endure beyond the pandemic environment. Hybrid Events are one such thing that opens audience participation and special guest appearances to an international level.
33. There has been an increase in support to events that showcase our Māori and Pacific artists and also our Carbon Zero goals both of which contributed to the highlights and success stories of funding recipients.
34. These included the Kiingi Tuheitia Portraiture Awards – the inaugural portraiture awards held at New Zealand Portrait Gallery Te Pūkenga Whakaata for emerging Māori artists which attracted 9,140 visitors. The opening pōwhiri attended by Kiingi Tuheitia was a significant cultural event for Wellington followed by the award ceremony held at TSB Arena. Mana Moana 2020 also showcased the creative talents of over 20 leading Māori and Pacific artists in delivering a 45-minute digital showcase of stories from the ocean over Whairepo Lagoon. And of course our Matariki celebrations for the Māori New Year showcased Wellington's cutting edge story telling abilities and provided a launching pad for 2022's new public holiday for this national celebration.
35. Investment was also made in our Carbon Zero outcomes with a hugely successful Climate Response Accelerator run by CreativeHQ delivering some fantastic success stories through their Showcase Day with many teams receiving investment to continue their carbon zero business initiatives, that will ultimately support Wellington's Te Atakura strategy. In addition a Carbon Neutral Tourism Capability programme was supported via WellingtonNZ to help ten Wellington tourism operators assess their carbon footprint and make a plan to become carbon zero, or more sustainable.
36. A full schedule of the approvals, payments and outcomes for initiatives approved from the City Recovery Fund in 2020/21 is included in Attachments 1 & 2 to this report.
37. These schedule outline \$5.54m of current approvals - \$1.7m remaining commitments from the component funds and \$3.85m of new approvals. Of these \$2.94m were paid in the 2020/21 financial year, and \$2.27m due in 2021/22 and \$328k due for payment in 2022/23 when payment milestones fall due.
38. Not all initiatives have been completed and therefore outcomes for those will be included in future City Growth Fund Reporting.
39. Councillors required that Funding to the Creative Sector was not reduced through this period, and it is clear from the funding approvals that \$3.3m or 60% of the total approvals are related to the Arts and Culture sector.

40. The following graphs shows for the \$5.54m approvals from the fund were distributed by sector and bid type:



41. The CRF has enabled a strong programme of activity to be delivered in Wellington throughout 2020/2021 at a time where many cities around the world were unable to host or deliver events. This activity has supported our local artists in their employment and ensured event promoters had the confidence to continue with events and activity that otherwise may not have happened.
42. The Covid-19 restrictions on events have meant that many of our sporting teams have played their competitions with no crowds, or offshore as has been the case for the Phoenix. Despite this meaning some of the outcomes around city visitation and vitality have not been met through our sporting sponsorships, our continued support of our Wellington teams ensured they were able to survive without their ticketing revenues, and also provided the televised entertainment that people needed. The teams also provide wider community benefits providing coaching clinics at schools, academy programmes, outreach and diversity programmes all of which were able to continue through this pandemic period, following appropriate rules.
43. Not all initiatives delivered to the expectations of their proposals however the vast majority did and provided some confidence to our local communities that their employment in the arts sector was able to be continued.
44. We also had some new ideas and events come out of our engagement with the Arts sector in particular – the City as a Theatre was a new event to Wellington that ensured our local talent was able to perform and created surprise arts encounters for our local residents. Also our 'Love Local Christmas' campaign was designed to encourage residents to support our local retailers and businesses rather than shop online for their Christmas shopping.
45. There were some challenges in generating the new ideas to support our economy, businesses and workers a meaningful and fair way. The initiatives approved have provided great support to those organisations and events to ensure they remain a key part of Wellington's fabric beyond the pandemic.
46. As we are still very much in a pandemic environment we continue to seek out sector input and recommend that the City Growth Fund be continued with the same criteria, considerations and decision making process to continue the benefits achieved from the CRF in the last 12 months, and further support the City's recovery from the impacts of Covid-19.

Kōwhiringa

Options

47. Not applicable.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga

Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

48. This paper aligns with Council's Economic Development, Arts and Culture (Aho Tini) Strategies, and the Covid-19 Pandemic Response Plan and also has supported the Te Atakura First to Zero Strategy.

Engagement and Consultation

49. Not applicable.

Implications for Māori

50. There are no decisions being made from this paper that will have implications for Māori. Where initiatives being assessed require input from iwi or have cultural implications appropriate advice and consultation occurs.

Financial implications

51. This is a report back of how existing budgets have been spent and have no further financial implications. The CRF funds reverted back to their component funds of City Growth Fund, Capital of Culture and Destination Wellington in 2021/22 Long Term Plan, effective 1 July 2021.
52. Any unspent CRF funds at 30 June 2021 were transferred into the City Growth Fund Reserve and remain available to support economic initiatives. There are some significant major events coming up that will require city support and we anticipate using the Reserve funding for these (eg FIFA Womens World Cup 2023, ICC Womens World Cup among other things).
53. The City's ongoing response to the Covid-19 pandemic remains at the forefront of plans in the economic and cultural areas and will continue to be factored into the decision making of the component funds. There is an ongoing need to be able to respond quickly to initiatives in the fast changing environment we are still operating within.
54. It is therefore recommended that the City Growth Fund continue to use the City Recovery Fund decision making process to ensure this process and the broader criteria and considerations of the City Recovery Fund are applied to the City Growth Fund (including all CGF Reserve funding) going forward as this fund. This will enable a faster response to initiatives that require fast decision making.

Legal considerations

55. This report has no specific legislation or regulation that applies to it. Each funding approval was administered by a bespoke funding agreement with the applicant outlining the agreed terms and conditions of any approved funding.

Risks and mitigations

56. There are not risks or mitigations necessary with this report.

Disability and accessibility impact

57. This report back of use of the CRF does not have specific impacts on accessibility, although all initiatives were considered to be accessible.

Climate Change impact and considerations

58. Applications that supported Te Atakura First to Zero were considered and supported by this fund. Appropriate advice and involvement were sought from Council's Climate Change Response team.

Communications Plan

59. A specific communications plan has not been developed in relation to this report. However where required for promotional purposes, individual initiatives were promoted in the public arena and initiatives delivered from this fund featured in several communications from Council.

Health and Safety Impact considered

60. This report does not have any health and safety impacts.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei

Next actions

61. The City Recovery Fund has been discontinued in the 2021 Long Term Plan and the funding has reverted back to the constituent funds of City Growth Fund, Capital of Culture and Destination Wellington from 1 July 2021.
62. The City's ongoing response to the Covid-19 pandemic remains at the forefront of plans in the economic and cultural areas and is factored into the decision making of these funds.
63. It is recommended that the City Growth Fund continue to use the City Recovery Fund decision making process from 1 July 2021 to ensure this process and the broader criteria and considerations of the City Recovery Fund are applied to the City Growth Fund (including all CGF Reserve funding) going forward to ensure responsive decision making is enabled in a fast changing environment.

Attachments

- Attachment 1. City Recovery Fund 2020/21 Approvals
Attachment 2. City Recovery Fund 2020/21 Outcomes

City Recovery Fund 2020/21 Approved Initiatives

Sector and Initiative	Amount Approved \$000	2020/21 Paid \$000	2021/22 Forecast \$000	2022/23 Forecast \$000
Arts & Culture				
2021 Comedy Festival	35	35	-	-
Aho Tini - Venues Access	545	-	545	-
Circa Theatre	100	100	-	-
City Arts & Events - Matariki, Arts on Walls, Activations	500	500	-	-
City Gallery - Hilma af Klint, The Secret Paintings Exhibition	200	-	200	-
Classical on Cuba	50	-	50	-
Craft Chocolate Festival	4	4	-	-
CubaDupa	57	33	24	-
Dealer Gallery Collective	45	45	-	-
Hospitality NZ - Eat, Drink, Play	50	50	-	-
Kiingi Tuheitia Portraiture Award	50	25	25	-
Lantern Festival	150	100	50	-
Loemis Festival 2021	10	5	5	-
Mana Moana 2020	28	28	-	-
Professional Performing Arts Fund	75	75	-	-
Project Fashion	20	6	14	-
Te Papa – Surrealist Art Exhibition	100	-	100	-
Urban Dream Brokerage	169	101	68	-
Venues Subsidy	44	44	-	-
Visa Wellington on a Plate	150	150	-	-
Wellington Opera - Don Giovanni	30	30	-	-
Wellington Orchestra - Marvel Movies Scores	25	25	-	-
What if the City was a Theatre?	600	589	11	-
Other	300	-	97	203
Total Arts & Culture	3,336	1,944	1,189	203
Business Support				
Creative HQ - Arts Accelerator and business tools	100	100	-	-
Creative HQ - LLab Tourism 2020	25	-	25	-
Creative HQ - Startup Garage 2.0	48	48	-	-
Love Local Christmas	46	46	-	-
Total Business Support	220	195	25	-
Carbon Zero				
Carbon Neutral Wellington Tourism Operator Capability Programme	50	-	50	-
CreativeHQ - Climate Response Accelerator	60	-	60	-

The Zero Carbon Challenge & Climathon	15	15	-	-
Total Carbon Zero	125	15	110	-
Film, Tech & Innovation				
Doc Edge Film Festival	30	30	-	-
Miramar Creative - Roxy5 Short Film Competition	33	33	-	-
Festival for the Future	250	55	95	100
ITx Conference	40	-	15	25
Total Film, Tech & Innovation	353	118	110	125
Sport				
Sport Sponsorships	695	460	235	-
NZ Road Cycling Championship	35	35	-	-
Wellington Dragon Boat Festival	45	45	-	-
Sport Total	775	540	235	-
Social & Community				
City Mission Newtown Project support	100	100	-	-
Poneke Promise - Take 10 (Extension re Saturday nights)	95	-	95	-
Poneke Promise - Central City Community Space	300	-	300	-
Poneke Promise - Take 10 Funding 2021/22	190	-	190	-
Queens Wharf ice skating rink	8	8	-	-
HandMade Festival	20	20	-	-
UNESCO Heritage Bid	15	-	15	-
Total Social & Community	728	128	600	-
Grand Total	5,537	2,940	2,269	328

City Recovery Fund – 2020/21 Outcomes Report

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
Arts & Culture		
Comedy Festival	<p>2021 Annual NZ International Comedy Festival held across 7 venues from 4-23 May 2021.</p> <p>Due to Covid-19 restrictions the Comedy Festival faced cancellation and received City Recovery Fund support to continue. Show target of 44+ shows; Anticipated attendance of 30,000+ attendees at Level 1 and/or 11,000 attendees at Level 2 with 30% OOR. The Festival's normal capacity was reduced due to Covid-19.</p>	<p>The Comedy Festival was a success - for artists, venues, audiences, and the city. The Festival delivered 46 shows, 193 performances and achieved attendance of 17,000 at 41% OOR (combined percentage from Hutt Valley, Porirua, Kapiti Coast, alongside from Auckland and Christchurch).</p> <p>77% of the available tickets sold across the three-week festival with an audience survey satisfaction rate of 98%. 97% agreed comedy improves wellbeing and 100% of our audience were 'likely' or 'very likely' to recommend NZ Comedy Festival to family and friends.</p>
Circa Theatre Support	<p>The Capital of Culture Fund provided support to Circa Theatre to support their annual programme of events.</p> <p>This was already contracted funding rather than a new City Recovery Fund approval.</p>	<p>Circa Theatre is a well-established theatre in Wellington that presents professional theatre and dance productions. They have a strong focus on supporting local practitioners and companies. They have a contract from the Arts and Culture Fund (\$80k in 2020/21) and the additional \$100k funding from the Capital of Culture Fund was added to support their operating costs with a strong focus on them developing new sponsorship and partnerships opportunities to increase income.</p>
City Arts & Events – Matariki, Arts on Walls, City Activations	<p>This funding relates to core funding from the Capital of Culture program that supports City Events in their delivery of key cultural events in the city including Matariki, Arts on Walls and other city activations.</p> <p>This was previously agreed funding supporting core City Arts activities, not a new City Recovery Fund approval.</p>	<p>The first rising of Matariki (the star cluster also known as Pleiades) marks the beginning of the new year in the Māori lunar calendar. Customarily this was a time to remember the deceased of the past year and to plan for the next year. Today, Matariki has been revived as a celebration of people, culture, language, spirituality and history. It has become the highlight of City Events public arts program.</p> <p>Wellington was the first city to elevate Matariki celebrations in such an artistic way. This important celebration will also become a national public holiday from 2022 and Wellington will be well</p>

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
		<p>prepared to celebrate this with a program of public events.</p> <p>In addition, City Events delivered its Arts on Walls program and other city activations that continued to support our cultural sector and provide experiences for residents and visitors alike.</p>
Classical on Cuba	<p>Classical on Cuba was developed in 2020 as a response to the cancellation of the 2020 CubaDupa Festival due to the Covid-19 lockdown. It was a partnership between the Creative Capital Arts Trust, Orchestra Wellington, the NZSO, WellingtonNZ and Wellington hospitality venues with 100+ performers and 20 small ensembles. Performances' target of 100 musicians involved and an Attendees target of 2,000+ (15% OOR target).</p>	<p>This event was a huge success with 103 musicians performing in 28 ensembles. There were 101 performances over the weekend across 20 participating venues. 3,307 tickets were sold with 30% OOR outperforming the initial event targets.</p> <p>This event supported both our talent musicians and provided an opportunity for people to attend a high-quality artistic event at an affordable price point. This attendee quote that captures nicely aim of the event: "It seemed like a great opportunity to hear top music at a low cost. I don't earn much and the cost of performances at major venues like Michael Fowler, Oprah House is often out of my budget. I really appreciate attempts to help bring more cultural events to the public masses, at a price most people can afford."</p>
Craft Chocolate Festival	<p>The purpose of this event was to start an annual festival in Wellington around chocolate that allows the public to meet national and international chocolate makers and this burgeoning artisan sector to be stimulated by the collaboration.</p>	<p>Audience numbers 1,000 with 15% being out of region visitors; Makers included OCHO (Dunedin), Baron Hasslehoff's (Wellington), Wellington Chocolate Factory (Wellington), Lucid (Wairarapa), Raglan Chocolate (Waikato), Shirl & Moss (Auckland), Flint (Auckland), Foundry (Auckland). In addition to makers' the whole lot of the Laneway businesses participated by showcasing chocolate items on their menus during the festival - Fortune Favours, Leeds St Bakery, Pomodoro Pizzas, Shepherd Restaurant, Hanging Ditch, Goldings, Fix & Fogg, and Lashings.</p>
CubaDupa	<p>CubaDupa 2021 - The two-day festival (what month?) has become one of the Wellington region's iconic events. It has been</p>	<p>Estimated audience of over 160,000. Police estimated an audience of 120,000 attending the Saturday and 40,000+ attending the Sunday, with</p>

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
	co-designed by artists, businesses, local and central government, and audiences. CubaDupa applied to the City Recovery Fund to make up the funding shortfall resulting from the Wellington Regional Amenities Fund dissolution. An audience target - 110,000	international media publicising CubaDupa as being the largest festival in the world in these Covid-19 times. From Wellington to Britain, China, USA and more, all eyes were on Cuba Street in Wellington. Due to success of the event only \$32k was needed to cover the income shortfall.
Dealer Gallery Collective - Face to Face Portrait Festival	Face to Face Portrait Festival was the second iteration of a collaborative visual arts festival that took place over the last weekend in Wellington in May 2021. The 4-day festival brought together 15 public and dealer galleries for a programme of free art events including exhibitions, talks, tours, workshops and performances. Audience target of 2,500+	A successful initiative with audience numbers recorded at 2,244. Program of events included 12 specially curated portrait exhibitions; 11 free talks by artists, curators and academics; two walking tours - collection tours of Te Papa and Victoria University; a guided tour of the Kiingi Tuheitia Portraiture exhibition and a studio tour/visit with portrait artist Tatyana Kulida; two interactive family friendly workshops; The galleries recorded visitors from Auckland, Tauranga, Nelson, Christchurch and Dunedin who had come to Wellington specifically for the festival.
Hospitality NZ Eat, Drink, Play	Eat, Drink, Play by Hospitality New Zealand showcasing hospitality local experiences; collaboration with WellingtonNZ	98 Venue Participants, 14 Festival Sponsors, 50+ Local Suppliers, and 100+ Local Performers. Event received extensive media coverage across print, digital and TV including One News; AM Show
Kiingi Tuheitia Portraiture Award	The Kiingi Tuheitia Portraiture Award was held at New Zealand Portrait Gallery Te Pūkenga Whakaata from 27 May to 15 August 2021. The New Zealand Portrait Gallery was committed to launch the Te Kiingi Tūheitia Portraiture Award for emerging Māori artists. This new award exhibition expected to have 30-40 exhibiting artists from across NZ and was expected to attract around 8,000 visitors.	The Kiingi Tuheitia Portraiture Award was a great success, attracting significant media coverage with the attendance of Kiingi Tuheitia. The audience numbers exceeded expectations at 9,140. The exhibition launched at New Zealand Portrait Gallery before touring nationally. The exceptional media coverage included stories across all major television outlets, Māori media, radio, magazines, metropolitan, regional and community newspapers. A highlight of this event was the 644 people attending the pōwhiri and award ceremony at TSB Arena from 12 regional centres.
Loemis Festival	Loemis Festival 2021; designed to connect with Maruaroa o Takurua, the winter solstice.	Attendance was 14,000 - 30% out of town; 19 new works were created, spread across 11 shows, all of which were Wellington premieres (and world

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
		<p>premieres, apart from one show). People who attended the events had lengthy interactions and we have had lots of positive feedback. One of the shows has already toured nationally, a second has bookings outside Wellington, and a third will likely tour nationally next year. Seven shows have follow up performances and/or seasons planned. Installation at the Begonia House was a huge success (2,000 people took the time to write notes specifically to the installation); Over 150 artists (26 performances) took part in the festival; over 80,000 people reached over social media accounts.</p>
Mana Moana 2020	<p>Mana Moana was a Digital Ocean audio-visual works on a water screen at Whairepo Lagoon. The project consisted of multimedia and moving image artworks featuring over 20 leading Māori and Pacific artists. Audience target of 4,000+</p>	<p>This event was a great success with audience numbers estimated to be 6,000. The event was delivered over four nights containing 45 minutes of content. The inaugural Mana Moana project in 2019 presented five audio-visual works on a water screen at Whairepo Lagoon in Wellington as part of Matariki celebrations and received a Gold at the 2019 BEST Design Awards. The 2019 collection was selected for the Nuit Blanche Toronto international art festival in Canada. In 2020, Mana Moana Digital Ocean was created in response to the COVID-19 lockdown. The web based immersive experience has been nominated for two Best Design Awards in 2020.</p>
Professional Performing Arts Fund	<p>The Professional Performing Arts Fund (PPAF) has been part of the Capital of Culture program budget that was already committed and carried over to be included in the City Recovery Fund.</p> <p>This supports local professional performing arts groups or individuals through grant funding.</p>	<p>The development of the PPAF was a response to demand from the independent performing arts sector. Before the development of the fund, most companies delivering professional productions in Wellington were only able to achieve grants via the Arts and Culture Fund of say \$3,000 to support a marketing campaign or technical costs. They relied on box office to pay performers and other creatives and this led to unacceptable pay levels for most.</p> <p>This funding has been delivered within the Arts and Culture Fund by the Grants Committee with additional</p>

