
ORDINARY MEETING
OF
WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA

Time: 9:30am
Date: Thursday, 24 February 2022
Venue: Virtual meeting

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,	Draw on the supreme sacredness
te wairua	To clear, to free the heart, the body
I te ara takatū	and the spirit of mankind
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 15 December 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. General Business

DRAFT ECONOMIC WELLBEING STRATEGY FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Kōrero taunaki

Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report to Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council Meeting seeks approval for public consultation on the draft Wellington City Economic Wellbeing Strategy 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affordable, resilient and safe place to live |
| | <input checked="" 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 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 medium 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. There are likely to be budgetary considerations to enable actions that deliver on the strategy. These should be considered after the public consultation process and as part of the annual plan and long-term planning processes, where funding requirements can be considered in the context of other funding priorities.

Risk

| Low | Medium | High | Extreme

3. The key risk to public consultation is the Covid-19 red traffic lights alert level. There is a need to address immediate impacts of the red alert to the business community, specifically in the CBD, as this is likely to impede business's ability to engage on longer-term strategy. Mitigation for the is to release the Pandemic Response Plan ahead of the Economic Wellbeing Strategy.

Authors	Kerryn Merriman, Team Lead, Strategy Geoff Lawson, Team Lead, Policy
Authoriser	Baz Kaufman, Manager Strategy and Research Stephen McArthur, Chief Strategy & Governance Officer

Taunakitanga

Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council Meeting:

- 1) Receive the information.
- 2) Agree to undertake public consultation on the draft Wellington City Economic Wellbeing Strategy 2022 – Towards a Circular Economy, and Action Plan (as attached).
- 3) Delegate to the Chief Executive and the Chair or Deputy Chair of the Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council the authority to amend the Statement of Proposal to include any amendments agreed by the Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council at this meeting and any minor consequential edits.
- 4) Note that a Pandemic Response Plan, with a particular focus on the hospitality and retail sectors in the CBD, is under development and will be provided as a separate paper.

Whakarāpopoto

Executive Summary

4. The strategy focuses on Wellington as a city of creativity and innovation, a dynamic place, and a thriving circular economy. The vision is: *Wellington is a dynamic city with a resilient, innovative and low carbon economy that provides opportunities for all and protects our environment.*
5. This recognises that economic wellbeing is a broader framework that keeps in balance the social and environmental outcomes alongside fostering an economic environment that fosters creativity and innovation.
6. Feedback during pre-consultation has highlighted the wider issues which are impacting on the economic environment including city liveability, the constraints on access to skills and capital, the disruption from infrastructure upgrading, and the increasing complexity of doing business.
7. The Councils role spans many of these issues. While it directly acts in providing infrastructure, regulating some specific sectors and addressing issues which impact of the liveability of the city, it also acts indirectly in collaboration with key players and organisations to support the economic environment.
8. A long list of potential actions has been developed which we are seeking feedback on during consultation. This feedback will enable the Council to prioritise this list into those actions which are higher priority in the short to medium term and allow these, if necessary, to be included in any financial planning processes if they require financial support.
9. The strategy has specifically focused on economic wellbeing rather than economic development. This recognises that the environment, people and economy must all work in harmony to thrive.
10. The Council is being asked for approval to move to the next phase, public consultation.

Takenga mai

Background

11. The current Economic Development Strategy was published in 2011. A lot has changed locally, nationally and globally since then and it is appropriate that the strategy is reviewed to reflect the current environment and opportunities that now exist to strengthen and support the economic wellbeing of Wellington city.
12. We have endeavoured to understand the challenges and opportunities from a wide range of viewpoints. To do this, we ran workshops and discussion sessions with businesses across the city after the initial Covid-19 lockdown. And we continued discussions to understand whether the issues and challenges remained and whether there were more important issues rising.
13. We have also worked closely with business units across Council to understand their ideas and related work programmes.
14. On 7th October 2021 we provided to the Pūroro Rangaranga | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee an overview of the draft strategy for pre-engagement.
15. For the remainder of 2021 we engaged with over 40 different organisations and individuals, including business groups and individual businesses from retailers and hospitality to digital tech, finance and property development. We have also met with students, young professionals, education providers, and Councils in the region. We engaged with Council's advisory groups and central government.
16. These engagements were a mix of one-on-one conversations and small group workshops. We presented our draft strategy and sought thoughts on the strategy as a whole as well as gaining greater detail on elements that mattered most the individual or group.
17. We engaged with mana whenua to share the strategy direction and seek input. Both iwi were supportive of the direction, but did not have the capacity to get involved in the detail. They were heavily involved in the development of Te Matarau a Maui and advised that we give effect to it through this strategy.
18. We have identified five main challenges/opportunities to be addressed:
 - a. City Liveability
 - b. Access to Skills and Capital
 - c. Infrastructure and Disruptions
 - d. Increasing concerns over social impacts and climate change
 - e. Complexities and Costs of Doing Business
19. As a result of the detailed engagement, this strategy is very comprehensive and holistic as it has endeavoured to bring together the range of views and opportunities that have been expressed during this pre-consultation phase.

Kōrerorero

Discussion

20. Addressing the issues and opportunities raised through pre-engagement is a core component of the strategy.

- a. **City Liveability** covers our sense of place such as our arts, café and entertainment culture, and access to nature. It also includes valuing inclusivity and diversity, issues of housing affordability, and the city vibrancy which has been impacted over time from earthquakes and strengthening, and more recently online shopping and working from home.
- b. **Access to skills and capital** covers the ability for businesses to attract investment and staff. This issue is consistent across many of our industries.
- c. **Infrastructure and disruption** includes efficiency, resilience and reliability of our transport and water services and associated planned investment, as well as the volatility of the CBD footfall as working from home continues to fluctuate. It also covers venues and facilities.
- d. **Social impacts and climate change** demonstrates the values of our city people and businesses. They cannot ignore environmental impacts any longer and many businesses are focused on social responsibility as well. Māori customs are also raised here.
- e. **Complexities and costs of doing business** contains insurance, rates, start-up costs, the dynamics of logistics, loss of tourism, and council processes.

Strategic Framework

21. This review has enabled us to create a refreshed draft vision for this strategy – *Wellington is a city of creativity and innovation, where our people are nurtured and our environment is regenerated.*
22. The actions of the strategy will seek to achieve these **outcomes**;
 - Sustainable Career Pathways
 - A Circular Economy
 - A Business-Friendly City
 - Wellington being a centre of Creativity and Digital Innovation
 - Celebrating our Capital City Status; and
 - A dynamic city heart and thriving suburban centres.
23. The strategy recognises **critical influences** that underpin the success of our economic wellbeing.
 - A Liveable City
 - A Revitalising and Regenerating City
24. *Draft Action Plan*
25. We received well over a hundred suggested actions, many of which are already underway or included as part of other work programmes across the Council, such as the Housing Action Plan, and Let's Get Welly Moving. Actions already recognised under other work programmes have been referenced but not included in the action plan for this strategy.
26. The attached list of actions is still large and represent the range of opportunities to act to achieve the outcomes and vision of this strategy. Many of the ideas will need further investigation and this next phase of public consultation will provide an opportunity to identify the priorities for our economic activities and to undertake this investigation.

The immediate pandemic response

27. We recognise the need for an immediate response to the business impacts, particularly as this relates to the hospitality and retail sectors in the CBD, caused by the current pandemic red alert settings. Staff are currently preparing a Pandemic Response Plan

under urgency to identify support mechanisms that can be used to assist businesses at this time. This will be provided as a separate late report to Council.

Public Consultation

28. Recognising the need for immediate action to support businesses due this very challenging time, we have two options for progressing the consultation phase.
29. The recommended option is Option A, provide a two-week window between releasing the pandemic response plan before releasing the economic wellbeing strategy for consultation.
30. In addition to the usual online channels, we intend to directly notify all the interested organisations, businesses, business group, and advocacy groups. We will provide opportunities for presentations and questions, such as through business networking meetings where appropriate.
31. However, we must be mindful of the current Covid-19 red traffic light settings, so although face-to-face sessions would be preferable, some of this may be necessary to undertake in online forums.

Kōwhiringa

Options

32. The Council may
 - a. Agree to public consultation on the draft strategy and action plan
 - b. Agree to amend the draft strategy and action plan prior to public consultation
 - c. Agree to not undertake public consultation.
33. The committee will have a further opportunity to consider the plan following public consultation including the opportunity to hear from any public submissions on the draft strategy.

Public Consultation

34. Where the Council agrees to undertake public consultation, the Council has two options:
 - a. Hold off releasing the Economic Wellbeing Strategy to provide a two-week window after releasing the Pandemic Response Plan.
 - b. Release the Pandemic Response Plan and the Economic Wellbeing Strategy at the same time.
35. In either case, communications will ensure that both documents will be cross-referenced to indicate their relationship and separation between the immediate plan and longer term strategy.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga

Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

36. This is a review of the existing economic development strategy and is aligned with the outcomes agreed in the 2020/22 Long Term Plan.

Engagement and Consultation

37. If agreed, the draft strategy and action plan will be available for public consultation during March 2022 with oral hearings scheduled during April, and the final report back scheduled for the Committee during May/June 2022.
38. The draft is based on wide discussions with the sector. We have endeavoured to understand challenges and opportunities from a wide range of viewpoints. We have engaged with over 40 different organisations and individuals, including business groups and individual businesses from retailers and hospitality to digital tech, finance and property development. We have also met with students, young professionals, education providers, and Councils in the region. We engaged with Council's advisory groups, and central government.

Implications for Māori

39. The Council recognises the importance of its relationship with mana whenua and Māori in both creating and delivering on this plan. This strategy recognises the importance of supporting mana whenua and Māori to deliver on their aspirations for the Māori economy by supporting the delivery of Te Matarau a Maui, the regional economic strategy for Māori.
40. The Māori economy is an important feature of this strategy, and for our economy. This aspect of our economy must be recognised and supported to thrive. Māori currently earn on average \$165 per week less than non- Māori. The Māori population in Wellington is younger and support is required to grow our young Māori talent into successful employment and business development opportunities.

Financial implications

41. There are no financial implications at this point. Any actions that require funding will be included in the relevant financial planning processes.

Legal considerations

42. Nil

Risks and mitigations

43. The key risk to public consultation is the Covid-19 red traffic lights alert level. There is a need to address immediate impacts of the red alert to the business community, specifically in the CBD, as this is likely to impede business's ability to engage on longer-term strategy. Mitigation for the is to release the Pandemic Response Plan ahead of the Economic Wellbeing Strategy.
44. Secondary to this is the potential number of cases that may be in the community at the time, as this may impact the level of engagement we receive and whether we can meet face-to-face or are limited to online.

Disability and accessibility impact

44. The Council recognises the importance of disability and accessibility as it relates to the economy. While unemployment is very low at present, the rate of unemployment for the disability sector remains unchanged. Our Council, partners and employers of the city can do more to enable this sector and realise the value to the economy the disability sector can provide.
45. Additionally, accessibility has been raised as an important factor to be addressed to enable participation in the economy, as consumers, visitors, and employees. This links to our transport infrastructure, building access and facilities, and signage to name a few.

Climate Change impact and considerations

46. There are no direct climate change impacts or considerations arising from this strategy. The strategy recognises that a resilient city is important for the economic wellbeing of the city and its people.
47. However, this strategy is built of the principle that the economy must operate in environmentally regenerative ways to reverse the harm cause by the past. This means evolving practices to eliminate waste and pollution.

Communications Plan

48. We have a detailed communications plan. We will use social media, direct emails, and public information sessions as the key methods of informing people about the strategy and opportunity for feedback.

Health and Safety Impact considered

49. There are no health and safety impacts arising from this strategy.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei

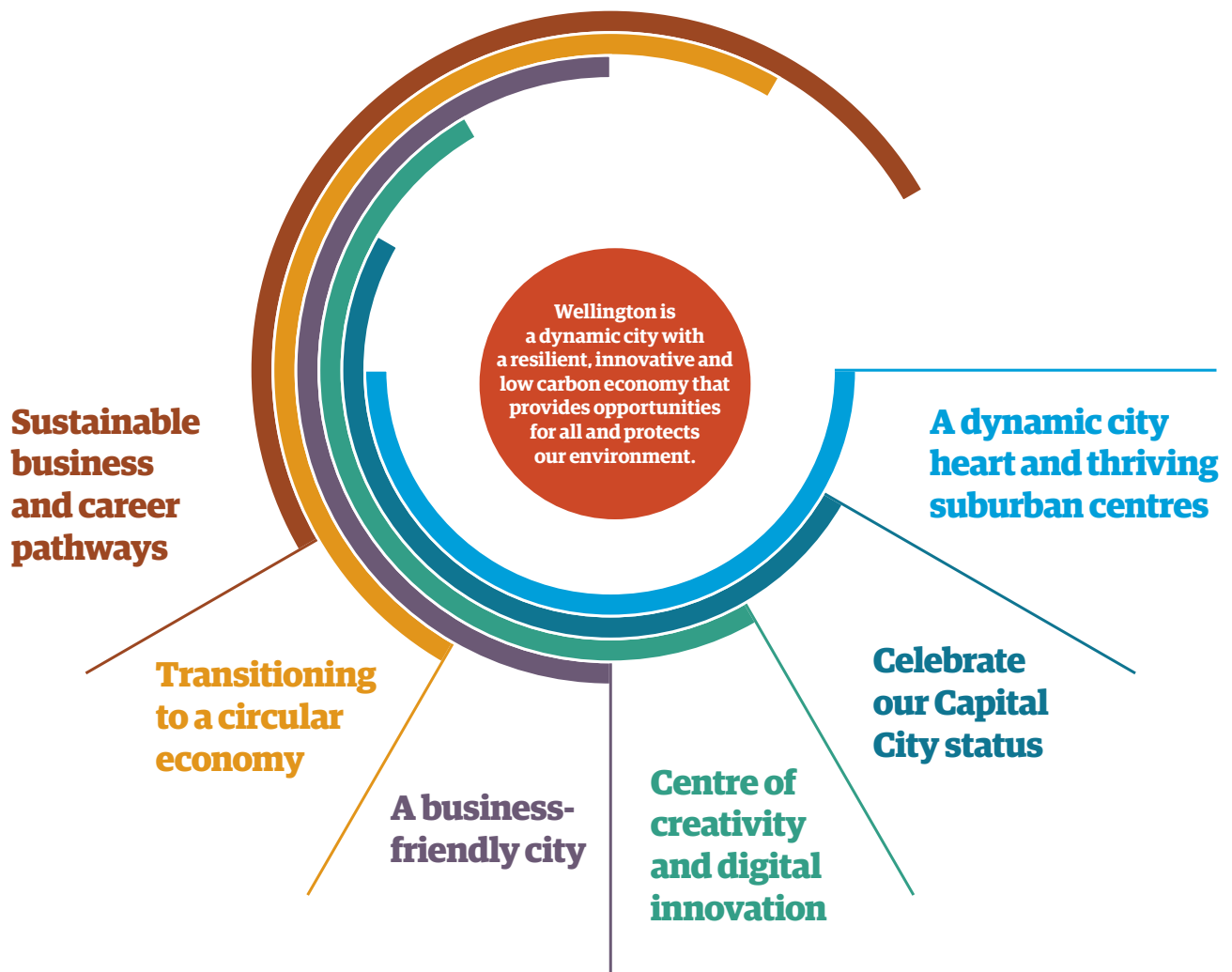
Next actions

50. If agreed, any amendments will be included in the draft strategy and action plan and it will be prepared for consultation.

Attachments

- Attachment 1. Diagram Economic Wellbeing Strategy
- Attachment 2. A3 Economic Wellbeing Strategy on a page
- Attachment 3. Part A: Strategic Context
- Attachment 4. Part B: Draft Economic Wellbeing Strategy
- Attachment 5. Action Plan Economic Wellbeing Strategy

Wellington City's Economic Wellbeing Strategy 2022



Wellington City's Economic Wellbeing Strategy 2022

Vision Wellington is a dynamic city with a resilient, innovative and low carbon economy that provides opportunities for all and protects our environment.

Outcomes

 <p>Sustainable business and career pathways</p> <p>We aim to enable Wellingtonians to work within their passions and strengths</p>	 <p>Transitioning to a circular economy</p> <p>We aim to be regenerative by design</p>	 <p>A business-friendly city</p> <p>We aim to be Aotearoa New Zealand's city partner of choice for businesses, investors and developers</p>	 <p>Centre of creativity and digital innovation</p> <p>We aim to be Aotearoa New Zealand's centre for creativity and innovation</p>	 <p>Celebrate our capital city status</p> <p>We aim to raise the profile of our Capital City</p>	 <p>A dynamic city heart and thriving suburban centres</p> <p>We aim to be a compact city with a dynamic CBD and thriving suburban centres that are economically productive</p>
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Why is this important?

<p>Supporting the wellbeing of our people through education and employment pathways will ensure that people have the right skills for the jobs of tomorrow, and enable employers to meet their skills needs.</p>	<p>Regenerating the wellbeing of our environment through using our innovative capabilities will support our economy to reduce our collective carbon footprint and waste.</p>	<p>To ensure our services are easy to navigate enabling business to function smoothly, as well as provide suitable support to develop businesses for the future.</p>	<p>To maximise Wellington's competitive advantage in creativity and digital innovation and creatively solve local, national and global issues.</p>	<p>To recognise our place of democracy and decision-making and make our collective histories and futures visible and engaging.</p>	<p>To keep people active in the economy, attract people to Wellington, and enable businesses to thrive and have confidence to invest.</p>
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Approaches

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the skills gaps in key industries Collaboration between Council and education providers Support rangatahi, young people and the disabled community into sustainable and fulfilling careers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a circular economy change programme Promote Wellington businesses to attract investment, spending, and tourism that delivers a circular economy Support Māori economy to thrive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver business capability and support programmes Re-design regulatory services for customers Strengthen existing Sister-City relationships | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Wellington as centre of excellence for digital technology services Support our screen sector Modernise our city venues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celebrate our Capital City identity Leverage being the home of government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively create experience precincts Celebrate our creative culture, te ao Māori and te reo Māori |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|

Priority actions

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Wellington City Skills and Education forum Work to close skills gaps in construction Increase opportunities for students to explore the city's workplaces and professions Explore establishing a Town and Gown Committee(s) Partner with government agencies, education providers, mana whenua, and employers to inspire young people into careers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-create business sector plans and sector transition programmes Explore a Māori worldview of managing climate change and moving to a circular economy Develop a business and investment attraction strategy and action plan Attract events and visitors to the new convention and exhibition centre (Tākina) Facilitate sustainable job creation in the Māori economy through our procurement strategy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate new and innovative ways to support local businesses with strong growth potential Consider how we support smaller businesses to build capability and connect with each other and to the circular economy Co-design council services with relevant and diverse business communities Review the International Relations Strategy to establish clear goals for our international relationships | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broaden the reach of targeted programmes to support emerging digital tech companies to scale up Explore opportunities for science and innovation to co-locate Research the benefits and opportunities of sector hubs and shared services models Advocate to central government for tax incentives that ensure our city is competitive in the global film and gaming markets Redevelop the Opera House and TSB Arena | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make our capital identity stories more accessible Leverage the reputation of our public sector to generate growth opportunities for businesses, events and education Work with queer and rainbow organisations to share stories and provide platforms to enable visibility Leverage our proximity to central government to influence decision-making Market Wellington's reputation as the home of New Zealand's government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop central city and suburban centre regeneration plans, including exploring an entertainment, artisan and retail experience precincts Continue a year-round events programme that consistently supports visitation, vibrancy and spend to our city Investigate building/creating a weather resilient space for local farmers/artisan markets Explore opportunities to activate empty buildings and shop fronts Collaborate with mana whenua and creatives to identify and activate spaces through te ao Māori and te reo. |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|

Critical influencers

A liveable city

We aim to be a city that values and cares for the environment and our people.

- To support the wellbeing of our people and environment enabling a high quality of life that is inclusive, diverse, and has a strong sense of place is to provide the foundations for our people to thrive and productively participate and contribute in our economy.
- Deliver placemaking and Third spaces
 - Enable our community to achieve aspirations for nature
 - Embed accessibility and inclusion practices in the provision of infrastructure and services
 - Deliver on Councils' Housing Action Plan to increase housing supply and improve quality

A revitalised and regenerating city

We aim to deliver a built environment that is safe, attractive, resilient, enabling, and climate and environmentally friendly.

- To manage infrastructure and services that enables access to participate in the economy and community activities, we must safely strengthen our buildings and provide accessible low carbon and resilient transport and water infrastructure.
- Invest in the regeneration and activation of empty buildings
 - Invest in future fit transport, waste and water systems
 - Minimise the disruption of major capital works

Wellington City's Draft Economic Wellbeing Strategy 2022

PART A: The Strategic Context

For Public Consultation

March 2022

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Introduction

This strategy is being prepared in a time of change. It is intended to provide direction for Council, businesses and communities to effectively collaborate and deliver a thriving economy for Wellington's future, including supporting the recovery from the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Covid-19 pandemic has created ongoing impacts to people and businesses. Working from home is changing visitation and spending habits, while border closures have exacerbated staff shortages, and the global impact is affecting supply chains. This has placed many businesses under pressure and compelled many people to think about how we live and how we do business.

There are also larger societal shifts in attitude underway on what economic success looks like. Increasingly economic success is viewed holistically and is expected to also deliver positive social and environmental outcomes. The current global economic model is widening gaps of wealth and income inequality and significant environmental degradation, and this will need to change.

Our response to these challenging times includes the development of this draft Economic Wellbeing Strategy. This draft Economic Wellbeing Strategy is focused on growing our creative and knowledge-based economy for the future. To do that requires supporting existing, and attracting new, skilled people and businesses to the city.

Skilled people and businesses can usually operate from anywhere. They are attracted to places that offer business and career opportunities, a high quality of life, and importantly, the ability to do business in ways that also enhances social and environmental outcomes.

This is a fundamental shift in thinking. In Wellington, we are well placed to be at the forefront of this change. Our compact urban form and transport options provides a great low carbon base. Our economy is structured on knowledge-based, low-carbon businesses known for their ability to innovate, adapt and respond to challenges, trends and new opportunities. However, the goods we consume are produced and transported from elsewhere in the country and we must understand the full picture of our carbon footprint.

In Wellington we're already using our creativity and innovation to effect positive change.

Trade Me gives people and businesses a marketplace to sell their wares, and it also plays a big part in reducing landfill waste. The Weta group of companies have shown Wellington has world-winning talent able to create epic digital and built worlds that entertain millions. Xero makes it easier for small and medium sized businesses to manage their finances so they can spend more time working on the parts of their business that deliver impact and growth.

More recently, Sharesies has made investing and building wealth accessible to everyone. Volpara has pioneered AI software for early detection of breast cancer. CoGo helps people to track their carbon consumption by partnering with banks, so people can easily see the environmental impact of their purchasing decisions, giving them the data they need to make informed choices.

We have gaming and tech companies developing solutions to improve mental and physical health, social enterprises providing employment for refugees and disadvantaged communities, and carbon negative tourism businesses. There are an increasing number of food and beverage businesses making change, from local sourcing to waste elimination, including local social enterprises like Reusa-Bowl and Again Again coffee cups.

But there is still much more to do to ensure we have a thriving and equitable economy that provides opportunities for all to earn decent incomes and nurtures the environment.

The vision of this strategy is:

Wellington is a dynamic city with a resilient, innovative and low carbon economy that provides opportunities for all and protects our environment.