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
		<p>criteria requiring groups to have a history of quality productions and the project to be delivered in Wellington with a strong focus on local practitioners and stories.</p>
<p>Project Fashion (Wellington Festival of Fashion)</p>	<p>Wellington Festival of Fashion is a vibrant four-day fashion event created to support and incubate emerging designers in the Wellington region and showcase their work to a wide audience.</p> <p>The intention of the festival was to create an event that would help to support designers, attract shoppers for local fashion businesses and to promote Wellington as a shopping destination.</p>	<p>Covid-19 continued to play a part in the build-up to the event with further lockdowns delaying the event, disrupting travel and also disrupting important supply chains for local fashion businesses – the event was postponed 3 times due to Covid-19 alert level changes so was a challenge for the event organisers and participants. There were six shows across three days at the Public Trust Hall and Naumi Hotel. 15 emerging designers participated in the event and attendance was recorded at 1,327 (14% OOR).</p>
<p>Te Papa – Surrealist Art Exhibition</p>	<p>Council has provided an underwrite to Te Papa for the Dali and the Surrealists Exhibition. This renowned collection is coming from Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen in Rotterdam and includes 190 pieces including sculpture, furniture, paintings, graphic design, prints and photography. This funding is in collaboration with WellingtonNZ.</p>	<p>The final report from Te Papa is not yet due for this exhibition and outcomes will be reported in the next report to Council.</p>
<p>Urban Dream Brokerage</p>	<p>Urban Dream Brokerage (UDB) is a programme whose objective is to support the revitalisation of the city through activating spaces around the City. UDB is based on a premise of utilising vacant space, primarily retail space, to provide opportunities to activate the spaces and invigorate the city.</p>	<p>UDB will deliver 15 projects over twelve months that will bring together a wide range of creatives, and businesses to collaboratively develop a contemporary art programme activating the city's vacant spaces. The audience target for the programme is 8,000 direct attendees between December 2020 and December 2021 and UDB are confident that target is going to be achieved.</p> <p>The funding and current program allows planned activities through to the end of February 2022. The following works are completed with all commissioned artists and curators paid:</p> <p>City As A Theatre Work's; 101 Rants; Echoes; The Builder's Fringe; Julian</p>

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
		<p>Oliver's School of Critical Engineering; Commonsplace, Mouth Full Productions</p> <p>The following programs are active or in progress:</p> <p>Tanya Ruka – Rongoa; The Housing Crisis Resilience Centre; Innerspace Resourceful Makerspace; Held Space - Holli McEntgart; Face Your Waste - 123 Champions NZ; Lemonade - Victor Clune; NZIFF - Offsite Festival Site; Potahitanga/ Shared Lines; Homeground - Lize Immelman & Jacquie Moyes; Jessica Young - Alcohol Consumption Research Project; Romeo & Juliet - Aimee Sullivan; Cryptoart - Walter Langelaar; Robot Farm; Science and Art Reading; and Reproductive Surfaces</p>
<p>Visa Wellington on a Plate</p>	<p>Visa Wellington on a Plate (WOAP) is a long standing annual culinary festival over four weeks run by the Wellington Culinary Trust. This showcases Wellington's hospitality sector and it's innovation and creativity when it comes to culinary experiences. Over 140 events are planned from masterclasses to multi-course degustation's and everything in between.</p> <p>The event has been a core part of the Capital of Culture funding and was previously agreed funding rather than a new City Recovery Fund approval.</p>	<p>The event Visa WOAP was delivered over the month of August 2021 and was impacted by the August 17 lockdown announcements. This year's festival included a speaker food series, chefs collab, Festival dishes with their food stories, Burger Wellington, Cocktail Wellington, events, pop-ups, masterclasses and more.</p> <p>The Covid-19 pandemic has been hugely challenging for the hospitality and restaurant sector. The festival has strived to help the sector through a traditionally quiet time of year so it was difficult when the lockdown was announced in the middle of the festival. Whilst causing some events to be postponed or cancelled, the lockdown provided the opportunity for some home cook challenges and other online initiatives.</p>
<p>Wellington Opera - Don Giovanni</p>	<p>Wellington Opera production of Don Giovanni - the event was held in the Michael Fowler Centre and was expected to draw audiences of in excess of 3,200 across the four performances.</p>	<p>The production was initially deferred from 2020 to April 2021 due to the original Covid outbreak. This event was successful with audience numbers of 5,146 exceeding the planned target. The production employed 170 artists, creatives, and production team and provided strong cultural content during the pandemic.</p>
<p>Wellington Orchestra - Marvel</p>	<p>Wellington Orchestra created a 90-minute show where Marvel</p>	<p>This event produced lower audience</p>

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
Movie Scores	<p>movies are projected onto a huge screen and accompanied by a full live orchestra performing the film scores, including Marvel's The Avengers, Ironman, Spiderman, Wonderwoman and more.</p> <p>A host acts as narrator in between the film clips to make the show cohesive and informative. Audience target of 4,000</p>	<p>numbers than targeted at 2,230.</p> <p>Two shows were delivered, the afternoon performance had a higher number of families, while the evening performance had larger audience numbers of mostly adults. Both shows were very well received by the audiences and whilst numbers were lower than expected, the artistic quality of this event was high, and audience response very positive. The event supported Wellington Orchestra through this difficult period.</p>
WHAT IF THE CITY WAS A THEATRE?	<p>WHAT IF THE CITY WAS A THEATRE? was a collective of Wellington's most experienced artists working across the whole urban centre and surrounding suburbs to transform the city into a space of performance.</p> <p>"What If..." proved to be prescient of the WCC Aho Tini 2030 Arts and Culture Strategy, performing outstandingly to all four of its focus areas - in particular "Our places and spaces / Aho Whenua - Our city as a stage". The "What If" team succeeded at presenting the proposed seven-week explosion of creative energy across the streets of Wellington.</p>	<p>This was a unique event that delivered to an estimated 240,360 accidental/passing audience members and 106,141 unique audience members. The event involved seven weeks of programming providing performance and live art free to the public. 31 creative organisations were involved and worked together, 762 performers and an equivalent number of technicians, designers, and arts workers. In all, 286 art works were presented across the city and 582 individual performance events.</p> <p>The event created 500,000+ daily impressions during the event on social media, with one TikTok video going viral and reached 1.5 million people – a great promotion of Wellington's creative sector and talent.</p> <p>Through a pandemic period where the arts sector has been significantly impacted, this event provided work for our local artists and surprising artistic experiences for our residents.</p>
Business Support		
CreativeHQ – Arts Accelerator and business tools	<p>This initiative was a previously approved initiative from City Growth Fund that had some funding milestones in 2020/21.</p> <p>The programme was a capability programme designed to support independent artists and arts practitioners to discover new pathways towards financial sustainability in an artist-led</p>	<p>The program ran from 1 October to 30 November 2020 with a programme of weekly workshops, mentoring sessions, innovation coaching, peer support and guest speakers for ten participants, selected from the 47 high quality applicants received for the program.</p> <p>The feedback from participants was very positive and for the sector it was</p>

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
	<p>environment. Up to 12 artists from Wellington were able to be involved.</p> <p>In addition the program was to finalise a business tool kit for artists, arts organisations and funding organisations to help artists answer questions on their businesses simply and easily.</p>	<p>very well received to have a business focus on their artistic talents and ensuring they are able to manage the business side well and for their benefit.</p>
<p>CreativeHQ – Lightning Lab Tourism</p>	<p>This initiative was a previously approved initiative from City Growth Fund that had some funding milestones in 2020/21.</p> <p>The funding was to support CHQ in their delivery of a Lightning Lab Tourism programme in Wellington to build startups and innovation in the tourism sector, with a focus on central New Zealand.</p>	<p>The Lightning Lab Tourism Programme was postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions and all work on the programme was stopped effectively on 27 March 2020.</p> <p>Communications have been had with startups and sponsors regarding a refocus of the programme toward COVID recovery. Startup support efforts turned toward developing and running a NZ COVID Hackathon with Callaghan Innovation and other regional incubators.</p> <p>Much of the key issues and focus coming out of conversations was around sustainability, carbon zero outcomes for the sector and how to innovate solutions. This initiated the Carbon Neutral Tourism Operator Capability Programme noted below.</p>
<p>CreativeHQ – Startup Garage 2.0</p>	<p>This initiative was a previously approved initiative from City Growth Fund that had some funding milestones in 2020/21.</p> <p>This initiative was for funding support to extend CreativeHQ’s existing Startup Garage programme and incorporate the successful elements of the ceased Collider programme.</p>	<p>Initial communications to key startup ecosystem stakeholders in the region, resulted in significant buy-in. CreativeHQ then completed the persona development and customer journey mapping segment of the project completed, then commenced the design of the new face of the brand.</p> <p>With Covid-19 the focus shifted to connecting both Startup Garage and and Collider community members, merging them and addressing their support needs for COVID recovery. The original programme initially set out in February was moved to an entirely virtual forum.</p> <p>A NZ National Hackathon was arranged to engage the innovation ecosystem across NZ to work on</p>

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
		<p>solutions for COVID related problems.</p> <p>The outcomes of the funding has been to provide opportunities for the founder community to connect, share knowledge and best practice during this time in a meaningful way. It has supported the development of solutions to COVID related problems from the founder community.</p>
Love Local Christmas	<p>Love Local Christmas is a City activation project led by WellingtonNZ to support local businesses which have been impacted by Covid-19 and encourage “buying local” in the lead up to Christmas.</p>	<p>Overall, the Love Local Christmas activation project was successful and appreciated by retailers and shoppers alike. The pop-up shop saw tens of thousands spent on local products, generating additional income for participating businesses and adding new product to the central city (Wellington Chocolate Factory, Fix & Fogg, Customs/Supreme, Gelissimo & Little Yellow Bird). Other activities included the Shop On, Shop Off Bus and various parking initiatives in collaboration with WCC. This was deemed a successful result noted by CBD retail spend was up +5.7% in December 2021 compared to the same period last year.</p>
Carbon Zero		
Carbon Neutral Tourism Operator Capability Programme	<p>Carbon Neutral Wellington Tourism Operator Capability Programme was a WellingtonNZ initiative that arose from CreativeHQ’s Tourism Lightning Lab. This initiative will support ten Wellington tourism businesses to assess their carbon footprint and make a plan to become carbon zero and more sustainable.</p>	<p>This programme completed in November and final reports have yet to be received. This will be formally reported in the next year’s Councillor reporting.</p>
CreativeHQ - Climate Response Accelerator	<p>The Climate Response Accelerator programme was run by CreativeHQ to stimulate innovation to respond to the Climate crisis and was also supported by Callaghan Innovation. Council were involved in the selection of the teams that went through the programme to ensure a good balance of Wellington teams, or teams with solutions that could be applied to</p>	<p>This programme was a great success despite being delivered during a period of five covid-19 alert level changes meaning most of the programme was delivered online. Eight teams were accepted into the programme from five cities with good gender and ethnic diversity amongst the founders (six teams had female founders and five ethnicities represented). The programme involved 30 mentors and experts (KPI 24), involved 520+ hours</p>

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
	<p>Wellington were selected.</p> <p>Target – a minimum of eight teams and at least one third of teams to raise money within six months of the programme.</p>	<p>of programme zoom time of structured support (KPI 100+ hours), 27 workshops & founder sessions and 16 sponsors & partners. The Net Promoter Score 100% (KPI greater than 50). 159+ participants attended the virtual Climate Response Accelerator Showcase resulting in three official start-up launches.</p> <p>Success stories are Frankie, a SaaS product that enables property managers to prevent building breakdowns extending the lifetime of embodied carbon (e.g. steel and concrete) raised \$900,000 during the showcase event. Hitch, a carpooling initiative, signed up 16 large companies for their B2B car-sharing trial kicking off in November 2021. Tasmonlon, an initiative commercialising aluminium-ion batteries, won a \$200,000 grant from Science for Technological Innovation National Science Challenge. Food print, an app developed to prevent short-dated food from being wasted, launched in Wellington with 37 eateries on the app and achieved 4,000 app downloads in Wellington over the two weeks since launch. Ruka Marine Turbine, capturing the kinetic energy of moving water currents, was able to establish new connections with Contact Energy and Mercury Energy. IntDevice, delivering high-power wireless charging for electric vehicles, is currently in partnership discussions with NZ Transport and NZ Post. Cleanery, delivering effective cleaning and personal care products / technology that eliminates the need for single-use bottles, is currently in the process of raising \$800,000 and are well-positioned to do so.</p>
<p>The Zero Carbon Challenge & Climathon</p>	<p>Two low carbon venture initiative events from late February until May 2021. The first event is Climathon which aims to identify new fresh ideas. The second event, the Zero Carbon Challenge, invites ideas that are then developed / scaled further with help of strong business</p>	<p>These events were challenged by Covid alert levels and with timing pushed out they were in danger of conflicting with the larger Climate Response Accelerator programme. The decision was made to not proceed with these events, and to instead put our effort into supporting the CreativeHQ Climate Response Accelerator.</p>

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
	<p>programme with the aim of implementation of winning ideas to working model through Zero Carbon Challenge Accelerator</p>	
Film, Tech & Innovation		
<p>DocEdge Film Festival</p>	<p>The DocEdge Film Festival is an Academy Awards® qualifying international documentary film festival held annually in Auckland, Wellington and now online.</p> <p>It showcases the best films from New Zealand and around the world and includes Awards, celebrating excellence in filmmaking and Exhibition, a showcase of digital interactive storytelling featuring top international and local VR, AR, installations, and digital stories.</p> <p>Programmes / Services: Doc Edge Festival; Doc Edge Schools; Doc Edge Industry; Good Pitch Aotearoa NZ.</p>	<p>In 2021, Doc Edge continue to innovate by offering audiences both in-person and online options. The festival returned to Miramar and the XR Exhibition was held at the Te Auaha. Live performances were added to enhance the in-person experience. Halfway through the festival, Wellington went into Level 2 Lockdown. The team has risen to the challenge of delivering the rest of the festival, including the Schools screening, with audience capped at 100. The online offerings enabled audiences from the wider Wellington region to access and engage with the festival.</p> <p>Total audience numbers of 2,744 in-theatre + 20,063 online were achieved.</p> <p>The Festival featured 51 Features films, 32 Shorts films, 12 XR Exhibition projects across The Roxy, Te Auaha, Miramar Studio and Online.</p> <p>The Festival also delivered Q&A sessions with film makers (4 in-theatre, 35 online), 14 Forum sessions and 8 Schools screenings, 32 Schools Q&A sessions, 1 Exhibition and 1 Special Event (50 guests attended a special presentation and talks at Miramar Studios with directors of local XR projects, Minimum Mass, Embodied + international works Camp Century and Secret Gardens).</p>
<p>Miramar Creative – Roxy5 Short Film Competition</p>	<p>This initiative was a previously approved initiative from City Growth Fund that had some funding milestones in 2020/21.</p> <p>This initiative supports Miramar Creative’s involvement with the Roxy 5 Short Film Competition with focus on improving skills in the film sector with school students.</p> <p>Miramar Creative combines with</p>	<p>The 2020 event was delayed by Covid-19 restrictions but was delivered through the dedication of the schools and teachers involved, and the collaborating partners. Despite the challenges of the Covid environment the programme was again a success.</p> <p>Winners of Roxy5 2020 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Winner – “Maske” by Zukostein Animations

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
	<p>CapitalE, Weta Workshop, NZSO, Roxy Cinema, Weta Digital and Park Road Post Production to deliver this competition, and the prizes for winning teams, to help grow the depth of film-making talent from and in our local communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People’s Choice – “Golden Hill” by Wildskink Films, Kapiti College • Best Original Score – “The Work of an Artist” by En Passant Films, Wellington High School • Best VFX – “Trials and Taniwhas” by Raroa Red from Raroa Intermediate. • Best Wardrobe/Art Department – “Hey Cassie” by Look Away Productions, Wellington High School <p>The Miramar Creative team are working on other exciting initiatives and are taking a break from the Roxy5 Short Film competition in 2021.</p>
<p>Festival for the Future</p>	<p>Festival for the Future (FFTF) is fast becoming a world class youth event focussed on solving the worlds big issues of the time – the 2020 themes were: climate, equality, economy, hope. It is a Wellington-based event with big plans and a large following, attended by the New Zealand’s best youth leaders.</p> <p>The Impact Awards are a premier celebration of young New Zealanders (aged 16–30) making a difference for our future awarded across five major categories – climate, enterprise, global, inclusion and wellbeing.</p> <p>In the current pandemic environment, it is important that these events continue to help stimulate innovation to solve some of the big issues facing our communities and provide that leadership.</p>	<p>This arrangement is a three-year agreement to support Inspiring Stories to deliver the FFTF over the next three years, growing the reputation and blueprint of the event to the third year of the plan coincides with the opening of Tākina in July 2023.</p> <p>The first year of this arrangement delivered a successful hybrid event from 30th July -1st August 2021, just a few weeks prior to the 17 August 2021 lockdown announcement.</p> <p>All targets set were achieved with 1312 attendees at FFTF and 44% from outside Wellington. The hybrid event allowed attendees from every region of Aotearoa New Zealand to be present at the summit and 240+ people from 40 countries engaged in the virtual experience - the FFTF community continues to evolve and grow, as does the collective impact. The participant reviews showed 8.7/10 were likely to recommend FFTF.</p> <p>Satellite events were also successful including the ‘Impact Lunch’ with Mayors and Youth Council’s attending and co-hosted by WCC and Mayor Foster. 200 attendees and 13 Mayors were at this event.</p>
<p>ITx 2020 Conference</p>	<p>ITx run by the NZ Institute of IT Professionals and is a culmination of 12 smaller separate IT industry</p>	<p>ITx2020 was postponed due to the Covid-19 restrictions in place. It has gone ahead in 2021 instead in a much</p>

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
	<p>events into one large biennial event being held in Wellington for six years focussing on Innovation, Technology and Education.</p> <p>ITx 2020 was the last of a three event arrangement for this event with attendee targets of 800 delegates, 35% of which were from out of town.</p>	<p>smaller format due to the ongoing restrictions around event numbers.</p> <p>Council therefore have reduced the funding being provided to the 2021 event, and have agreed to use the balance of the committed funding for the return of the larger scale event in 2022.</p> <p>Our Business Events Wellington team is also in talks around securing ITx for Tākina when it is opened – likely the 2024 event.</p>
Sport		
<p>Wellington Phoenix Football Club</p>	<p>Phoenix Football Club sponsorship support.</p> <p>This season was hugely challenging for the club. It became the second year in succession when the club had to relocate to Australia to participate in the A-League. The club suffered the dual blow of the loss of over \$1m in lost revenue and increased costs of \$1.3m. – a net \$2.3m swing just associated with relocation to Australia.</p> <p>Funding from Sport NZ was gratefully accepted and essentially ensured the club's survival at a crucial junction in the League's history. Without that funding the Club was facing the very real situation of the end of professional football in New Zealand for the foreseeable future.</p> <p>The sponsorship funding from the Council has been critical in the current pandemic environment to keep the Club playing in the A-League.</p>	<p><i>Key Season Dates:</i></p> <p>Team relocated to Wollongong, New South Wales: 1 November 2020 Season started: January 2, 2021 Season ended: June 4, 2021 Team left Wollongong: Mid-June 2021</p> <p>During the whole season only one game was played at Sky Stadium which attracted 24,105 fans – the largest crowd of the season.</p> <p>The 2020/21 season was the fourth year of our Football Diversity and Inclusion Programme. Football For All is a truly multi-agency initiative, evolving into a collaborative initiative between Football for the Community Diversity Trust, Red Cross New Zealand, New Zealand Police, Human Rights Commission, Change Makers Refugee Forum, Multicultural New Zealand, Oranga Tamariki, Capital Football, Sport Wellington, Wellington Phoenix, National Council of Women New Zealand and the Wellington region's City Councils. As a result, 102 young people from refugee and recent immigrant families were 100% funded to play football through their local football club in the 2021 winter season. Phoenix is consistently ranked in the top 3 of A-League clubs for social media.</p> <p>The Academy and Youth Programmes are also delivering with 12 students in it's first year, it will have 20+ in the second (2022). The Wellington Phoenix</p>

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
		<p>Academy has now graduated 16 players into the club's first team. It has also graduated 11 players who have taken up full scholarships at American Universities, 9 players to the New Zealand All Whites and 13 players to the New Zealand U20 side.</p>
<p>Central Pulse Netball</p>	<p>Central Pulse sponsorship support</p>	<p>The 2020 season had the pressure on the Pulse to retain back-to-back titles. Competing in the final's series for the fourth consecutive year, has ensured a stable television audience. Both social media platforms increased significantly this year.</p> <p>The Pulse continues to build a great following, however now with an overseas following also. In 2020 Pulse were able to hold one regular game at TSB Bank Arena post lockdown and the game was completely sold out. Pulse continues to dominant the SKY audience in 2020, but also had the addition of PRIME TV exposure on Monday night game at TSB Arena which saw 26,000 people tune in to that game. The average TV audience over the season was 32,000, and average streaming audience was 10,237.</p> <p>Six Pulse players were named in the Silver Ferns Squad including Ameliaranne Ekenasio who was elevated to Silver Ferns Captain.</p> <p>The team trains 100% at the Wellington City Council venues, predominately at ASB Sports Centre.</p>
<p>Hurricanes Rugby</p>	<p>Hurricanes Rugby Club sponsorship support</p>	<p>The Hurricanes saw an average attendance of 12,395 for home matches played at Sky Stadium in 2021 as well as managing a > 20% out of town attendance for the six matches (main KPI achieved).</p> <p>In 2021 the Hurricanes were directly sponsored by 64 different business entities ranging from a multi-national car company to local businesses supplying day to day needs such as printing, physiotherapy and project management. The Hurricanes annual spend is in excess of \$6m and this is</p>