The vision is supported by six outcomes which are our areas of focus to achieve the vision. These are:

- sustainable business and career pathways
- a circular economy
- a business-friendly city
- a centre of creativity and digital innovation
- celebration of our Capital City status
- a dynamic city heart and thriving suburban centres.

The strategy also recognises critical influences that underpin the success of our economic wellbeing: our investment in making the city highly liveable and revitalising and regenerating the city.

The draft Economic Wellbeing Strategy is outlined in Part B.

Why Are We Developing an Economic Wellbeing Strategy?

Our current Economic Development Strategy was published in 2011. A lot has changed since then – including the 2016 Kaikōura earthquake that damaged many buildings in the Wellington central city and caused displacement from many other buildings, the growing awareness of climate change and biodiversity loss, and a global pandemic – all highlighting the increasing inequalities in society (such as access to healthcare, the internet, green spaces,¹ incomes,² education, family connections and the environment).³ Reducing inequalities is directly linked with wellbeing and economic growth.⁴ Our Government is among world leaders in thinking about a wellbeing approach to policymaking and budget setting⁵. Balancing the four capitals of wellbeing – cultural, social, economic, environment - is central to the Economic Plan for New Zealand.⁶ Covid-19 has hampered progress and has also presented us with opportunities. Ongoing technological change and creativity presents further opportunities to make a difference.

A thriving economy is essential for the wellbeing of our people. A strong and sustainable economy provides better job opportunities, higher wages, and a higher living standard for residents. It also builds business confidence, provides business opportunities and attracts more investment into the city.

A high performing economy is also important to Wellington City Council. It results in a growing ratepayer base and allows the Council to set rates at a level where it can invest in improved public

¹ <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/08/5-things-covid-19-has-taught-us-about-inequality/>

² <https://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/uploads/public/Discover-Our-Research/Environment/Sustainable-society-policy/COVID/Key-insight-Inequality.pdf>

³ <https://berl.co.nz/our-pro-bono/inequality-and-new-zealand>

⁴ <https://berl.co.nz/our-pro-bono/inequality-and-new-zealand>

⁵ <https://www.forbes.com/sites/jamesellsmoor/2019/07/11/new-zealand-ditches-gdp-for-happiness-and-wellbeing/?sh=3abe5c819420>

⁶ [Economic Plan: for a productive, sustainable and inclusive economy \(mbie.govt.nz\)](https://www.mbie.govt.nz/economic-plan)

services, from three waters to a new central library, better transport, events, enhanced biodiversity, and more dynamic art activities.

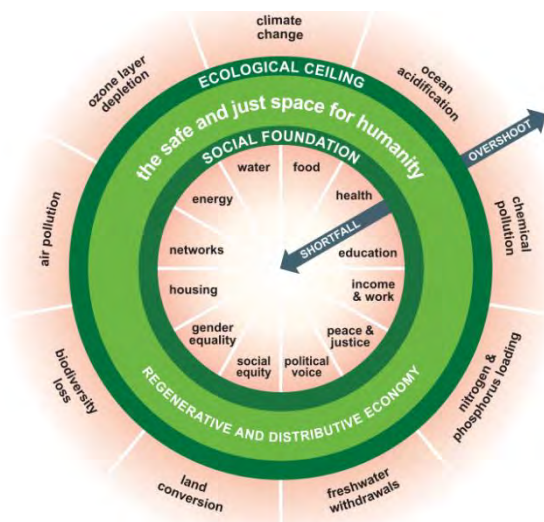
In Wellington, response to and recovery from earthquakes and the Covid-19 pandemic, rising environmental standards, catching up with historic infrastructure underinvestment, and the transport and housing investment required for a growing population are driving the largest Government and Council investment programmes in history, with the equivalent of 30 years' expenditure being invested in the next decade. These investments will provide a large boost to the economy in the years ahead and reinforce the already strong bones of the city.

Significant investment is also being made to ensure Wellington remains a vibrant and dynamic place. Wellington is famous for its compact and colourful central city, often cited in research as a key factor in what makes Wellington a great place to live, work, do business, study and visit. It's essential this 'sense of place' is protected and enhanced, including ensuring it remains a great place to work as well as live.

Why are We Shifting from Economic Development to Economic Wellbeing?

As a Council, we are shifting our thinking from economic development to economic wellbeing. It is critical to develop a holistic economic strategy to guide how we grow a more sustainable, balanced and inclusive economy. This means recognising the dynamic complexity of our economy and how the design of the system can be more socially and environmentally resilient and adaptable.

In line with the changing environment, we consider that social and environmental wellbeing must become a conscious part of how we manage our economy. The challenges are seen as opportunities. A holistic approach should be taken to support local businesses and our diverse community, as we all adapt to this fast-changing environment. We are building an understanding of how the wellbeing of our people, culture, environment and ecology are significant enablers of a thriving economy. Taking a wellbeing focus ensures our economic activities adds to our quality of life. Adopting a collaborative approach allows us to harness the creativity of different communities to solve complex challenges.



The current economic model (focused on growth) has not always served all people well, and wider effects such as longer term environmental and social impacts have not been readily recognised or reversed by the free market. The divide between

high, middle and lower incomes continues to grow globally⁷ and in New Zealand,⁸ and the environment has continued to be degraded.

A new model for economics has emerged called ‘doughnut economics’ that considers how we can maintain our lifestyles while respecting the Earth’s limits and ensuring all people are able to meet their basic needs. The doughnut economic model⁹ (pictured above) shows the global planetary overshoots and social shortfalls. This model has been used by the United Nations to develop the UN Sustainable Development Goals.¹⁰ Doughnut economics is also very aligned to the Māori worldview of considering our people, environment and economy holistically.

Wellingtonians have told us they want economic prosperity that is inclusive and doesn’t leave people behind and doesn’t negatively impact on the environment – which includes moving us towards a carbon-free future. This is driving a shift in thinking from economic development to economic wellbeing – accounting for economic productivity growth alongside addressing social inequalities, depletion of natural resources, and the health and financial costs to society from pollution.

We have chosen to use the title Economic Wellbeing to signal this shift in thinking and to ensure our approach to the economy is holistic.

We’re looking at everything from infrastructure to the way we deliver our services.

The Strategy provides direction for our Council activities and for the businesses and communities of Wellington City. This is about what Council, and our Council Controlled Organisations can do, partnering with mana whenua and Māori, while also inspiring and empowering businesses for the future, and supporting businesses and organisations to partner with us to deliver economic wellbeing outcomes.

⁷ [Wealth Inequality - Inequality.org](https://www.inequality.org/)

⁸ [Understand Inequality – Inequality: A New Zealand Conversation](#)

⁹ <https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/>

¹⁰ [Home - United Nations Sustainable Development](#)

How to have your say

Over the last two years, we have been working with the business sector and community groups, including mana whenua, in developing this draft strategy, and we would like to have further community input to finalise this Strategy, as it concerns the economic wellbeing of every Wellingtonian.

We want to hear your views on whether you think this draft Strategy will achieve the vision of Wellington being a great place to live, work, play, and visit. Tell us whether these ideas would help the economy to thrive while increasing people's overall wellbeing. Equally please let us know if we have missed anything important.

To have your say, you can:

- Make an online submission at www.wellington.govt.nz/haveyoursay/consultations
- Download a submission form from the website and email the completed form to policy.submission@wcc.govt.nz
- Post your views on [facebook.co/wellingtoncitycouncil](https://www.facebook.com/wellingtoncitycouncil)
- Pick up a submission form from your local library and drop off the completed submission to Arapaki Service Centre at 12 Manners Street.
- Complete the submission form and send it to:
 - Freepost 2199
 - Wellington 6140

You can also make an oral submission in support of your written feedback (please indicate on your submission form whether you wish to do this).

Key Dates

28 Feb 2022

Consultation opens

2 April 2022

Consultation closes 5pm

April

Oral submissions

30 June 2022

Economic Wellbeing Strategy to be adopted

Roles in Economic Wellbeing

Wellington City Council

Our core role is to invest and maintain civic infrastructure and facilities that provides the foundations for businesses and residents to thrive such as transport and water infrastructure and civic facilities and venues.

We also deliver a significant range of activities that bring vibrancy to the city and enhance quality of life for our residents which also underpins economic success. Things such as providing tracks and trails, recreation centres, sportsgrounds, and art and culture activities.

Our regulatory teams provide services such as liquor licensing and building consenting which are also important for business success.

How Council carries out this work also impacts on economic wellbeing. We also partner with others to achieve outcomes, provide funding such as the City Growth Fund, and advocate on behalf of our communities where we have no direct control.

We work together with Councils across the region to coordinate our work programmes and collectively solve problems.

We also partner with mana whenua so that we can align with a Māori worldview and work together to achieve aspirations for Māori.

The following diagram shows the type of actions we can take.



**Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council**
Me Heke Ki Pōneke

WellingtonNZ

WellingtonNZ is the region's Economic Development Agency, supporting economic performance across the region. Their key role is:

- Marketing Wellington as a destination for visitors, migrants, businesses, investors and students, and conventions
- Helping businesses grow and innovate
- Helping businesses attract the workforce talent needed for businesses to thrive
- Attracting and promoting major events
- Running many of Wellington's venues
- Providing economic consultancy

Our Economy

Wellington City is at the heart of the Greater Wellington region, and our economy is vital to the economic wellbeing of the region and to New Zealand as a whole. The city represents New Zealand's most creative, productive and carbon efficient economic environment – two square kilometres of our CBD produced 6.4% of New Zealand's GDP in 2020. This compact, easily walkable central city is a huge strength for our economy, creativity, and lifestyle. Having a strong economy gives our communities choices and options to invest in their social, cultural, and environmental wellbeing. And if we fail to have a strong, productive economy we will end up debating how to redistribute a relatively declining income.

Whilst central government and the public service forms a significant part of Wellington's economy, it's increasingly evolving to a more diverse, resilient economic mix, with strength in professional and financial services, digital technology, and creative industries. This concentration of creative businesses, including culinary offerings, entertainment, arts and culture, technology, innovation, education, scientific research, gaming and film, have underpinned a strong destination brand, aided by festivals, the arts and events. Wellington boasts a strong and diverse hospitality and retail sector, and a significant and increasing number of quality local food and beverage producers and purveyors. This in turn has led to strong business and leisure visitor numbers, which will be further enhanced when Tākina, the city's new conference and exhibition centre, opens in 2023.

Wellington is a great place to do business and is globally recognised for its progressive and creative economic evolution. As a nation we are recognised for high ethics standards, which creates trust in doing business. The World Bank ranks New Zealand as the easiest place to do business in the world, and Transparency International ranks New Zealand as equal least corrupt country in the world. Wellington's highly skilled population supports the creation of new businesses. New businesses are being established, at a faster rate than they are closing. Many of these are small to medium enterprises and are focused on low-carbon knowledge-based industries.

Larger organisations and the Government and state sector have provided stability for the Wellington economy – and public sector workers support the economy with their comparatively high earnings and their consumption of cultural products in their spare time. This stability contributes to the relatively strong position the city and economy has enjoyed for many years. The city has a relatively high productivity, and a well-educated and relatively well-paid workforce, with New Zealand's highest proportion of people working in creative industries. Compared to the rest of New Zealand, Wellington has a comparative economic advantage¹¹ in:

- post-production services and other motion picture and video activities
- business and professional services
- central government administration
- superannuation funds
- publishing (except software, music and internet)
- museum operations.

Wellington's economic growth over the past decade has been driven by four main industries¹²:

- public administration and safety
- professional, scientific, and technical services

¹¹ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington%2bCity/Gdp/ComparativeAdvantage>

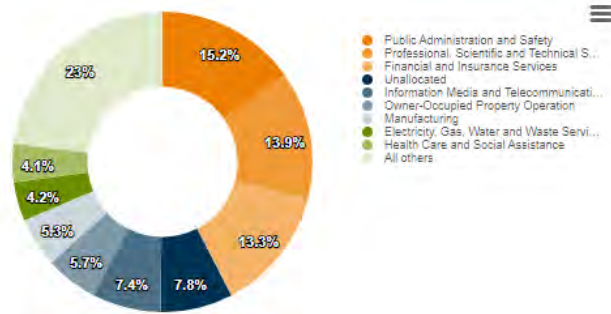
¹² <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington%2bCity/Gdp/GrowthIndustries>

- financial and insurance services
- information media and telecommunications.

These pillars of growth are forecast to continue to make the biggest contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over the next decade. Central government and professional, scientific and technical services continue to be the biggest employers.

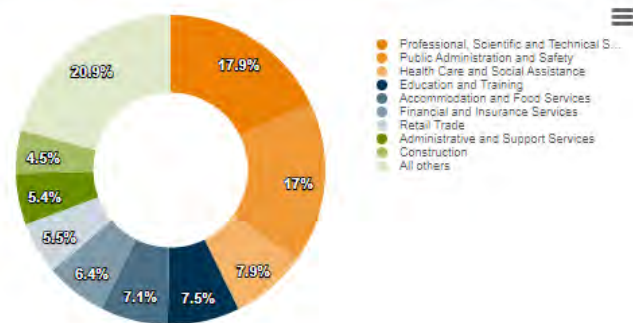
The pie chart below shows Wellington City’s GDP by sector¹³:

Proportion of GDP by ANZSIC 1-digit industries, 2020



The following pie chart shows Wellington City’s employment by sector¹⁴:

Proportion of filled jobs by ANZSIC 1-digit industries, 2020



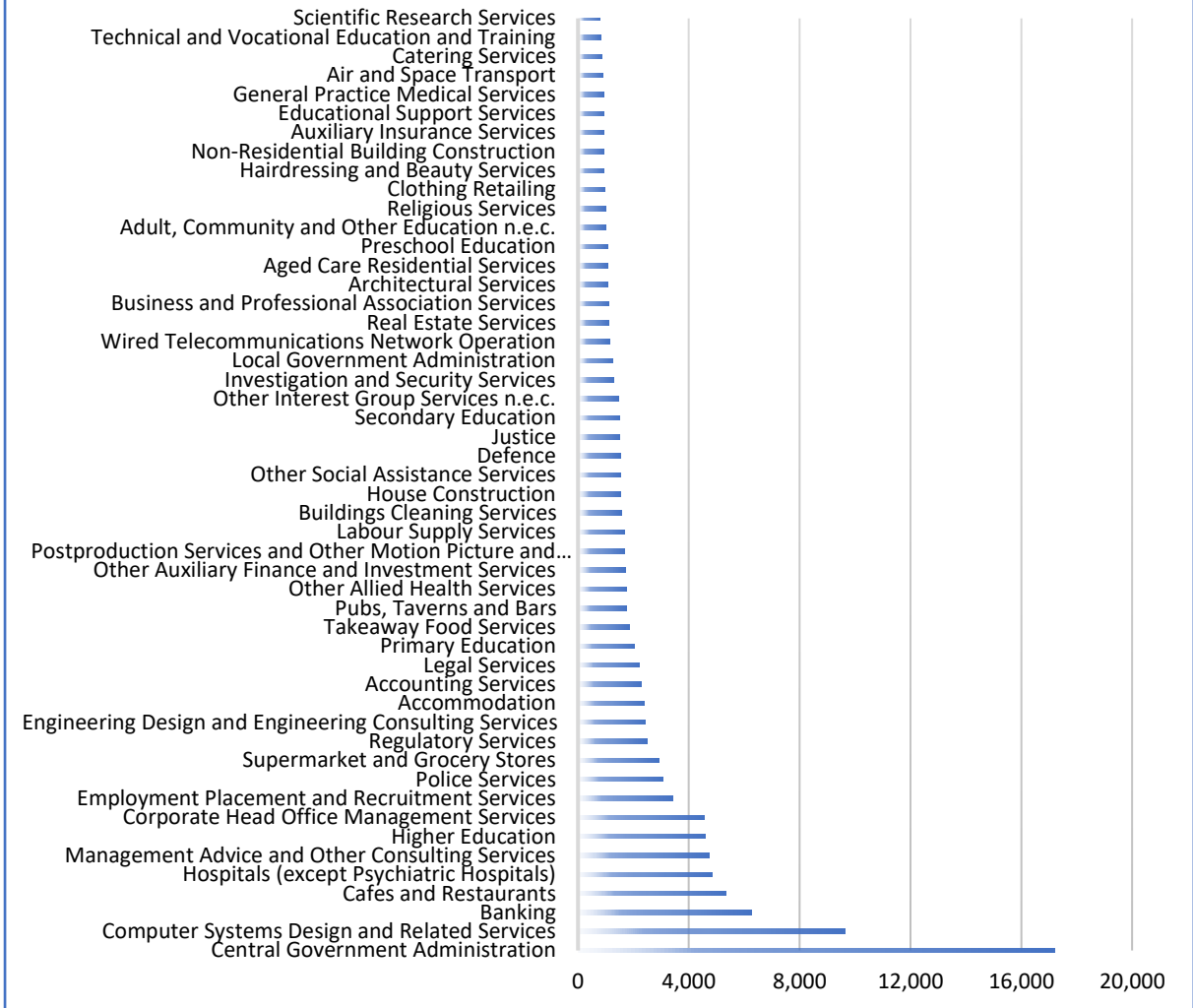
The following graph (extracted from Infometrics¹⁵) breaks the data down further, to identify employment in the top 50 industries. Not shown are all other industries, which accounts for 29% of the Wellington City economy.

¹³ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington%2bCity/Gdp>

¹⁴ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington%2bCity/Employment>

¹⁵ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington%2bCity/Employment/LargestIndustries>

NUMBER OF JOBS IN 2020 - BY ANZSIC 7-DIGIT INDUSTRIES



Our previous economic strategy (2011) aspired to create 10,000 jobs by 2015. We have achieved an additional 23,552 jobs by 2020, as shown in the table below.¹⁶

Industries which created most jobs, 2010-2020

Public Administration and Safety	7,382
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,973
Accommodation and Food Services	2,956
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,171
Education and Training	1,994
All other industries	4,076
Total increase in employment	23,552

¹⁶ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington%2bCity/Employment>

The biggest contributors to growth in the past decade are outlined in the table below.¹⁷

Biggest contributors to economic growth, 2010-2020

Public Administration and Safety	\$1,139m
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$1,026m
Financial and Insurance Services	\$658m
Information Media and Telecommunications	\$499m
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	\$298m
All other industries	\$2,380m
Total increase in GDP	\$5,999m

Māori Economy

The Māori economy is an important part of the economy and is mostly interwoven within the general economy. Māori make up 8% of the population in Wellington City. 21 percent of Māori in the region are employed as professionals, compared to 16 percent of Māori nationwide. The (18-65 year-old) employment rate for Māori in Wellington is 68% compared to 70% for non-Māori. Wellington City's non-Māori population has a relatively low self-employment rate of 17% (compared to 22% in NZ), while Māori self-employment is at 11% (compared to 10% across NZ). Māori in Wellington City have the highest levels of bachelor's degree (25%) and post-Graduate qualifications (16%) compared with the rest of the region.¹⁸

Across the region the highest proportion of Māori work in Social Services (34%, 32% non-Māori), Retail Trade (22%, 20% non-Māori) and Business Services (22%, 30% non-Māori). There are slightly more Māori working in Manufacturing (7%, 5% non-Māori) and Primary industries (3%, 2% non-Māori).

Wellington has two iwi which both have resources and plans to play a bigger role in the region's economy. There is an opportunity to embed the outcomes of *Te Matarau a Māui: Collaborative Pathways to Prosperous Māori Futures* to realise the region's aspirations for the Māori economy at a city level. Employment opportunities and skills development are both needed to promote the growth of the Māori economy. The goals of *Te Matarau a Maui* are high level, to allow flexibility and adaptability, and signals the start of a journey of discovery where Māori co-create, co-design and co-implement with other key players.¹⁹ We will work with Māori to support ongoing progress in the Māori economy.

¹⁷ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington%2bCity/Gdp>

¹⁸ BERL report Māori economy GWRC 2018 - <https://wrgf.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/BERL-Report-GWRC-final-report-29-March-2018.pdf>

¹⁹ <http://www.tematarau.co.nz/a-seed-is-sown/>

Global Trends

Urban Migration

The world population continues to grow, albeit unevenly, and is expected to continue to grow until approximately the end of the Century. Migration from rural areas to cities remains strong, although there is indication that people are preferring the suburbs and provincial areas²⁰ due to the increasing trend of working from home, and rising housing costs.

The appeal of smaller cities has grown in recent years as people opt for a different lifestyle, and to reduce their housing costs. This gives Wellington a potential advantage in attracting skilled, talented people, as we are a small and compact city, connected to the outdoors. Whilst this makes Wellington an attractive destination for international migrants, housing affordability is leading to an increasing number of people moving out to the regions.²¹

Wellington's population is made up of around one third born in Wellington, one third who migrated from within New Zealand, and one third who migrated here from overseas. As city migration continues, housing affordability and therefore inclusivity of being able to live in cities is becoming a global issue and is certainly the case in Wellington.

From Fixed to Flexible Working

Work-life balance and flexible work arrangements have been on the rise, and Covid-19 lockdowns have accelerated this trend as the world enforced a 'work from home where possible' experiment. There are benefits and opportunities associated with this trend, such as reduced carbon emissions, opportunities to convert office space into residential buildings and growth of suburban centres.

However, the trend is presenting a challenge to the vitality of central city economies.²² Studies have found that most people prefer a hybrid of working at home and the office, but younger people have missed mentoring and networking opportunities²³. Wellington is no exception – our CBD is experiencing reduced footfall, while suburban centres have higher than usual retail spending. The challenge facing us is how to maintain the gains achieved in the suburbs and the Greater Wellington region while also rebuilding central city activity.

The challenge facing us is how to maintain the gains achieved in the suburbs and greater wellington region while rebuilding the central city activity and understanding the future role of the Central City.

Zero Carbon Economies and the Expansion of GDP to Wellbeing

Consumers and businesses have increasingly become more environmentally conscious, and the Covid-19 pandemic has accelerated this trend, resulting in a noticeable reduction in pollution.

City leaders throughout the world are considering how they can achieve outcomes that are good for people, the environment, and the economy. This means products need to be designed to be reusable, repairable, recoverable and recyclable, and every aspect of an organisation needs to be considered, including transport choices, heating and cooling of buildings, and the supply chain. This approach presents a significant challenge, but it is essential for our zero carbon and zero waste aspirations. We must all play our part by influencing our supply chains and changing our consumption behaviour.

²⁰ <https://www.euronews.com/green/2021/02/20/has-covid-19-changed-suburban-living-for-good>

²¹ <https://www.rnz.co.nz/national/programmes/ninetoonoon/audio/2018824644/why-big-cities-are-getting-smaller>

²² [A snapshot of a new working-from-home economy | Stanford News](#)

²³ <https://www.kaspersky.com/blog/secure-futures-magazine/work-from-home-research/34196/>

New Zealand's Treasury has developed wellbeing indicators²⁴ which align with the global movement towards considering social, cultural, and environmental outcomes as part of economic activities. This movement is highlighted through the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals,²⁵ the European Union's shift towards a Wellbeing Economy,²⁶ and the doughnut economics theory designed by Kate Raworth.²⁷ Increasing consideration of wellbeing is about trying to identify how to sustainably meet the needs of all people within our planetary boundaries, while noting that the current global consumption patterns mean we are already beyond those boundaries. There is a clear desire and need for economies to become circular and to work within resource limits to be sustainable.