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
		<p>spent almost entirely with local businesses or local people. Directly and indirectly the Hurricanes employ some 65 people locally, many of whom bring their families to Wellington because of their work with the Hurricanes. Operationally the year was a success with the club and SKY Stadium working well together to deliver first class events and experiences for fans, despite the obvious covid-19 challenges. The Hurricanes are currently working on several non-sporting hospitality initiatives/cultural events to engage and drive awareness and visibility for the Wellington Region.</p>
<p>Wellington Saints Basketball</p>	<p>Wellington Saints Basketball sponsorship support</p>	<p>The Wellington Saints secured the Championship win for the 2021 season, making this the club's 12th trophy. The average crowd attendance at the Saints home games in 2020 was 3,850 - a 55% increase on ticket sales from 2019.</p> <p>The National Basketball League had all of the games livestreamed with average audiences of 13,500 per game. Sky Sport picked up all Livestreamed games with the Wellington Saints averaging 174,500 viewers per game.</p> <p>The Saints also deliver a strong community programme attending one school every week providing a 45 minute coaching session to students.</p>
<p>Cricket Wellington</p>	<p>Cricket Wellington sponsorship support</p>	<p>Cricket Wellington achieved annual attendance numbers of 15,881, with the highlight being 5,545 fans attending the Super Smash Grand Final Day - a domestic cricket record attendance.</p> <p>The season noted a 9.4% increase in male participation and a 30.5% growth in female participation (increase from 780 to 1,018 players since 2019/20 season). There was a 6.7% increase in youth participation. All KPI's for the season were achieved.</p>
<p>Wellington Dragon Boat Festival</p>	<p>The Wellington Dragon Boat Festival is an annual fixture on the waterfront for well over 20</p>	<p>The city's annual Dragon Boat Festival kicked off on Saturday March 11 (adults racing) and continued on</p>

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
	<p>years. This year the event faced cancellation due to challenges with their main funder and requested support from the City Recovery Fund, amongst other areas of Council.</p>	<p>Sunday March 12 (the college teams racing), with more than 40 adult teams and representatives from 30-plus schools competing.</p> <p>Upwards of 10,000 spectators attended over both days. The races are held along Wellington's waterfront, with a free grandstand provided at the finish line at Frank Kitts Promenade</p>
<p>The New Zealand Cycle Classic</p>	<p>The New Zealand Cycle Classic is NZ's road cycling championship.</p> <p>The final leg of the event was through our inner city taking in Lambton Quay, Balance St, Stout St - showcasing Wellington as the top sporting urban event destination. The audience target for this event was 3,000.</p>	<p>A great success for a January event during a traditionally quiet time in the City. The event achieved an estimated audience numbers just over 2,000, so less than the expected target, but was considered a success due to the vibrancy it brought the city at this quiet time and provided a family friendly event.</p> <p>It also received international media coverage and with a growing reputation and surrounding community activities will be a reason for the growing cycling community to be in Wellington over this time.</p>
<p>Social & Community</p>		
<p>Wellington City Mission Newtown Project</p>	<p>During the 2019/20 Annual Plan Council agreed to grant \$500,000 from the City Growth Fund to the Wellington City Mission to support the development of 35 additional housing units at 4-8 Oxford Terrace in Newtown, just off Adelaide Road, that will assist individuals and families who are at risk of remaining or falling back into homelessness.</p> <p>The project is to redevelop and add to this property to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Supermarket • Logistic warehouse for supermarket and other items • Community laundry • Dining room • Meeting rooms • Prayer room • City Mission staff and services • 35 Housing Units 	<p>The final payment under our agreement with the City Mission was paid from the City Recovery Fund reserves and fell due upon lodgement of the Building Consent for the project.</p> <p>This project milestone was achieved on 30 March 2021 and the project is now in the construction phase with a target completion of Dec-23 and will be a fantastic addition to Wellington's social support infrastructure.</p> <p>The funding agreement with City Mission is contingent on their delivery of the 35 housing units in the final development project. The Grant is repayable if this is not achieved.</p> <p>Council is in contact with the City Mission in the delivery of this project and is monitoring for this final outcome.</p>

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
Poneke Promise: Take10 extension to Saturday nights	This initiative extends the Take 10 initiative to support operating on Saturday nights to provide a safety zone on Courtenay Place to reduce alcohol related harm as a key part of the Poneke Promise.	<p>The CRF enabled Take 10 to have coverage of both Friday and Saturday nights in the Central city.</p> <p>Since launching Take 10 on both Friday and Saturday nights, the service has seen an increase, week on week, in the number of people who visit their safe zone on Courtenay Place. On an average night, they hand out between 500 - 850 litres of water with many connections assisting people made.</p>
Poneke Promise: Funding for 2021/22	Poneke Promise - Take 10 Funding to provide a safety zone on Courtenay Place to reduce alcohol related harm for the year to 30 June 2022.	The provision of service when it is most needed, and continued presence over the past two years has built trust that there is a reliable space for vulnerable people to access assistance (safe transport home, connection with support services), and the general community to always have a place where they can "Take 10" - rehydrate, charge their phones, reconnect with friends. Further reporting will be completed in the next year's report.
Poneke Promise: Central City Community Space	<p>The delivery of a Central City Community Space as part of the Poneke Promise, a community-driven initiative aimed at improving safety in the central city. The centre will be located at 107 Manners Street, Te Aro and this project involves rental and fitout of community space.</p> <p>This community centre will be a place for people to connect with each other and participate in various events and activities.</p>	<p>This initiative has been delivered after 30 June 2021, but at the time of reporting the following outcomes had been achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolition and floor work completed • Consents were held up due to sewerage concerns, but now approved and work resuming • Final completion date looking to be likely late February 2022 • EOI's have closed for management of the space and we have shortlisted our preferred providers. • We are hoping to have management in place mid to late January 2022
Queens Wharf Ice Skating Rick	Paradise Ice Skating - Event aim is to provide family fun event during winter school holidays. Attendances target of 10,000.	The Queens Wharf Ice Skating Rink is a popular winter community activity, and this year was no exception. Paid ticketing attendances achieved were 15,246 and unpaid attendance were approximately 5,000. The facility employed 18 staff and provided a family fun event during the winter school holidays.

Initiative	Description	Outcomes
HandMade	<p>HandMade is a unique hands-on series of experience events celebrating things made by hand, providing people with the opportunity to gain or develop skills that allow them to be creative. The “Festival of Making” was held over Queens Birthday Weekend from 5-6 June 2021.</p> <p>Targets were 3,000 tickets sold from which 30% out of town over 120 workshops.</p>	<p>The Festival did not attract the planned numbers and delivered 600 tickets sold (17% out of town) over 80 workshops at five venues (Naumi Studio Hotel, Te Auaha, Toi Poneke, Thistle Hall and the Avenues office).</p> <p>Highlights included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raranga (flax weaving) sold out workshop which could have sold three times over • Advisory Group established to provide creative input and guidance • Great response from tutors • Positive response from participants most of whom say they will come back in 2022, particularly those from outside the region who attended. <p>HandMade organisers have been encouraged by the responses from participants and tutors. They plan to deliver HandMade again in 2022 and will not seek support again from the Fund and hope to be much closer to achieving the targets over the two-year period.</p>
UNESCO Heritage Bid	<p>In 2019 Council began work to scope a case for New Zealand’s Parliamentary Precinct to be submitted for inclusion in the NZ Tentative List of potential UNESCO World Heritage Convention locations – as a site that has hosted the passage of significant world leading social legislation.</p>	<p>Contractors engaged have delivered final reports on their respective areas and fulfilled their terms of reference.</p> <p>This work has developed the case for a Parliamentary Precinct to be nominated for inclusion on the UNESCO World Heritage Convention Tentative List as a site of significant world leading social legislation.</p> <p>There is significant further work to in relation to stakeholder engagement and consultation with Māori historians and government agencies. This project is now included in the new Cultural Heritage Strategy for consideration by Council in 2022.</p>

The following projects have funding approved in 2020/21 however the project has not been completed or reports not yet due under the Funding Agreements at the time of writing this report. Final outcomes will be reported in the next Committee report:

- Hilma af Klint, The Secret Paintings Exhibition at The City Gallery - The Secret Paintings, an exhibition showcasing more than 100 works of Swedish artist Hilma af Klint (1862 – 1944). Running from Dec 2021-March 2022 Audience target 50,000 – 60,000.
- Surrealist Art Exhibition – Exhibition completed however final reports not yet received. A draw on the funding agreement has yet to be requested.
- Aho Tini - Venues Access funding support
- Wellington Lantern Festival – due to Covid-19 restrictions on event numbers the event has been postponed and will report back in next reporting period.
- Urban Dream Brokerage: network of community good and connectedness, to strengthen the city's response and resilience, working independently to draw partnerships together across the city.
- Carbon Neutral Tourism Operator Capability Programme
- Poneke Promise - Take 10 Funding for 2021/22
- Poneke Promise - Central City Community Space; rental and fitout of community space for 3 years

2022 ORAL SUBMISSION PROCESSES

Kōrero taunaki

Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report asks Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council to consider how it wishes to engage residents in the democratic decision-making process in 2022.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable, natural eco city |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Innovative, inclusive and creative city |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Dynamic and sustainable economy |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable, resilient and safe place to live |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Strong partnerships with mana whenua |

Relevant Previous decisions

Nil.

Significance

The decision is **rated low significance** in accordance with schedule 1 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Financial considerations

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nil | <input type="checkbox"/> Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Unbudgeted \$X |
|---|--|---|

Risk

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low | <input type="checkbox"/> Medium | <input type="checkbox"/> High | <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|

2.

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

Taunakitanga

Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council:

1. Receive the information
2. Establish the Traffic Resolutions Hearings Panel, with the delegation to hear oral submissions on the Island Bay Cycleway, Cobham Drive Speed Limit, Thorndon Quay / Hutt Road, and Golden Mile Traffic Resolutions.
3. Appoint members to be on the Traffic Resolutions Hearings Panel.
4. Appoint a chair of the Traffic Resolutions Hearings Panel.
5. Establish the Community Hearings Panel, with the delegation to hear oral submissions on the Trading and Events in Public Places Policy, Verandahs Bylaw, Mountain Bike Tracks Mount Victoria, Economic Wellbeing Strategy, and Heritage Strategy.
6. Appoint members to be on the Community Hearings Panel.
7. Appoint a chair of the Community Hearings Panel.
8. Endorse a multiple stream approach for all oral submissions on the Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Amendment, Draft District Plan, and Cycleways Master Plan.
9. Agree that the Pūroro Āmua | Planning & Environment Committee meeting scheduled for 10 February 2022 only be used for hearing oral submissions.
10. Agree to cancel the Pūroro Tahua | Finance & Performance Committee meeting on 21 April 2022 and the Pūroro Waihanga | Infrastructure Committee meeting on 18 May 2022.
11. Agree to reschedule the Pūroro Hātepe | Regulatory Processes Committee meeting on 11 May 2022 to 4 May 2022.

Whakarāpopoto

Executive Summary

3. The Council's meeting schedule for February 2022 to June 2022 is increasingly full and additional meetings need to be scheduled for the purpose of oral submissions.
4. In some months, this has meant that there will be more meetings needed than there is time available.
5. Officers have investigated six options that will go some way to resolve the issue:
 - Establish Hearing Panels
 - Hold multiple 'streams' for oral submissions
 - Do not hold some hearings
 - Cancel some committee meetings
 - Use committee time more effectively
 - Schedule meetings on Mondays and Fridays
6. None of these options are realistically going to fully resolve the problem. However, officers are recommending combining some of the options which will help.

Takenga mai

Background

7. Currently, Council and committee meetings are scheduled from Tuesday to Thursday weekly. Other days of the week and evenings are used by Councillors for other Council work including work in their communities.
8. In the period from 1 February 2022 to 30 June 2022 there are 66 days in which Council and committee meetings can be booked, for a total of 132 half-day sessions. Currently 72 of these sessions are booked with Council or committee meetings, leaving 60 remaining.
9. Into the remaining sessions a minimum of 14 separate oral submission processes need to be booked for a total of 20 additional sessions on the following subjects:
 - Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Amendment (5 sessions)
 - Draft District Plan (3 sessions)
 - Cycleways Master Plan (2 sessions)
 - Island Bay Cycleway Traffic Resolution
 - Let's Get Wellington Moving
 - Cobham Drive Speed Limit Traffic Resolution
 - Thorndon Quay / Hutt Road Traffic Resolution
 - Golden Mile Traffic Resolution
 - Economic Wellbeing Strategy
 - Mountain Bike Tracks Mount Victoria
 - Verandahs Bylaw
 - Heritage Strategy
 - Trading and Events in Public Places Policy
 - Development Contributions Policy
10. More sessions may be required depending on the final number of oral submitters.
11. This leaves 40 sessions available over five months for workshops, Q&As, meeting extensions, other Council business, and any other matters arising and emerging issues.
12. February, March, and May are particularly full. When the required oral submission sessions are added to the calendar February has no additional sessions available, March has seven available, and May has five available.

Month	Total Sessions	Meetings Booked	Workshops Booked (Estimate)	Hearings Needed (Minimum)	Sessions Remaining
Feb	24	15	4	5	0
Mar	30	16	0 (6)	7	7 (1)
Apr	34	12	0 (7)	8	14 (7)
May	26	14	0 (6)	7	5 (-1)*
Jun	28	15	0 (7)	0	13 (6)

*May is in negative because some meetings have been indicatively scheduled outside of the Tuesday to Thursday regular meeting timeslots.

13. In addition to the heavy schedule of meetings, several of the currently scheduled meetings have many significant items on the agenda. This leads to two issues:
 - a scheduling issue, where for some months the number of meetings needed to schedule does not fit into the available sessions, and
 - a Councillor workload issue, where an extremely full calendar of work may mean members become concerned about their opportunity to provide the required attention to the issues requiring decisions.

-
14. An indicative calendar with all the required hearings scheduled in is attached as Attachment 1. Not all the meetings in the attached calendar are in Councillor diaries yet as staff are still working through some details, particularly for workshops. Most meetings needed for oral submissions are not in diaries as they are contingent on the outcome of this paper.

Kōrerorero

Discussion

15. Officers have investigated several options that go some way to addressing the issues. However, there is no option which removes the issue.
16. The options below are not mutually exclusive and a combination of the options has been recommended by officers.
17. Any option chosen by the committee will require administrative work to be undertaken by officers ahead of Council meetings starting again in February.

Option 1: Establish Hearings Panels

18. Council could establish hearing panels to hear oral submissions on some subjects. The hearing panels would be delegated the power to hear oral submissions on certain subjects and refer a summary of those submissions to the appropriate committee body.
19. This is an approach used by Christchurch City Council currently, and Auckland Council has used a similar process in the past where Long-term Plan Submissions were heard by wards rather than the governing body.
20. Establishing hearings panels rather than hearings committees allows for greater administrative efficiencies in holding meetings.
21. Importantly, the panels would have to refer a summary of oral submissions to the relevant committee for when it considers the final proposal. The power to sign off these submission summaries could be a power of the chair of the committee
22. Currently, the creation of oral submission summaries is not factored into resourcing, however this could be undertaken by the teams working on the proposals.
23. Officers recommend establishing two hearings panels – one to hear submitters on the significant traffic resolutions (Island Bay Cycleway, Cobham Drive Speed Limit, Thorndon Quay / Hutt Road, and Golden Mile) and one to hear submitters on the Trading and Events in Public Places Policy, Verandahs Bylaw, Mountain Bike Tracks Mount Victoria, Economic Wellbeing Strategy, and Heritage Strategy.
24. Note that these hearing panels will only have the delegations to hear submitters and pass a summary of submissions to the committee of the whole. The power to make any final decision will still rest with the current committee.

Option 2: Hold multiple 'streams' for hearings

25. One other way to help resolve the scheduling issue is to keep hearing some oral submissions at the current committees but take an approach where each hearing has multiple streams operating simultaneously.
26. The forum approach to oral submissions that Council has used in the past is one example of this. In a forum, five oral submitters sit at a table with three Councillors and each submitter has a chance to have their say before a more general discussion is had.
27. Forums are generally well received by submitters with 78% saying they were satisfied or very satisfied in a poll conducted after the Thorndon Quay Parking Changes Forum held earlier this year.
28. There is some uncertainty about the practicalities of forums under possible level changes under the COVID traffic light framework.
29. Another option is to have two or three separate 'rooms' of traditional oral submissions simultaneously with some members in each room. For example, five members could hear submissions in room 16.09, five others in 16.11, and five on Zoom.
30. Using this approach would decrease the total amount of time that Councillors would need to attend hearings. It would be particularly useful for oral submission processes that would otherwise need multiple sessions such as the Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Amendment, Draft District Plan, and Cycleways Master Plan. For example, the three sessions officers anticipate needing for the Draft District Plan would become one session with streams.

31. Officers recommend the Council endorse an approach where all oral submissions for the Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Amendment, Draft District Plan, and Cycleways Master Plan are undertaken using a multiple stream approach.
32. Submitters who wished to make their submission to the full committee could still seek this opportunity from the committee in public participation.

Other Options

33. Officers have also considered some further options that could help resolve the issues.

Option 3: Do not hold some hearings

34. The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) only requires some decision-making processes to include hearings, for example the Special Consultative Procedure.
35. Of the decision-making processes that need to be scheduled, the Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Amendment and Verandahs Bylaw are being consulted on under a special consultative procedure.
36. The legal requirement in other circumstances is that when Council makes a decision it must “give consideration to the views and preferences of persons likely to be affected by or have an interest in the matter”. The Local Government Act goes on to note that this requirement does not, on its own, require any consultation process or procedure. It is for the Council to satisfy itself that it is sufficiently informed of effected persons views, taking into account the principles of consultation. This is reflected in the Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy, and specifically in respect of the traffic resolution procedure set out in the Traffic and Parking Bylaw, which provides that: “[a]ny person who has made written comments may request to be heard by the Council and it is at the Council’s sole discretion whether to allow that request.”
37. At this stage it is not possible to develop this option further. This is because such a decision requires an individualised assessment of (amongst other matters) the decision, its significance, who may be affected and whether the Council is sufficiently appraised of affected persons views such that an oral hearing is not required. However, Council could consider this in respect of traffic resolutions. Members would still receive the full written submissions as part of their deliberations, and these submissions would also be relied upon in respect of proceeding without an oral hearing.

Option 4: Cancel some committee meetings

38. Cancelling some of the currently scheduled Committee meetings would also help resolve the scheduling issue.
39. Officers have investigated the Council’s forward programme and identified some meetings that could be cancelled or used only for oral submissions without major delay to decision-making:
 - (Used only for oral submissions) Pūrora Āmua | Planning & Environment Committee – 10 February 2022.
 - Housing development – could move to another committee or meeting
 - Heritage Strategy – moved to March
 - (Cancel) Pūrora Tahua | Finance & Performance Committee – 21 April 2022
 - (no papers currently scheduled)
 - (Cancel) Pūrora Waihanga | Infrastructure Committee – 18 May 2022
 - Mayoral Taskforce Three Waters: Progress Report – could move to June meeting

40. The Pūroro Hātepe | Regulatory Processes Committee meeting on 11 May 2022 could also be rescheduled to 4 May 2022 which will move it from a comparatively busy week to a less busy week.

Option 5: Use committee time more effectively

41. One thing that could help resolve the Councillor workload issue is to ensure that the most efficient use is made of Council and committee time. Largely, this is something that rests with Councillors, however there are several formal changes that could assist in this space.
42. Council could introduce a speaking limit for members at committees in line with the speaking limit of three minutes currently in place at Council meetings. This would require a change to Council standing orders (either temporary until the end of the triennium or permanent).
43. Council could also consider limiting the time spent on questions and answers during meetings and make greater use of the written Q&A process that currently exists prior to the meeting starts. Agendas are provided to Councillors well in advance of legislative requirements and Councillors have the opportunity to ask questions of staff before the meeting. A limit of 20 minutes for questions during the meeting could be implemented after which no more would be accepted by the chair.
44. This change could also be implemented via a change to standing orders or could be left to the discretion of the chairperson of the meeting.
45. Members should carefully consider whether they bring noting amendments to papers. Amendments are an important part of the democratic decision-making process but do take some time to work through. Noting amendments are notes for the committee that do not create actions for officers. Sometimes, these points may be able to be made in debate without a formal amendment process.
46. Members should carefully consider requests for additional work to come back to Council or committees. Although officers can provide advice on whether they may be able to complete work in the specified timeframe, members should also consider the affect that a report back will have on committee workload.

Option 6: Schedule meetings on Mondays and Fridays

47. A final option considered was to increase the time available for scheduling Council and committee meetings by allowing meetings to be scheduled on Mondays and Fridays.
48. Officers do not recommend this approach as a general rule as these days are important for Councillors and staff to complete other work. Do note however that if no changes are made then occasionally meetings may need to be scheduled. One example of this is on Monday 16 May 2022 which is provisionally booked as an additional day for Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Amendment oral submissions.

Officer recommendations

49. For clarity, officers are recommending the following changes be made to the below hearings processes that need to be scheduled:
- Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Amendment (Multiple stream hearings)
 - Draft District Plan (Multiple stream hearings)
 - Cycleways Master Plan (Multiple stream hearings)
 - Island Bay Cycleway Traffic Resolution (Traffic Resolutions Hearings Panel)
 - Let's Get Wellington Moving (Traffic Resolutions Hearings Panel)
 - Cobham Drive Speed Limit Traffic Resolution
 - Thorndon Quay / Hutt Road Traffic Resolution

- Golden Mile Traffic Resolution
 - Economic Wellbeing Strategy (Community Hearings Panel)
 - Mountain Bike Tracks Mount Victoria (Community Hearings Panel)
 - Verandahs Bylaw (Community Hearings Panel)
 - Heritage Strategy (Community Hearings Panel)
 - Trading and Events in Public Places Policy (Community Hearings Panel)
 - Development Contributions Policy (Incorporate into existing meeting as not many oral submissions are expected)

Kōwhiringa

Options

50. Make no changes. This will result in a very full Council and committee calendar from February 2022 to June 2022.
51. Agree with the officer's recommendations. This will go some way towards resolving the scheduling issue in the first half of 2022 although there will still be a large number of meetings and significant decisions to be made in that timeframe.
52. Agree to other actions investigated by officers. This will go some way towards resolving the scheduling issue in the first half of 2022 although there will still be a large number of meetings and significant decisions to be made in that timeframe.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga

Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

53. The proposals outlined in the report are consistent with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, and the Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2021.

Engagement and Consultation

54. The proposals outline various ways that Council can engage with its communities on significant decisions in an efficient manner.

Implications for Māori

55. There are no specific implications for Māori.

Financial implications

56. There are no financial implications.

Legal considerations

57. It is for the decision maker to satisfy itself that it is sufficiently informed of affected persons views, further that interested persons should have opportunities to present their views to the decision maker. These standards and principles apply to the circumstances as they arise. It is incumbent on the decision maker to be satisfied that the process adopted is appropriate.

Risks and mitigations

58. If no actions are agreed to as part of this report, then there is a significant risk that appropriate consideration will not be able to be given to the significant decisions needed to be made by Council and committees in 2022.

Disability and accessibility impact

59. Council strives to make interactions with the decision-making process open and accessible to all. A more flexible meeting schedule will enable staff to offer the greatest assistance to any accessibility needs.

Climate Change impact and considerations

60. There are no climate change implications.

Communications Plan

61. Any actions agreed from this meeting will be communicated to affected oral submitters as appropriate.

Health and Safety Impact considered

62. This paper has been written mindful of the heavy workload that is expected of Councillors in the new year.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei

Next actions

63. If a change is agreed by Council, then administrative work will be undertaken to schedule the new hearings panels for 2022.

Attachments

- Attachment 1. Indicative Council Meeting Schedule Feb-June 2022

	31	1 Workshop	2 Kāwai Māhirahira Audit and Risk Subcommittee	3 Pūroro Rangaranga Social, Cultural and Economic Committee	4
		Workshop	Development Contributions Hearing		
Feb 2022	7 Public Holiday	8 Workshop	9 Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee	10 Pūroro Āmua Planning and Environment Committee	11
		Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan/Long-term Committee	Cycleway Master Plan Hearings (Evening) Cycleway Master Plan Hearings		
	14	15 Ngutu Taki CEO Performance Review Committee	16 Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee (Dog Control Objection)	17 Pūroro Tahua Finance and Performance Committee	18
		Workshop	LGWM Cobham Drive Speed Limit Hearings		
	21	22 Island Bay Traffic Resolution Hearings	23 Pūroro Waihanga Infrastructure Committee	24 Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	25
		Workshop			
	28	1 Workshop Placeholder	2 Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee	3 Pūroro Rangaranga Social, Cultural and Economic Committee	4
		Workshop Placeholder	Mountain Bike Tracks Mt Victoria Hearings		
Mar 2022	7 Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Joint Committee	8 Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan/Long-term Committee	9 District Plan Forum	10 Pūroro Āmua Planning and Environment Committee	11
			District Plan Hearings		
	14	15 Workshop Placeholder	16	17 Pūroro Tahua Finance and Performance Committee	18
		Workshop Placeholder (Evening) District Plan Forum	Kāwai Whakatipu Grants Subcommittee		

	21	22 Regional Transport Committee Workshop Placeholder	23 Pūroro Waihanga Infrastructure Committee	24 (Indicative) LGWM hearings on City Streets, Thorndon Quay and Hutt Road, and Golden Mile Traffic Resolutions	25
	28	29 Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan/Long-term Committee Workshop Placeholder	30	31 Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	1
Apr 2022	4	5 Workshop Placeholder Workshop Placeholder	6 Trading and Events in Public Places Policy Hearings	7 Pūroro Rangaranga Social, Cultural and Economic Committee	8
	11	12 Workshop Placeholder Workshop Placeholder	13 Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee	14 Pūroro Āmua Planning and Environment Committee	15 Public Holiday
	18 Public Holiday	19 Workshop Placeholder Workshop Placeholder	20 Ngutu Taki CEO Performance Review Committee Heritage Strategy Hearings	21 Pūroro Tahua Finance and Performance Committee	22
	25 Public Holiday	26 Workshop Placeholder Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan/Long-term Committee (Annual Plan Hearings)	27 Pūroro Waihanga Infrastructure Committee	28 Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	29

May 2022	2	3 Workshop Placeholder	4	5 Pūroro Rangaranga Social, Cultural and Economic Committee	6
		Workshop Placeholder	Economic Wellbeing Strategy Hearings		
	9	10 Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan/Long-term Committee (Annual Plan Hearings)	11 Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee	12 Pūroro Āmua Planning and Environment Committee	13
		Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan/Long-term Committee (Annual Plan Hearings)			
	16 (If required) Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan/Long-term Committee (Annual Plan Hearings)	17 Kāwai Whakatipu Grants Subcommittee	18 Pūroro Waihanga Infrastructure Committee	19 Pūroro Tahua Finance and Performance Committee	20
		(If required) Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan/Long-term Committee (Annual Plan Hearings)			
	(Evening) Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan/Long-term Committee (Annual Plan Hearings)				
23	24 Workshop Placeholder	25 Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan/Long-term Committee	26 Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	27	
	Workshop Placeholder				
30	31 Workshop Placeholder	1 Kāwai Māhirahira Audit and Risk Subcommittee	2 Pūroro Rangaranga Social, Cultural and Economic Committee	3	
	Workshop Placeholder				

Jun 2022	6 Public Holiday	7 Workshop Placeholder Workshop Placeholder	8 Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee	9 Pūroro Āmua Planning and Environment Committee	10
	13 Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Joint Committee	14 Regional Transport Committee / Workshop Placeholder Workshop Placeholder	15 Ngutu Taki CEO Performance Review Committee	16 Pūroro Tahua Finance and Performance Committee	17
	20	21 Workshop Placeholder Workshop Placeholder	22 Pūroro Waihanga Infrastructure Committee	23 Pūroro Āmua Planning and Environment Committee (District Plan Notification)	24 Public Holiday
	27	28 Workshop Placeholder Workshop Placeholder	29	30 Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council / Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan/Long-term Committee	1

PROPOSAL TO STOP PAPER ROAD ADJOINING 529 TAKAPU ROAD AND BELMONT REGIONAL PARK

Kōrero taunaki

Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report asks Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council to agree to consent to the Minister of Lands (LINZ) to:
 - a. Stop an isolated area of paper road of approximately 2.1809(ha) adjoining 529 Takapu Road and the Belmont Regional Park (the Land) under s116 of the Public Works Act 1981 (PWA) and,
 - b. Pursuant to s117(7) of the PWA vest the land in the Crown to be classified as recreation reserve and amalgamated with Belmont Regional Park in ROT 232279.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable, natural eco city
<input type="checkbox"/> People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovative, inclusive and creative city
<input type="checkbox"/> Dynamic and sustainable economy
<input type="checkbox"/> Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
<input type="checkbox"/> Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
<input type="checkbox"/> Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
<input type="checkbox"/> Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
<input type="checkbox"/> Strong partnerships with mana whenua |
|--|--|

Relevant Previous decisions

N/A

Significance

The decision is **rated low significance** in accordance with schedule 1 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

- Affects a limited number of individuals to a low degree
- Low consequence for Wellington City
- Low impact on the Council being able to perform its works role.

Financial considerations

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nil | <input type="checkbox"/> Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Unbudgeted \$X |
|---|--|---|

2. The Crown have agreed to pay all cost associated with the proposal.

Risk

| Low | Medium | High | Extreme

Authors	Sarah-Jane Still, Property Advisor John Vriens, Principal Property Advisor
Authoriser	Brad Singh, Transport and Infrastructure Manager Siobhan Procter, Chief Infrastructure Officer

Taunakitanga

Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council:

- 1) Receive the information
- 2) Declare that approximately 2.1809(ha) of unformed legal road land (the Land) adjoining 529 Takapu Road, Takapu Valley (being Section 3 SO 368657, Lot 2 DP 66905 and Part Sections 28-30 Horokiwi Road District and held on ROTs 785497 and 232279 - Belmont Regional Park) and 530 Takapu Road, Takapu Valley (being Lots 1 DP 66905 and held on ROT WN41A/665) is not required by Council for a public work and is surplus to Council requirements.
- 3) Agree, pursuant to the Public Works Act 1981 (PWA), to consent to the road stopping and vesting of the Land in the Crown for recreation reserve (Belmont Regional Park) and amalgamation with ROT 232279.
- 4) Delegate to the Chief Executive Officer all powers necessary to conclude this transaction including all legislative matters, negotiating any terms, imposing any reasonable covenants, and anything else deemed necessary.
- 5) Note that the necessary service authority easements needed for the Greater Wellington Regional Council mains water supply pipe; the Wellington Electricity Lines Limited underground electricity cable and Transpower underground fibre optic cable will all be created as part of this process.

Whakarāpopoto

Executive Summary

4. The Crown have requested Council to agree to stop unformed legal road land (the Land) in Takapu Valley adjoining Belmont Regional Park (the Park) under the Public Works Act 1981 (PWA). Refer to Attachment 1 showing locations of the proposal stopping in red and Takapu Road in green.
5. Once stopped, the Land will be vested in the Crown as recreation reserve and amalgamated with the adjoining Park.
6. Ecological mitigation planting to meet Transmission Gully consent conditions in parts of the unformed legal road land requires legal protection. Vesting of the Land in the Crown as reserve will enable those protections to be registered on titled land under the Reserves Act 1977.
7. The Land will become part of the Belmont Regional Park and will be managed by the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) pursuant to the management plan for the Park.

Takenga mai

Background

8. The Land is a 2.1809(ha) section of unformed legal road that sits within the Belmont Regional Park and is isolated from the end of Takapu Road. Refer to Attachment 2 for the road stopping plan.
9. The Land would be perceived to be part of the Park by members of the public as there is a walking track partially located within the legal road boundary and connects with trails within the Park. Refer to Attachment 3 showing the route the paper road takes within Belmont Regional Park.
10. Ecological mitigation planting has been undertaken in the wetland area parts of the Land (and adjoining Park). Refer to Attachment 4 showing the planting.
11. The Crown have requested that the Council consent to the Land being stopped and made part of the adjoining Park in order to provide legal protections to the ecological mitigation planting that has been undertaken in parts of the unformed legal road land.
12. The Park record of title (ROT) is 232279 and the Land will become part of that title.

Kōrerorero

Discussion

13. The road stopping and its addition to the reserve is provided for under sections 116, 117, and 120 of the PWA.
14. Stopping the paper road and amalgamating the Land with the adjoining Park will ensure that it is managed under the Reserves Act 1977 and the GWRC Management Plan for the Park (the Plan).
15. Recreation reserve status would protect the rights of public access to the underlying land. In addition, integration of the Land into the Park would allow the land to lawfully be subject to the Plan of the Belmont Regional Park.
16. The walking track enhancements envisaged by the Plan provide an opportunity to enhance the access and usability of the track which is situated partially on the unformed legal road.
17. Among the specific actions listed in the Plan are the following:
 - a. *“A182: Post Transmission Gully motorway completion, enhance the Takapu Road entrance facilities, develop a range of trail circuits and connections and raise awareness of this park access.”* And
 - b. *“A189: Work with mana whenua, recreation, conservation, and community groups to improve the trail network across the park considering...new trail hubs such as...Takapu Road.”*

Kōwhiringa

Options

18. If Council declines to support the recommendations of this report, the Crown may elect to take the Land by resumption pursuant to s323 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga

Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

19. The recommendations in the report are consistent with the Council's Road Encroachment and Sale Policy 2011.
20. This proposed road stopping has no significant impact on the long-term plan.

Engagement and Consultation

21. No public consultation is required under the PWA however, Consents to the stopping will be obtained from adjoining owners (Transpower, DoC and GWRC) and the owners of utility services located in the stopped road (WELL, Transpower and GWRC).
22. As the Land is located within the Tawa Community Board area, the Board has been informed of this proposal at their meeting dated 2 December 2021.

Implications for Māori

23. Following the referral from Pūroro Hātepe | Regulatory Committee on 8 December, a meeting has been scheduled with representatives of Ngāti Toa to discuss and request feedback on the proposal.
24. The Land is not being disposed of on the open market and will not become a standalone allotment as amalgamation is proposed with the adjoining Park.

Financial implications

25. There are no significant financial considerations related to this disposal. All costs associated with the disposal of the Land are being paid for by the Crown.

Legal considerations

26. The road stopping process is consistent with both legislative and Council requirements and all documents will be checked by our in-house legal team.

Risks and mitigations

27. Overall, the proposal is considered low on the Council's risk framework.

Disability and accessibility impact

28. There are no known accessibility impacts for this road stopping.

Climate Change impact and considerations

29. There are no known climate change implications for this road stopping, although the ecological mitigation planting will provide carbon offset as it grows.

Communications Plan

30. No public consultation is required under the PWA for the stopping of the Land but consent is required from the adjoining landowners and utility providers as mentioned in the report.

Health and Safety Impact considered

31. Officers are not aware of any negative health and safety impacts relating to this proposal.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei

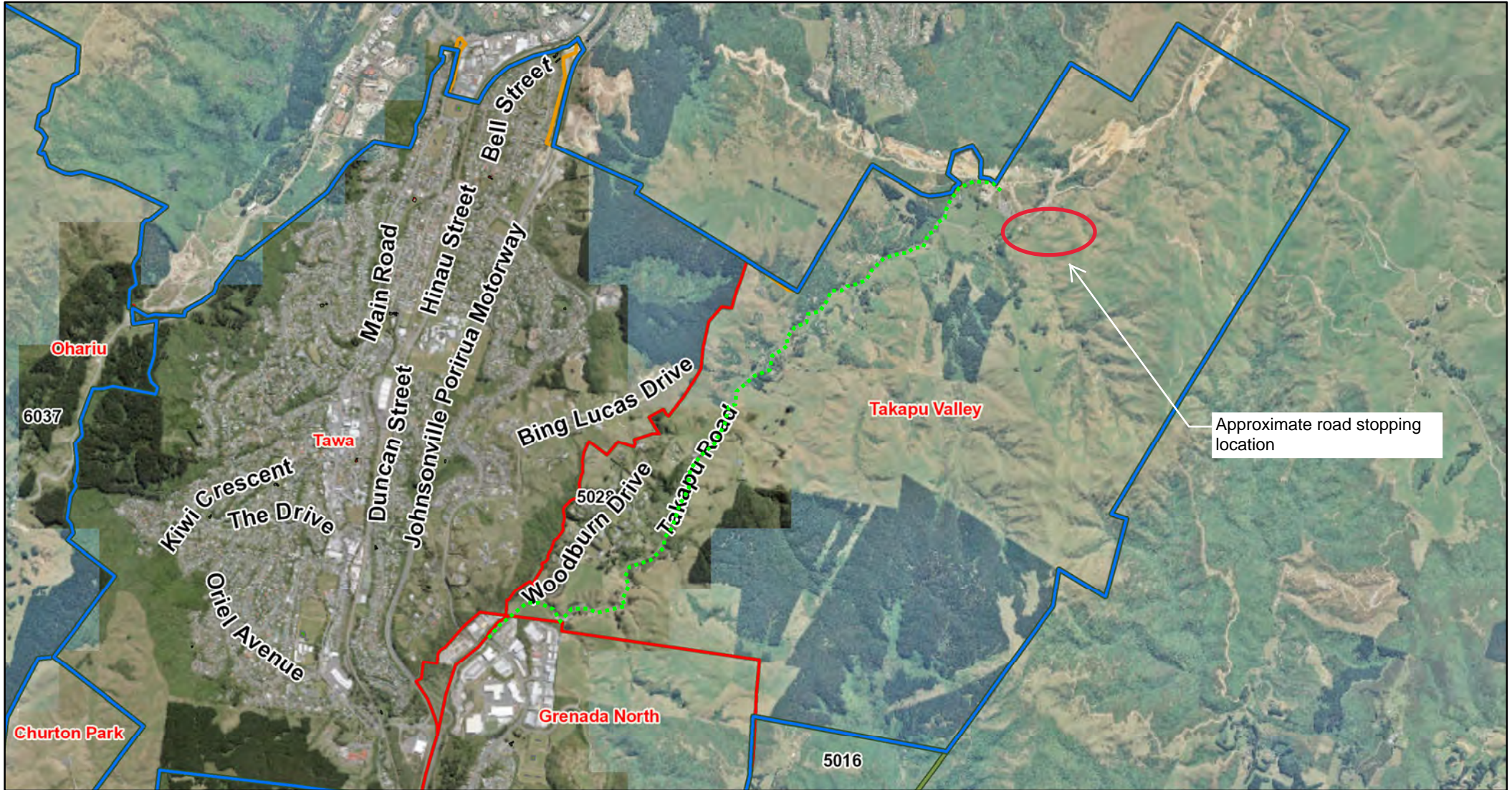
Next actions

32. Review and sign consent documentation relating to the PWA stopping and transfer of the land to Crown for recreation reserve.
33. Survey and register service authority easements and obtain adjoining owner consents.
34. Gazette Notice declaring the Land to be recreation reserve and amalgamated with the adjoining Park.

Attachments

- Attachment 1. Location Plan
- Attachment 2. Road Stopping Plan
- Attachment 3. Photo showing paper road within Belmont Regional Park
- Attachment 4. Planting on legal road land

LocalMaps Print



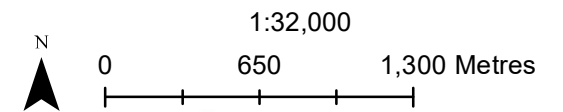
November 22, 2021

Disclaimer:
The use of any land or property information in OneMap is entirely at the user's own risk and discretion. Wellington City Council does not give any warranty that any information contained is accurate or complete. The Council does not accept any responsibility or liability for any action taken, or omission made, in reliance on information obtained from OneMap.