Moving Online – from Transactions to Experiences

Developing and emerging economies are shifting away from primary industries to higher value-add economic activities. Online shopping and service transactions have been trending upwards since the early 2000s, but the global Covid-19 pandemic (resulting in world-wide lockdowns) has accelerated this trend. Consumers are seeking more experiences (such as travel, dining, arts and culture, and entertainment) rather than products. Where consumers do want to purchase products and services in person, they are more focused on the experience. Tradeshows, workouts, education, and even travel (virtual reality) moved online during Covid-19 lockdowns. The traditional bricks and mortar shops are particularly impacted by the changing face of retail, although people do still want to touch and feel before they buy, which presents a great opportunity to build online presence while ensuring the physical retail experiences are enjoyable and memorable.

There has been an increasing focus on the consumption of time – time well-saved (e.g., from more efficient transactions) or time well-spent (e.g., from engaging or entertaining activities). Entertainment and hospitality business have really felt the pain during lockdowns, and some didn't make it through while others are balancing on the edge of survival. Future investments must consider how the city will be experienced and create opportunities for businesses to thrive.

Corporate Social Responsibility

With greater choice and more information available for decision-making than ever before, consumers are more conscious of the impacts of their spending behaviours. Conscious consumers use their money to support businesses with environmental and social practices that align with their values. This shift in consumer demand is driving change at a corporate level, with more businesses seeking to actively demonstrate ethical and sustainable practices as a point of competitive advantage. Wellington has a few examples of social enterprises and businesses which are increasingly reinvesting their profits into social good, rather than simply delivering dividends to shareholders, such as *Thankyou Payroll* (an organisation that considers the social, environmental and business impact in their day-to-day decisions, are certified climate positive and provide free software for charities), and *NISA* (uses organic cotton and recycled nylon to make luxury underwear, and provides employment opportunities for refugees and migrants). Social and community responsibility is increasingly embedded in business outcomes, for example through sponsorship of community events, programmes and donations.

²⁴ More details can be accessed from www.treasury.govt.nz/living_standards_framework.

²⁵ More details can be accessed from www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment.

²⁶ More details can be accessed from www.wwf.org.

²⁷ More details can be accessed from <https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/>.

What We've Heard So Far

Overview of Engagement

Over the past two years we have endeavoured to understand the economic challenges and opportunities from a wide range of viewpoints. We have engaged with more than 40 different organisations, groups, and individuals, including business groups and individual businesses, from retailers and hospitality to digital tech, finance and property development. We have also met with students, young professionals, education providers, and Councils in the region; and engaged with Council's advisory groups, and central government.

We specifically asked whether this new strategy should focus on post-Covid-19 recovery or address longer-term challenges and opportunities. There was overwhelming support for not just dealing with the challenges of today but looking into the future – and we agree.

High-level issues include the cost of housing, transport congestion and reliability, skills gaps and climate change.

Challenges and Opportunities

The following provides a detailed look at the key themes raised in the conversation we've had through our engagement.

City Liveability

Our strong sense of place – Wellington often ranks highly as one of the most liveable cities in the world. Wellington's access to nature, biodiversity, cultural offerings, and its compact design and strong café culture, offers a great sense of place and identity, and a high quality of life. This is a place where you can work, live and play all in one day. We love our easy access to natural amenities such as mountain biking and walking tracks, swimming in the harbour and surfing at Lyall Bay – so close we can access before during and after work. This is an internationally unique offering that attracts talent, businesses and students to the city.

Our city values inclusiveness and diversity – We've heard that Wellington is seen as an inclusive place where people can come to find themselves and learn how to be themselves comfortably. We have a variety of ethnicities and a strong programme of cultural festivals to celebrate this. Our people are proud to be unique and spirited while enjoying the opportunities the city provides.

We have close engagement with all parts of our community and advisory groups that support us to understand how we can do better. Disabled people have told us it is difficult to get around. Sandwich boards placed on the footpath, lack of ramps and level entries to access buildings, and lifts and signage without braille, all make it harder to access our city. Tactile markers and a clear wide path would make it easier to walk through the city and access our green spaces. People with disabilities have asked for improvements to our infrastructure to meet basic needs. We have heard there is a need for more accessible bathrooms that suit wheelchair users, and 'Changing Places' facilities for people with complex needs.

The Rainbow community has asked for adequate gender-neutral bathrooms, and young families want to see more baby change facilities that are also gender-neutral. Our young people have described future Wellingtonians as people who feel safe, enjoy the natural environment, kōrero Te Reo, and live and play close to work.

Housing affordability – We've also heard that many students, young people and low to medium income earners, including creatives, are struggling to access affordable and quality housing in the

city. For these people, more money is going into housing costs and less into participating in other activities the city has to offer for a high-quality life, so people are moving further out of the city to the region and beyond. Businesses are concerned that housing affordability is contributing to staff shortages. We have also seen increasing homelessness and use of emergency housing, and perceived safety concerns in the CBD. Council has responded to this by partnering with Government, business and social agencies through the Pōneke Promise.

Our Built Environment – The Kaikōura earthquake response has sped up the process of strengthening and rebuilding the city. This is contributing significantly to the very high level of construction activity in Wellington and will continue to do so for some years. It is notable that Wellington City Council and the business and residential communities are doing this work in advance to reduce the human, physical and financial impacts of future major earthquakes without national funding, as was required following the Canterbury earthquakes. However, we have heard from many businesses that the temporary closure of buildings (including several prominent Council buildings and venues, notably Te Ngākau Civic Square) has impacted city vibrancy. The Courtenay Place entertainment precinct has become less vibrant and is perceived to be less safe. Wellington is known for its independent stores and compact shopping experiences, but ground floor retail is under pressure because of the Covid-19 pandemic and the related loss of international visitors and increasing online shopping. Working from home arrangements has significantly reduced footfall in the city, significantly decreasing business activities and other things to see and do in the CBD. A strong events programme has been significantly impacted by Covid-19 restrictions. The Pōneke Promise partnership is a direct active response to these issues.

[Access to Skills and Capital](#)

Wellington City boasts skilled residents with higher-than-average incomes – We have the nation’s most educated population and renowned education institutions, and we have a thriving entrepreneurial population. We have a large knowledge-based economy with central government, professional services, digital technology, the creative sector, and financial services making up a significant proportion of our economy.

Our competitive advantage – As the capital city of New Zealand, we are the home of central government and the core public service. We are also home to many Crown Research Institutes and professional service organisations that support the public sector. Wellington is arguably best known for its creativity. The city boasts many national and local arts and culture institutions. We have world leading expertise in film and game development, and a large cluster of successful creative, digital companies known for innovation and sector disruption. Many people within the business community comment on Wellington’s collaborative, creative, and supportive business environment that actively supports entrepreneurs and start-ups. New Zealand’s public entities are committed to enabling innovation and development, through collaboration and partnering with businesses. The Wellington community regards diversity as an advantage for economic development, as well as being a social strength.

Our talent pool – We have a significantly higher proportion of 19–30-year-olds but a lower proportion of 30–65-year-olds, indicating that this group is choosing to buy a home and have a family in the wider region or elsewhere in the country. Businesses are telling us they are losing younger talent to larger employment centres, both nationally and globally. We have heard that skills shortages in the city (and in the country as a whole) have become more severe due to the increased competition resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic and closed borders. We are also lacking clear career pathways and pipelines of talent coming though for many industries in the city.

Some employers have told us that many graduates are not work-ready, and students are feeling unclear about what to do next once they have completed their studies. There is a desire to attract domestic and international students and talent to the city's tertiary institutions and businesses to fill skills gaps in the short term. Addressing skills gaps is a core element of iwi strategy and *Te Matarau a Māui*. There is a significant opportunity to nurture talent by working collaboratively with Māori through the Council's procurement policy and other initiatives. The feedback we have received so far includes a strong desire to look after Wellingtonians in need of opportunities by:

- identifying pathways from training to employment
- understanding, communicating and building sustainable career pathways
- supporting young employees to develop and grow their skills in their workplaces.

It is important to have a pipeline of talent entering our workforce, equipped with the skills needed for the economy of today and the future, to support our economy.

Access to Capital – We are also aware of the challenges for businesses (particularly for start-up and scale-up businesses) to access capital for operation and growth. Businesses have asked for more support to identify and overcome barriers to accessing capital and for taking the risk to start a business.

Infrastructure and Disruption

Our population continues to grow, so we expect to see more people living and working in the city. We need to manage the additional pressure population growth puts on the city's resources and ensure the city has the infrastructure expected of a modern, internationally competitive city. This requires significant infrastructure investment to ensure it is fit for purpose, reliable and resilient.

Transport and water resilience – Many of the region's jobs are in Wellington City, and a growing proportion of the city's workforce are housed beyond the city's boundaries, as residential growth has slowed in Wellington City and accelerated in regional areas. Council's planned transport and water infrastructure investment in the CBD is anticipated to cause further disruption to businesses in the years ahead. Businesses have asked for certainty about what to expect so they can plan for it, as well as involvement in delivery to minimise disruption.

We have heard that greater regional coordination and communication regarding infrastructure and housing is required to ensure Wellington and the region's businesses have confidence to invest and deliver on the workforce and population growth projections. In 2021 a Regional Leadership Group was established to support and coordinate growth and economic activities. This Group includes all nine Mayors (of Wellington region plus Horowhenua), the Chair of Greater Wellington Regional Council, relevant Cabinet Ministers, and iwi representatives.

A central city neighbourhood – Wellington's inner-city population has grown over the last 25 years. People living in the central city have requested that the central city is also thought about as our largest residential neighbourhood. For residents this means a vibrant mix of businesses including retail, hospitality, entertainment, services and green spaces. We have heard a desire for the Central City to be more family friendly and are investing in new and improved green spaces and playgrounds.

Our Venues and Facilities – Our enabling venues infrastructure includes the Convention and Exhibition Centre Tākina (under construction), and existing venues such as Sky Stadium, St James Theatre (reopening 2022 after strengthening), the Opera House, the Town Hall (reopening 2023/24 after restrengthening), the Michael Fowler Centre, TSB Arena, Shed 6, and a planned new

performance and rehearsal venue. These venues support important arts, cultural, economic, conference and events activities that our city relies upon for its vitality and reputation as a great place to live, work, play and visit. We have heard that our venues need to be repaired and reopened as soon as possible to provide more opportunities. Many of the venues need modernising to meet the needs of the entertainers. That work is well advanced. Te Matapihi Central Library is also an important facility providing a ‘third space’²⁸ for liveability.

Working from home and city centre footfall – Technology continues to change how our economy functions. The ability to complete many of our day-to-day tasks online has created greater flexibility and choice around where people work, live, and socialise. Further disruption has been caused by the Covid-19 lockdowns – our CBD has experienced a 10-22% decrease in pedestrian footfall with the rapid uptake in working from home²⁹. Despite the decreased footfall, Wellington City’s GDP per capita increased 4.5% from 2019 to 2020 and retail trade increased 7.4%³⁰ – although this hasn’t been consistent across the retail sector or all locations in the city.

As discussed, more people are meeting their daily needs closer to home, which is changing patterns of demand in central city areas. It appears the change is here to stay. The role of our central city is changing from a place where people must come to make transactions, such as purchases and using services, to a place where people can choose to come for experiences, such as entertainment, dining, and social contact. This is a key challenge for this strategy, to identify the future for our central city and suburban centres and actions necessary to support that outcome.

Social Impacts and Climate Change

Environmental impacts must be respected – Over the past thirty years we have developed a proud record of World leadership in ecological restoration, through a remarkable and ongoing restoration of the City’s natural environment. In 2021 The Economist rated Wellington the number one city in the World for environmental security.³¹

The biggest reductions in emissions will be achieved through the urban form of our city, how we get around, and how we reduce and manage waste.

Many of the region’s economic and personal activities have a widely acknowledged negative impact on the environment. Governments, councils, iwi, businesses, and communities all need to take action to slow the progress of climate change and reverse negative impacts on the environment. Businesses and communities have repeatedly told us that this cannot be ignored.

The social, environmental, economic and financial costs to the city of not acting on climate change are significant. In comparison, a city that quickly transitions to a low, and in turn zero, carbon economy will have a competitive advantage in the years ahead, as a place where skilled workers, students and progressive businesses want to be based. We have heard how proud Wellingtonians are of our low carbon city. The ability to live a low carbon lifestyle is increasingly important and a factor in where businesses and people decide to locate.

²⁸ [Third Space Theory - Wikipedia](#)

²⁹ <https://www.metlink.org.nz/our-metlink-journey/performance-of-our-network#DataAndReports> – Note: This data has been selected as the best ‘proxy’ of ‘working from home’ trends since it is reliable, has a long history and correlates well with other measures (such as footfall from BellWeather when it was available)

³⁰ [Regional economic activity report \(mbie.govt.nz\)](#)

³¹ <https://safecities.economist.com/safe-cities-2021-whitepaper/>

Our citizens are conscious consumers – Wellingtonians are actively supporting businesses that can demonstrate sustainable and ethical practices. In Wellington we have a large community of socially conscious enterprises which are already building a circular economy.

Māori customs in business – Māori businesses have asked for a different approach to Council and central government procurement that is more inclusive of Māori customs such as relationship building, while also providing support for their participation in formal tendering processes.

Complexities and Costs of Doing Business

Increasing costs of doing business – Businesses and property owners have raised concerns about the increasing costs of doing business. These costs include insurance and rates for the property sector, regulatory costs, and start-up costs. These increasing costs may stifle investment and operations if they are not well managed. As mentioned previously, businesses find it challenging to access the capital they need to progress beyond the start-up stage.

Business resilience is being challenged – Covid-19 has had a material impact on the viability of many businesses. The ongoing response to, and recovery from, the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted every part of the economic system, from the dynamics of immigration to tourism, logistics and financial industries, and we've already noted the impact on working patterns. Border closures mean international tourism is non-existent and domestic visitor numbers are only partially compensating for this. Many businesses are also struggling with skills shortages, particularly those sectors which have traditionally relied on international migrants.

Council responsiveness – Some businesses and property owners have raised concerns about the time it takes to get the Council decisions they need before they can make an investment decision and would like to see Council improve its timeliness and relationship management. Others would like to see more support for small businesses by connecting businesses with people, tools and knowledge, and helping them to transition to future business models and systems. The film sector has praised the Council for the ease in which they are able to get permits for filming – which is a competitive advantage for this sector. We are currently working with the hospitality sector to enhance the use of pedestrian pavements and in part to support social distancing, although the alcohol legislation is a limiting factor.

Wellington City's Draft Economic Wellbeing Strategy 2022

PART B: The Draft Strategy

For Public Consultation

March 2022

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Economic Wellbeing Strategy – Introduction

This strategy is intended for the Council, the region’s economic development agency Wellington NZ and the businesses and people of the city. It has had significant input from the business community already, and will develop further through public engagement before being finalised in June.

The Vision for Economic Wellbeing in Wellington

Vision: *Wellington is a dynamic city with a resilient, innovative and low carbon economy that provides opportunities for all and protects our environment.*

The vision is built upon the city’s strengths, reflects sector feedback to date and will position the city’s competitive advantage for the future.

Outcomes for Economic Wellbeing

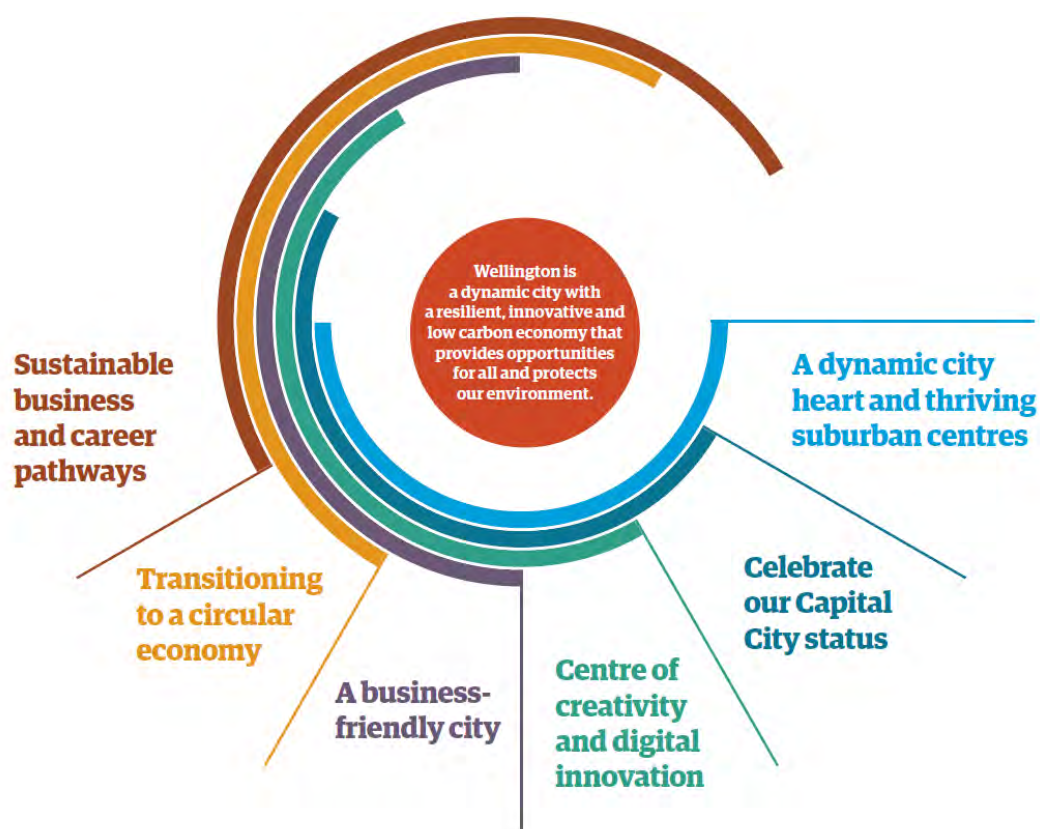
While we have ambitious economic goals for Wellington, we are conscious that we need to set a clear and specific direction. This strategy identifies six strategic outcomes for the city to focus on for the next 10 years. This ensures our economic funds are directed towards the most effective activities.

Based on pre-engagement with the wider community, we have outlined why each outcome is important and what it means, our approach and actions to achieve it, and how success will be measured under each of the outcomes. See the Appendix for the more detailed action plan.

The overarching measure of success is to have a strong performing economy that also delivers equity, environmental regeneration and sustainability.

We want to achieve six outcomes.

- Outcome 1: Sustainable Business and Career Pathways
- Outcome 2: Transitioning to a Circular Economy
- Outcome 3: A Business-Friendly City
- Outcome 4: Centre of Creativity and Digital Innovation
- Outcome 5: Celebrate our Capital City Status
- Outcome 6: A Dynamic City Heart and Thriving Suburban Centres



The outcomes are critically influenced by city liveability, infrastructure and building resilience.

Outcome 1: Sustainable Business and Career Pathways

We aim to enable Wellingtonians to work within their passions and strengths

Why is this important?

We want our city's businesses to easily access people with skills, experience, and knowledge they need to drive productivity and innovation. And we want people (particularly young people) to be able to see their future career paths and opportunities in the city.

As a city we are good at attracting skilled migrants and students due to our city's great tertiary providers, walkability, entertainment offerings and overall quality of life, but we don't always manage to convert them into long-term Wellingtonians. Housing costs and job opportunities are the main barriers.

With a culture of focusing on hiring experienced staff, some students are struggling to find their first job after education (both secondary and tertiary). Concurrently there's a shortage of employees with intermediate level skills. It's a consistent theme across many sectors in Wellington including hospitality, construction, digital technology, research, policy, and screen.

Furthermore, people with disabilities continue to be underemployed and unemployed, and despite unemployment dropping for the wider population, unemployment for people with disabilities has remained unchanged.

The city's talent shortage has increased in severity because of the Covid-19 pandemic, with the closure of our national borders significantly affecting the city's access to migrant labour. This highlights numerous skills gaps that must be addressed to enable our businesses and economy to reach its full potential.

The proposed approach is to:

- do more to support young people to shift from education into employment
- ensure each sector has clear career pathways
- support employers to better-connect to primary, secondary and tertiary education providers to ensure there is clarity about the skills required for successful employment and career development.

Our Approaches

Understand the skills gaps in key sectors

We need to enable kōrero between employers and educators in Wellington City to identify skills gaps, and to develop collaborative approaches to closing them. We can support businesses and educators where intervention is needed and can advocate to influence central government regarding its policies. A cohesive Wellington City voice will be represented at the Regional Skills Leadership Group (RSLG). We know that trades have been undervalued, and there are critical shortages in the health and tech sectors, and we have heard the need for more coherent film sector training and clearer career paths in the film sector including the need for producer training. We must

also prioritise construction, digital tech, healthcare, engineering, and hospitality, and collaborate across the region where regionally relevant.

Priority Actions

- Establish a Wellington City Skills and Education Forum for employers and educators to connect, discuss, and collaborate with each other.
- Work with education and construction sectors to close skills gaps in construction.
- Work with local employers and education institutions to increase opportunities for students to explore the city's workplaces and professions, such as through internships.

Collaboration between Council and Education Providers

We will work with local tertiary education providers to identify opportunities to collaborate and support academics and students by connecting them to local businesses and employment opportunities. Building a strong relationship between the Tertiary Education Institutes and the city can assist in achieving good outcomes for the providers, students, and employers. Continuing to offer the best city for students is a factor in attracting and retaining young people in the city, for employment, creativity, and innovation.

Priority Actions

- Explore establishing a Town and Gown Committee(s) where key issues, opportunities and the aspirations of the tertiary sector can be better understood and progressed.
- Explore opportunities to better connect tertiary education providers within the city (business, public, and council), such as knowledge sharing and establishing formal work experience programmes.

Support rangatahi, young people and the disabled community into sustainable and fulfilling careers

We must consider how to implement a 'train local, employ local' approach and enable young people to progress in their careers and into leadership, including by embracing young people's creative ideas to deliver improvements and change. We will work with mana whenua and the Ministry of Social Development (MSD) to support rangatahi, young people and disabled people into sustainable and fulfilling careers, with a focus on sectors with skills shortages. We will support the education sector with early interventions such as working with schools from primary upwards to share new ideas about career options, and encourage employers to engage with the curriculum, connect with trainees and graduates, and identify career pathways and ongoing development opportunities within their own organisations.

As an employer, Council will lead by example to support the delivery of sustainable career pathways. For example, Wellington Water has opened an Infrastructure Skills Centre in conjunction with Fulton Hogan to help people take their first step into working on water infrastructure. Through this approach, learners earn while they are upskilled and then have access to job opportunities when they graduate.

Priority Actions

Partner with government agencies, education providers, mana whenua, and employers to:

- identify career pathways and development opportunities
- support education providers to inspire young people into careers
- support and enhance work ready programmes and internships, including providing tailored services for diverse communities.

As an employer in the city, we lead by example by:

- designing clear pathways and resources so our staff understand how they can progress their careers through council
- partnering with local schools to support curriculum delivery and inspire children with career opportunities
- partnering with ministry for disabled people to break down employment barriers experienced by the disability community (note that we already work with workbridge on this)
- running intern programmes.

What success looks like

<i>Description</i>	<i>Measures</i>
Employment opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment of disability sector
Students are supported to shift from education to employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of NEETs – declining trend • Unemployment rate – decreasing trend • Underutilisation rate – decreasing trend
Employers are well-connected to primary, secondary and tertiary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of employers actively involved in Inspiring the Futures, Secondary Transitions, and Tertiary Education programmes – increasing trend
Our city's businesses can access the skills, experience, and knowledge they need to drive productivity and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses are able to attract and retain talent – business perception survey
Increasing diversity of work / roles / careers available in the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic diversity (HHI sector diversity) – increasing diversity
People choose to live here and can have successful and meaningful careers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inward migration – increasing trend • Number of houses under construction / housing affordability improving • Number of people staying in Wellington (30-65yo) – increasing trend • Mean individual earnings – increasing trend

Outcome 2: Transitioning to a Circular Economy

We aim to be regenerative by design

Why is this important?

Wellingtonians are proud of the city's achievements in biodiversity and the transition to a low carbon economy. We want to create a further step change, and by moving quickly to a circular economy the city will have a competitive advantage and attract people to live in, visit, and set up business in the city.

The proposed approach is to:

- support the transition the city's economy and businesses to a circular economy over time
- support the Māori economy to thrive.

Our Approaches

Develop a circular economy change programme

A circular economy will ensure our economic wellbeing in the future and contribute to a zero carbon and zero waste city. Wellington City Council will work with businesses and sectors to better understand and support the transition to a circular economy. Sectors with high carbon/waste footprints, such as building and manufacturing, will still need to be a priority to meet accommodation shortages, but all businesses and organisations have a part to play. For example, improved social outcomes can be achieved through living wages and ethical purchasing, and design for affordability. Environmental outcomes can be delivered through partnerships, product design, high quality recycling, reusing materials, designing for collective use, and avoiding unnecessary use (to name a few).

Priority Actions

- Offer co-creating business sector plans and sector transition programmes for Wellington's priority business sectors (e.g.: digital technology, screen, tourism).
- Partner with mana whenua and Māori to explore a Māori worldview of managing climate change and moving to a circular economy.
- Work with central government to enable business support funding incentives for businesses committed to a circular economic model.
- Investigate and act on opportunities to change our waste management systems (e.g.: products, food, construction and demolition materials) for a circular economy.
- Ensure our procurement practices enable a zero-carbon circular economy.

Promote Wellington businesses to attract investment, spending, and tourism that delivers a circular economy

Promoting our city is important for attracting investment, tourism, and talent. Tourism and investment both bring new money into our economy and help build a stronger ecosystem for our local businesses. As the country's borders reopen, we want to encourage a new future for tourism that is sustainable, climate-friendly, and socially responsible. We also want to encourage investment in our core strengths of innovation and creativity, particularly in science and digital technology, in ways that encourage and support a circular economy approach – designing out waste and pollution.

We want to refresh our city branding so that people are excited by the Wellington proposition. We are progressive, creative, and interesting. We have a lot to share, things to do and strong values tied to creativity, innovation, as well as social and environmental outcomes.

Priority Actions

- Develop a business and investment attraction strategy and action plan.
- Evolve Wellington’s placemaking storytelling to amplify examples of progressive businesses making positive change and enhance Wellington City’s brand.
- Develop and deliver a plan to attract business and cultural events and visitors to our city and the new convention and exhibition centre (Tākina).

Support the Māori economy to thrive

There are opportunities to enable sustainable and meaningful career opportunities in the Māori economy and the creative sector, while also realising social and environmental outcomes, through the way Council, its Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) and partners undertake procurement. Businesses, central government and Council can all use their procurement processes to support Māori business aspirations, as articulated in *Te Matarau a Māui*. This can be achieved through actions such as breaking contracts into parts, providing opportunities for smaller enterprises to work with us; providing a 30-year plan for investment to signal the resources and capabilities required by us over the medium and long term; forming longer-term relationships with contractors to provide the certainty required to undertake investment in equipment and capability; developing relationships with local Māori businesses; hiring local; and building an ecosystem of Māori and Pasifika businesses.

Priority Actions

- Facilitate sustainable job creation in the Māori economy through our procurement strategy.
- Partner with Te Matarau a Maui and mana whenua to build capability of Māori in digital technology and enable authentic storytelling.

What success looks like

Description	Measures
Businesses, education providers, researchers, mana whenua, Council, and government agencies are working together to reduce our collective carbon footprint and eliminate waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of waste diverted from landfill (tonnes) – increasing trend • Total city greenhouse emissions per capita (tonnes) – decreasing trend • Kg of waste per person to landfill – decreasing trend
Māori economic success is supported through Te Matarau a Maui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maori economy percentage contribution to GDP increasing trend • Successful delivery of Te Matarau a Maui actions • Procurement Strategy target of 5% contracts with Maori businesses
Buy/love local (Businesses are supported by locals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business survey – increasing trend • Percentage of locals buying local – increasing trend

Outcome 3: A Business-Friendly City

We aim to be Aotearoa New Zealand's city partner of choice for businesses, investors and developers

Why is this important?

According to the World Bank, New Zealand is ranked number one for Ease of Doing Business.¹ With a small population and domestic market, we are reliant on exports to enhance economic prosperity. However, the distance to market requires our businesses to be highly productive and to be competitive internationally. At a city level, we can do more to attract, retain and support businesses.

Some businesses are also finding it challenging to navigate Council's services and regulations and feel like their voice isn't heard. We want Wellington to be the partner of choice for the business community because of its sustainable approaches, collaboration, reliability and forward thinking.

The proposed approach is to:

- Continue the journey to make Council's regulatory services more joined-up and easier to navigate for businesses
- Provide leadership and champion the city to central government
- Collaborate with city businesses, government departments and stakeholders to resolve problems (a recent example of this form of collaboration is Pōneke Promise)
- Provide more support when businesses are starting up and scaling up
- Support businesses and organisations to improve their digital offerings to be accessible to a wide range of people and potential customers
- Ensure we're connected – key opportunities that we will work with relevant partners on are the development of new interisland ferry terminal, further development of Wellington International Airport, improved road and rail links to the north, and high speed national and international digital connectivity.

Our Approaches

Deliver business capability and support programmes

While we work to attract people into the city, we will also encourage and support businesses to explore other ways to maintain, develop or shift their business models – supporting them to develop and grow, creating more jobs. Ultimately, we want businesses to have the confidence and support they need to start-up, change-up, and scale-up and to generally thrive. This is particularly important for our small businesses, which make up 69% of Wellington's businesses (higher than the national rate of 63%). Small businesses are often overlooked in government contracting – we can provide an advocacy role to support change in government practices. We have recently been promoting 'buy local' and reviewed our Trading in Public Places bylaw.

Priority Actions

- Investigate new and innovative ways to support local businesses with strong growth potential.
- Work proactively with Central Government to amplify business support and research and development (R&D) programmes.

¹ <https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/rankings>

- Consider how we support smaller businesses to build capability and connect with each other and to the circular economy.

Re-design regulatory services for customers

To be a more effective regulator, we will be more responsive by putting the clients at the centre of whatever we do. We will continue to grow our business-friendly culture and endeavour to understand businesses' ambitions, pressures, and pain points, so we can provide the types of support that will enable them to deliver the outcomes we all strive for. We will act with transparency and accountability, so businesses can have confidence in our decision-making, and understand how and where they can invest in future. In doing this, we also need to consider the needs of the wider community – which are often affected by the aspirations of business and development activity. Council needs to make good judgments related to these potential conflicts.

We will reduce 'red tape' as far as possible to expand the 'one stop shop' regulatory function in the years ahead to support businesses. We will explore a case management approach to support the delivery of positive outcomes for businesses and the Council. We have some great examples that provide us with a competitive advantage, such as Wellington's easy permit process for access to filming locations. Wellington is a playground for filmmakers, and we want to ensure this remains a key feature of our city. We will continue to connect with WellingtonNZ when dealing with screen businesses for better outcomes, and to facilitate information sharing and engagement.

Priority Actions:

- Co-design services with relevant and diverse business communities, including consideration of Case Management and the One-Stop Shop.
- Streamline business-targeted Council processes.

Strengthen existing Sister-City relationships

Sister-City relationships were extensively developed after the Second World War with the objective of creating positive international people to people relationships. They are also an opportunity for building international friendships, relationships and trade opportunities. In some markets in particular Mayors can open doors for business and educational opportunities.

Sister City relationships are established through Council and involve our education, business, and cultural communities, and connections with Embassies and High Commissions. We invest time in face-to-face relationships and have had online meetings during the Covid-19 border closure period. We continue to encourage and enable cultural, educational, sporting, and art exchanges to build positive friendships. We have regular civic engagements with our Sister-Cities to exchange knowledge and promote trade. Our Sister-Cities are Beijing (China), Sakai (Japan), Sydney (Australia), Xiamen (China), and Canberra (Australia). We also have historic Sister-City relationships with Harrogate, Hania and Chanakkale and a Friendly-City relationship with Tianjin. We are also building upon our Friendly-City status with Seoul (Korea). Our aspiration is to deepen these relationships so that they are not merely City to City but people to people. We also aspire to build constructive relationships with Wellingtonians abroad.

Priority Actions

- Foster our relationship with Seoul to build trade partnership in the creative tech, film and gaming sectors.
- Review the International Relations Strategy to establish clear goals for our international relationships.

- Collaborate and share knowledge related to relevant issues such as Covid-19 response and developing a circular economy.

What success looks like

<i>Description</i>	<i>Measures</i>
Wellington's economy is productive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita – increasing trend
Start up and Scale Up businesses are well supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business perception survey – improving trend
Reliability of core infrastructure (water supply, energy supply, transport) supports business productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply interruptions • Time it takes to travel across the city – decreasing trend • Business perception survey – improving trend
Business satisfaction with core council services (including regulatory services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business perception survey – improving trend
Good user experience (including accessibility) is baked into digital platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBC
A business-friendly city that results in a stronger economy that leads to higher quality of life for residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average household income – increasing trend • Residents' perception of their quality of life – increasing trend

Outcome 4: Centre of Creativity and Digital Innovation

We aim to be Aotearoa New Zealand's centre for creativity and innovation

Why is this important?

Wellington is the heart of New Zealand's creative economy, with many internationally recognised individuals and businesses in sectors such as digital technology, film and screen, health and medicine, financial services, science, and online professional services. The city combines creativity and technology to solve local, national, and global problems. By playing to this strength, Wellington is well positioned to enable game changing opportunities in many sectors, and to utilise this knowledge to create more empathetic, responsive environments.

In general, there is a need for Council to better understand the digital sector and all its unique subsets (e.g., IT consultancy, Advanced Materials Manufacturing, Intellectual Property generation, Software as a Service, Gaming, and Screen). Based on a better understanding, we can better target our support, share success stories, facilitate collaboration amongst creative and talented people, work to attract more local and international investment, and support export and commercialisation efforts.

The proposed approach is to:

- Cement Wellington as the place to be for creativity and innovation
- Support the growth of Wellington's screen sector
- Support Wellington to be New Zealand's hub for digital sectors
- Create spaces that enable local innovators to amplify their message.

Our Approaches

Establish Wellington as centre of excellence for digital technology services

We want Wellington to be a place that combines creativity and technology to solve our city's complex problems. Council, businesses and communities can creatively work together to solve complex problems. Council's 'Digital Twin City' is a powerful open-source computer tool which will progressively allow anyone to visualise our city, and proposed and potential changes notably in transport, urban development, city safety, and responding to climate change. Wellington has gained recognition as one of 15 cities worldwide which have won the Global Bloomberg Mayors Challenge, for designing the boldest and most ambitious urban innovations that address current issues including economic recovery and growth, health and wellbeing, climate and environment, and gender and equality.

This investment contributes to the creation of better street environments and city spaces through better community engagement in the planning of our city. In turn, this will help the city and its communities to transition through the disruptions caused by technologies such as autonomous vehicles, new manufacturing technologies and a changing climate. We will drive innovative solutions through smart technology by partnering with businesses, including through Creative HQ and Wellington NZ.

We have over 100 amazing Digital and Tech companies which generally start out very small. They have been internationally successful in many sub-sectors such as gaming, medical tech, FinTech, and business technology. They often grow quickly when their innovations land successfully. Subsequently, they are required to compete internationally for specialist expertise. They need

support to establish, commercialise products and services, and access capital to successfully move to the next phase in their development. Council can act as a facilitator through targeted programmes to provide the connections required to scale up. Wellington City Council currently supports companies to incubate, accelerate and grow via Creative HQ and WellingtonNZ and there is work being done to create an IT hub.

Priority Actions

- Broaden the reach of targeted programmes to support emerging digital tech companies to scale up.
- Explore opportunities for science and innovation to co-locate and commercialise their research.
- Research the benefits and opportunities of sector hubs and shared services models.
- Advocate to central government for tax incentives that ensure our city is competitive in the global film and gaming markets.

Support our Screen Sector

We are a UNESCO City of Film. We are home to Weta Workshops, Wingnut and Park Road Post. Lane St Studios and Avalon are in the Hutt Valley. Victoria and Massey Universities, Whitirea Weltec, and Yoobee all deliver tertiary education in film. The screen sector has significant opportunities to further develop beyond being a service provider for large incoming projects. While we do need to attract those large companies, who procure the services created in Wellington, we are also a fantastic filming location because of the variety of scenery and urban environments available in close proximity. Our big opportunity is for intellectual property (IP) and content – to explore the convergence between film, TV, game and interactive development. We will need to find appropriate ways to support the screen sector, including the rapidly growing gaming sector, to overcome the challenges of skills shortage. This may include better equipping people to enter the sector, improving employment conditions, and facilitating partnerships to enable authentic storytelling. These opportunities include location specific storytelling through apps. We have already developed a Wellington Screen Strategy, and robust Wellington Regional Screen Protocols.

Priority Actions

- Support Screen Wellington to deliver on the Screen Strategy and build sector partnerships and work programmes.
- Partner with mana whenua and Te Matarau a Maui to identify opportunities for Māori to increase their skills and capability in the film and screen sector.

Modernise our city venues

Our city venues have typically been used for business conventions, sports events, and cultural activities. A new convention and exhibition centre (Tākina) is currently being built and will open in 2023, which will provide a purpose-built venue for our business conventions. Our venues are in good locations well serviced by public transport, but they lack integration with their surroundings and in some cases have more than one purpose. Limited foyer space, food and beverage vendors, and amenities, as well as outdated services systems, are common issues. The venues need updating to meet the needs of prospective event organisers. Much of this work is well underway. The St James Theatre will reopen this year and the Town Hall in late 2023 or early 2024. For remaining relevant venues achieving this will involve establishing a clear pathway forward for each venue, that enables a variety of interesting and sustainable events to take place across the city's venues network. A great example is bringing the National Music Centre to Te Ngākau Civic Square as part of the civic centre redevelopment and moving Council back into the Municipal Building. We already have a Major

Events Strategy² and a Venues Refurbishment proposal. We have also reviewed our city venues to clarify their purpose and increase their use, and are now developing an investment plan for our city venues. This will support enhancing the vibrancy of the City’s entertainment precinct.

Significant private investment is also occurring, particularly in new mixed-used commercial and accommodation developments. But there are still gaps that need to be filled, including business-orientated co-working, incubation, shared-services and ideation spaces

Priority Actions

- Redevelop the Opera House into a flexible, modernised venue to service identified gaps in our offerings.
- Explore opportunities for the TSB Arena to make sure the Arena can serve as the City’s large multi-purpose entertainment and sports venue.

What success looks like

<i>Description</i>	<i>Measures</i>
Wellington City is cemented as the place to be for Creativity and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people employed in creative sectors – increasing trend • Number of people employed in ICT jobs
Our screen and film sector are recognised for its creative and innovative talent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people employed in gaming and film – increasing trend

² [WNZ Major-Events A4 Update-2021 v4 WEB.pdf \(wellingtonnz.com\)](#)

Outcome 5: Celebrate our Capital City Status

We aim to raise the profile of our Capital City

Why is this important?

Wellington has been New Zealand's capital since 1865. Wellington is the home of political decision-making, the place of big conversations, and a place where New Zealand meets the world, with more than 50 ambassadors, high commissioners and consular generals locating here to represent their nations. Traditions of protest, ceremony and the realities of administration have all shaped how the city has grown over the past 150 years. This government footprint gives the city a unique relationship with New Zealanders in that we are the city where New Zealander is represented, and every international visitor can explore the stories of Aotearoa New Zealand. This is now a national objective with the development of a compulsory national history curriculum.

This relationship can be seen in the taonga and memories that are kept in the archives, museums, and parliament buildings. There are significant opportunities to make more of our Capital City status and heritage, and for Council to partner with our national cultural heritage institutions including the National Archives, Te Papa, Ngā Taonga Sound & Vision, National Library and Pukeahu National War Memorial Park, and Parliament to encourage visitors and enhance learning experiences. It is important that Council develops a close and lasting partnership with Government to facilitate enhancing the Capital City concept.

- The proposed approach is to: pursue opportunities within the city to better tell the story of New Zealand, as many anchor points of New Zealand's history that took place here in Wellington.
- Leverage being the home of Government

Our Approaches

Celebrate our Capital City identity

We are the place of big conversations and the keeper of the nation's treasures – this relationship can be seen in the taonga and memories that are kept in the archives, museums, and parliament buildings. We are also home to an extensive range of nationally and sometimes internationally significant local treasures: Katherine Mansfield Birthplace, Zealandia (world leading fenced eco-sanctuary), Ōtari- Wilton's Bush National Plant Museum, Weta Workshops, Wellington Museum, Cable Car and Carter Observatory, and Cricket Museum. There are opportunities for Council to partner with mana whenua and our national and local cultural heritage institutions to attract visitors and enhance learning experiences. Much conversation has been had in this space – the introduction of Tākina to showcase local stories, and connecting with Te Aro Pa, Te Wharewaka, the waterfront and other cultural sites and locations will strengthen our capital credentials by tying these experiences together into a coherent story.

We want to promote and celebrate Wellington as the Capital of one of the world's oldest and most successful national democracies. We have recently applied for UNESCO world heritage status for the Parliamentary precinct as the venue for world-leading social legislation. With the inclusion of national history within the compulsory school curriculum the case for adopting the Australian education model which aspires to have every child visit the Capital as part of their school learning becomes even stronger.

Wellington has also been very progressive in Rainbow / Queer inclusivity. We should consider how we can better celebrate our city as a Rainbow Capital and continue to attract rainbow communities to Wellington.

Priority Actions

- Partner with mana whenua, heritage bodies, government institutions and the creative sector to make our Capital identity stories more accessible.
- Leverage the reputation of our public sector to generate growth opportunities for businesses, events, and education
- Work with Queer and Rainbow organisations to share stories and provide platforms to enable visibility.

Leverage being the home of Government

More than 30 government departments, the Governor-General, high-level courts, other national institutions and 50 embassies call our city home. This creates employment opportunities for residents, attracts talent and helps local businesses to connect with international opportunities. It has also made Wellington into a place with a progressive mindset, having been the stage for protest, reform and positive change.

Being home to Government also brings global interest to Wellington, for businesses and organisations wanting to work with New Zealand. It attracts thinkers and researchers and makes Wellington an ideal stage to host international forums, conferences and events that link back to being the centre of government.

Priority Actions

- Leverage our proximity to central government to influence decision-making.
- Explore Capital city tourism opportunities.
- Market Wellington's reputation as the home of New Zealand's transparent, ethical, and democratic public service, and identify opportunities to celebrate our government talent.

What success looks like

<i>Description</i>	<i>Measures</i>
Our identities and stories engage the world and give us unique and authentic experiences that enables a well-connected and celebrated capital and enhanced sense of national and local pride	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful delivery of proposed actions • Pride in the look and feel of the city – increasing trend

Outcome 6: A dynamic city heart and thriving suburban centres

We aim to be a compact city with a dynamic CBD and thriving suburban centres that are economically productive.

Why is this important?

A compact city contributes to a more inclusive and vibrant city where people can access quality jobs, housing, education, food, health and social care, and recreation.

The economic activity in Wellington city provides 64% of the region's GDP. The Central City (or CBD) contributes almost half of that (48%), showing the central city's importance to the city and region's economies.

Vibrancy matters too, to keep people interested and active in the city by day and by night. This in turn keeps businesses thriving and confident to invest and do more.

We are nearly two years into the global Covid-19 pandemic, and uncertainty remains around mandated restrictions regarding how people can live, work and travel. The reduced footfall in the CBD driven by an increase in people working from home is affecting many businesses, while others have flourished in the online world. Suburban centres have benefited from the shift, which currently appears to be stabilising at around two days working from home per week for many people. It is important to ensure we have programmes and activities that encourage people into our CBD area to revitalise the city, and to assist businesses in the recovery.

The proposed approach is to:

- Enhancing the central city and make it more vibrant to give people a reason to come out and play
- Support opportunities for participation in festivals and events, and cultural experiences
- Celebrate our creative culture, Te Ao Māori and Te Reo Māori

Our Approaches

Actively create experience precincts

We want to work with businesses and building owners to identify and develop a range of experiences for locals and visitors by day and night. This is an opportunity to create precincts that enable our local cultures to shine, through entertainment, events, festivals and hospitality. We will continue to invest in major events for the city as well as supporting local entertainment options. We will enable opportunities to transform spaces to outdoor dining and places people want to be in and feel safe walking through. We also have a Destination Management Plan which seeks to use the investment in Tākina to revitalise Courtenay Place and create destination precincts.

Priority Actions

- Develop central city and suburban centre regeneration plans, including exploring an entertainment, artisan and retail experience precincts.
- Ensure we continue a year-round events programme that consistently supports visitation, vibrancy and spend to our city, including local events to support the viability of careers for people in the arts and culture sector.

- Investigate building/creating a weather resilient space for local farmers/artisan markets.
- Explore opportunities to activate empty buildings and shop fronts.

Celebrate our creative culture, Te Ao Māori and Te Reo Māori

We are inclusive of diverse personalities, abilities and ethnicities and support people to be themselves and to share their cultures. We want to enable our diverse cultures and subcultures to thrive, by supporting their traditions and celebrating their history. Activating places and spaces through art, education and authentic storytelling, and increasing the opportunities for celebrating our creativity and diversity are important for creating a vibrant and inclusive place to live and for providing the ecosystem for our creative economies to thrive. We will lift the presence of mana whenua and Māori in our city by creating places and spaces that tell authentic local and national stories in creative ways. This could be through artwork, landmarks, digital technology, narratives and using our civic infrastructure. This will be delivered through Aho Tini – our Arts, Culture and Creativity Strategy, as well as our place making projects and our Storytelling and Heritage Strategies which currently under development.

Priority Actions

- Collaborate with mana whenua and creatives to identify and activate spaces through Te Ao Māori and Te Reo, including Tākina, Te Ngākau Civic Square and Te Aro Pa.

What success looks like

<i>Description</i>	<i>Measures</i>
Our central city and suburban centres are vibrant and dynamic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety in the city (increasing trend) • CBD lively and attractive (increasing trend) • Local Suburb attributes (increasing trend)
We have a diverse range of things to see and do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellington has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene • Wellington is the events capital of New Zealand
A rejuvenated economy and community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survival rate of businesses (increasing trend) • Retail activity • Business Confidence (increasing trend)

Critical Influences

While the six outcomes in the previous section are key areas of focus for the Economic Wellbeing Strategy, it is important to recognise critical influences that there are essential foundations for economic success in cities – things like reliable infrastructure, safety, the ability to live a high quality of life and housing.

These areas are important to the success of the Economic Well-being Strategy and are being progressed through other Council strategies and plans. They are noted here, as many of the aspects were raised by businesses in pre-engagement and are therefore noted for completion's sake.

A Liveable City

We aim to be a city that values and cares for the environment and our people.

Why is this important?