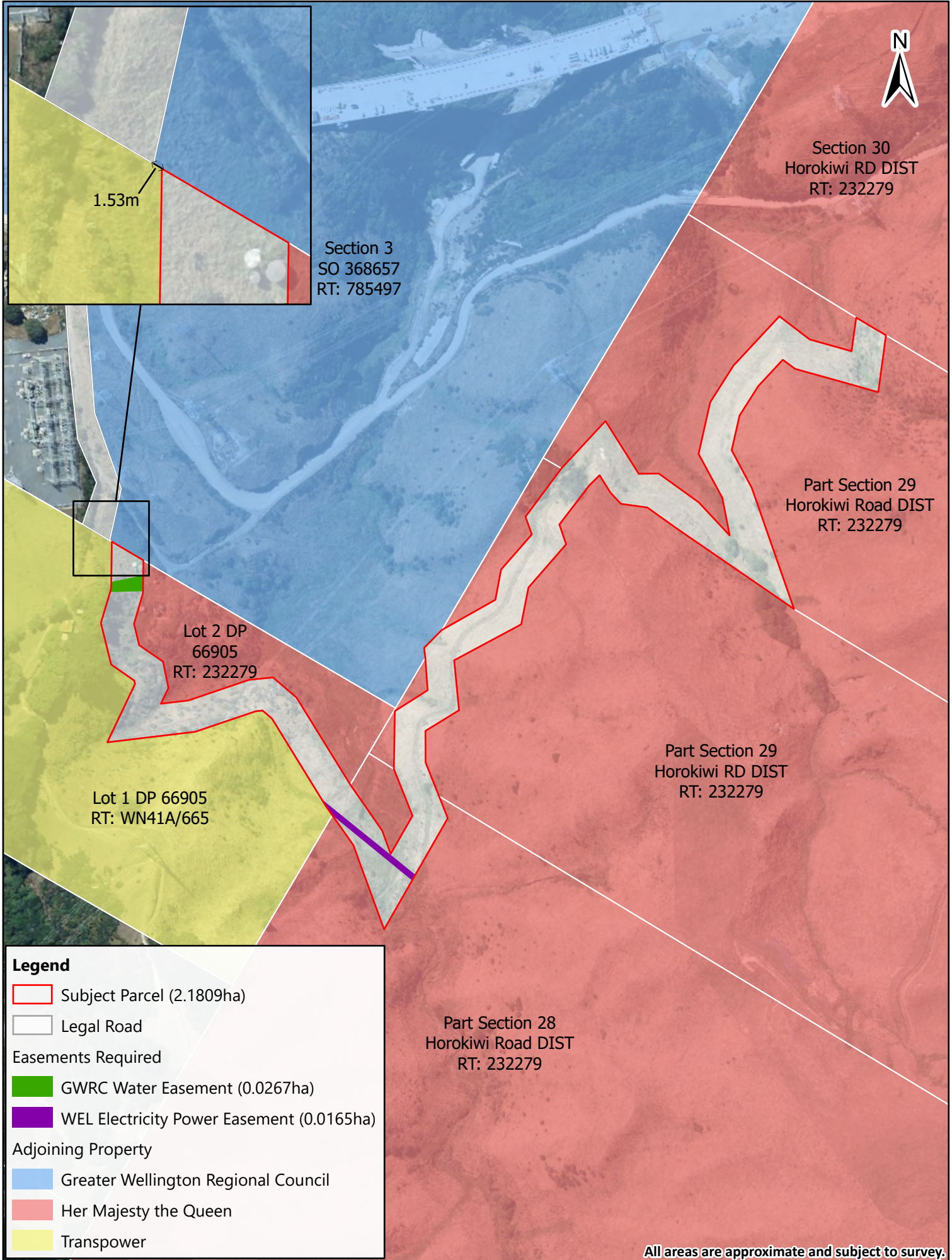
Data Statement:
Property boundaries, 20m Contours, road names, rail line, address & title points sourced from Land Information NZ. Assets, contours, water and drainage information shown is approximate and must not be used for detailed engineering design. Other data has been compiled from a variety of sources and its accuracy may vary, but is generally +/- 1m. Crown Copyright reserved.

Property Boundaries Accuracy:
+/-1m in urban areas
+/-30m in rural areas

Data Source:
Census data - Statistics NZ.
Postcodes - NZ Post.



Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council
Me Hebe ki Pōneke



Section 30
Horokiwi RD DIST
RT: 232279

Section 3
SO 368657
RT: 785497

Part Section 29
Horokiwi Road DIST
RT: 232279

Lot 2 DP
66905
RT: 232279

Part Section 29
Horokiwi RD DIST
RT: 232279

Lot 1 DP 66905
RT: WN41A/665

Part Section 28
Horokiwi Road DIST
RT: 232279

Legend

- Subject Parcel (2.1809ha)
- Legal Road
- Easements Required**
- GWRC Water Easement (0.0267ha)
- WEL Electricity Power Easement (0.0165ha)
- Adjoining Property**
- Greater Wellington Regional Council
- Her Majesty the Queen
- Transpower

All areas are approximate and subject to survey.

Paper Road Route overview



Planting map for the area



Legend

- Alignment
- Cadastral Boundaries
- Possible Planting Area
- Actual Planted Area

Wetland planting area



Wetland planting across the paper road



THREE WATERS REFORM - ECONOMIC REGULATION SUBMISSION

Kōrero taunaki

Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report to Ordinary Council Meeting...

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable, natural eco city |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Innovative, inclusive and creative city |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Dynamic and sustainable economy |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affordable, resilient and safe place to live |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong partnerships with mana whenua |

Relevant Previous decisions

Outline relevant previous decisions that pertain to the decision being considered in this paper.

Significance

The decision is **rated low significance** in accordance with schedule 1 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
The decision itself is likely to have very little public interest and is a logical step in the development of the Water Reform process.

Financial considerations

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nil | <input type="checkbox"/> Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Unbudgeted \$X |
|---|--|---|

Risk

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low | <input type="checkbox"/> Medium | <input type="checkbox"/> High | <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|

Author	Heath George, Specialist Financial Advisor
Authoriser	Siobhan Procter, Chief Infrastructure Officer

Taunakitanga

Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council:

1. Receive the information.
2. Approve the joint submission, from nine Councils within the Wellington region, to the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's discussion paper on Economic Regulation and Consumer Protection for Three Waters Services in New Zealand.

Whakarāpopoto

Executive Summary

2. This report seeks approval of a joint submission to the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's discussion paper on Economic Regulation and Consumer Protection for Three Waters Services in New Zealand. The draft submission is attached to this paper.

Takenga mai

Background

3. On 27 October 2021 Local Government Minister Nanaia Mahuta announced the Government was proceeding with its proposed Three Waters Reform Programme.
4. The key elements of the reform programme include:
 - The transfer of water assets and debt from councils to four Water Service Entities (WSE) from 1 July 2024
 - Wellington City Council is located in the proposed WSE C which traverses the area from Nelson to Hawkes Bay.
 - Legislative protections against privatisation.
 - The appointment of competency-based boards.
 - Formal partnership with mana whenua,
 - Clear balance sheet separation from councils.
 - Economic regulation to protect consumers
 - \$2 billion 'better off' / \$0.5 billion 'no worse off' funding package for local government
5. The key elements of the reform programme include:
 - The transfer of water assets and debt from councils to four Water Service Entities (WSE) from 1 July 2024

-
- Wellington City Council is located in the proposed WSE C which traverses the area from Nelson to Hawkes Bay.
 - Legislative protections against privatisation.
 - The appointment of competency-based boards.
 - Formal partnership with mana whenua,
 - Clear balance sheet separation from councils.
 - Economic regulation to protect consumers
 - \$2 billion 'better off' / \$0.5 billion 'no worse off' funding package for local government
6. The legislation is being introduced in two tranches, with the first bill expected in December 2021.
7. A key part of the reform proposal is the establishment of economic regulation which seeks to:
- Promote interests of consumers
 - Drive efficiencies of pricing, investment, procurement, asset management
 - Disclosure of information to enable transparency
 - Dispute resolution
8. Areas that are being considered include:
- Information disclosure regulation so consumers can assess how the performance of their Water Service Entity compares to others
 - Economic regulation to control price and quality of services in the long-term interest of consumers
 - Requiring the economic regulator to set a strong efficiency challenge to ensure that water services are as affordable as possible, and incentivise high quality consumer engagement
 - Enabling a consumer protection regulator to set minimum service level and provide protections for vulnerable consumers
 - Establishing a dedicated three waters consumer dispute resolution scheme.
9. The Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (MBIE) has issued a discussion paper on how economic regulation and consumer protection for the future three waters system should be designed. This discussion paper can be found here - <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/dmsdocument/17625-discussion-paper-economic-regulation-and-consumer-protection-for-three-waters-services-in-new-zealand>.
- MBIE invited submissions to this paper, and these are due on 20th December 2021.
10. Wellington City Council participates in a regional water reform working group with eight other councils in the Wellington region. At the request of the working group, Dougal List, the Project Director of the group has, with a team of experts in economic reform, developed a submission that provided feedback to 47 questions posed in the paper.

Kōrerorero

Discussion

11. The submission outlines our expectations of the economic regulator, giving specific consideration to the drivers of the reforms and the outcomes expected from the new WSE's, and how the economic regulator will support the realisation of these outcomes.
12. The submission includes commentary on the following subject areas:
 - Support for economic regulation
 - The need to consider broader feedback from local government on water reforms
 - Integration with wider water reforms
 - Focus of economic regulation and approach to water
 - Consumers and services
 - Broader outcomes
 - Iwi / Māori and Te Tiriti [to be added inc. Te mana o te Wai]
 - What types of economic regulation are appropriate for water?
 - Who should provide economic regulation?
 - Statutory objective
 - Approach to regulation – culture and behaviour
 - Importance of the transition process
 - Costs of economic regulation
 - Pricing, investment and efficiency
 - Planning cycles
 - Other considerations
13. The submission is not intended to be exhaustive, rather an initial representation on the key areas where further work and engagement is necessary.

Kōwhiringa

Options

14. Council has the option to use the content provided by the working group to generate its own submission, or to participate in a joint submission.
15. Given that the Councils within the regional working group are relatively aligned on their positions with regard to Three Waters reform, Officers recommend approval of the joint submission.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga

Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

16. This submission is aligned with Council's strategies and policies.

Engagement and Consultation

17. Whilst there is no engagement required with regards to this submission, there may be wider engagement required as the Three Waters Reform progresses through to the Select Committee process.

Implications for Māori

19. The submission addresses implications for Maori.

Financial implications

20. There are no financial implications for Council.

Legal considerations

21. There are no legal considerations.

Risks and mitigations

22. There are no risks to Council in making this submission.

Disability and accessibility impact

23. There is no disability and accessibility impact.

Climate Change impact and considerations

24. There is no climate change impact.

Communications Plan

25. There is no communication plan to consider as part of this submission.

Health and Safety Impact considered

26. There is no health and safety impact.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Three Waters Economic Regulation Submission

Submission on economic regulation and consumer protection for three waters services in New Zealand

This submission is made on behalf of councils in the Wellington region

- Carterton District Council
- Greater Wellington Regional Council
- Hutt City Council
- Kapiti Coast District Council
- Masterton District Council
- Porirua City Council
- South Wairarapa District Council
- Upper Hutt City Council
- Wellington City Council

We would welcome the opportunity to discuss this submission with Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment and be involved in ongoing policy development processes.

Our contacts for service and further discussions:

- Wendy Walker, CEO Porirua City Wendy.walker@porirua.govt.nz ; or
- Dougal List, Project Director, Wellington Water Reforms, Dougal.list@porirua.govt.nz ph. 021 242 8716

Executive summary of our submission

- 1. Support for economic regulation:** The Wellington councils support the need for economic regulation and consumer protection as part of the Government's wider three waters reforms. We see that economic regulation and consumer protection in relation to the proposed Water Services Entities (WSE) is important to ensure:
 - fair and transparent pricing
 - incentivisation and transparency of performance
 - increased efficiencies, over time
 - an investment pathway for addressing long-term issues (rather than ad-hoc and reactive decision making)
 - consumers have clear channels for raising issues and can have confidence in fairness of pricing
 - effective resolution of disputes.
- 2. Local Government feedback:** Through the 8-week engagement process, led by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) councils have each raised a number of issues and concerns in relation to water reforms which are relevant to economic regulation.

We recommend that the feedback received from local government through the DIA engagement process is closely considered as part of determining options for economic regulation.
- 3. Integrated and bespoke approach:** Economic regulation for water must be carefully designed as part of the wider three waters reforms. This includes how it relates to the wider design of legislation and

system stewardship arrangements; representation and governance; planning integration processes; how economic regulation works with the other water regulators to give economic effect to their requirements; and transition processes and timing, (this has a direct bearing on the capacity and capability of WSEs to meet economic regulation requirements).

We recommend that MBIE continues to work closely with DIA and local government to ensure economic regulation will be fully integrated and aligned with the design and policy decisions of the water reforms. Particular attention should be given to the wider community benefits and environmental outcomes expected.

4. **Focus economic regulation on the WSE:** Our view is that revenue control and investment scrutiny should focus on the four proposed WSE, rather than other smaller rural and community-based providers and schemes. This is to ensure that the regulation model focuses on where it can have the greatest benefit, is cost effective and can be effectively resourced. We note that economic regulation for water will require a different approach to that seen in other regulated sectors. The three waters are inherently more complex than those utilities currently regulated by the Commerce Commission.

We recommend that economic regulation focuses on WSEs and is designed to respond to the specific issues relevant to water.

5. **Consumers:** The discussion document does not adequately define the range of consumers, services provided to each consumer group, and whether these services are supplied by a WSE or another body. Defining what is meant by a consumer and understanding the range and variability of water consumers will be critical to successfully developing a regulatory framework that advances the long-term interests of consumers.

We recommend that further consideration and focus is given to defining consumer groups, services, and the role of WSE and economic regulation in relation to each group.

6. **Broader outcomes:** In addition to efficiency, investment by the WSE must also balance meeting regulatory requirements and delivery of broader social, cultural and environmental outcomes. There needs to be more recognition of climate change, resilience and the costs and service levels that this will require. There are also cost and service level implications for meeting specific environmental and social expectations.

We recommend that further consideration is required for how the economic regulation can recognise the importance of broader social, environmental and cultural outcomes, this may require a specific statutory objective.

7. **Te Tiriti:** Economic regulation will also need to consider how to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. This includes recognition of co-governance of the WSE and how economic regulation reflects and recognises the principles and outcomes sought through Te Mana o te Wai which puts the health of a waterbody first, human health needs second, followed by recreational, economic and other needs.

We recommend that further consideration is required for how economic regulation can give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the principles and outcomes sought through Te Mana o te Wai. This may require a specific statutory objective.

8. **Types of economic regulation:** We consider that the economic regulator has an important role to help reassure consumers that there has been proper scrutiny of costs for water services through the range of controls set out in our submission.

We recommend that a range of economic regulation is appropriate for water, including: information disclosure, price-quality, pricing, consumer protection and dispute resolution.

9. **Accountable organisation:** Water regulation is a substantial accountability which will require a bespoke approach.

We recommend that further consideration should be given whether the Commerce Commission is the best placed organisation to be the regulator. This might include what structural or cultural change might be required in order for Commerce Commission to take on such a substantive new accountability.

10. **Statutory Objective:** Our view is that the objective statements used in Part 4 of the Commerce Act and Part 6 of the Telecommunications Act provide a good starting point for economic regulation of WSE

services. However, complementary objective statements may be required to cover all the relevant characteristics for WSE services.

We recommend a modified version of the objective statement from Part 4 of the Commerce Act should be developed, which balances a workably competitive market with community outcomes and the principles of Te Mana o te Wai.

11. **Approach to regulation:** Water reforms will take time to embed and mature. In this environment, it will be vital that economic regulation plays a constructive and proactive role to support and work with WSE and Taumata Arowai to meet bottom lines and regulatory requirements. The discussion document appears to be based on existing regulatory 'propose and respond' dynamic, where suppliers develop investment plans for scrutiny and approval by the regulator. This approach requires a degree of sector maturity. Establishment and transition will require a learning culture and an approach based on sharing of lessons and raising sector capability.

We recommend that a strong focus is placed on the culture and behaviours to ensure economic regulation plays a constructive and proactive role to support and work with WSE and Taumata Arowai to meet bottom lines and regulatory requirements.

12. **Transition:** Water reforms will result in significant disruption and change across the water sector which will take at least 5-10 years to fully embed. Economic regulation also places a lot of demands on an organisation in terms of reporting and long-range planning. We therefore consider that it will be important to take a transitional approach to economic regulation while also ensuring that the pathway is clear and achievable so that this can be planned for and resourced.

We recommend that further consideration is given to transition pathway including the time, resources and capacity to enable economic regulation.

13. **Costs:** Our view is that the cost of economic regulation, both set up and ongoing costs, is significantly underestimated and will require further consideration.

We recommend further consideration is given to the costs and resource requirements for establishment and operation of economic regulation.

14. **Pricing:** Specific considerations for pricing and investment will include a range of factors. These do not all need to be resolved through legislation and should be phased in over time linked to regulatory control periods.

We recommend that clear direction on pricing and a realistic transition pathway will be required from the outset to guide pricing and revenue over time.

15. **Planning cycles:** Setting the optimal planning horizon and cycles are critical to ensure longer term innovation and investment planning to address complex issues. As noted above, these ideally need to align with broader spatial and investment planning by local government. The timing and alignment of these cycles will require further consideration through the Resource Management Act reforms and review local government processes.

We recommend that the planning cycles and control periods take a transitional approach and consideration is given to how these can be aligned with broader investment planning cycles of local government.

This submission is set out in two parts:

Part A focuses on key matters and issues relevant to the consideration of economic regulation and consumer protection of water services. This includes:

1. Support for economic regulation
2. The development of economic regulation needs to consider broader feedback from local government on water reforms
3. Integration with wider water reforms
4. Focus of economic regulation and approach to water

5. Consumers and services
6. Broader outcomes
7. Iwi / Māori and Te Tiriti [to be added inc. Te mana o te Wai]
8. What types of economic regulation are appropriate for water?
9. Who should provide economic regulation?
10. Statutory objective
11. Approach to regulation – culture and behaviour
12. Importance of the transition process
13. Costs of economic regulation
14. Pricing, investment and efficiency
15. Planning cycles
16. Other considerations

Part B provides responses to specific questions in the MBIE consultation document.

DRAFT

Part A: Key matters relevant to the consideration of economic regulation for water services

1. Support for economic regulation and consumer protection

The Wellington councils support the need for economic regulation and consumer protection as part of the Government's wider three waters reforms. We see that economic regulation and consumer protection in relation to the proposed Water Services Entities (WSEs) is important to ensure:

- fair and transparent pricing
- incentivisation and transparency of performance
- increased efficiencies, over time
- an investment pathway for addressing long-term issues (rather than ad-hoc and reactive decision making)
- consumers have clear channels for raising issues and can have confidence in fairness of pricing
- effective resolution of disputes

2. The development of economic regulation needs to consider broader feedback from local government on water reforms

Recognising that the Government has decided on a legislated 'all-in' approach to water reforms, the Wellington councils hold a range of positions on various aspects of the proposed reforms model.

Through the 8-week engagement process (led by DIA), councils have each raised a number of issues and concerns which are relevant to economic regulation. Consistent themes include:

- The need for clear and effective representation, governance and accountability to enable local voice and influence.
- A desire for sub-Water Service Entity (WSE) representation and processes to support alignment and integration of planning and investment processes for water with other planning processes.
- The need to balance efficiency with local social and well-being outcomes, (including potential variation and influence over levels of service). Examples include Te Mana o te Wai statements, climate change and resilience requirements.
- Ensuring opportunities for community and council input to priorities, planning processes, pricing and service levels. This includes alignment with urban planning processes and planning for community facilities such as parks.
- Clarity of how disputes will be managed and how consumer needs will be met.
- Further clarity of how water reforms will apply to community and rural water schemes – this is of particular concern for consumer protection.

We recommend that the feedback received from local government through the DIA engagement process is closely considered as part of determining options for economic regulation.