A liveable city means the city has good quality infrastructure, it is safe, people have the ability to live a high quality of life, there are equal opportunities for quality jobs, housing, education, food, health and social care, and recreation. A high quality of life also attracts students, migrants and businesses.

What Council is doing

Placemaking and Third spaces

Suburban co-working spaces, relaxation and quiet spaces and thriving entertainment venues are essential for supporting liveability. Completing the Te Ngākau Civic Centre redevelopment including Te Matapihi the Central Library, Town Hall and, the new Michael Fowler Centre carpark building, and activating the square by creating great people spaces and programmes are important ways to do this. Te Matapihi's redevelopment will make it an even more valued resting, learning and working base.

'Activation' involves reallocation of city spaces to encourage people to make more use of them, so they feel more at home in the city. This can include more trees and green areas, cafe and restaurant seating, street markets or community activities. Activating and modernising the use of community spaces (such as libraries and community centres) will support our communities to connect and enable creative enterprise. Reopening other buildings including St James Theatre, Molly Malones, and Reading Cinema will not only activate those spaces but also make Wellington more vibrant and enhance city safety as part of the Pōneke Promise partnership. Green spaces and other outdoor spaces can be developed or enhanced so that people can connect with nature within the city. Each place has its own identity and stimulates people. In our role as a place maker, we are developing plans for increased central city living and more vibrant, low traffic streets. This is a common approach for cities wanting to improve access for all, walkability, air quality and tourism, and this is also good for business.

Our bike network plan, green network plan, Children and Young People Strategy, and Social Wellbeing Framework, Civic centre rebuilds, and Let's Get Wellington Moving will all contribute to the placemaking needed to create social spaces.

It is also important that we continue our great city safety work through Pōneke Promise to improve people's sense of safety and their experiences of the city.

Enable our community to achieve aspirations for nature

Wellington is one of the only cities in the world that has a regenerating native bird populations and other species such as lizards and insects – native birds are thriving beyond the boundary of protected areas. Zealandia, Wellington Zoo, Ōtari-Wilton’s Bush and local trails enable people to enjoy our native bird life and forests. As a key pillar of our city identity, we want to build on this, enhancing access for all ages and abilities.

The proximity of our tracks is a unique selling point for living in Wellington and provides an opportunity to attract more visitors. However, there are gaps in the levels of difficulty and information about the tracks is sometimes hard to find. We have a trails website that provides useful information about the trails, including entry and exit points, time required, toilet availability and opportunities for ice creams or drinks nearby – wellingtonregionaltrails.com – which needs to be promoted more. Through our Destination Management Plan, we have also identified the need to for better wayfinding and public transport to connect with our existing trail network.

As the city intensifies it is essential to retain as much street and garden vegetation as possible (for humans and wildlife) – which is often the first casualty of development and necessary in some areas to support bird corridors between larger public areas. It’s also important that our community and businesses are strongly engaged in biodiversity projects in their catchment areas.

This can be delivered through our Regional Trails Framework, Our Natural Capital Biodiversity Strategy, Open Spaces Strategy, completing the Green Belt Network and work programmes such as Predator Free Wellington and the reintroduction native species such as kiwi. We can also encourage greater community involvement in restoration and predator control programmes.

Embed accessibility and inclusion practices in infrastructure and services

Accessibility and inclusion are important to ensure equal access to participation in social and economic activities. We need our streets to have tactile pavers and smooth kerb crossings to facilitate safe crossing for disabled, elderly pedestrians and people using pushchairs. Footpaths need to be kept clear and wide. We should also advocate for free or low-cost public transport for students and the disability sector (a critical human rights issue to enable equal access to services and jobs³). Bathrooms need to support inclusion by offering accessible, family-friendly and complex needs changing places and gender-neutral facilities. Digital inclusion and accessibility are also important to ensure no one is left behind. These are all important for enabling people to successfully participate in social and economic activities, and are included in our Accessible Wellington Action Plan, to be delivered through facilities and infrastructure upgrade projects.

Deliver on Councils’ Housing Action Plan to increase supply and improve quality

Housing quality and supply requires an equitable and inclusive approach. When people’s housing needs are met, they can fully participate in social and economic activity. We have a vision of ‘all Wellingtonians are well housed’, where all residents in Wellington can live in good quality homes that meet their needs and they can afford (refer Housing Strategy⁴).

Housing supply is being enabled through the Spatial Plan, District Plan, and our Housing Strategy, and will be enabled through the Let’s Get Wellington Moving (LGWM) programme. This is a significant opportunity to deliver the right housing in the right locations, whilst minimising the negative effects of growth on our environment. The private sector provides most of the housing

³ <https://communitylaw.org.nz/community-law-manual/chapter-17-disability-rights/access-to-shops-transport-and-other-services/access-to-transport/>

⁴ [Housing Strategy - Our 10-Year Plan \(wellington.govt.nz\)](https://www.wellington.govt.nz/housing-strategy-our-10-year-plan/)

supply, and we must develop new approaches to raising the quality of our existing housing stock and increasing the supply of affordable housing – particularly for essential workers in our health, education and service sectors and talent that supports local companies to thrive. We want to encourage safe, well-built apartments and stable housing for different community groups – encouraging universal design that improves accessibility. Co-housing and collective housing are potential opportunities for more inclusive affordable housing, and development of smaller retirement appropriate housing will free up housing space. Council has already opened the first of a targeted 1000 apartment conversions through our Te Kāinga Affordable Rental Programme.

More consideration and partnerships are needed to provide accommodation for other low wage workers and students. To accelerate this, we may need to investigate establishing a delivery entity for urban development and LGWM, and potentially a partnership with tertiary education providers.

A Revitalised and Regenerating City

We aim to deliver a built environment that is safe, attractive, resilient, enabling, and climate and environmentally friendly

Why is this important?

Wellington City suffered in the Kaikōura earthquake of November 2016 when many multi-story buildings were damaged. Other buildings' seismic resilience was professionally reviewed because of the Kaikōura earthquake, and resulted in the need for repair, strengthening or demolition. Many of Council's own buildings are also earthquake prone and are being strengthened. At the same time the city's underground infrastructure requires significant investment to support growth and provide security of supply, and we need to invest in an efficient, accessible, and low carbon transport system that is fit for the future.

Cities are never finished and continue to evolve over time. We're going through a significant transition period, which needs to be managed well.

What Council is doing

Invest in the regeneration and activation of empty buildings

As previously outlined, we are rebuilding and strengthening our civic buildings such as the St James Theatre, Town Hall, and Central Library. Planning is advancing for the redevelopment and rejuvenation of the rest of Te Ngākau Civic Square. Our new convention and exhibition conference centre, Tākina, will open in 2023 and private business and building owners are also investing. We also want to work with businesses and building owners to rebuild and activate earthquake-damaged and earthquake-prone buildings and help remove barriers. Once the buildings are opened, we want to see them occupied and well-used

We also want to take the opportunity to deliver Zero-carbon and Zero-waste outcomes including meeting passive heating as part of the building process as per our Te Atakura strategy. Council venues and developments principles already specify that we do this. Tākina has been awarded 5 Star Green Building certification and we want to encourage other building developments to achieve green building status as well.

Invest in future fit transport, waste and water systems

The Council is in the process of planning and delivering significant programmes of work to enable the city to support our people now and in the future by ensuring a compact, resilient, vibrant, and greener Wellington city to live, work and play.

We will reclaim streets for people by pedestrianising some streets, providing safe cycling facilities, enabling efficient public transport that connects locals and visitors, and reducing central city traffic. We will balance the loss of parking by maximising existing parking availability – this means ensuring we use the right communication channels, and maximise the use of remaining parking spaces, recognising that some business types will continue to need delivery vehicles, and customer parking. Spatial planning to accommodate different activities will be crucial. Wayfinding to help visitors and locals to find their way around is also important for a stress-free experience of our city. Options to support a great transport experience can be delivered through our transport programmes, Bike Network Plan, LGWM, Green Network Plan and partnering with operators of off-street parking facilities.

Our capital works programme is driving climate and ecological emergency response outcomes. This investment will support higher density living; reliable, accessible, zero carbon transport networks; and resilient and reliable water services. We also need to consider how we can invest in better waste management systems to support a circular economy. Council is developing a Waste Minimisation Strategy and already supports many organisations and businesses to reduce waste, including the Sustainability Trust, Kaibosh, Kaicycle, Second Treasures, the Formary and the recycling system. Centreport has taken the lead in reprocessing and reusing demolition materials following the Kaikoura earthquake.

Minimise the disruption of major capital works

To minimise business disruption and uncertainty, we will ensure that planned capital works are well-coordinated to prevent multiple disruptions. We will ensure engagement with business owners is early, regular, two-way and provides clarity regarding anticipated changes, impacts, and the timing of infrastructure delivery. We are investing in Digital Twin capability to enable collaboration for better services and coordination of capital works.

Through the capital works programmes we will:

- Coordinate implementation and efficient sequencing of infrastructure delivery.
- Build and maintain relationships with impacted businesses and providing regular two-way communication.
- Ensure contract arrangements and resource consent conditions minimise disruption, both on-site and in surrounding areas.
- Proactively engage with impacted businesses, learn from the experiences Auckland City Rail and Sydney CBD Trams construction and provide suitable temporary support for impacted businesses.
- Identify how to manage and communicate parking options for private vehicles and bicycles by identifying, procuring and implementing Smart Parking technologies.

Economic Wellbeing Strategy

Draft Action Plan - 2022

Economic Wellbeing Strategy – Draft Action Plan

This action plan has been developed through engagement with businesses, business groups, and community groups. The actions have not yet been tested for feasibility, level of importance, and funding.

This is a large number of actions which may not be affordable all at once. We want you to tell us which actions are the most and least important to you. We will then work with Council staff, partners, and the elected members of Council to prioritise what we deliver, how we will deliver it, and when.

Outcome 1: Sustainable Career Pathways

Approach	Proposed Actions	Responsible Organisation
Understand the skills gaps in key industries	Establish a Wellington City Skills and Education Forum for employers and educators to connect, discuss, and collaborate with each other.	Council WNZ
	Work with education and construction sectors to close skills gaps in construction.	Council WNZ
	Undertake research to understand the drivers for students coming to Wellington and for choosing to leave or stay when entering the workforce.	Council
	Work with local employers and education institutions to increase opportunities for students to explore the city's workplaces and professions.	WNZ
	Advocate across all industries for the development of skills which will be fit for the future circular economy.	Council WNZ
Collaboration between Council and Education Providers	Explore establishing a Town and Gown Committee(s) where key issues, opportunities and the aspirations of the tertiary sector can be better understood and progressed.	Council
	Explore opportunities to better connect tertiary education providers within the city (business, public, and council), such as knowledge sharing and establishing formal work experience programmes.	Council WNZ
	Offer new students and families a 'Welcome to Wellington' package.	Council WNZ CCOs
Support rangatahi, young people and disabled community into sustainable and fulfilling careers	Partner with government agencies, education providers, mana whenua, and employers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify career pathways and development opportunities. • Support education providers to inspire young people into careers. • Support and enhance work ready programmes and internships, including providing tailored services for diverse communities. • Break down barriers for employment in the disability and Rainbow communities. 	WNZ
	As an employer in the city, we lead by example by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing clear pathways and resources so our staff understand how they can progress their careers through Council. • Partnering with local schools to support curriculum delivery and inspire children with career opportunities. • Partnering with ministry for disabled people to break down employment barriers experienced by the disability community (note that we already work with workbridge on this) • Running intern programmes. 	Council

Outcome 2: Transitioning to a Circular Economy

Approach	Actions	Responsible Organisation
Develop a circular economy change programme	Partner with mana whenua and Māori to explore a Māori worldview of managing climate change and moving to a circular economy.	WNZ Council
	Co-create business sector plans and circular economy sector transition programmes for Wellington’s priority business sectors (e.g.: digital technology, screen, tourism). – work with Sustainable Business Network.	WNZ Council
	Identify and measure progress against the doughnut economics model.	Council
	Work with Central Government to enable business support funding incentives for businesses committed to a circular economic model.	WNZ
	Advocate to central government to develop policies and programmes to transition to a circular economy.	WNZ
Promote Wellington businesses to attract investment, spending, and tourism that delivers a circular economy	Develop a business and investment attraction strategy and action plan.	WNZ
	Celebrate local business success stories which contribute to a circular economy.	WNZ
	Evolve Wellington’s placemaking storytelling to amplify examples of progressive businesses making positive change and enhance Wellington City’s brand.	Council WNZ
	Develop and deliver a plan attract business and cultural events and visitors to our city and the new convention and exhibition centre (Tākina).	Te Papa WNZ
	Deliver Wellington City’s Destination Management Plan through WNZ and contribute to the Wellington Region Economic Development Plan and Wairarapa Destination Management Plan.	WNZ
Support Māori economy to thrive	Facilitate sustainable job creation in the Māori economy through our procurement strategy.	Council
	Partner with Te Matarau a Maui and mana whenua to build capability of Māori in digital technology and enable authentic storytelling.	WNZ

Outcome 3: A Business-Friendly City

Approach	Actions	Responsible Organisation
Deliver business capability and support programmes	Investigate new and innovative ways to support local businesses with strong growth potential.	WNZ & Creative HQ
	Work proactively with Central Government to amplify business support and research and development (R&D) programmes.	WNZ & Creative HQ
	Encourage business and industry organisations to host events and showcase talent to our national and international counterparts and audiences.	WNZ
	Consider how we support smaller businesses to build capability and connect with each other and to the circular economy.	WNZ
	Enhance incubation and acceleration services to businesses.	WNZ
Re-design regulatory services for customers	Co-design Council services with relevant and diverse business communities.	Council
	Streamline business-targeted Council processes where possible.	Council
	Identify the culture shift required to become more business friendly.	Council
	Establish business research panel.	Council
Strengthen existing Sister-City relationships	Foster our relationship with Seoul to build trade partnership in the creative tech, film and gaming sectors.	Council
	Review the International Relations Strategy to establish clear goals for our international relationships to deliver a circular economy.	Council
	Collaborate and share knowledge related to relevant issues such as Covid-19 response and developing a circular economy learning and development.	Council

Outcome 4: Centre of Creativity and Digital Innovation

Approach	Actions	Responsible Organisation
Establish Wellington as centre of excellence for digital technology services	Develop sector profiles to understand future potential (underway).	Council WNZ
	Broaden the reach of targeted programmes to support emerging digital tech companies to scale up.	WNZ
	Explore opportunities for science and innovation to co-locate and commercialise their research.	WNZ
	Research the benefits and opportunities of sector hubs and shared services models.	WNZ
	Advocate to central government for tax incentives that ensure our city is competitive in the global film and gaming markets.	Council
	Work with/support/promote investment in the sector as necessary to support early-stage investment in emerging digital businesses.	WNZ
	Review Council's Open Data approach to make more data available in more formats.	Council
Support our Screen Sector	Support Screen Wellington to deliver on the Screen Strategy and build industry partnerships and work programmes.	Council WNZ
	Partner with mana whenua and Te Matarau a Maui to identify opportunities for Māori to increase their skills and capability in the film and screen sector.	WNZ
	Advocate for faster broadband upload – download speeds especially in business areas.	Council
Modernise our city venues	Redevelop the Opera House into a flexible, modernised venue to service identified gaps in our offerings.	Council WNZ
	Explore opportunities for the TSB Arena to make sure the Arena can serve as the City's large multi-purpose entertainment and sports venue in the foreseeable future.	Council WNZ
	Explore opportunities for big events at Sky Stadium in a post-covid world.	Council

Outcome 5: Celebrate our Capital City Status

Approach	Actions	Responsible Organisation
Celebrate our Capital City identity	Partner with mana whenua, heritage bodies, government institutions and the creative sector to make our Capital identity stories more accessible.	Council WNZ
	Leverage the reputation of our public sector to generate growth opportunities for businesses, events and education.	WNZ
	Work with Queer and Rainbow organisations to share stories and provide platforms to enable visibility.	WNZ
	Tell the stories related to Parliament and our world-leading social legislation that supports the UNESCO World Heritage status initiative for the Parliamentary precinct.	Council WNZ
	Partner with government institutions to develop their product and customer experience offering.	WNZ
Leverage being the home of Government	Work better together with other councils in the region to leverage our proximity to central government to influence decision-making.	Council
	Market Wellington's reputation as the home of New Zealand's transparent, ethical, and democratic public service, and identify opportunities to celebrate our government talent.	WNZ

Outcome 6: A dynamic city heart and thriving suburban centres

Approach	Actions	Responsible Organisation
Actively create experience precincts	Develop central city and suburban centre regeneration plans, including exploring an entertainment, artisan and retail experience precinct programme.	Council WNZ
	Develop a night-time economy plan.	Council
	Ensure we continue a year-round events programme that consistently supports visitation, vibrancy and spend to our city, including local events.	Council WNZ
	Investigate building/creating a weather resilient space for farmers/artisan markets.	Council
	Explore opportunities to activate empty buildings and shop fronts and consider the most critical locations for retail and hospitality activities.	Council WNZ
Celebrate our creative culture, Te Ao Māori and Te Reo Māori	Review all economic grant funding to ensure it is structured to deliver best outcomes for the Wellbeing of our local community economies.	Council
	Collaborate with mana whenua and creatives to identify and activate through Te Ao Māori and Te Reo, including Tākina, Te Ngākau Civic Square and Te Aro Pa.	Council

UPDATE ON PARKING HOURS

Kōrero taunaki

Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. To manage the ongoing impact of COVID, this report proposes the Council reverse a previous Council resolution to extend time limits for on-street parking to four hours between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on Friday and Saturday and charging for on-street parking through to 10:00 p.m. on Friday and Saturday.

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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

As part of the adoption of the 2021 Long Term Plan the Council resolved to extend time limits for up to four hours between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on Friday and Saturday.

Significance

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

Financial considerations

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

2. The decision to implement extensions to time limits and hours of charging on Friday and Saturday was expected to generate revenue of \$736,000 per annum (including metering and enforcement revenue). Reversing the resolution will mean a loss of \$736,000 revenue per year (approximately 0.19% rates impact in 2022/23).

Risk

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

Authors	Kevin Black, Parking Services Manager Katherine Meerman, Chief Advisor
Authoriser	Kym Fell, Chief Customer and Community Officer

Taunakitanga

Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend that Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council:

- 1) Receive the information.
- 2) Agree to no longer proceed with the resolution (Resolution 1) to extend paid on-street parking time limits to four hours between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on Friday and Saturday and charging for on-street parking through to 10:00 p.m. on Friday and Saturday.
- 3) Note that a separate Council resolution (Resolution 2) to extend time limits for after-hours and weekend parking from two to three hours will be in place from 1 July 2022.
- 4) Note more comprehensive demand-based pricing will be in place from July 2023, following the adoption of new technology, to support the Council's parking policy and the implementation of LGWM and other city initiatives.

Whakarāpopoto

Executive Summary

4. Given the challenges facing the city from the ongoing impact of COVID-19, officers recommend not proceeding with the Council's previous resolution (Resolution 1) to extend paid on-street parking time limits to four hours between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on Friday and Saturday and extend charging for on-street parking through to 10:00 p.m. on Friday and Saturday. This was a resolution made as part of the LTP.
5. Separately the Council resolved (Resolution 2) to extend time limits for after hours and weekend parking from two hours to three hours from 1 July 2022. Work to implement this resolution is underway and will be ready to take effect from the beginning of 2022/23.
6. This extension of time limits to three hours is intended to be a first step on the path to more comprehensive demand-based pricing. Officers are currently undertaking work to procure new technology and implement necessary accompanying changes to enable demand-based pricing to be in place for the 2023/24 year – this would replace the three-hour change. This timing will correspond to more significant changes to the city-wide parking landscape as a result of LGWM and other changes that will affect the parking landscape in the city.

Takenga mai

Background

7. As part of the development and adoption of the 2021 Long Term Plan on 30 June 2021, it was resolved that the Council would extend paid on-street parking time limits for up to four hours between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. and extend charging for on-street parking through to 10:00 p.m. on Friday and Saturday evenings within three months of 30 June 2021.
8. Also in the Long-Term Plan process, the Council resolved to extend time limits for after hours and weekend parking from two hours to three hours from 1 July 2022.
9. Delays associated with implementing paid parking and the extended time limits on Friday and Saturday have meant the implementation of the three-hour resolution has

yet to occur. The change to three-hour time limits will be implemented by 1 July 2022.

Kōrerorero

Discussion

10. The pandemic had a significant impact on both the business and hospitality sectors across the city and the Council is looking at ways to encourage more people back into the city. One way to support this would be not to proceed with the implementation of longer overall parking operating hours in the weekends (Resolution 1). Instead, moving ahead only with Resolution 2 (change to three-hour time limits) will allow the public to park for longer periods in the evenings during the week and through-out the weekend.
11. The decision to implement extensions to time limits and hours of charging on Friday and Saturday was expected to generate revenue of \$736,000 per annum (including metering and enforcement revenue). Reversing the resolution will mean a loss of \$736,000 revenue per year (or approximately 0.19% rates impact in 2022/23).
12. Resolution 2 will extend existing P120 (2 hours) time limits to P180 (3 hours) from 5:00 p.m. Monday to Friday across the city and it would mean that in the weekends the P180 limit would apply between the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.
13. Implementing Resolution 2 is not expected to have a significant impact on revenue in 2022/23 as there would still be a requirement for people to pay for on-street parking.
14. More broadly, work is underway to procure and implement new technology that will allow more responsive parking options to be implemented across the city and a shift to more comprehensive demand-based pricing. This is consistent with the objectives of the Council's parking policy. The timing of the adoption of this technology will align with the increase in the removal of on-street parks from the central city from LGWM and other initiatives designed to make the city more liveable, easier to navigate and encourage the uptake of other forms of transport, including public transport, walking, and cycling.

Kōwhiringa

Options

15. The options available to Council are to either agree to reverse Resolution 1 or not agree to reverse the implementation of Resolution 1.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga

Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

16. Resolution 1 was part of the Council's LTP – while reversing it would have some revenue implications, it would provide some support to the city and businesses through the ongoing impact of the pandemic.

Engagement and Consultation

17. The original Resolution 1 was consulted on as part of the LTP process and following subsequent feedback from the Community it was agreed the resolution would be

implemented would be three months from 30 June 2021. The resolution has not yet been implemented.

18. While not specifically consulted on, the resolution to increase time limits for after hours and weekend parking from two hours to three hours from 1 July 2022 (Resolution 2) was agreed following feedback from retailers and the public.

Implications for Māori

19. There are no specific implications for Māori arising from this paper.

Financial implications

20. The decision to implement extensions to time limits and hours of charging on Friday and Saturday was expected to generate revenue of \$736,000 per annum (including metering and enforcement revenue). Reversing the resolution will mean a loss of \$736,000 revenue per year (or approximately 0.19% rates impact in 2022/23).

Legal considerations

21. There are no legal considerations arising from the adoption of the recommendations contained in this paper.

Risks and mitigations

22. There are no significant risks associated with implementing the recommendations contained in this paper

Disability and accessibility impact

23. There are no disability or accessibility impacts of not implementing the current resolution.

Climate Change impact and considerations

24. There are no climate change impacts associated with reversing the existing resolution.

Communications Plan

25. If Council agrees to reverse Resolution 1, officers will develop a communications plan to ensure that this decision is widely communicated to the public and local businesses.

Health and Safety Impact considered

26. There are no specific identified Health and Safety impacts that need to be considered arising from the recommendations contained in this paper.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei

Next actions

27. If the recommendations contained in this paper are adopted then the Council will take steps to inform the public, business, and other stakeholders of this decision.