3. Integration with wider water reforms

Economic regulation for water must be carefully designed as part of the wider three waters reforms. This includes how it relates to the wider design of:

- Legislation and system stewardship arrangements set by the Crown – this includes the Government Policy Statement for water services which should be co-developed between the Government, councils and Iwi / Māori. This is key to ensure a focus on longer term outcomes such as water quality, climate change, and support for housing.

- Representation and governance (noting the Minister of Local Government has established a working group to consider this matter).
- Planning integration processes – including documents the WSEs will be required to produce and the process, input and consultation requirements for these. These are likely to include longer term strategic plans, asset management plans, pricing and investment plans, and service level plans. This is a two-way process as WSE will also need to input into the planning of councils (district / regional plans, spatial planning) to ensure that the future needs are understood and can be accommodated.
- Planning processes and cycles – local authorities currently undertake 10-year investment planning with a 3-year review cycle, (this may however change depending on the outcomes of the various Government reforms). It will be important for the regulator to design regulatory process that ensures reasonable integration with relevant planning cycles, for example, on land use, roading and flood control.
- How economic regulation works with the other water regulators in order to give economic effect to their requirements.
- How economic regulation and in particular consumer protection will apply to community and rural water schemes. While we consider economic regulation focus should be on the 4 WSEs, we think further consideration should be given to a consumer protection regime that covers all water schemes - especially where consumers have no alternatives. This should be explored as part of the proposed DIA working group on community and rural water schemes.
- Transition processes and timing – this has a direct bearing on the capacity and capability of WSE to meet economic regulation requirements. In addition:
 - There should be coherence between asset valuations, depreciation and asset life assumed in setting up the WSEs and those used by the regulator to set revenues (these will vary across councils).
 - Similarly, there should be coherence between funding assumed to be lost to local government and permitted to be recovered by WSEs ahead of their first full revenue path determinations.
 - Existing asset owners and WSE establishment entities will have to represent the interests of the WSEs in any policy and regulatory process ahead of the WSE go-live date.

We recommend that MBIE continue to work closely with DIA and local government to ensure economic regulation will be fully integrated and aligned with the design and policy decisions of the water reforms. Particular attention should be given to the community benefits and outcomes expected.

4. Focus of economic regulation and approach to water

Our view is that revenue control and investment scrutiny should focus on the four proposed WSE, rather than other smaller rural and community-based providers and schemes. This is to ensure that the regulation model focuses on where it can have the greatest benefit, is cost effective and can be effectively resourced.

We note that economic regulation for water will require a different approach to that seen in other regulated sectors. The three waters are inherently more complex than those utilities currently regulated by the Commerce Commission. Reasons for this include:

- The WSEs differ from the other regulated monopolies in their degree of vertical integration and complexity – spanning from bulk water supply, to reticulation, servicing households and businesses across three waters, and the billing and customer relationship with end users. They must also grapple with security and scarcity constraints.
- The WSE will offer a fully integrated service – collection, treatment and distribution of three waters. There's no separate retail layer (as in electricity, gas and telecommunications), so the firms will have to manage billing, revenue assurance, infrastructure planning and investment.

- The WSE will be subject to Government stewardship arrangements, including a Government Policy Statement.
- The WSEs will be bigger (by value) than any network the Commerce Commission currently regulates, and this will only grow based on the renewal, growth, service improvement and climate change adaptation investment anticipated. Investment will include significant CAPEX programmes across multiple projects in each WSE.
- Economic regulation for water will be closely interlinked with wider regulation and governance / representation. Roles, responsibilities and decision-making accountabilities need to be clear.
- In addition to economic regulation, WSE will be regulated by Taumata Arowai and by environmental planning controls (primarily through regional councils). These will directly drive investment requirements. Economic regulation needs to accommodate other regulatory requirements and how these will impact on costs, quality and management practices.
- Water is essential for the well-being of people. Water services cannot simply be disconnected if there are issues of non-payment or debt. This includes statutory requirements under the Health Act.

We recommend that economic regulation focuses on WSEs and is designed to respond to the specific issues relevant to water.

5. Consumers and services

The discussion document does not adequately define the range of consumers, services provided to each group and whether these services are supplied by a WSE or another body. Defining what is meant by a consumer and understanding the range and variability of water consumers will be critical to successfully developing a regulatory framework that advances the long-term interests of consumers. Consumers will include a range of types of users:

- households
- schools, hospitals and other social / community institutions
- Iwi / Māori
- local and regional councils
- land and property developers
- a range of corporate and commercial users, including very large industrial consumers
- rural consumers
- vulnerable consumers
- private and community water schemes and self-suppliers

Consideration of consumers also needs to take into account that there will be connected and non-connected beneficiaries of services. For example some properties will be directly connected to services, while other properties will directly benefit from the services (but are not directly connected) such as flood or stormwater protection. This includes private property, roads, parks and other public spaces.

Further clarity of what these different consumers mean for economic regulation is required. For example:

- Will the WSE contract with each consumer? If so how, what is the timeline and resource requirements? This might include a supply contract, like the one WaterCare deems connected drinking and wastewater parties to have accepted ([see here](#)). The regulator may oversee different versions of the contract for large vs. small entities, (or urban vs. rural consumers) but it doesn't seem unreasonable for oversight to apply to all non-self-supply arrangements.
- Transition processes from councils (or any other special purpose entity) to WSE for charging consumers.
- What allowance will there be for vulnerable consumers or to recognise issues of deprivation and affordability?

- How will issues of unpaid debt be managed by or recovered by a WSE? Does this require amendments to the Rating Powers Act?
- Who is defined as the consumer – landlord, tenant? This might vary for different consumers and different services.
- Different classes or types of consumers may have differing interests, and different considerations in terms of how services should be priced and whether suppliers have an open-ended obligation to supply. This may have major implications for business investment decisions and some existing consumers may need to be excluded from services over time in order to comply with wider environmental outcomes.

What are the channels for different consumers and how will these be managed? For example:

- Extending the mandate of the consumer advisory council to include water seems wise to have a suitably resourced entity able to advocate at a policy and regulatory design level as well as helping to set performance expectations. This would strengthen any regulatory system.
- The consumer protection and dispute resolution components to address connected consumer aspects of the service – ie, these need to address issues at an individual customer level
- how the WSEs will bring community preferences into their performance target setting, solution design, workplan prioritisation, and delivery. This will include both:
 - planned, such as through strategic asset management processes; and
 - unplanned, such as for a new development e.g. how does the 'consumer' once defined, work their way through all the other legislation and agencies to get approval for new developments, particularly given the housing crisis and changes that are being made to the consent process for development.

We recommend that further consideration and focus is given to defining consumer groups, services and the role of WSE and economic regulation in relation to each group.

6. Broader outcomes

In addition to efficiency, investment by the WSE must also balance meeting regulatory requirements and delivery of broader social, cultural and environmental outcomes.

There needs to be more recognition of climate change and resilience and the costs and service levels that this will likely require. There are also cost and service level implications for meeting specific environmental and social expectations e.g. how wastewater is treated and how drinking water is disinfected. The new Freshwater regulations will also require significant investment into wastewater treatment and retention ponds.

Such considerations are outside of a focus on efficiency and need to include thinking around resilience, (increased stormwater capacity, redundancy of pipe networks eg, duplicated mains, wastewater sumps for overflows, and bigger water storage). Such matters will need to be factored into any price / quality regulations.

Clarity on the importance of these broader outcomes and expectations needs to set as part of the statutory purpose of the WSE and objective of economic regulation as well as through the GPS for water. The GPS should be co-developed between Government, councils and Iwi / Māori to ensure buy-in. This will inform longer term / strategic planning and flow through into regulatory investment plans.

We recommend that further consideration is required for how the economic regulation can recognise the importance of broader social, environmental, and cultural outcomes, this may require a specific statutory objective.

7. Iwi / Māori and Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Economic regulation will also need to consider how to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. This includes recognition of co-governance of the WSE and how economic regulation reflects and recognises the principles and outcomes sought through Te Mana o te Wai which puts the health of a waterbody first, human health needs second, followed by recreational, economic, and other needs¹.

Te Mana o Te Wai requires the integrated management of freshwater in line with the principle of ki uta ki tai (from the mountains to the sea). This goes beyond the alignment of storm, waste and drinking-water management and must include flood management practices that shape our waterways, commercial allocation, changing land use, water sensitive urban design, the active role of Mana Whenua, and many other critical elements.

Giving effect to these principles may require a specific statutory objective. See section 10 below.

We recommend that further consideration is required for how economic regulation can give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi the principles and outcomes sought through Te Mana o te Wai. This may require a specific statutory objective.

8. What types of economic regulation are appropriate for water?

We consider that the economic regulator has an important role to help reassure consumers that there has been proper scrutiny of costs for water services through the range of controls below. These should all apply to the WSE.

Consideration needs to be given as to what extent the same controls should apply to rural and community-based schemes. This should be given consideration through the proposed DIA working group.

Our view is that the types of regulation listed below would be appropriate for water.

- **Information disclosure:** Yes - this is a bare minimum for large network monopolies providing essential services. However, information disclosure may have to start simple and grow in scope and depth as the new entities mature. Integrating donor financial and asset information systems is likely to take some time, as will developing clear information strategies and then bringing data completeness and quality up to standard.
- **Price-quality:** Yes – the entities are big enough and won't have competition, equity market or local democracy forces to discipline their performance. The reforms place significant focus on the benefits of efficiency gains and lower costs, but the entities will also have to lift investment to make sure they're managing long-term lifecycle costs and delivering acceptable service quality. It will be important for the regulator to understand this context and not look to efficiency gains as their primary measure of success.
- **Pricing:** Yes - pricing will be a big part of the transition. WSEs will have tough choices to make about geographic cost equalisation, allocating costs between consumer groups, (eg, residential vs. commercial), allocating costs between services and structures (eg, fixed vs. usage-based components). It would make sense for the Government Policy Statement to provide direction to the economic regulator on pricing principles and priorities. There will also be value in the economic regulator to provide oversight of pricing methodologies and monitoring for pricing issues.
- **Consumer protection:** Yes – this needs to be well integrated with price-quality regulation and oversight of pricing methodologies. If WSE are to contract with connected parties, then it would make sense for consumer protection regulation to focus on the form and operation of those contracts. This could include links to mechanisms such as customer charters, though it does not seem necessary for this to be resolved in primary legislation.
- **Dispute resolution:** Yes – this should be achievable from the outset. It would make sense to mandate membership of an approved scheme. Presenting the scheme with some risk of losing

¹ Refer: <https://archive.gw.govt.nz/whaitua-te-whanganui-a-tara/>

its mandated status, while not enabling WSEs to forum-shop would be ideal. A legislative framework for electricity, gas and broadband already exists as examples of the approach that can be taken. The framework is based on the principles found in the Australian *Benchmarks for Industry-based Customer Dispute Resolution*.

We recommend that a range of economic regulation is appropriate for water, including information disclosure, price-quality, pricing, consumer protection and dispute resolution.

9. Who should provide economic regulation?

Our view is that further consideration should be given to which entity is best placed to provide economic regulation. We agree that Taumata Arowai should not be the economic regulator – this organisation will already have considerable challenges which require focus and time to work through.

We also consider that further assessment should be undertaken of whether Commerce Commission is the best placed organisation. This might include what structural or cultural change might be required for the Commerce Commission to take on such a substantive new accountability. This includes the behavioural and collaborative approach required to establishment of regulation for water. Building on the issues outlined in section 4 above, reasons for considering a new entity or changes to Commerce Commission to enable it to succeed include:

- Adding WSEs would roughly double the regulatory asset base (RAB) value regulated by the Commerce Commission – ie, the WSEs are massive in terms of the scale of the assets.
- The Commerce Commission already has challenges balancing its resourcing across the sectors it regulates and scaling to meet peaks and troughs in workload.
- Concerns in the discussion document about economy of scope may be overstated – both regulators would be big enough to sustain expertise and ‘overhead’ costs would not be large.
- A water economic regulator could encompass price / quality, pricing and consumer protection. This would provide a wider sector mandate than the Commerce Commission has, (setting aside its generic pan-sector activities). The synergies of having all those functions in a dedicated water regulator may be more important than the cross-sectoral synergies the Commerce Commission could bring.
- There are potential benefits in having another major economic regulator attracting and developing the pool of economic regulatory staff which will in turn develop the capability of the water sector in relation to regulation.
- It could also be good for the Commerce Commission to have a comparator organisation. Good practice should develop more quickly with two sizeable organisations learning in parallel.
- WSE capacity, capability and maturity will be the limiting factors for the transition to economic regulation. There should be sufficient time to establish and grow a new regulator. The scale of the task relative to the Commerce Commission’s existing workload is such that allocating the role to the Commerce Commission will not greatly reduce the resourcing challenge. A new entity would add to New Zealand’s capacity to attract and grow suitable talent, including from the UK and Australia.
- In terms of breadth of functions and single-sector focus the new regulator would be similar to the UK’s Water Services Regulation Authority (Ofwat), Communications Regulator (Ofcom), and Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem).

We recommend that further consideration should be given whether the Commerce Commission is the best placed organisation to be the regulator. This might include what structural or cultural change might be required in order for Commerce Commission to take on such a substantive new accountability.

10. Statutory objective

Our view is that the objective statements used in Part 4 of the Commerce Act and Part 6 of the Telecommunications Act provide a good starting point for economic regulation of WSE services. However, complementary objective statements may be required to cover all the relevant characteristics for WSE services.

The Part 4 and 6 objectives seem a reasonably good fit for most aspects of drinking water services – these are consumed by connected parties and can be thought of as ‘rivalrous and excludable’ to some extent. This means that the idea of ‘consumers’ makes sense, and outcomes produced in ‘workably competitive markets’ can provide a relevant touchstone when thinking about quality of service, investment, efficiency and pricing structures. The same may also be true for the reticulation part of wastewater services.

It’s less clear that the Part 4 and 6 objectives are a good fit for storm water services, or for the treatment part of wastewater services. They mostly provide their services, such as property and environmental protection, to the community rather than connected consumers – they are more like public, or quasi-public goods. Stormwater protects roads, utilities, buildings, parks, and manages impacts on receiving environments. The assets that are protected are not the same as the properties that are connected. Stormwater management and wastewater treatment protects our freshwater and marine environments – again, not the properties or consumers who are connected to the network. This makes ‘consumers’ a less relevant focus for the objective statement and may make workably competitive markets a less apt touchstone for desirable outcomes.

The other aspect of WSE services that the objective does not address is Te Mana o te Wai. This goes beyond being a compliance obligation or service quality dimension for WSEs so may not be adequately addressed by an objective statement focussed on consumer outcomes.

From above, we think it may be best to develop three complementary objective statements rather than a primary objective with two secondary objectives. These would need to be aligned with the statutory objectives of WSE. The three objectives would be:

1. Outcomes for consumers consistent with workably competitive markets – i.e., consistent with Part 4 and 6 and relevant to services provided to connected parties.
2. Outcomes for communities and the environment consistent with a well performing local authority. This part of the objective statement could borrow from s14 of the Local Government Act 2002, and most of the matters there are relevant to the provision of public or quasi-public services.
3. Outcomes consistent with Te Mana o te Wai. The part of the objective statement could borrow from section 3.2 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020.

The subclauses of the Part 4 and 6 objective statements would remain relevant to the task of the economic regulator – i.e., innovation and investment, efficiency, consumer focus, price levels and profits – and would work as subclauses for the first two objectives above.

We think the subclause relating to excessive profits remains relevant, in the sense that the WSEs will need to produce an operating surplus (profit) each year to ensure their investments programmes can be financed, even if they cannot distribute profits to their owners. It may be worth replacing “extract excessive profits” with “produce excessive profits” to reflect that the WSEs will retain profits rather than distribute them externally. A core part of the regulator’s role will be to calibrate operating profits such they are sufficient to support efficient investment over time, but not higher than they need to be.

We recommend a modified version of the objective statement from Part 4 of the Commerce Act should be developed, which balances a workably competitive market with community and environment outcomes and the principles of Te Mana o te Wai.

11. Approach to regulation – culture and behaviour

Water reforms represent a substantive change process across multiple organisations, with the establishment of new accountabilities. This system will take time to embed and mature. In this

environment, it will be vital that economic regulation plays a constructive and proactive role to support and work with WSE and Taumata Arowai to meet bottom lines and regulatory requirements. This will require a learning culture and approach based on sharing of lessons and raising sector capability.

The consultation paper assumes approaches to regulation modelled on the Commerce Commission's existing regulatory practices. These include a 'propose and respond' dynamic, where suppliers develop investment plans for scrutiny and approval by the regulator. This is a well understood approach to regulation, but it does assume significant maturity on the part of the supplier and tends to operate in a relatively low-trust and non-collaborative style – i.e., with the regulator assuming that a profit-driven supplier will want to maximise the commercial value of their business.

The context for the WSEs will be unique, so it would be desirable to provide the economic regulator with more latitude to craft fit-for-purpose approaches to regulation. The WSEs will be new entities, without profit motive, delivering a mix of private, public and quasi-public services with unique governance and accountability arrangements. These factors mean that regulatory innovation should be encouraged, and it may be effective for the economic regulator to combine traditional tools of revenue building blocks and asset management scrutiny with a more collaborative style of developing and sanctioning investment plans and quality objectives.

This potential to develop a fit-for-purpose approach should be recognised in the legislation and could be supported by establishing a new water economic regulator.

As part of this, it will be important to:

- build in as much role clarity as possible,
- design economic regulation arrangements to be workable within this operating environment,
- allow time for the WSEs to digest and make sense of their operating environment before expecting them to lock in long-term revenue paths and quality standards,
- establish strong relationships and systems of working together across the WSE and with Taumata Arowai.

This needs to recognise that the WSEs will have to navigate a complex operating environment in terms of the number of agencies who have input or control of their strategies, plans, investments, and operations, including:

- Governance entities and mechanisms, which (in the current blueprint) includes a representation-based governance group who will issue strategic and performance expectations.
- A government policy statement. This is a critical document for setting clear direction and expectations for water and will need to be jointly developed between Government, councils and Iwi / Māori.
- Consumer forums, and potentially other community and customer engagement channels.
- Tightly linked infrastructure planners, including roading authorities and local government.
- Taumata Arowai setting drinking water and occupational competency standards, and providing oversight of wastewater and stormwater performance.
- New environmental regulation arrangements.

We recommend that a strong focus is placed on the culture and behaviours to ensure economic regulation plays a constructive and proactive role to support and work with WSE and Taumata Arowai to meet bottom lines and regulatory requirements.

12. The transition process is important

Water reforms will result in significant disruption and change across the water sector which will take at least 5-10 years to fully embed. At the same time the WSE will also need to respond to:

- new governance arrangements,

- increased drinking water regulation,
- increased regulation of stormwater and wastewater,
- capacity and capability challenges of scaling up investment to address regulation as well as historical under-investment,
- a pressing need to adapt to the impacts of climate change on water supply, receiving environment capacities, flooding severity, inundation risk, and physical threat. The current level of service for stormwater will decline without large increases in capacity,
- changes to relationships between consumers and water service providers.

Economic regulation also places a lot of demands on an organisation in terms of reporting and long-range planning. Achieving net gains from the reforms and beginning to demonstrate ongoing efficiency gains are likely to take years to manifest.

We therefore consider that it will be important to take a transitional approach to economic regulation while also ensuring that the pathway is clear and achievable so that this can be planned for and resourced. This requires further consideration in the discussion document.

Further issues we consider important in relation to transition are:

- The ability (and relative importance) of realising efficiency gains may be overstated in early years for the WSE. It will initially be more important to ensure effective transition and establishment of the new WSEs and the economic regulator, including clear processes and channels for consumers.
- Coherent long term investment plans will take time for the new WSEs to collate and refine. This requires aggregation of data and investment plans, and harmonisation of strategies, planning tools, delivery processes and operations across multiple councils.
- Aggregation of pricing and charging models from existing councils will be complex and take time to work through.
- Any process to move towards consistent and/or equalised tariffs and consumer outcomes (quality, service levels, relationships) will raise a range of challenges and significant changes for some consumers. How issues of fairness and equity are managed will need to be carefully considered.
- The process of change for consumers will be significant in terms of not only billing but also communications and engagement to ensure that consumers understand the change in service provider and what this means for them.
- There is limited regulatory system capacity, and time will be required to build human resource and expertise.
- It also takes management time and resource to engage with economic regulation, which has an opportunity cost given those people will have their hands full with amalgamation and associated changes processes. Economic regulation requirements should be aligned to match expected organisational maturity and capacity of the WSE.
- The costs of transition need to be further considered. These appear to be understated in the discussion document.