Attachments

Nil

APPROVAL OF COUNCIL FEEDBACK ON OUR FUTURE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DISCUSSION DOCUMENT

Kōrero taunaki

Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report to Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council Meeting asks to approve the Wellington City Council's feedback on Our Future Resource Management System discussion document.

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

Relevant Previous decisions

The Council previously approved submissions on earlier resource management reform documents: the exposure draft of the Natural and Built Environment Act, and the Issues and Options paper on transforming the resource management system.

Significance

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

While resource management reform is important to Wellington City and will affect future service provision, this discussion document is an interim, less formal feedback opportunity in-between the formal submissions on the legislations' exposure drafts and the Bills sent to select committee.

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	Andrew Wharton, Principal Advisor Planning
Authoriser	John McSweeney, Place Planning Manager Sean Audain, Manager Strategic Planning Liam Hodgetts, Chief Planning Officer

Taunakitanga

Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council Meeting:

- 1) Receive the information
- 2) Approve the Wellington City Council's feedback letter to the Minister for the Environment on the questions in *Our Future Resource Management System* discussion document.

Whakarāpopoto

Executive Summary

2. This is a cover paper to recommend that the Council approve the attached feedback letter on the *Our Future Resource Management System* discussion document, along with any amendments circulated before the Council meeting and approved at the meeting.

Takenga mai

Background

3. The Government released Our Future Resource Management System Discussion Document for feedback in November 2021. The document:
 - a. Sets the resource management reform context
 - b. Gives detail and options on how components of the future resource management system could work
 - c. Asks specific questions about these components, and roles and responsibilities in the future system.
4. The discussion document is a continuing consultation between Ministers and stakeholders on resource management reform. The Council previously submitted on the [exposure draft of the Natural and Built Environments Act](#) (NBA) and on the [Issues and Options paper on Transforming the Resource Management System](#).
5. At the 16 February Council Working Group meeting, Councillors suggested some minor changes to the draft feedback and were invited to send staff any further changes. The Councillors agreed to consider and decide on the final feedback letter at the Council meeting on 24 February.

Kōrerorero

Discussion

6. The feedback responds to the questions in the discussion document, and adds extra feedback on wanting the development of the Strategic Planning Act (SPA) and Climate Adaptation Act (CAA) to be more integrated.
7. The feedback on this discussion document draws heavily from the Council's earlier submission points and provides more detail on these points.
8. Any additional changes requested by Councillors will be tabled at the Council meeting for consideration.

9. The discussion document is not a legal proposal open for submissions. It is an opportunity for local government (and other stakeholders) to engage on the government's current proposals for the NBA and SPA before they are developed into full Bills.

Kōwhiringa

Options

10. Option 1 (Recommended) – Approve the attached feedback letter to the Minister for the Environment on the Our Future Resource Management System discussion document.
11. Option 2 (Not recommended) – Decide to not send feedback to the Minister for the Environment on the Our Future Resource Management System discussion document.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga

Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

12. The Council feedback aligns with Council's strategies and policies, however the feedback is primarily concerned with the new resource management systems being developed rather than the actions and policy directions under this new system.

Engagement and Consultation

13. The Council feedback is drawn from earlier submissions, Council policy and implementation concerns from Council staff. There has been no consultation outside of the Council, as the feedback is intended to represent the Council's current views

Implications for Māori

14. The resource management reform has significant implications for Māori involvement in resource management. Because of this, the feedback:
- supports increased partnership of government and local government with iwi authorities
 - supports mana whenua exercising rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga in the new system
 - supports Māori involvement in monitoring at a national and local level
 - requests government funding for the expanded roles and responsibilities for iwi/Māori in the new system
 - responds that Te Tiriti o Waitangi settlements and partnership arrangements between local government and mana whenua be given priority in new resource management processes

Financial implications

15. The feedback on the discussion document has no immediate financial implications. Government decisions on resource management reform will have medium-long term implications on Council's functions and the funding to deliver them.

Legal considerations

16. The discussion document is a non-statutory document and has no legal effect. It will instead shape government policy on developing policy detail for the NBA and SPA.

Risks and mitigations

17. Overall, this proposal is rated as low risk on the Council's risk framework.
18. If the Council decides not to comment on this latest discussion document, there is a risk that the Council has less influence and involvement with Ministers and Ministries as the new resource management system is formed.

Disability and accessibility impact

19. There is no disability or accessibility impact with this feedback.

Climate Change impact and considerations

20. The attached feedback includes a concern that the development of the CAA appears to be delayed compared with the NBA and the SPA, and requests that the three new Acts are developed together, with a te ao Māori perspective. This will allow the Council to better understand how the CAA will affect their NBA plans, the Regional Spatial Strategy under the SPA, and the targets and action areas set in Te Atakura First to Zero.
21. The feedback notes that climate change adaptation is also a priority for iwi partnerships as it has great impacts on the whenua and should be considered a priority.

Communications Plan

22. There is no communications plan for this feedback. The feedback is not confidential, and the Ministry for the Environment may choose to make it publicly available. The Council may also choose to share the feedback with iwi partners and the other local government councils in the Wellington Region.

Health and Safety Impact considered

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

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei

Next actions

24. Following the Council's approval, and approval of any changes tabled by Councillors, staff will send the Council's feedback on the discussion document to the Ministry for the Environment. The Ministry will process and send to the Ministerial Oversight Group for this reform.
25. The feedback will inform Ministerial decisions that shape the NBA and SPA legislation that will be introduced into Parliament in 2022.
26. The Council will have an opportunity to submit to the Environment Select Committee on the Natural and Built Environments Bill and the Strategic Planning Bill indicatively in the third quarter of 2022. The Climate Adaptation Bill is scheduled to be lodged later.

Attachments

- Attachment 1. Wellington City Council's feedback on the on the Government's discussion document 'Our Future Resource Management System'

Feedback

Feedback on the Government's discussion document 'Our Future Resource Management System'

24 February 2022

Via email: RM.reform@mfe.govt.nz

To the Ministerial Oversight Group for Resource Management Reform

Wellington City Council's feedback on the on the Government's discussion document 'Our Future Resource Management System'

Wellington City Council (The Council) welcomes the opportunity to provide feedback on the *Our Future Resource Management System* discussion document.

The Council understands the aim of this document is to provide the next step of policy options for how the new resource management system will work. The Council appreciates the opportunity to provide feedback on the proposed system, in recognition that local government is a partner affected by the new system. The Council looks forward to ongoing involvement in resource management review

The feedback in this letter builds on the Council's earlier submissions on the exposure draft of the Natural and Built Environments Bill, and the Issues and Options Paper for the Resource Management Review.

The Council provides comments on each of the provided questions for the Ministerial Oversight Group to consider. The Council's comments are informed by its experiences as a territorial local authority functioning within the resource management system in a Wellington context. Wellington City today faces a number of environmental challenges due to the pressures of urban growth, including housing affordability and water quality, which have not been adequately addressed by the resource management system over many years.

Yours sincerely

Mayor Andy Foster
Wellington City Council

Wellington City Council

Feedback on the Government's discussion document 'Our Future Resource Management System'

National Planning Framework

What role does the National Planning Framework (NPF) need to play to resolve conflicts that currently play out through consenting?

1. The Council believes that the NPF needs to include clearer Government direction to resolve common planning and consenting conflicts as much as possible at a national level. This direction could be developed and tested directly with local authorities and stakeholders. This alternative approach would be more effective than a discussion document and feedback process.
2. The Council believes that particular focus should be given to national consistency on the following matters:
 - Urban development efficiency and quality urban environments against over-broad definitions of "streams" and "wetlands" which hinder these urban outcomes
 - The evolution of amenity values over time vs maintaining existing character values
 - Defining the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi that are relevant to local government in the new resource management system
 - How local government can meet its obligations to give effect to these principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the new resource management system
 - Funding of iwi partners so they can meet their obligations and opportunities in the NBA
 - Promotion of greenhouse gas reductions through NBA consents alongside national standards and government carbon markets
 - Controls to reduce significant risks from natural hazards and improve resilience, and allocation of roles to territorial and regional councils
 - Management of seismic risk and appropriate land use responses
 - Cultural heritage environmental outcomes.
3. The NPF must explicitly validate and describe affordable housing interventions, such as "inclusionary housing" tools, for local authorities to use. In addition, the Council requests that the NBA and Strategic Planning Act provide the legal framework for affordable housing interventions.

How would we promote efficiency in the Board of Inquiry process while still ensuring its transparency and robustness?

4. The Council recommends that the NPF is developed collaboratively with local authorities. This approach would promote efficiency as it is likely to reduce the points of disagreement heard by the Board of Inquiry.
5. However, minor changes and updates could be approved by the Minister for the Environment rather than a full Board of Inquiry process, to be more efficient.

How often should the NPF be reviewed, bearing in mind the relationships between the NPF, regional spatial strategies and Natural and Built Environments Act plans?

6. The Council agrees with the proposal of NPF's nine year review period to align with the reviews of the RSSs, which in turn affect local authorities' long term plans. This timeframe balances stability with the need to address urban and environmental changes. However, the Council suggests that sections of the NPF could be reviewed earlier than nine years if needed.

Regional Spatial Strategies

To what degree should regional spatial strategies (RSSs) and implementation agreements drive resource management change and commit partners to deliver investment?

7. The Council recommends that the RSS should be developed and adopted by all regional partners, including territorial authorities, before lower order NBA and LGA plans are done. This will allow the RSS to be able to direct land use controls and infrastructure spend in a coordinated, consistent, and staged way across the region.
8. The Council wishes to see more detail on how the Strategic Planning Act and RSS will relate to the NBA and NBA plan requirements. Currently it is unclear how the Spatial Planning Act and RSS relate to the NBA and NBA plan requirements. This would clarify local authorities' management responses.
9. The Council believes that if the RSS does not drive resource management change and investment commitments, the integration and efficiencies sought by the RM reform will not be much different than the current situation of non-statutory district and regional-level spatial plans.
10. Many iwi authorities do not have the resources to effectively contribute to RSSs. Central government funding will be needed for iwi authorities to be able to contribute as equal partners with central and local councils on the RSS.

How can appropriate local issues be included in RSSs?

11. The Council believes that the role of the RSSs must be to coordinate consistent regional responses to resource management. This is particularly important for region-wide issues such as natural hazards, climate change adaptation, urban growth and infrastructure. Local components of region-wide issues should be included within the RSS.
12. The Council recommends that local issues in NBA plans should give effect to the RSS in the same way that RMA plans give effect to regional policy statements.
13. The Council supports the use of implementation agreements to coordinate local infrastructure investments across central and local governments and stakeholders.

With regional and unitary council boundaries proposed for RSSs, how should cross-boundary issues be addressed?

14. The Council recommends that the NPF specify the roles and responsibilities between regional and district/city councils for cross boundary issues, for example natural hazards, biodiversity, freshwater. Preparation of the draft RSS should use staff from all local authorities and iwi authorities in the RSS boundary, working collaboratively to address cross-boundary issues where possible based on natural boundaries of environmental issues.

Natural and Built Environments Act Plans

Do you agree with the Randerson Panel's recommendation to have one combined Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA) plan per region?

15. The Council requests that the NBA allows some regions to create sub-regional NBA plans focussed around common communities of interest, growth approaches and receiving environments.
16. In the Wellington Region, the district plans of Wellington City, Hutt City, Upper Hutt City and Porirua City could be combined with the regional planning documents into one NBA plan. Examples of this sub-regional option include the NPS-FM's catchment approach and the NPS-UD tiered urban environments approach as subsets of the wider region.

Would there be merit in enabling sub-regional NBA plans that would be incorporated into an NBA plan?

17. As per the previous question, the Council believes that discrete sub-regional NBA plans would be more efficient where the receiving urban and natural environments are different. These areas should be managed separately. Incorporating sub-regional NBA plans into a region-wide NBA plan would add unnecessary complexity and layers of approvals.
18. The Council recognises that enabling sub-regional NBA plans would add unnecessary complexity and layers of approvals. However, the Council agrees that sub-regional plans within a regional NBA plan is a better option than not having any sub-regional plans.

What should the role of local authorities and their communities be to support local placemaking and understanding of local issues in NBA plans?

19. The Council recommends that a consistent plan-making approach should be agreed between local authorities at the outset. High-level principles and targets should also be agreed. This can then guide local plan-making.
20. The Council endorses NBA plan-making process done at a local level by local authorities in partnership with mana whenua authorities and with input from local communities, and regional consolidation to align with agreed principles and targets. This approach helps balance local input with the "top-down" regional consistency on strategic matters from the RSS.
21. The Council supports local government and hapū/iwi/Māori entities coordinating local input to plans.

Will the proposed plan-making process be more efficient and effectively deliver planning outcomes?

22. The Council believes that the proposed limitations on appeal rights will increase plan-making speed and certainty compared to the standard RMA process.
23. The Council agrees that this provides the opportunity to provide more regionally consistent planning outcomes. However, it is recognised that the delivery of these outcomes will still depend on their implementation through resource consents, monitoring and enforcement, as well as the efficiency of resolving local issues.
24. The Council proposes that the new NBA plan process consider the Intensification

Streamlined Planning Process as a template. This would mean that any independent hearings panel recommendations not accepted by the joint committee would be decided by the Minister for the Environment with advice from the local authority representatives on the joint committee.

Regional Spatial Strategy and Natural and Built Environments Act Plans

How could a joint committee model balance effective representation with efficiency of processes and decision-making?

25. The Council requests that representation of a city or district council on the committee be proportional to each of the city or district's population in the region. This would result in most councils having more than one committee representative. The Council believes that this approach would be appropriate given the time commitment and workload required, and the need to represent diverse present and future generations.

How could a joint committee provide for local democratic input?

26. The Council recommends that local democratic input should be incorporated within RSS and NBA plans. This allows the development of local-level vision and design principles alongside community members and organisations.
27. The Council supports staffing and resourcing the secretariat from all local councils, iwi and central government. Costs would be shared proportionally based on government/local government membership of the committee.
28. The Council recommends that the joint committee should have power to request information from local authorities if needed to understand local community interests, concerns or technical matters.

How could a joint committee ensure adequate representation of all local authority views and interests if not all local authorities are directly represented?

29. The Council suggests that all local authorities should have representation unless a council decides not to be represented, or to be represented by another council. This can be a political member if they have completed the Making Good Decisions course.
30. The Council notes that if a local authority has no direct representation, the joint committee collectively must still have responsibility to consider that local authority's community views and interests.

Are sufficient accountabilities included in the proposed new integrated regional approach to ensure the strategies and plans can be owned and implemented by local authorities?

31. The Council believes that RSS provisions that direct changes to Local Government Act (LGA) long term plans must be approved by each affected local authority.
32. The Council suggests that similar Ministerial powers as under the RMA (for example, to review, to require information, to investigate) can be carried through to the new RSS and NBA for oversight of local authority implementation.

How should joint committees be established?

33. The Council proposes that joint committees should be established by consensus on a region-by-region basis. If consensus cannot be reached, the Ministers of Local

Government, Environment, and Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti should consider submissions from each organisation and decide on the joint committee establishment.

34. The Council strongly supports the true partnership of all iwi authorities within the establishment of joint committees.
35. The Council notes that for the Wellington Region, the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee may be an appropriate organisation to confirm establishment of the joint committees.

Consenting

Will the proposed future system be more certain and efficient for plan users and those requiring consents?

36. The Council considers that the future system is likely to be more certain and efficient due to:
 - More consistent rules across the region.
 - Sharing of knowledge, resourcing and processes across councils.
 - More and improved national direction and less national policy conflict.
 - Fewer overall submissions and hearings needed over time.
 - Carrying through the efficient and effective parts from the RMA system.
37. However, the Council urges the establishment of appropriate safeguards, transitional measures and national guidance to minimise uncertainty and inefficiency in the move from one system to another.
38. The Council requests the inclusion of a fast-track consenting process for complex projects of city and national significance, including significant housing projects, within the proposed system. The fast-track process should borrow from the successful aspects of the Covid19 Recovery - Fast Track Consenting Act and also the Proposals of National Significance.

Compliance, monitoring and enforcement

Do you agree with the proposed changes to compliance, monitoring and enforcement provisions and tools?

39. The Council supports the broadening of the cost recovery provisions for compliance, monitoring and enforcement in the NBA, as these areas place a heavy demand on resources.
40. The Council supports enforcement decisions being independent of inappropriate political influence.
41. The Council supports increasing financial penalties, particularly infringement fines. That Council has observed that in some instances, it is currently beneficial for offenders to save time by avoiding compliance for some minor breaches, and paying penalties if caught.
42. The Council has ongoing issues with certain applicants and developers. The ability to consider an applicants' compliance history when assessing future consent applications would be extremely beneficial.
43. Finally, the Council supports any additional tools that improve environmental outcomes.

How practical will the proposals be to implement?

44. The Council strongly recommends that these tools are developed with significant input from local authorities, in particular, the guidelines and processes needed to implement them.
45. The Council considers it problematic if cost recovery is attempted in instances where the outcome shows compliance. Cost recovery for monitoring of permitted activities and investigations of alleged non-compliant activities should be restricted to instances of confirmed breaches.
46. The Council believes that enforcement of independent decision making should be demonstrated by regulatory authorities through appropriate enforcement policies.

Monitoring and system oversight

Will these proposals lead to more effective monitoring and oversight of the system?

47. The Council believes that the requirements and standard methods to monitor system implementation will help local authorities and central government to schedule and resource this.
48. The Council supports greater opportunities for Māori to be involved in monitoring and consultation activities, including embedding use of mātauranga Māori in kaitiaki monitoring within the system.

Will the system be able to adequately respond and adapt to changing circumstances?

49. The Council supports more central government resources for integrated monitoring, including connecting with the Environmental Reporting Act, will help the system to respond to changing circumstances.
50. The Council recommends that central government input should rely on best practice sourced from on-the-ground experience and practical knowledge of monitoring by local authority staff.

Role of local government in the future system

What does an effective relationship between local authorities and joint committees look like?

51. The Council strongly endorses local authorities having at least one joint committee representative. Local authorities can replace their representatives, except not during a plan hearing process.
52. Joint committees must aim to incorporate neighbourhood plans developed by local authorities into NBA and RSS plans as much as possible.
53. Local authority staff are part of the Secretariat servicing the joint committee, so they can regularly report back to their councils.
54. The Council would also like to have staff from iwi authorities as part of the Secretariat, to continue partnership at this service level.
55. The Council supports sub-committees for local issues that can increase local government and mana whenua partner involvement in decision-making.

What other roles might be required to make the future resource management system effective and efficient?

56. The Council believes that joint committees and other decision-makers should be able to take account, and give weight to, earlier community consultation that meets Local Government Act tests. This reduces duplication for people having to make multiple submissions under different Acts and protocols. This would also ensure joint committees can consider earlier consultation of minority groups and under-represented peoples who may not be involved in formal RSS and NBA processes.

What might be required to ensure the roles and responsibilities of local authorities can be effectively and efficiently delivered?

57. The Council recommends

- A suite of guidance for local authorities to implement the new legislation.
- The National Planning Framework developed and tested with local authorities.

58. The Council observes that this RM reform appears to have significant short-medium term costs, though it may reduce local authority workload in the long term. However, if additional functions or responsibilities are delegated to local government, these should come with corresponding funding sources to pay for them, such as in [Local Government New Zealand's submission](#) on the Productivity Commission's Local Government Funding and Financing paper.

59. The Council believes that local authorities must be given specific opportunities to input and make recommendations when a plan or regulation increases the cost or responsibilities for local government.

National Māori Entity

What functions should a national Māori entity have?

60. The Council would like to see the discussion of iwi/Māori in making recommendations on this document directly, using their mana motuhake, and understand their comfort levels with this proposal. The functions of this entity will have effects on Council's roles, resourcing and partnership with iwi.
61. The Council strongly supports the desire of the mana whenua of Pōneke to exercise their rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga over their rohe, whenua and taonga.

Joint committee composition

Should parties in a region be able to determine their committee composition?

62. The Council recognises the importance for local government and local hapū and iwi to represent their constituents on a consensus basis. All iwi authorities in the region must be part of the establishment of joint committees.
63. The ratio of iwi/Māori representatives on committees should be decided in partnership between iwi and the Crown. One suggestion is to involve the new national Maori entity in these decisions. Regardless, national guidance should be given to ensure iwi/Māori representation meets Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles such as active partnership with government.

64. The Council recommends that for the RSS and NBA plan, local authority committee representation should be proportional based on population, with all local authorities having at least one representative. The option for a local authority to choose to not have a representative or choose to have another committee member represent it would be available.
65. The Council acknowledges that the size of the committee and sub-committees may need to vary from region to region to reflect the size and interests of local communities.
66. The Council notes that for the Wellington Region, the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee may be an appropriate organisation to confirm establishment of the joint committees.
67. If consensus cannot be reached, the Council suggests that the Ministers of Local Government, Environment, and Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti should consider submissions from each organisation and decide on the joint committee establishment.

What should be the selection and appointments processes for joint committee members?

68. The Council suggests that the responsibility falls on each organisation for selection and appointments, provided the members have passed the Making Good Decisions course.

Are sub-committees needed to meet regional needs including Treaty settlements?

69. The Council strongly agrees that sub-committees are necessary to give fully effect to Treaty settlements and to better consider and improve the RSS and NBA plans.
70. The sub-committees must have a responsibility to be in tune with iwi interests. Deed of settlements represent these interests and principles, and sub-committees must be well versed with their contents for true partnership.
71. Treaty settlements need to be recognised in the early stages of RSS and NBA planning and continued through committee processes, avoiding token collaboration approaches.

How do we best provide for existing arrangements (eg, Treaty settlement or other resource management arrangements)?

72. The Council recommends that Treaty settlements, mana whakahono ā rohe arrangements, and any other nationally endorsed arrangements that confer iwi/Māori representation should *override* NBA clauses about committee membership, to the extent of any conflict. Local resource management arrangements with iwi/Māori, such as memoranda of understanding, iwi strategies, management plans, environmental management plans, and policies created by iwi such as on climate change and waste management, should be given effect *within* the NBA's parameters.

Enhanced Mana Whakahono ā Rohe arrangements, integrated with transfers of powers and joint management agreements

How could an enhanced Mana Whakahono ā Rohe process be enabled that is integrated with transfers of powers and joint management agreements?

73. The Council strongly supports measures to increase partnership, participation and protection of iwi partners and the wider Māori community in resource management processes. This involves providing resources, following iwi leadership, and opening

opportunities for the enhancement of their values and principles. Council wants to ensure iwi's role as a primary partner within decisions.

74. The Council does not currently have any mana whakahono ā rohe, registered iwi management plans, or transfer of powers. The Council often receives information, direction and advice on specific plans, projects and strategies, for example the Wellington City Spatial Plan and the Let's Get Wellington Moving programme. The Council's current perspective is that mana whakahono ā rohe processes are escalations of bad partnerships, where iwi have been excluded from local government processes. Council strives to avoid the need for mana whakahono ā rohe through good partnerships with iwi and mana whenua.

75. The Council recognises that iwi and hapū organisations currently have a limited capacity of prioritise these amid the large list of projects and documents they are asked to partner with and comment on. Any enhanced process should not increase the bureaucracy and obligations on iwi/Māori organisations, for example no mandatory requirements for iwi to negotiate with local government.

What should be covered in the scope of an enhanced Mana Whakahono ā Rohe and what should be mandatory matters?

76. As the Council has not yet negotiated a mana whakahono ā rohe agreement with iwi authorities, and has not discussed this question with mana whenua, the Council is not in a position to advise on this question.

What are the barriers that need to be removed, or incentives added, to better enable transfers of powers and joint management agreements?

77. The Council recommends that central government funds iwi authorities to build capacity and participate in resource management decision making, such as iwi management plans and enhanced mana whakahono ā rohe arrangements.

78. Local authorities should also be provided with funding to help remove barriers to offer these opportunities, especially with supporting iwi to be in governance and decision-making roles with Councils.

Funding in the future system

How should funding be distributed across taxpayers, ratepayers and individuals?

79. The Council stresses that the pace and costs of Government reforms cannot be underestimated, and that there is the risk of placing a significant burden on local authorities, their staff and communities. This will also be a significant burden on our iwi partners with limited resources. The Council expects that the expanded central government functions in the future system are funded with central government budgets in the same way that local government is expected to.

How should Māori participation be supported at different levels of the system?

80. The Council strongly supports central government funding of iwi authorities to build capacity and participate in resource management decision making, such as iwi management plans and enhanced mana whakahono ā rohe arrangements.

81. Local authorities should also be provided with funding to help remove barriers to offer

these opportunities.

Other matters

Slow development of Climate Adaptation Act policy

82. The Council is concerned that the development of the Climate Adaptation Act (CAA) appears to be delayed compared with the NBA and SPA. The Council declared a climate change emergency in 2019. Climate change adaptation is a Council priority. The integration of the three new Acts will be better if they are developed together. Local authorities will also be able to better understand how the CAA will affect their NBA plans and RSS.

83. The Council considers it is inappropriate for the development of these Acts to be separated. The three acts should be considered as a whole, aligned with the Te Ao Māori principles and values. Climate change has great impacts on the whenua and should be considered a priority. Climate change adaptation is also a priority for iwi partnerships.

WELLINGTON REGIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE JOINT COMMITTEE AGREEMENT - UPDATE

Kōrero taunaki

Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report to Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council is to seek approval of the amendments to the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Agreement that were approved at the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee 1 July 2021.

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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.
This decision is considered low due to being an administrative matter.

Financial considerations

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

2. Nil

Risk

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

3. Nil

Author	Kerryn Merriman, Team Lead, Strategy
Authoriser	Baz Kaufman, Manager Strategy and Research Stephen McArthur, Chief Strategy & Governance Officer

Taunakitanga

Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council:

1. **Note** that on 24 Feb 2021 this council approved the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Joint Committee Agreement and the Council's entry into it and appointed and established the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) as a joint committee under clause 30(1)(b) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 on the terms set out in the Joint Committee Agreement.
2. **Note** that since the Agreement was approved by each of the ten councils' partners to the WRLC there have been some changes in circumstance and direction that require a change to this Agreement.
3. **Note** that at its meeting of 1 July 2021, the WRLC agreed to a series of changes to the Agreement.
4. **Note** that, under the Local Government Act 2002, each council that is party to the Agreement must approve the updated Agreement.
5. **Approve** the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Joint Committee Agreement dated July 2021 (Attachment 1).

Whakarāpopoto

Executive Summary

4. Council approved the establishment of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee on 24 February 2021.
5. The Joint Committee is designed to provide a formal governance forum so that the members can work together with central government on matters that are of regional and inter-regional cross-boundary importance.
6. The Joint Committee responsibility spheres are – Wellington Regional Growth Framework, Regional Economic Development, and Regional Economic Recovery.
7. The Updated Agreement covers removing limited voting rights, reflects Mayors of Wairarapa and Wairarapa iwi/mana whenua decision made 3rd March 2021, enables iwi and crown/cabinet members to appoint alternates, and includes the ability for the committee to adopt its own schedule of meetings.

Takenga mai

Background

8. The Committee is a Joint Committee established under section 30A of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).
9. Clause 30A of Schedule 7 of the LGA provides that a local authority may not appoint a Joint Committee unless it has reached agreement with every other local authority or public body that is to appoint members of the committee.
10. This agreement was made in early 2021 by each of the ten councils who are party to the Agreement who formally agreed to appoint and establish the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee as a Joint Committee under clause 30 (1) (b) of Schedule 7 of

the Local Government Act 2002 on the terms set out in the Joint Committee Agreement.

11. The Agreement provides for all partners including iwi and the Crown to sign the Agreement and Terms of Reference.
12. Subsequent to the Agreement being signed off by each council, a number of proposed changes and improvements to the Agreement have been identified.
13. Any update to the Agreement and Terms of Reference must be signed off individually by all ten councils at a Council meeting. This Agreement containing the marked-up changes is attached as Attachment 1.
14. This paper outlines changes that have been identified to date and why these are proposed.

Kōrerorero

Discussion Analysis

15. The possible changes to the Agreement are identified below including the initial thinking related to the clause in the Agreement and the reason for proposing a change.

Membership voting on different part of the WRLC programme and agenda.

16. The section “Expectations around member voting based on Committee programme and agenda” in both the Agreement and the Terms of Reference was initially written to identify that aspects related to regional economic development would not include the Crown or those from Horowhenua (i.e. would only be local government and iwi from the Greater Wellington Region).
17. As work on both the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and Regional Economic Development have progressed, it has been clearer that with housing, transport and economic development being intrinsically linked, it would make sense for Horowhenua based members of the WRLC to be able to participate and vote on all matters of the WRLC responsibilities – that is the Wellington Regional Growth Framework, regional economic development, and regional economic recovery.
18. Therefore it is recommended that the section on limited voting rights be amended to delete the two Horowhenua based iwi and the Horowhenua District Council and that the accompanying table also be deleted from both the Agreement and Terms of Reference.

Iwi membership

19. The Agreement and Terms of Reference as attached has the following iwi/manā whenua membership noted:
 - A person nominated by Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc (Rangitāne O Wairarapa) and appointed by the Administering Authority.
 - A person nominated by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Trust (Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa) and appointed by the Administering Authority.

-
20. Following a meeting sponsored by the Mayor of Masterton and attended by the three Wairarapa Mayors, and iwi and rununga members from both Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu, it was agreed that in terms of invitations to join the Joint Committee, invitations would be sent to:
- Rangitāne Tu Mai Rā Trust and
 - Both Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Trust and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki Nui ā Rua Settlement Trust, for them to select a nominee from one of these entities.
21. It is recommended that the Agreement and the Terms of Reference be amended to reflect the decision outlined in point 20 above and the subsequent letters that were sent on 3rd March 2021.

Alternates

22. The Agreement and Terms of Reference allows for the relevant local authority Mayor or Chair to appoint an alternate who, in exceptional circumstances where the Mayor or Chair is not able to attend a Committee meeting, is entitled to attend that Committee meeting as a member of the Committee (and appointed by the relevant local authority).
23. There is no ability under the current Agreement and Terms of Reference for iwi or the Crown/cabinet members to appoint an alternate.
24. It is recommended that the Agreement and the Terms of Reference be amended to enable both iwi and Crown/cabinet members to appoint an alternate who, in exceptional circumstances could attend Committee meetings as a member.
25. The definition of “exceptional circumstances” will be determined by the Committee.

Local Members of Parliament

26. There has been discussion regarding the ability for local Members of Parliament to attend Committee meetings and the extent to which they could participate in the WRLC meeting. This is to enhance political understanding and enable local champions within Government.
27. A number of initial options have been considered as part of this paper in case the option/s agreed required a change to this Agreement and Terms of Reference.
28. The options discussed are below, noting that there may also be other options.
- a. Formally invite a small number of Members of Parliament to attend Committee meetings. They could speak in public comment and/or be asked to speak on a topic but would not be entitled to speak during the debate or vote. This would not require any changes to the Agreement and Terms of Reference.
 - b. Establish regular briefings for local Members of Parliament to provide them with information on the activity of the WRLC and for them to ask questions. This would not require any changes to the Agreement and Terms of Reference.
29. It is recommended that these two options be supported.

Adopting schedule of meetings

-
30. To make the process of adoption of the schedule of meetings for the Committee clearer the Agreement and Terms of Reference for the WRLC could include the ability for this Committee to adopt its own schedule of meetings.
31. It is recommended that the Agreement and Terms of Reference be amended to include the ability for the WRLC to adopt its own schedule of meetings.

Observers

32. The Agreement and Terms of Reference allow for a category of membership being “Observers”. Particular Observers are currently listed in the Agreement and Terms of Reference – they are listed by organisation name. This is consistent with the Terms of Reference of other Joint Committees.
33. Observers currently have speaking rights but do not have voting rights.
34. People/organisations can speak at Committee meetings by either attending and speaking in public comment, undertaking a presentation on a topic as agreed by the Chair and/or by presenting on a particular paper on the agenda.
35. As any amendments to the Agreement and Terms of Reference need to be signed off by each council, it would be prudent to agree during this round of amendments, what the Agreement and Terms of Reference should say about Observers.
36. Possible ways to cover this are:
- a. Include generic commentary regarding Observers and their role, speaking rights etc but do not list any. This could provide for Observers with speaking rights or no speaking rights.
 - b. Include generic commentary regarding Observers and their role, speaking rights etc and name key Observer organisations e.g. Urban Growth Partner organisations such as Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Kainga Ora and Waka Kotahi. This could provide for Observers with speaking rights or no speaking rights.
 - c. Do not make any changes and keep the Observer commentary and organisations in the Agreement and Terms of Reference as it currently is. This could provide for Observers with speaking rights or no speaking rights.
 - d. Remove the Observer category from the Agreement and Terms of Reference
37. It is recommended that the Committee agree their preferred option for accounting for Observers in the Agreement and Terms of Reference.

Kōwhiringa

Options

38. Not applicable

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga

Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

39. The Joint committee contributes to Council's efforts for Economic Wellbeing and Planning for Growth including housing.

Engagement and Consultation

40. Engagement was undertaken with the Senior Staff Group and the CEO Group for the Joint Committee on this matter.

Implications for Māori

41. The amendments supports the needs of Wairarapa iwi.

Financial implications

42. Not applicable

Legal considerations

43. Not applicable

Risks and mitigations

44. Not applicable

Disability and accessibility impact

45. Not applicable

Climate Change impact and considerations

46. Not applicable

Communications Plan

47. Not applicable

Health and Safety Impact considered

48. Not applicable

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei

Next actions

49. Confirm with Wellington Regional Leadership Committee that Council has approved the amended terms of reference.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Joint Committee Agreement tracked changes

Wellington Regional Leadership
Committee

Joint Committee Agreement

July 2021

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

Joint Committee Agreement

Purpose

This agreement is made pursuant to Clause 30A, Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002). The purpose is for a Joint Committee of 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, Horowhenua District Council and mana whenua to take responsibility for key matters of regional importance where a collective voice and collective regional planning and action is required.

The parties are wanting to work together with central government on matters that are of regional importance and are cross boundary and inter-regional in nature. The role of the Joint Committee is to set direction and monitor activities from those plans related to the direction on all matters, with particular focus on:

- Regional economic development
- Regional recovery
- Wellington regional growth framework (joint spatial plan under the Urban Growth Partnerships and Urban Growth Agenda)

The Joint Committee does not undertake delivery activity – this is undertaken elsewhere by entities such as local authorities and Council-Controlled Organisations.

~~The Joint Committee allows for observers from entities such as Waka Kotahi, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and/or Kāinga Ora, Department of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. It also allows for observers from private sector organisations and groups. These observers will be entitled to speak at meetings but will not be members of the Joint Committee.~~

~~Some of the parties to the Joint Committee are not intended to have any input or responsibility in respect of particular Joint Committee programmes. On this basis, it is expected that those members of the Joint Committee who represent those parties will not exercise their voting rights in certain circumstances.~~

~~This is set out in further detail below and in the Terms of Reference attached to this Agreement as **Appendix 1**.~~

This agreement focuses on the Joint Committee, including its membership and delegations.

The Joint Committee is a formal Joint Committee pursuant to the LGA 2002 (Clauses 30 and 30A, Schedule 7). The Joint -Committee will be deemed to not be discharged at or following each triennial local government election (in line with Clause 30 (7) of Schedule 7, LGA 2002).

There are some parties to this agreement (ie Crown and iwi) who do not appoint members to the Joint Committee directly.

Membership

The membership of the Joint Committee is comprised of:

- the Mayor of Carterton District Council
- the Mayor of Horowhenua District Council
- the Mayor of Hutt City Council
- the Mayor of Kāpiti Coast District Council
- the Mayor of Masterton District Council
- the Mayor of Porirua City Council
- the Mayor of South Wairarapa District Council
- the Mayor of Upper Hutt City Council
- the Mayor of Wellington City Council
- the Chair of Wellington Regional Council
- a person nominated by the Joint Committee itself and appointed by the Administering Authority to be the independent chairperson of the Joint Committee

The members of the Joint Committee may also include:

- a person nominated by Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc (Ngāti Toa Rangatira) and appointed by the Administering Authority
- a person nominated by the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (Taranaki Whānui) and appointed by the Administering Authority
- a person nominated by ~~Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust~~~~Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc (Rangitāne O Wairarapa)~~ and appointed by the Administering Authority
- a person jointly nominated by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Trust (Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa) ~~or~~ and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki Nui ā Rua Settlement Trust and appointed by the Administering Authority
- a person nominated by Raukawa ki te Tonga and appointed by the Administering Authority
- a person nominated by Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust (Ātiwawa ki Whakarongotai) and appointed by the Administering Authority
- a person nominated by Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc (Muaūpoko hapū) and appointed by the Administering Authority
- up to three persons nominated by the Crown (Cabinet) and appointed by the Administering Authority

In respect of those members who are persons nominated by a particular entity or body (and then appointed by the Administering Authority), for the avoidance of doubt, if no nomination occurs then the Administering Authority need not make an appointment to the Joint Committee in respect of that entity or body. The membership of the Joint Committee will be accordingly reduced to the extent that there is no nomination/appointment (including for the purposes of calculating the number of vacancies for establishing a quorum). Such appointment may be made if and when a relevant nomination occurs.

The territorial authorities that are parties to this agreement must appoint the relevant Mayor to be a member of the Joint Committee. This is so that those Mayors are counted for the

purposes of determining the number of members required to constitute a quorum – see clause 30A(6A) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The local authorities that are parties to this agreement may, in addition to the appointment of the relevant Mayor or Chair, appoint an alternate who, in exceptional circumstances where the Mayor or Chair is not able to attend a Joint Committee meeting~~s~~, is entitled to attend that Joint Committee meeting~~s~~ as a member of the Joint Committee (and appointed by the relevant local authority). The appointment of alternates does not affect the normal calculation of a quorum.

The iwi that are parties to this agreement may, in addition to the appointment of the person nominated for each iwi and appointed by the ~~Administrating~~Administering Authority, each nominate ~~appoint~~ an alternate for appointment by the Administering Authority who, in exceptional circumstances where the ~~A~~appointed person is not able to attend a Joint Committee meeting, is entitled to attend that Joint Committee meeting as a member of the Joint Committee. The appointment of alternates does not affect the normal calculation of a quorum.

The Ministers, that are party to this agreement may, in addition to the appointment of the person nominated by the Crown and appointed by the ~~Administrating~~Administering Authority, may each ~~appoint~~ nominate an alternate for appointment by the Administering Authority who, in exceptional circumstance where the ~~A~~appointed person is not able to attend a Joint Committee meeting, is entitled to attend that Joint Committee meeting as a member of the Joint Committee. The appointment of alternates does not affect the normal calculation of a quorum.

A Deputy Chairperson is to be appointed by the Joint Committee from the existing membership. In accordance with standing orders, the Deputy Chairperson may preside at meetings in the absence of the Chairperson (including before the Joint Committee nominates an independent chairperson and that person is appointed by the Administering Authority).

General

The membership of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee shall be limited to a maximum of 21 members (including the ~~i~~Independent ~~c~~Chairperson). In accordance with Clause 30A of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002, the quorum at a meeting of the Joint Committee shall be half of the members if the number of members (including vacancies) is an even number, or a majority of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is an odd number. In accordance with clause 30A(6)(c)(iii) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, for a quorum to be established there must be present at least 5 members appointed by local authorities.

The standing orders of the Administering Authority apply to the Joint Committee. The Joint Committee will adopt a memorandum of understanding setting out the principles that guide the Joint Committee's work and the approach that the Joint Committee will take.

Expectations around member voting based on Joint Committee programme and agenda
When the Joint Committee is addressing matters that are not within the Wellington Regional Growth Framework programme, it is expected that the ~~following members of the Joint~~

~~Committee~~ Ministers of the Crown will not exercise their voting rights (and may elect not to attend the relevant meetings or parts of meetings):

- ~~• the Mayor of Horowhenua District Council~~
- ~~• the person nominated by Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc (Muaūpoko hapū)~~
- the person nominated by Raukawa ki te Tonga
- the persons nominated by the Crown (Cabinet).

This is illustrated in the below table (where the absence of a tick indicates that the relevant member is not expected to exercise voting rights in respect of the relevant programme):

Relevant members	Relevant programme		
	Wellington Regional Growth Framework	Regional Economic Development	Regional Economic Recovery
Independent chairperson	✓	✓	✓
Chair of Wellington Regional Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of Wellington City Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of Porirua City Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of Kapiti Coast District Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of Hutt City Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of Upper Hutt City Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of South Wairarapa District Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of Masterton District Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of Carterton District Council	✓	✓	✓
Person nominated by Te Rūnanga o Teo Rangatira Inc (Ngāti Teo Rangatira)	✓	✓	✓
Person nominated by the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (Taranaki Whānui)	✓	✓	✓
Person nominated by Rangitāne o Wairarapa Inc (Rangitāne o Wairarapa)	✓	✓	✓
Person nominated by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Trust (Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa)	✓	✓	✓
Person nominated by Raukawa ki te Tonga	✓	✓	✓
Person nominated by Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust (Ātiwawa ki Whakarongotai)	✓	✓	✓

Relevant members	Relevant programme		
	Wellington Regional Growth Framework	Regional Economic Development	Regional Economic Recovery
Person nominated by Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc (Muaūpoko hapū)	✓		
Persons nominated by the Crown (Cabinet)	✓		
Mayor of Horowhenua District Council	✓		

Observers

The Joint Committee allows for observers. Observers will be entitled to speak at meetings but will not be members of the Joint Committee.

Regional economic development programme

In respect of the ~~Regional Economic Development~~ programme, the Joint Committee may invite the following observers to attend and speak at meetings (as relevant):

- ~~• One or more representative(s) from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment~~
- ~~• Any other persons as the Joint Committee may consider necessary~~

Regional economic recovery programme

In respect of the ~~Regional Recovery programme~~, the ~~Joint Committee~~ may invite the following observers to attend and speak at meetings (as relevant):

- ~~• One or more representative(s) from key government entities.~~
- ~~• One or more representative(s) from key private sector organisations on a required basis.~~
- ~~• Any other persons as the Joint Committee may consider necessary~~

Wellington Regional Growth Framework programme

In respect of the ~~Wellington Regional Growth Framework programme~~, the ~~Joint Committee~~ may invite the following observers to attend and speak at meetings (as relevant):

- ~~• One representative of Waka Kotahi~~
- ~~• One representative from Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and/or Kāinga Ora~~
- ~~• Any other persons as the Joint Committee may consider necessary~~

At each meeting, the independent cChairperson shall recognise those observers attending in accordance with these provisions and the persons recognised by the independent cChairperson shall have speaking rights at the meeting.

The attendance at any public excluded session by observers shall only be permitted with the prior approval of the independent cChairperson.

Meeting Frequency

Meetings will be held once every two months, or as necessary and determined by the independent cChairperson.

Notification of meetings and the publication of agendas and reports shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Part 7 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and will be undertaken by the Administering Authority.

Specific Responsibilities

The Wellington Regional Leadership Committee has the following specific responsibilities in support of its overall purpose:

Wellington Regional Growth Framework

1. Oversee the development and implementation of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.
2. Recommend to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework partners how funding and resources should be applied to support implementation of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.
3. Monitor the implementation of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and associated workstreams.
4. Review and keep up to date the Wellington Regional Growth Framework as circumstances change.
5. Recommend to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework partners actions to achieve alignment with council, central government and iwi plans, strategies and policies.
6. Facilitate engagement and consultation with stakeholders and the community on the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.

7. Develop submissions and advocate to external organisations on matters relating to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.
8. Engage with neighbouring regions on cross-boundary matters relating to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.

Regional Economic Development

1. Provide leadership in regional, sustainable economic development, including establishing partnerships with key agencies involved in economic development. Acknowledging that constituent local authorities also have leadership roles within their cities and districts.
2. Develop and keep up to date a regional economic development plan to guide the collective work of the region, in line with the desired future outlined in the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.
3. Monitor and report on the status of the regional economy, emerging risks and opportunities and progress towards the implementation of the regional economic development plan and transition to a low carbon economy.
4. Develop submissions and advocate to external organisations on matters relating to regional economic development.
5. Recommend to Greater Wellington Regional Council (as a joint shareholder of Wellington NZ) the allocation of the regional targeted rate for economic development to initiatives and activities based on the regional economic development plan.

Regional Economic Recovery

1. Provide leadership in regional economic recovery, including establishing partnerships with key agencies involved in recovery, acknowledging that constituent local authorities also have leadership roles within their cities and districts.
2. Develop and keep up to date a programme of regional economic recovery initiatives, which incorporate alignment with the region's climate change goals.
3. Coordinate the implementation of a programme of regional economic recovery initiatives through local authorities, council controlled organisations and other partners.
4. Monitor and report on the impacts of regional economic recovery on the region, emerging risks and opportunities and progress towards implementation of the programme of regional economic recovery initiatives.
5. Develop submissions and advocate to external organisations on matters relating to regional economic recovery including developing regional proposals for partnerships and funding assistance.

Delegations

Each local authority delegates to the Joint Committee, in accordance with the terms of reference, the following responsibilities:

1. Approval of all plans and implementation programmes necessary to fulfil the specific responsibilities of the Joint Committee, including:
 - Wellington Regional Growth Framework and the Wellington Regional Growth Framework Implementation Plan
 - Regional Economic Development Plan
 - Regional Economic Recovery Implementation Plan
2. Approval of all submissions and advocacy statements necessary to fulfil the specific responsibilities of the Joint Committee

2-3. The setting of the Joint Committee's meeting schedule.-

Responsibilities

The table below identifies key parties related to this agreement and the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee and their responsibilities.

Party	Responsibilities
Wellington Regional Leadership Committee	Decision making related to the Specific Responsibilities in this <u>a</u> Agreement and TOR; Joint regional voice and advocacy; Select and nominate the <u>i</u> ndependent <u>c</u> Chairperson (for appointment to the <u>J</u> oint <u>C</u> ommittee by the Administering Authority); Agree 3 year rolling work programme consistent with WRGF, Economic Plan and other relevant directional documents.
Independent Chairperson	Chair the <u>Joint Committee</u> meetings; Approve attendance as required in public excluded sessions; Approve speaking rights as required at <u>Joint Committee</u> meetings; Liaise with members of the <u>Joint Committee</u> as required Approve (in consultation with the Senior <u>Managers Staff Group</u>) content of meeting agendas.
Chief Executives Group	Provide support and advice to the Joint Committee; Agree funding amounts and splits (rolling 3-year programme).
Senior <u>Managers-Staff</u> Group (2 nd Tier Managers)	Recommend work programme to the Joint Committee; Recommend funding arrangements and allocations; Manage reports to the <u>Joint Committee</u> ; Review work being undertaken and recommend changes if required; Align work programmes within home organisations.
Joint Secretariat	Coordinate the work of the Joint Committee (in consultation with the <u>i</u> ndependent <u>c</u> Chairperson); Provide administrative support to the Joint Committee on all aspects of its business; Lead work streams as required; Manage joint communications and consultation; Support the work of the Joint Committee, including monitoring, research and independent advice as required.
Delivery agencies e.g. Councils, Council Controlled Organisations	Provide information and research; Draft papers for the Joint Committee; Attend meetings as required; Deliver aspects of the work programme (e.g. economic development activities).
Administering Authority	Administer standing orders; Employing joint secretariat staff; Payment of the meeting fees and <u>i</u> ndependent <u>c</u> Chairpersons honorarium; Appointing members to the Joint Committee (who are to be appointed by the Administering Authority).