We recommend that further consideration is given to transition pathway including the time, resources and capacity to enable economic regulation.

13. Costs of economic regulation

Our view is that the cost of economic regulation, both set up and ongoing costs, is significantly underestimated and will require further consideration. For example:

- In 2020 the Commerce Commission budgeted just under \$20m for its energy and telecommunications regulation work – and water will be broader in scope compared to other regulated sectors.
- The availability of expertise and staffing will potentially be a constraining factor and impact on costs.
- The discussion document underestimates the complexities for the three waters, which will push up costs.
- The discussion document potentially overestimates the level of local input that will be feasible through the proposed representation and governance structures. This will result in the need for robust complaint processes at the sub-regional level, especially for vulnerable people. Currently every Council has systems for people to contest decisions, input into planning and follow through to elected members. A centralised internet-based system for complaints will not work for all communities and consumers.

We recommend further consideration is given to the costs and resource requirements for establishment and operation of economic regulation.

14. Pricing, investment and efficiency

Specific considerations for pricing and investment will include a range of factors. These should not all need to be resolved through legislation and should be phased in over time linked to regulatory control periods. Clear direction on pricing and a realistic transition pathway will be required from the outset to guide pricing and revenue over time.

- **Equalisation:** Our view is that legislation should not prescribe geographic averaging or equalisation of tariffs. We suggest a better model would be for the regulator to develop pricing principles, (this might include transition pricing methodology – how will prices be standardised, over what time, minimum / maximum movements) and review pricing methodologies. This would allow a more nuanced development of pricing arrangements as the WSE are established and a move towards equalisation over time.
- **Local conditions and historic investment:** Pricing will need to take into account the different cost pressures between the 4 WSEs, and within each WSE footprint. This will include different factors such as climates, soils, wealth, asset quality and historical investment and regional council regulation. This will drive different demands for investment, which can have implications for how much equalisation can be considered equitable or efficient.
- **Other pricing matters:** there are a range of other pricing matters that the economic regulator should address through pricing principles and oversight of supplier's pricing methodologies such as:
 - **Differential pricing for use:** to what extent pricing should be usage based, how usage charges should be set, and how they should vary for different types of consumers, time of use, and service etc.
 - **Ability to pay:** how suppliers should manage affordability and handle non-payment, including through tools such as social tariffs and coordination with social agencies
 - **Development contributions:** How development contributions are set and managed, including any process for these to be challenged.
- **Revenue and assets:** Entities would benefit from early clarity on revenue input methodologies, (including depreciation rules) and the opening value of their regulatory asset bases (RABs) – ie, the information they will need to model how their investment will translate into revenue. This will be essential for managing their financing arrangements, including understanding their ability to borrow and their need to retain cash reserves. Developing the input methodologies and fixing the opening RAB value will be complex and will require participation from the WSEs to represent their interests and to bring together relevant information. The process will include working through a variety of legacy valuation models, ensuring coherency with methods and

assumptions used when establishing the WSEs, ensuring rules will enable WSEs to finance large investment programmes without access to equity markets, and working through the role that financial incentives and penalties can play in non-profit entities.

- **Depreciation:** How will these be standardised, agreed / disputed given the potential for impacting the “cost” of investment and the asset useful life (AUL). This is one of the largest drivers of Opex costs, and if increased, will result in substantial cost increases. Economic regulation will need to define how this is calculated. Some Councils do not fund depreciation, (just renewals as they occur) with excess income in any year going into depreciation reserves to fund renewals in later years.
- **Expenditure plans:** Entities are unlikely to have enough clarity about their long-horizon planning to be able to propose Capex and Opex plans within their first few years of existence. Consumers are looking for certainty of costs, affordability and fairness. That means it would make sense to:
 - start with a transitional price path based on existing council rates and fees and charges,
 - defer engagement on price-path rules until after the entities have formed,
 - not require a first regulatory proposal until several years in. This should be based on clear guidance about pricing, revenue and levels of change that are acceptable to consumers across any investment period,
 - have a short first regulatory period (two or three years),
 - provide flexibility for the duration of the second (and probably ongoing) regulatory periods (3-6 years, at the WSE’s option).
- **Level of service:** The price / quality regime needs to consider the different service levels that should apply, for example central Wellington vs a small rural community. The residents of small rural towns may not expect a similar level of service when they may generally be happy to cope with occasional ponding on roadsides or water restrictions in summer.
- **Use of surpluses:** Will this be restricted to re-investment in three waters assets and repayment of debt, or will WSEs be allowed to re-invest surpluses into non-regulated activities?
- **Non-regulated activities:** Because the WSEs are unable to pay dividend or raise equity, they are likely to build up substantial cash reserves. If the WSE are investing in non-regulated activities, will these be limited in scope to be in the same industry (such as electricity providers remaining in the same industry) or not? To what degree will economic regulation apply to these activities?

We recommend that clear direction on pricing and a realistic transition pathway will be required from the outset to guide pricing and revenue over time.

15. Planning cycles

Setting the optimal planning horizon and cycles are critical to ensure longer term innovation and investment planning to address complex issues. As noted above, these ideally need to align with broader spatial and investment planning by local government. The timing and alignment of these cycles will require further consideration through the RMA reforms and review local government processes.

Price / quality regulation usually involves having to submit plans and expenditure forecasts covering years 3 to 7 (for a five-year regulatory period). The regulator scrutinises those plans and approves a funding envelope that the supplier can then use as they see fit – ie, they can reprioritise within the envelope, but aren’t funded to exceed the assumed levels of expenditure.

The fixed envelope forces the supplier to prioritise when new spend pressures arise, which can be for unforeseen circumstances such as responding to a new development. This needs to be allowed for.

The regulator will need to design suitable arrangements for the WSEs that create cost discipline, while not stifling growth investment. This will require a transitional approach, potentially based on:

- starting with transitional revenue paths
- after approximately 3 years, have the first proper control period (but make sure the regulator can defer this)

- make the first proper control period only 2-3 years in duration
- allow subsequent periods to be between 3-6 years
- allow for flexibility in plans, investment required and pricing to respond to changes in context or new demands for investment
- The regulator may practically need to have “resets” between periods staggered so that only one WSE resets each year so the regulator can rotate its resources from one WSE review to the next. Resets usually consume 12-18 months of intensive resourcing, so one WSE per year would fit neatly into a 5-year cycle (with the ‘slack’ year focussed on input methodology (IM) reviews, etc).

We recommend that the planning cycles and control periods take a transitional approach and consideration is given to how these can be aligned with broader investment planning cycles of local government.

16. Other considerations

The discussion document discusses the administrative costs of the regulation, but there are some other important costs too:

- Regulatory error – regulators can get things wrong, which can be costly. They never have as much information as management, and they can have their own incentive challenges. The risk of error is higher when the regulator isn’t well resourced, so WSE will want a good, capable, well-resourced regulator that won’t make bad mistakes.
- Loss of agility – the flip-side of control is always some loss of agility. Good regulation tries to mitigate this problem, but the residual risk can be high if the regulated entities are not in a steady-state situation.

Part B: Specific matters

The table below contains our brief comments on topics covered in the MBIE briefing paper or refers to our more comprehensive feedback in part A of this submission.

MBIE Q #	Topic	Our comment
ECONOMIC REGULATION		
1	Case for economic regulation of three waters infrastructure.	Support. See section 1.
2	Regulation of storm water network.	Support. Needs to include stormwater. Wastewater and stormwater management are difficult to separate – some systems are physically interconnected, the two systems often directly impact one another, and frequently they are managed by the same staff. Stormwater critical for water quality
3	Economic regulation of WSEs.	Support. Focus should be on WSE for price quality. Information disclosure could apply to other large suppliers, and consumer protection and dispute resolution should apply to any supplier (excluding self-supply).
4	Regulation of community and private schemes.	The focus of economic regulation should be on the four WSEs. See discussion in section 4.
5	Information disclosure regulation.	Support – see discussion above in section 8.
6	Water Services Entities & price-quality regulation in addition to information disclosure regulation.	See discussion above in section 8.
7	Individual price-quality regulation.	Yes – the entities are large, and each will be unique.
8 a & b	Gradual implementation, or transitional price-quality path? Should a transitional price-quality path be developed and implemented by an independent economic regulator, or by Government and implemented through a Government Policy Statement?	Support gradual implementation. Further consideration required, see comments in section 12.
9	Applications for regulation.	See comments in section 4.
10	Purpose statements.	See comments in sections 6 and 10.

11	Specific economic regulation regime vs generic economic regulation.	Should be a new item of legislation and not the generic Part 4 or an addition to the Part 4 regime.
12	Length of the regulatory period.	See discussion in section 15 on planning cycles- don't prescribe a fixed length. Allow for a transition period, then a short first control period (2-3 years) then a range from 4-6 years. This will allow flexibility to adapt as WSEs stabilise and mature and will help setup a staggered reset workload.
13a	Developed and published input methodologies.	Yes - but need early engagement before these come into force.
13b	Minimising price shocks to consumers and suppliers.	Ensure the regulator has regard to price shock, and has tools to address them, is important – but an objective of 'minimising' is too crude.
13c	Efficiency challenge for each regulated supplier.	See comments in submission– need to balance efficiency challenge with increased investment required and achieving broader outcomes
14a	Policy objectives for the structure of three waters prices.	Government should not directly control pricing. Direction should be set through co-development of a GPS working with councils and Iwi.
14b	Responsibility for determining the structure of three waters prices.	See the discussion on pricing in section 14.
14c	Role of the economic regulator in regard to pricing structure.	See discussion in section 14 on pricing.
15	Merits appeals.	Providing for merits appeals make sense. The fear of litigation can stifle regulatory processes somewhat, and suppliers will always be reluctant to challenge their regulator, but on balance it's an important safeguard given the power that economic regulators wield.
16	Compliance and enforcement tools.	Tools proposed seemed reasonable. We note that table 4 in the MBIE discussion paper (page 47) was missing a row for pricing oversight.
17	Which organisation should be economic regulator?	As discussed above in section 9, we recommend that consideration is given to setting up a new regulator to cover economic and consumer protection regulation.

18, 19, 20	Levies.	<p>Levies provide a good alignment of interests – the WSEs will have to pass levies through to their consumers. They won't want the levies too high as to add to pricing pressure, or too low as to cause the regulator to be under-resourced (and unable to make good decisions). Crown funding can be too fickle.</p> <p>We would recommend the levy be calculated on the same basis as the Taumata Arowai levy.</p>
CONSUMER PROTECTION		
21a	Are additional consumer protections warranted?	<p>Important to have sufficient consumer protection for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water is essential for life managed by a monopoly industry with limited to no alternatives for consumers. • Water is a scarce resource, and it is costly to ensure quantity and quality – leading to a need for transparency. • Consumers have very high standards of performance and water quality. <p>It is important to ensure there will be a meaningful process for handling consumer issues when service standards are not met.</p>
21b	Should regime contain a bespoke purpose statement?	<p>Purpose statement would be important to set the tone of the regime. The four elements outlined in the MBIE discussion paper at paragraph 166 are a start to the development of the purpose statement, but would benefit from the notion of fairness, and accountability being included.</p>
22	Minimum service level requirements via a mandated code.	<p>As above – ensure adequate structures to set service levels.</p>
23	Consumer protection regulator - empowered to issue guidance alongside a code?	<p>As above – ensure adequate structures to set service levels.</p>
24	Regulate water service quality in a single piece of economic regulation and consumer protection legislation?	<p>Needs to be transparent, fair and independent. Keep as simple and clear as possible. There are a large number of agencies with a say or interest in water and how it is delivered. The role of each needs to be clarified.</p> <p>See comments in section 1</p>

25	Variability of minimum service level requirements across different types of consumers.	Generally should be similar. Needs more definition of different types of consumers. Vulnerable consumers need a separate set of requirements, such as restricted service for difficulty with ability to pay.
26	Vulnerable consumers.	Water is an essential commodity. Some consumers are 'vulnerable' because of their ability to pay, others are medically dependent on the supply of water. Minimum service level requirements, perhaps along the lines of the newly instituted Electricity Authority "Consumer Care Guidelines" should be considered.
27	How Treaty of Waitangi principles should be factored into the design of consumer protection.	See comments made in section 7. Coordinate with the work being done by the Māori Advisory Group, part of Taumata Arowai.
28	Should consumer protection regime should apply to all water suppliers?	For reasons set out in question 21 above. Apply to all water suppliers so consumers can have confidence in the industry and suppliers all operate on a level playing field.
29	Compliance and enforcement tools.	Make them clear and transparent, and identify which entity is responsible.
30	Which organisation should be the consumer protection regulator?	Refer section 9, we think a new regulator should be considered to provide economic and consumer protection regulation. This will help ensure coherency between consumer protection measures and wider governance and control arrangements.
31	Should regulator be required to incentivise high-quality consumer engagement?	The providers in a 'mature' industry, should strive for high quality consumer engagement without regulator needing to provide incentives.
32	Expert advocacy body.	Beneficial to have a means for consumers to have representation on technical issues. However, is it already covered? Once there is a better understanding of the roles of the entities shown in Table 11, questions around the need for, and provision of, an expert advocacy body may become clear.
33	Should expert body be established via an extension to the scope of the Consumer Advisory Council's jurisdiction?	Note the CAC currently being established under the Electricity Price Review is not yet established or functioning and there is currently legislation in the Electricity Industry

		Amendment Bill includes the establishment of the Small Electricity Consumer Agency to protect the interests of domestic and small business consumers. It is too early to say if extending the jurisdiction of these bodies to the water sector would be appropriate.
34	Need for dedicated consumer disputes resolution scheme.	There is a need for a dedicated dispute resolution scheme. A well run, best practice scheme will provide confidence for consumers in dealing with providers, and access to justice through an independent, specialised scheme.
35	Should disputes be subject to a dispute resolution scheme? Any other kinds of issues that a consumer dispute resolution provider should be able to adjudicate on?	Subpart 4 of the Water Services Act 2021 deals with Consumer complaints and so any additional dispute resolution scheme should have clear jurisdiction, so consumers know which body is responsible. See comment in 36 below.
36	Should a mandatory statutory consumer disputes resolution scheme should be established for the water sector?	<p>A mandatory scheme is essential for consumer confidence in the industry and for a level playing field for suppliers.</p> <p>It is easiest for consumers to have a one-stop-shop for all complaints, rather than a variety of complaints covered by different dispute resolution processes, which may have overlapping issues. One independent, mandatory scheme protects the integrity of the decision maker, as suppliers cannot 'walk' if a decision does not go their way. To ensure the integrity of the scheme, provisions must include the ability for the Minister responsible to seek independent reviews of the performance of the scheme and the ability to withdraw approval of the scheme if it is not performing.</p>
37	Do you consider that a new mandatory statutory consumer disputes resolution scheme should be achieved via a new scheme or expanding the jurisdiction of an existing scheme or schemes?	Utilities Disputes has an existing scheme and experience in dealing with water complaints. Any scheme should adhere to the six principles – accessibility, independence, fairness, accountability, efficiency, effectiveness from the Australian benchmarks for industry-based customer dispute resolution.
38	Do you consider that the consumer disputes resolution schemes should apply to all water suppliers, water suppliers with 500 or more customers, or just Water Services Entities?	It is important to require all water suppliers to join the mandatory scheme for dispute resolution to prevent forum shopping and to create a level playing field for all suppliers. Setting an arbitrary number of say 500 complicates resolution for consumers, eg, their

		supplier has 499 consumers and a month later has 501 consumers.
39	Do you think the consumer dispute resolution scheme should incentivise water suppliers to resolve complaints directly with consumers?	Suppliers should be required to first attempt to resolve complaints directly with the consumer. Complaints provide an opportunity for improving service. See AS/NZS 10002 – <i>Guidelines for Complaint Management in Organisations</i> , which sets out the standards for complaint handling and the Australian benchmarks also provide some guidance around the principles of dispute resolution which would be useful for organisations. If not resolved, then suppliers must tell consumers of their right to take the complaint to an independent dispute resolution scheme.
40	Considerations for traditionally underserved or vulnerable communities?	Vulnerable communities, and those struggling with the ability to pay will need to be taken into account. Consider as part of the roles of the agencies in Table 11.
41	Should costs of consumer protection regime be funded via levies on regulated suppliers?	Levies should be paid by regulated suppliers as part of the cost of doing business. They also ensure ongoing recognition of the consumer protection regime.
42 & 43	Levy consultation and collection.	Refer to the answer above for questions 18, 19 and 20.
Implementation and regulatory stewardship		
45	Will regulatory charters and a council of water regulators arrangements will provide effective system governance?	Refer section 2. This needs to be considered as part of the system design of water reforms.
46	Do you consider it is useful and appropriate for the Government to be able to transmit its policies to the economic and consumer protection regulator(s) for them to have regard to?	Refer section 2. This needs to be considered as part of the system legislation and stewardship arrangements set by the Crown – this includes the Government Policy Statement for water services which should be co-developed between the Government, councils and Iwi / Māori. This is key to ensure a focus on longer term outcomes such as water quality, climate change, and support for housing
47	Should economic and consumer protection regulator be able to share information with other regulatory agencies?	Refer to Section 11

ACTIONS TRACKING

Kōrero taunaki Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report provides an update on the past actions agreed by the Ordinary Council Meeting at its previous meetings.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- Sustainable, natural eco city
 - People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
 - Innovative, inclusive and creative city
 - Dynamic and sustainable economy
- Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031**
- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
 - Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
 - Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
 - Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
 - Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
 - Strong partnerships with mana whenua

Relevant Previous decisions

Not applicable.

Financial considerations

- Nil Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Unbudgeted \$X

Risk

- Low Medium High Extreme

Author	Hedi Mueller, Senior Democracy Advisor
Authoriser	Stephen McArthur, Chief Strategy & Governance Officer

Taunakitanga Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That the Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council:

1. Receive the information.

Whakarāpopoto

Executive Summary

2. This report lists the dates of previous committee meetings and the items discussed at those meetings.
3. Each clause within the resolution has been considered separately and the following statuses have been assigned:
 - In progress: Resolutions with this status are currently being implemented.
 - Complete: Clauses which have been completed, either by officers subsequent to the meeting, or by the meeting itself (i.e. by receiving or noting information).
4. All actions will be included in the subsequent monthly updates, but completed actions will only appear once.

Takenga mai Background

5. At the 13 May 2021 Council meeting, the recommendations of the Wellington City Council Governance Review (the Review Report) were endorsed and agreed to be implemented.
6. The purpose of this report is to ensure that all resolutions are being actioned over time. It does not take the place of performance monitoring or full updates. The committee could resolve to receive a full update report on an item if it wishes.

Kōrerorero Discussion

7. Following feedback, the status system has been changed so that resolutions either show as 'in progress' or 'complete'.
8. Of the 16 resolutions of Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council in October 2021:
 - 2 are in progress.
 - 14 are complete.
9. 31 in progress actions were carried forward from the September action tracking report. 27 are still in progress.
10. Further detail is provided in Attachment One.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Actions Tracking

Date	Meeting	Item	Clause	Status
Wednesday, 30 June 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.5 Implementation of Parking Charges	6. Request officers to provide quarterly monitoring performance reports on the capacity levels of paid on-street parking.	In progress
Wednesday, 30 June 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.5 Implementation of Parking Charges	7. Request officers to investigate off-street parking opportunities with both council and privately run public parking buildings for evening and weekend parking throughout the year.	In progress
Wednesday, 30 June 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.1.1 Report of the Pūroro Rangaranga Social, Cultural and Economic Committee Meeting of 22 June 2021 Reporting Back on Public Consultation of a New Lease and New Licence On Wellington Town Belt: Squash New Zealand Inc And Tanera Garden Inc	1. Agree to grant a new lease under the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016 to Squash NZ for a five-year term with a renewal term of ten years. The land is part of Wellington Town Belt and is legally described as Lot 1 DP 10086 WN19A/369.	In progress
Wednesday, 30 June 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.2 Report of the Pūroro Waihanga Infrastructure Committee Meeting of 23 June 2021 Transfer of Land (Segregation Strips) Adjoining 60-72 Murphy Street From NZTA to Council	2. Agree to acquire approximately 21m ² of land adjoining 60 -72 Murphy Street, Thorndon being sections 1 to 6 and section 14 SO 461178 on ROT 828494 (<i>the Land</i>) for \$1 (if demanded), pursuant to section 50 of the Public Works Act 1981.	In progress
Thursday, 12 August 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Asset Acquisition	All clauses	In progress
Thursday, 26 August 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Aho Tini 2030 Arts, Culture & Creativity Strategy and Action Plan	6. Agree that officers report back to Council with an update on the timeline and programme for major Council controlled venues reopening including any future planned maintenance and upgrade proposals.	In progress
Thursday, 26 August 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Aho Tini 2030 Arts, Culture & Creativity Strategy and Action Plan	7. Agree officers to report back to Committee by March 2022 on how better access to Council venues and community facilities can be achieved for the local arts and creative community groups and audiences. The review should include whether the venues and community facilities subsidies are equitable across the city and are the most appropriate mechanism of support and whether other models could better support the local community, arts and creative sectors; and local audiences.	In progress
Thursday, 26 August 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Aho Tini 2030 Arts, Culture & Creativity Strategy and Action Plan	12. Agree that officers include in the review to be reported back in March 2022 information on how the \$40m LTP capex funding for venues upgrades will be prioritised, including any further opportunities where Council can partner with other entities so that Wellington can continue to achieve its Aho Tini aspirations and noting the need for middle-size venues in Wellington	In progress
Thursday, 26 August 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.2. Annual Dog Control Report 2020-21	4. Agree that officers report back through the Animal Bylaw/Dog Policy process later this year on metrics for the objectives set out in the Annual Dog Report.	In progress
Thursday, 26 August 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.2. Annual Dog Control Report 2020-21	5. Request officers working on Dog Policy meet with Capital Kiwi to better understand the release of Kiwi this year in Wellington, in order to strategically utilise Animal Control resource.	In progress
Thursday, 26 August 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.2. Annual Dog Control Report 2020-21	6. Request officers bring back options for better resourcing of Animal Control in order to help protect our wildlife. Resourcing could include partnership opportunities, shared resourcing and fee reallocation and/or increase, as well as investigating the provision of off-leash dog facilities.	In progress
Thursday, 26 August 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2. 6 Strategy and Policy Work Programme	3. Note that once agreed, the programme will be included in the relevant Committee Forward Programmes.	In progress

Thursday, 26 August 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.2.1 Report of the Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee Meeting of 11 August 2021 PROPOSED ROAD STOPPING - LAND ADJOINING 40 STANLEY STREET, BERHAMPORE	2. Agree to dispose of the Land.	In progress
Thursday, 26 August 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.2.2 Report of the Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee Meeting of 11 August 2021 PROPOSED ROAD STOPPING - GOVERNOR ROAD, LAND ADJOINING 24 NORTHLAND ROAD, NORTHLAND	2. Agree to dispose of the Land.	In progress
Thursday, 26 August 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.2.3 Report of the Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee Meeting of 11 August 2021 PROPOSED ROAD STOPPING - LAND ADJOINING 9 DALLAS COURT, MIRAMAR	2. Agree to dispose of the Land.	In progress
Thursday, 26 August 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.2 Land Acquisition	All clauses	Complete
Wednesday, 8 September 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Land Acquisition Proposal	All clauses	In progress
Thursday, 30 September 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Government Reform: Three Waters	5. Note that, in line with recommendation 41, the Council will, where practicable, engage Iwi, key stakeholders, and the wider community around the Government's reform proposals once Council has further information from the Government on the next steps in the reform process.	In progress
Thursday, 30 September 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Government Reform: Three Waters	7. Note that the CEO will report back once further information and guidance has been received from Government on what the next steps look like and how these should be managed.	In progress
Thursday, 30 September 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Government Reform: Three Waters	17. Note the Council will seek an understanding of the community's views, prior to the Council making a decision as to whether to opt out of the reform. This will occur once the Council has further information from the Government on the next steps in the reform process, including consultation opportunities, and once additional information requested by Council has been received.	In progress
Thursday, 30 September 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.6 Michael Fowler Centre Carpark Long Term Ground Lease	3. Agree to delegate to the Chief Executive to conclude negotiations and agree terms which, when viewed as a whole, are no less favourable to Council than those detailed in Attachment 1a.	In progress
Thursday, 30 September 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.1.1 Report of the Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee Meeting of 8 September 2021 PROPOSED ROAD STOPPING - KNIGGES AVENUE, TE ARO	2. Agree to dispose of the Land.	In progress
Thursday, 30 September 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.1.2 Report of the Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee Meeting of 8 September 2021 PROPOSED ROAD STOPPING – LAND ADJOINING 20 AMRITSAR STREET, KHANDALLAH	2. Agree to dispose of the Land.	In progress
Thursday, 30 September 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.1 Mākara Cemetery - potential land acquisition	all clauses	In progress

Thursday, 28 October 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Tākina Operating Arrangements	4. Note Officers will report back to Council with recommendations on establishing an appropriate approval process to assess and approve exhibitions to be held at Tākina	Complete
Thursday, 28 October 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Tākina Operating Arrangements	5. Agree for officers to work with Te Papa Tongarewa on the implementation of Living Wage for staff working within Tākina Events, and to bring this plan and related costs back to Council prior to the opening of Tākina.	In progress
Thursday, 28 October 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.3 Representation Review Final Proposal	6. Agree to recommend to the incoming Council elected in 2022 that another representation review be conducted in 2024.	In progress
Thursday, 28 October 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.1 Report of the Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee Meeting of 13 October 2021 PROPOSED ROAD STOPPING - LAND ADJOINING 40 AVON STREET, ISLAND BAY	2. Agree to dispose of the Land	In progress
Thursday, 28 October 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.2 Local Government Funding Agency Annual General Meeting Voting	All clauses	Complete
Thursday, 28 October 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.2 Local Government Funding Agency Annual General Meeting Voting	1. Receive the information and the Local Government Funding Agency notice of the Annual General Meeting.	Complete
Thursday, 28 October 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.3 Public Excluded Report of the Pūroro Waihanga Infrastructure Committee Meeting of 14 October 2021 PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION	All clauses	In progress
Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Advisory Group Annual Reports and Work Programmes	1. Receive the information.	Complete
Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Advisory Group Annual Reports and Work Programmes	2. Thank the Advisory Groups for their contributions.	Complete
Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Advisory Group Annual Reports and Work Programmes	3. Amend the advisory groups terms of reference for the Rainbow Communities Advisory Group to read 'Takatāpui Rainbow Advisory Council (TRAC)' and that the group's membership reserve two spots for takatāpui members.	Complete
Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.2 'Taking Responsibility for our Waste' - Submission to Manatū Mō Te Taiao - Ministry for the Environment	1. Receive the information.	Complete
Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.2 'Taking Responsibility for our Waste' - Submission to Manatū Mō Te Taiao - Ministry for the Environment	2. Approve the proposed submission (Attachment Two) to be submitted electronically to Manatū Mō Te Taiao - Ministry for the Environment.	Complete
Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.2 'Taking Responsibility for our Waste' - Submission to Manatū Mō Te Taiao - Ministry for the Environment	3. Delegate the Chief Executive, the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Pūroro Waihanga Infrastructure Committee the authority to amend the submission to include any amendments agreed by the Council at this meeting and any minor consequential edits.	Complete
Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.2 'Taking Responsibility for our Waste' - Submission to Manatū Mō Te Taiao - Ministry for the Environment	4. Delegate the Chief Executive, the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Puroro Waihanga Infrastructure Committee the authority to authorise a letter of support for the WasteMINZ Territorial Waste Officers Forum submission, if appropriate.	Complete

Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.2 'Taking Responsibility for our Waste' - Submission to Manatū Mō Te Taiao - Ministry for the Environment	<p>5. Agree to include the following amendments in Attachments 2:</p> <p>a. Question 5 - change response from yes to 'no' and justification to support this, in line with WCC's suggestion for a faster-paced approach to change.</p> <p>b. Question 6 – addition of priority 2 in our assessment of important priorities ('Stimulate Innovation and redesign for long term change') and the narrative to support this.</p> <p>c. Question 7 – additional recommendations for Stage One to maintain Product Stewardship schemes, prioritise seeking solutions of single-use plastic food packaging, and incorporate an overarching Economic Masterplan.</p> <p>d. Question 8 - additional suggestion for the Ministry to consider the appointment of a single-focused agency or department to support their efforts towards a circular economy.</p> <p>e. Question 9 – additional suggestion to include consumption emissions as part of the Ministry's 'Strategic Target' table.</p> <p>f. Question 22 (a) – provide the Ministry with practical examples to support the mandates towards litter enforcement.</p> <p>Question 22 (b) - Additional suggestion for stronger rules that provide clarity on the issue of litter caused from flying debris as a result of insecure truck loads. This could be supported through the introduction of a two-tier penalty system for commercial and individual, and an increase of the \$400 max fine to incentivise responsible loading.</p> <p>g. Question 35 – incorporate a reference to the Eunomia report to support the argument for higher levy rate settings.</p> <p>h. Question 37 – an additional priority for the waste levy to be spent on financial assistance allocated to either a nationwide, regional, or local resource recovery initiatives.</p> <p>i. Summary – include four bullet points to cover the additional points covered by this amendment, including:</p>	Complete
Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.3 Elected Member Appointments	1. Receive the information.	Complete
Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.3 Elected Member Appointments	2. Agree to appoint an elected member as a representative to Local Government New Zealand Zone 4.	Complete
Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.1 Report of the Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee Meeting of 10 November 2021 PROPOSED ROAD STOPPING - LAND ADJOINING 3 SHORT STREET, VOGELTOWN	1. Declare the approximately 40m ² (subject to survey) of unformed legal road land in Short Street (the Land), adjoining 3 Short Street (being Section 47 Owhiro District held on ROT WN22D/110), is not required for a public work and is surplus to Council's operational requirements.	Complete
Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.1 Report of the Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee Meeting of 10 November 2021 PROPOSED ROAD STOPPING - LAND ADJOINING 3 SHORT STREET, VOGELTOWN	2. Agree to dispose of the Land by sale or partial exchange for approximately 3m ² of the owners adjoining land currently part of 3 Short Street (Section 47 Owhiro District held on ROT WN22D/110, the Applicant's Land).	In progress
Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.1 Report of the Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee Meeting of 10 November 2021 PROPOSED ROAD STOPPING - LAND ADJOINING 3 SHORT STREET, VOGELTOWN	3. Agree to acquire the Applicant's Land.	In progress

Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.1 Report of the Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee Meeting of 10 November 2021 PROPOSED ROAD STOPPING - LAND ADJOINING 3 SHORT STREET, VOGELTOWN	4. Delegate to the Chief Executive Officer the power to conclude all matters in relation to the road stopping, the disposal of the Land, and the acquisition of the Applicant's Land, including all legislative matters, issuing relevant public notices, declaring the road stopped, negotiating the terms of the sale or exchange, imposing any reasonable covenants, and anything else necessary.	Complete
Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.2 Report of the Pūroro Waihanga Infrastructure Committee Meeting of 11 November 2021 PROJECT JASMINE – SEWAGE SLUDGE MINIMISATION	1. Approve a budget increase for the 21/22 and 22/23 financial year of \$36.15m, which will be debt funded, and delegate authority to spend to the Chief Executive.	Complete
Thursday, 25 November 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.1 Appointments To Council Controlled Organisations	All clauses	Complete

FORWARD PROGRAMME

Kōrero taunaki

Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report provides the Forward Programme for Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council for the next two months.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- Sustainable, natural eco city
- People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
- Innovative, inclusive and creative city
- Dynamic and sustainable economy

- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
- Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
- Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
- Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
- Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
- Strong partnerships with mana whenua

Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031

Relevant Previous decisions

Not applicable.

Financial considerations

- Nil Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Unbudgeted \$X

Risk

- Low Medium High Extreme

Author	Hedi Mueller, Senior Democracy Advisor
Authoriser	Stephen McArthur, Chief Strategy & Governance Officer

Taunakitanga

Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That the Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council:

1. Receive the information.

Whakarāpopoto

Executive Summary

2. The Forward Programme sets out the reports planned for Te Kaunihera o Pōneke meetings in the next two months that require committee consideration.
3. The Forward Programme is a working document and is subject to change on a regular basis.

Kōrerorero

Discussion

4. Thursday 24 February 2022
 - Submission on Our Future Resource Management System Discussion Paper (Chief Planning Officer)
5. Thursday 24 March 2022:
 - Future of Local Government (Chief Strategy and Governance Officer)

Attachments

Nil

4. Committee Reports

**REPORT OF THE KĀWAI WHAKATIPU | GRANTS
SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING OF 1 DECEMBER 2021**

Members: Mayor Foster (absent – apologies accepted), Councillor Day, Councillor Fitzsimons (Chair), Councillor Foon, Liz Kelly (absent), Councillor Matthews, Councillor O'Neill, Councillor Young.

The Subcommittee recommends:

**REVIEW OF THE BUILT HERITAGE INCENTIVE FUND: PROPOSED HERITAGE
RESILIENCE AND REGENERATION FUND**

Recommendation/s

That Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council:

1. Agree to disestablish the *Built Heritage Incentive Fund* from 1 July 2022
2. Agree to establish the Heritage Resilience and Regeneration Fund from 1 July 2022
3. Approve the new purpose, criteria and administrative process for the Heritage Resilience and Regeneration Fund set out in Attachment 1, with the additional requirement that officers report to the Kāwai Whakatipu | Grants Subcommittee twice yearly.
4. Agree that:
 - i. Grants under \$100k be approved by the relevant Business Unit Manager and
 - ii. Grants over \$100k are recommended by the Kāwai Whakatipu | Grants Subcommittee and approved by the Pūroro Āmua | Planning and Environment Committee

Website link to the Kāwai Whakatipu | Grants Subcommittee meeting agenda and minutes:
<https://wellington.govt.nz/your-council/meetings/committees/grants-subcommittee/2021/12/01>

Attachments

Attachment 1. HRRF Purpose Criteria and Administration - UPDATED

Purpose, criteria and administrative process of the *Heritage Resilience and Regeneration Fund*

Purpose

The Heritage Resilience and Regeneration Fund recognises the importance of strengthening Wellington's earthquake prone heritage buildings and conserving and restoring heritage buildings that contribute to urban regeneration projects where successful outcomes would be unlikely without assistance.

15% of the fund is reserved for conservation-specific work, whilst 85% is intended for work related to earthquake strengthening. Earthquake strengthening work can include:

- an initial engineering report or assessment,
- the detailed design,
- a grant towards actual strengthening work.

Proposed eligibility and assessment criteria

1. To receive assistance from the Heritage Resilience and Regeneration Fund the building must be:
 - On the [Wellington City District Plan Heritage List](#) or a building that contributes to a [heritage area](#).
 - Owned or part-owned by private owners, body corporates, charitable trusts or church organisations. The following owners are ineligible: the Crown, state sector organisations, overseas state agencies, district health boards, community boards, Council-controlled organisations and Council business units.
2. The planned work must aim to physically improve the building's structural integrity and conserve and/or enhance the building's heritage values, **ongoing sustainable use and accessibility**. As such, input from a conservation architect is:
 - required for all work that will, or has the potential to, impact the building's heritage elements such as: the development of detailed seismic designs, strengthening works, invasive testing and restoration works **or other additions**.
 - optional for all other work such as: seismic assessments, non-invasive testing, and repair and maintenance.
3. To receive assistance for seismic strengthening, the building must be on the [Register of earthquake-prone buildings](#) or be identified by Council as potentially earthquake prone.
4. Priority for seismic strengthening will be given to:
 - i. Buildings approaching the expiry date of their earthquake prone building notice,
 - ii. Owners who have not commenced the assessment or detailed design phase,

- iii. Buildings situated within current or proposed areas of Council investments in infrastructure and urban regeneration,
 - iv. Projects which strengthen more than one attached building,
 - v. Previously funded projects through the Built Heritage Incentive Fund to ensure their successful completion.
5. Priority for heritage conservation and restoration will be given to buildings accessible to the public, and those located in areas of Council infrastructure and urban development investments [*Note: these will be updated each financial year and listed on the HRRF website*]
6. Funding will be directed towards buildings where successful heritage and seismic strengthening outcomes will be unlikely without assistance. As such:
 - grants will be directed towards buildings that are owned by individuals, body corporates, community groups or small to medium sized companies.
 - grants for limited companies must identify if they are affiliated with larger commercial entities.
 - all grantees must demonstrate that they do not have excess unallocated reserve funds.
7. It must be demonstrated that the grant does not relate to a building or part of a building that has incomplete allocations from a previous Built Heritage Incentive Fund or Heritage Resilience and Regeneration Fund grant.

Administration

Officials will identify priority heritage buildings for seismic strengthening and conservation restoration based on the eligibility criteria. Approaches will be made to owners of these buildings. Eligible heritage building owners can approach Council directly with requests for financial support, which will be assessed against the eligibility criteria and Council priorities.

Approval process:

- All applications will be reviewed by an internal committee. This committee should include officers from: Resilience, City Design and Place Planning, and Funding.
- Allocations under \$100k are approved by the Business Unit Manager.
- Allocations over \$100k are recommended by the Kāwai Whakatipu | Grants Subcommittee and approved by the Pūroro Āmua | Planning and Environment Committee

Reporting process:

- Officers report to the Kāwai Whakatipu | Grants Subcommittee twice yearly on approved allocations.

Funding Agreements:

- Contracts will be set in place for all grants. Payments will be made upon approval of the grant or at agreed intervals when relevant targets are met.

REPORT OF THE PŪRORO HĀTEPE | REGULATORY PROCESSES COMMITTEE MEETING OF 8 DECEMBER 2021

Members: Mayor Foster (absent), Deputy Mayor Free (absent at time of voting – apology accepted), Councillor Condie, Liz Kelly, Councillor Matthews, Teri O'Neill (Deputy Chair), Councillor Pannett, Simon Woolf (Chair).

The Committee recommends:

PROPOSED ROAD STOPPING – LAND ADJOINING 26 NORTHLAND ROAD, NORTHLAND

Recommendation/s

That Te Kaunihera o Pōneke:

1. Declare the approximately 136m² (subject to survey) of unformed legal road land in Governor Road (the Land), adjoining 26 Northland Road, Northland (being Part Lot 282 DP 1087 held on ROT WNC2/514, is not required for a public work and is surplus to Council's operational requirements.
2. Agree to dispose of the Land.
3. Delegate to the Chief Executive Officer the power to conclude all matters in relation to the road stopping, the disposal of the Land, including all legislative matters, issuing relevant public notices, declaring the road stopped, negotiating the terms of the sale or exchange, imposing any reasonable covenants, and anything else necessary.

Website link to the Pūroro Hātepe | Regulatory Processes Committee meeting agenda and minutes: <https://wellington.govt.nz/your-council/meetings/committees/regulatory-processes/2021/12/08>

Attachments

Nil

REPORT OF THE PŪRORO WAIHANGA | INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE MEETING OF 9 DECEMBER 2021

Members: Mayor Foster, Deputy Mayor Free, Councillor Calvert, Councillor Condie (Deputy Chair), Councillor Day, Councillor Fitzsimons, Councillor Foon, Liz Kelly, Councillor Matthews, Councillor O'Neill, Councillor Pannett, Councillor Paul, Councillor Rush (Chair), Councillor Woolf, Councillor Young.

The Pūroro Waihanga | Infrastructure Committee meeting of 9 December 2021 is expected to make recommendations on the Waste Services Bylaw – Minor Amendment to this Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council meeting.

As the Pūroro Waihanga | Infrastructure Committee had not taken place when the agenda for Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council was published, the recommendations from the Committee are not yet known. The Committee's recommendations will be tabled at Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council meeting.

The officers' recommendations to the Committee can be viewed online at the following address: <https://wellington.govt.nz/your-council/meetings/committees/infrastructure-committee/2021/12/9>

Attachments

Nil

5. Public Excluded

Recommendation

That the Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council:

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

General subject of the matter to be considered	Reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
5.1 Appointments To Council Controlled Organisations	7(2)(a) The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of a deceased person.	s48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7.
General subject of the matter to be considered	Reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
5.2 Update on parking activity	7(2)(i) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).	s48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7.