Administration Funding

Funding will be provided by the Wellington Region's local authorities for the administration of the Joint Committee, a new joint secretariat, and iwi participation in the Joint Committee through a regional targeted rate set by Greater Wellington Regional Council. ~~(subject to confirmation as part of the 2021 Long Term Plan).~~

Horowhenua District Council will make an annual funding contribution on a proportional population basis. This funding contribution is calculated by dividing the total annual amount levied through the Wellington Region targeted rate by the total population of the Wellington Region, to arrive at a per capita amount, and then multiplying that per capita amount by the population of Horowhenua District to determine the annual Horowhenua District Council contribution.

Funding will be provided by central government as a contribution to the administration of the [Joint Committee](#) and the joint secretariat at an amount to be agreed.

The funding will support the administration of the [Joint Committee](#) and the joint secretariat that supports the Joint Committee which will undertake the following:

1. Providing administrative support to the Joint Committee and the Senior [Managers-Staff Group](#)
2. Managing the work programme of the Joint Committee, including policy advice function and monitoring and research as required
3. Provision of independent advice to support the work programme as required

~~Funding will be provided by central government as a contribution to the administration of the [Committee](#) and the joint secretariat at an amount to be agreed.~~

Variation of this Agreement

This [a](#)Agreement may be varied by the parties from time to time but only with the endorsement of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee.

EXECUTION

SIGNED for and on behalf of
CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL:

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of
HOROWHENUA DISTRICT COUNCIL:

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of **HUTT CITY COUNCIL:**

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of **KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL:**

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of **MASTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL:**

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of **PORIRUA CITY COUNCIL:**

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of **SOUTH
WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL:**

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of **UPPER
HUTT CITY COUNCIL:**

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of
WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL:

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of
WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL:

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of **NGĀTI TOA
RANGATIRA:**

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of **TARANAKI
WHĀNUI:**

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of RANGITĀNE
TŪ MAI RĀ TRUST RANGITĀNE O
WAIRARAPA:

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of NGĀTI
KAHUNGUNU KI WAIRARAPA TRUST
(NGĀTI KAHUNGUNU KI WAIRARAPA)
ORAND NGĀTI KAHUNGUNU KI
WAIRARAPA TAMAKI NUI Ā RUA
SETTLEMENT TRUST NGĀTI
KAHUNGUNU KI WAIRARAPA:

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of **RAUKAWA
KI TE TONGA:**

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of **ĀTIAWA KI WHAKARONGOTAI:**

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of **MUAŪPOKO HAPŪ:**

Signature

Name of person signing

SIGNED for and on behalf of **CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:**

Signature

Name of person signing

Appendix 1: Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Terms of Reference

Purpose

The purpose of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee is to take responsibility for key matters of regional importance – Wellington Regional Growth Framework, Regional Economic Development, and Regional Recovery - where a collective voice and collective planning and action is required.

The Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (Joint Committee) is a ~~J~~oint-~~C~~ommittee, established in accordance with clauses 30 and 30A of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002.

The Joint Committee has members from all the nine councils wholly within the Wellington Region and the Horowhenua District Council, mana whenua and members from central Government.

Specific Responsibilities

The Wellington Regional Leadership Committee specific responsibilities include:

Wellington Regional Growth Framework

1. Oversee the development and implementation of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.
2. Recommend to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework partners how funding and resources should be applied to support implementation of the [Wellington Regional Growth Framework](#).
3. Monitor the implementation of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and associated workstreams.
4. Review and keep up to date the Wellington Regional Growth Framework as circumstances change.
5. Recommend to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework partners actions to achieve alignment with council, central government and iwi plans, strategies and policies.
6. Facilitate engagement and consultation with stakeholders and the community on the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.
7. Develop submissions and advocate to external organisations on matters relating to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.
8. Engage with neighbouring regions on cross-boundary matters relating to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.

Regional Economic Development

1. Provide leadership in regional economic development, including establishing partnerships with key agencies involved in economic development. Acknowledging that constituent local authorities also have leadership roles within their cities and districts.
2. Develop and keep up to date a regional economic development plan to guide the collective work of the region, in line with the desired future outlined in the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.

3. Monitor and report on the status of the regional economy, emerging risks and opportunities and progress towards the implementation of the regional economic development plan and transition to a low carbon economy.
4. Develop submissions and advocate to external organisations on matters relating to regional economic development.
5. Recommend to Greater Wellington Regional Council (as a joint shareholder of Wellington NZ) the allocation of the regional targeted rate for economic development to initiatives and activities based on the regional economic development plan.

Regional Economic Recovery

1. Provide leadership in regional economic recovery, including establishing partnerships with key agencies involved in recovery, acknowledging that constituent local authorities also have leadership roles within their cities and districts.
2. Develop and keep up to date a programme of regional economic recovery initiatives, which incorporate alignment with the region's climate change goals.
3. Coordinate the implementation of a programme of regional economic recovery initiatives through local authorities, council controlled organisations and other partners.
4. Monitor and report on the impacts of regional economic recovery on the region, emerging risks and opportunities and progress towards implementation of the programme of regional economic recovery initiatives.
5. Develop submissions and advocate to external organisations on matters relating to regional economic recovery including developing regional proposals for partnerships and funding assistance.

Membership

The membership of the Joint Committee is comprised of:

- the Mayor of Carterton District Council
- the Mayor of Horowhenua District Council
- the Mayor of Hutt City Council
- the Mayor of Kāpiti Coast District Council
- the Mayor of Masterton District Council
- the Mayor of Porirua City Council
- the Mayor of South Wairarapa District Council
- the Mayor of Upper Hutt City Council
- the Mayor of Wellington City Council
- the Chair of Wellington Regional Council
- a person nominated by the Joint Committee itself and appointed by the Administering Authority to be the independent chairperson of the Joint Committee

The members of the Joint Committee may also include:

- a person nominated by Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc (Ngāti Toa Rangatira) and appointed by the Administering Authority
- a person nominated by the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (Taranaki Whānui) and appointed by the Administering Authority
- a person nominated by [Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc \(Rangitāne O Wairarapa\)](#) ~~Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc (Rangitāne O Wairarapa)~~ and appointed by the Administering Authority

- a person nominated by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Trust (Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa) ~~or~~ and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki Nui ā Rua Settlement Trust and appointed by the Administering Authority
- a person nominated by Raukawa ki te Tonga and appointed by the Administering Authority
- a person nominated by Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust (Ātiwawa ki Whakarongotai) and appointed by the Administering Authority
- a person nominated by Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc (Muaūpoko hapū) and appointed by the Administering Authority
- up to three persons nominated by the Crown (Cabinet) and appointed by the Administering Authority

In respect of those members who are persons nominated by a particular entity or body (and then appointed by the Administering Authority), for the avoidance of doubt, if no nomination occurs then the Administering Authority need not make an appointment to the Joint Committee in respect of that entity or body. The membership of the Joint Committee will be accordingly reduced to the extent that there is no nomination/appointment (including for the purposes of calculating the number of vacancies for establishing a quorum). Such appointment may be made if and when a relevant nomination occurs.

The territorial authorities that are parties to this agreement must appoint the relevant Mayor to be a member of the Joint Committee. This is so that those Mayors are counted for the purposes of determining the number of members required to constitute a quorum – see clause 30A(6A) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The local authorities that are parties to this agreement may, in addition to the appointment of the relevant Mayor or Chair, appoint an alternate who, in exceptional circumstances where the Mayor or Chair is not able to attend a Joint Committee meetings, is entitled to attend that Joint Committee meetings as a member of the Joint Committee (and appointed by the relevant local authority). The appointment of alternates does not affect the normal calculation of a quorum.

The iwi that are parties to this agreement may, in addition to the appointment of the person nominated for each iwi and appointed by the Administering Authority, each nominate an alternate for appointment by the Administering Authority who, in exceptional circumstances where the appointed person is not able to attend a Joint Committee meeting, is entitled to attend that Joint Committee meeting as a member of the Joint Committee. The appointment of alternates does not affect the normal calculation of a quorum.

The Ministers, nominated by the Crown and appointed by the Administering Authority, may each nominate an alternate for appointment by the Administering Authority who, in exceptional circumstance where the appointed person is not able to attend a Joint Committee meeting, is entitled to attend that Joint Committee meeting as a member of the Joint Committee. The appointment of alternates does not affect the normal calculation of a quorum.

~~The iwi that are parties to this agreement may, in addition to the appointment of the person nominated for each iwi and appointed by the Administating Authority, appoint an alternate who, in exceptional circumstances where the Appointed person is not able to attend a Joint Committee meeting, is entitled to attend that Joint Committee meeting as a member of the Joint Committee. The appointment of alternates does not affect the normal calculation of a quorum.~~

~~The Ministers that are party to this agreement may, in addition to the appointment of the person nominated by the Crown and appointed by the Administating Authority, appoint an alternate who, in exceptional circumstance where the Appointed person is not able to attend a Joint Committee meeting, is entitled to attend that Joint Committee meeting as a member of the Joint Committee. The appointment of alternates does not affect the normal calculation of a quorum.~~

A Deputy Chairperson is to be appointed by the Joint Committee from the existing membership. In accordance with standing orders, the Deputy Chairperson may preside at meetings in the absence of the independent cChairperson (including before the Joint Committee nominates an independent chairperson and that person is appointed by the Administering Authority).

General

The membership of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee shall be limited to a maximum of 21 members (including the iIndependent cChairperson).

Expectations around member voting based on Joint Committee programme and agenda
~~When the Joint Committee is addressing matters that are not within the Wellington Regional Growth Framework programme, it is expected that the Ministers of the Crown will not exercise their voting rights (and may elect not to attend the relevant meetings or parts of meetings) When the Joint Committee is addressing matters that are not within the Wellington Regional Growth Framework programme, it is expected that the following members of the Joint Committee will not exercise their voting rights (and may elect not to attend the relevant meetings or parts of meetings):~~

- ~~• the Mayor of Horowhenua District Council~~
- ~~• the person nominated by Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc (Muaūpoko hapū)~~
- ~~• the person nominated by Raukawa ki te Tonga~~
- ~~• the persons nominated by the Crown (Cabinet)~~

~~This is illustrated in the below table (where the absence of a tick indicates that the relevant member is not expected to exercise voting rights in respect of the relevant programme):~~

Relevant members	Relevant programme		
	Wellington Regional Growth Framework	Regional Economic Development	Regional Economic Recovery
Independent chairperson	✓	✓	✓

Chair of Wellington Regional Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of Wellington City Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of Porirua City Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of Kapiti Coast District Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of Hutt City Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of Upper Hutt City Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of South Wairarapa District Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of Masterton District Council	✓	✓	✓
Mayor of Carterton District Council	✓	✓	✓
Person nominated by Te Rūnanga o Teo Rangatira Inc (Ngāti Teo Rangatira)	✓	✓	✓
Person nominated by the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (Taranaki Whānui)	✓	✓	✓
Person nominated by Rangitāne o Wairarapa Inc (Rangitāne o Wairarapa)	✓	✓	✓
Person nominated by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Trust (Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa)	✓	✓	✓
Person nominated by Raukawa ki te Tonga	✓	✓	✓
Person nominated by Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust (Ātiwawa ki Whakarongotai)	✓	✓	✓
Person nominated by Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc (Muaūpoko hapū)	✓		
Persons nominated by the Crown (Cabinet)	✓		
Mayor of Horowhenua District Council	✓		

Observers

The Joint Committee allows for observers. Observers will be entitled to speak at meetings but will not be members of the Joint Committee.

Regional economic development programme

~~In respect of the Regional Economic Development programme, the Joint Committee may invite the following observers to attend and speak at meetings (as relevant):~~

- ~~• One or more representative(s) from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment~~
- ~~• Any other persons as the Joint Committee may consider necessary~~

Regional economic recovery programme

~~In respect of the Regional Economic Recovery programme, the Joint Committee may invite the following observers to attend and speak at meetings (as relevant):~~

- ~~• One or more representative(s) from key government entities.~~
- ~~• One or more representative(s) from key private sector organisations on a required basis.~~
- ~~• Any other persons as the Joint Committee may consider necessary~~

Wellington Regional Growth Framework programme

~~In respect of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework programme, the Joint Committee may invite the following observers to attend and speak at meetings (as relevant):~~

- ~~• One representative of Waka Kotahi~~
- ~~• One representative from Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and/or Kāinga Ora~~
- ~~• Any other persons as the Joint Committee may consider necessary~~

At each meeting, the independent cChairperson shall recognise those observers attending in accordance with these provisions and the persons recognised by the independent cChairperson shall have speaking rights at the meeting.

The attendance at any public excluded session by observers shall only be permitted with the prior approval of the independent cChairperson.

Voting

Each member has one vote. In the case of an equality of votes the independent cChairperson has a casting vote.

Meetings

The Joint Committee will arrange its meetings in separate parts, relating to the specific focus areas of: Wellington Regional Growth Framework; Regional Economic Development; and Regional Recovery.

Meetings will be held once every two months, or as necessary and determined by the independent cChairperson.

Need to add para re ability of WRLC to agree its own meeting dates
The Joint Committee will set its own meeting schedule.

Quorum

In accordance with Clause 30A of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002, the quorum at a meeting of the Joint Committee shall be half of the members if the number of members (including vacancies) is an even number, or a majority of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is an odd number. In accordance with clause 30A(6)(c)(iii) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, for a quorum to be established there must be present at least 5 members appointed by local authorities.

Notification of meetings and the publication of agendas and reports shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Part 7 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and will be undertaken by the administering local authority.

Delegations

Each local authority delegates to the Joint Committee, and in accordance with the terms of reference, the following responsibilities:

1. Approval of all plans and implementation programmes necessary to fulfil the specific responsibilities of the Joint Committee, including:
 - a. Wellington Regional Growth Framework and Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Implementation Plan
 - b. Regional Economic Development Plan
 - c. Regional Economic Recovery Implementation Plan
2. Approval of all submissions and advocacy statements necessary to fulfil the specific responsibilities of the Joint Committee.
3. The setting of the Joint Committee's meeting schedule.

Remuneration and expenses

Each party shall be responsible for remunerating its representative(s) on the Joint Committee.

Members who represent organisations or entities other than local authorities (~~for instance being~~ iwi members) shall be eligible for compensation for Joint Committee activity including travel, meeting time, and preparation for meetings paid by the administering local authority. This amount is to be agreed in advance.

An alternate, attending the Joint Committee on behalf of an iwi member, shall be eligible to receive the meeting fee and travel allowances payable to the member in respect of the meeting the alternate formally attends.

Standing Orders

The Joint Committee shall apply the standing orders of the Administering Authority.

Duration of the Joint Committee

In accordance with clause 30(7) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee is not deemed to be discharged following each triennial local government election.

Servicing

The Joint Committee is serviced by a joint secretariat. The administering local authority shall be responsible for the administration of the Committee.

Council decisions on the Joint Committee's recommendations

Where a Council makes specific decisions on the Joint Committee's recommendations, these will be reported to the Joint Committee. Where the decision is materially different from the Joint Committee's recommendation the report will set out the reasons for that decision.

Variation of this Terms of Reference

These terms of reference may be varied from time to time. It is envisaged that changes may be made to add or remove specific responsibilities as the circumstances require. Changes will be approved by the parties to the agreement establishing the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee ~~members~~ on the recommendation of the Joint Committee.

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 Council consideration.
3. The Forward Programme is a working document and is subject to change on a regular basis.

Kōrerorero

Discussion

4. Thursday 31 March 2022
 - Petition: WCC should promote a local bill to repeal the Wellington City Milk-supply Act 1919 (Chief Strategy and Governance Officer)
 - Water Rates Activity Setting (Chief Financial Officer - recommendation from Finance and Performance Committee)
5. Thursday 28 April 2022:
 - MOU Partnership Agreement with Mana Whenua: Tūpiki Ora (Chief Māori Officer)
 - Council-controlled Organisations Statements of Intent (Chief Strategy and Governance Officer)

Attachments

Nil

ACTIONS TRACKING

Kōrero taunaki Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report provides an update on the past actions agreed by Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council 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 Council 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 41 resolutions of Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council in December 2021:
 - 5 are in progress.
 - 36 are complete.
9. 29 in progress actions were carried forward from the November action tracking report. 29 are still in progress.
10. Further detail is provided in Attachment One.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Action Tracking

Date	Meeting	Item	Clause	Status	Comments
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 Waihangā 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	Gazette notice being registered, once done will be complete
Thursday, 12 August 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Asset Acquisition	All clauses PX	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	
Wednesday, 8 September 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Land Acquisition Proposal	All clauses - PX	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 - PX	In progress	
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	4.3 Public Excluded Report of the Pūroro Waihanga Infrastructure Committee Meeting of 14 October 2021 PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION	All clauses PX	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	2. Agree to dispose of the Land by sale or partial exchange for approximately 3m2 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	
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Petition on Thorndon Quay Parking	1. Receive the information.	Complete	The information was formally received by the Council.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Petition on Thorndon Quay Parking	2. Note that there will be significant further engagement associated with Let's Get Wellington Moving planning for Hutt Road and Thorndon Quay.	Complete	The information was noted by the Council.

Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	2.1 Petition on Thorndon Quay Parking	3. Note that if businesses bring a Request for Action on the need for additional time restrictions, loading zones or mobility parking that staff will process that request through a traffic resolution process now that the parking changes have been in place for several months.	Complete	The information was noted by the Council.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.1 The Gifting of the name Te Aro Mahana	1. Receive the information	Complete	The information was formally received by the Council.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.1 The Gifting of the name Te Aro Mahana	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.	In progress	
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.2 Tākina - Exhibitions	1. Receive the information.	Complete	The information was formally received by the Council.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.2 Tākina - Exhibitions	2. Agree to the establishment of a Tākina Exhibition Panel as set out in this paper for the approval of large public exhibitions.	In progress	Will be established once the first exhibition is ready to go through the Panel.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.2 Tākina - 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.	Complete	
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.2 Tākina - Exhibitions	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.	Complete	The information was noted by the Council.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.2 Tākina - Exhibitions	5. Agree that Council maintain an ongoing record of the financial outcomes from the exhibitions.	Complete	The information was noted by the Council.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.3 City Recovery Fund 2020/21	1. Receive the information.	Complete	The information was formally received by the Council.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.3 City Recovery Fund 2020/21	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).	Complete	The information was noted by the Council.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.4 2022 Oral Submission Processes	1. Receive the information.	Complete	The information was formally received by the Council.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.4 2022 Oral Submission Processes	2. Establish the Traffic Resolutions Hearings Panel, with the delegation to hear oral submissions on the Island Bay Cycleway, and Cobham Drive Speed Limit.	Complete	Terms of Reference have been updated and TRHP has had its first hearing.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.4 2022 Oral Submission Processes	3. Appoint Councillors Rush, Woolf, Condie, Matthews, Fitzsimons, Pannett and Deputy Mayor Free to be on the Traffic Resolutions Hearings Panel.	Complete	Terms of Reference have been updated and TRHP has had its first hearing.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.4 2022 Oral Submission Processes	4. Appoint a Councillor Condie as chair and Deputy Mayor Free as Deputy Chair of the Traffic Resolutions Hearings Panel.	Complete	Terms of Reference have been updated and TRHP has had its first hearing.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.4 2022 Oral Submission Processes	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.	Complete	Terms of Reference have been updated.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.4 2022 Oral Submission Processes	6. Appoint Councillors Calvert, Young, O'Neill, Paul, Day, Foon and Mayor Foster to be on the Community Hearings Panel.	Complete	Terms of Reference have been updated.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.4 2022 Oral Submission Processes	7. Appoint Councillor Day as chair and Mayor Foster as Deputy Chair of the Community Hearings Panel.	Complete	Terms of Reference have been updated.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.4 2022 Oral Submission Processes	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.	Complete	A multi-stream approach has been used.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.4 2022 Oral Submission Processes	9. Agree that the Pūroro Āmua Planning & Environment Committee meeting scheduled for 10 February 2022 only be used for hearing oral submissions.	Complete	This meeting is complete.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.4 2022 Oral Submission Processes	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.	Complete	These meetings have been cancelled.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.4 2022 Oral Submission Processes	11. Agree to reschedule the Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee meeting on 11 May 2022 to 4 May 2022.	Complete	This meeting has been rescheduled.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.5 Proposal to Stop Paper Road Adjoining 529 Takapu Road and Belmont Regional Park	1. Receive the information.	Complete	The information was formally received by the Council.

Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.5 Proposal to Stop Paper Road Adjoining 529 Takapu Road and Belmont Regional Park	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.	Complete	
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.5 Proposal to Stop Paper Road Adjoining 529 Takapu Road and Belmont Regional Park	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.	Complete	
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.5 Proposal to Stop Paper Road Adjoining 529 Takapu Road and Belmont Regional Park	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.	Complete	The information was noted by the Council.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.5 Proposal to Stop Paper Road Adjoining 529 Takapu Road and Belmont Regional Park	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.	Complete	The information was noted by the Council.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.6 Three Waters Reform - Economic Regulation Submission	1. Receive the information.	Complete	The information was formally received by the Council.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	3.6 Three Waters Reform - Economic Regulation Submission	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.	Complete	
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.1 Report of the Kāwai Whakatipu Grants Subcommittee Meeting of 1 December 2021	1. Agree to disestablish the Built Heritage Incentive Fund from 1 July 2022	Complete	Actions are complete and will apply from 1 July 2022.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.1 Report of the Kāwai Whakatipu Grants Subcommittee Meeting of 1 December 2021	2. Agree to establish the Heritage Resilience and Regeneration Fund from 1 July 2022	Complete	Actions are complete and will apply from 1 July 2022.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.1 Report of the Kāwai Whakatipu Grants Subcommittee Meeting of 1 December 2021	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.	Complete	Actions are complete and will apply from 1 July 2022.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.1 Report of the Kāwai Whakatipu Grants Subcommittee Meeting of 1 December 2021	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	Complete	Actions are complete and will apply from 1 July 2022.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.1 Report of the Kāwai Whakatipu Grants Subcommittee Meeting of 1 December 2021	5. Agree to amend the criteria to note that owners must also meet the requirements under the Building Act.	Complete	Actions are complete and will apply from 1 July 2022.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.2 Report of the Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee Meeting of 8 December 2021	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.	Complete	
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.2 Report of the Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee Meeting of 8 December 2021	2. Agree to dispose of the Land.	In progress	
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.2 Report of the Pūroro Hātepe Regulatory Processes Committee Meeting of 8 December 2021	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.	Complete	The information was noted by the Council.
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	4.3 Report of the Pūroro Waihanga Infrastructure Committee Meeting of 9 December 2021	1. Resolve, pursuant to Local Government Act 2002 (section 156 (2)(a) refers), to amend the Consolidated Bylaw 2008 Part 8 Water Services to remove this content: a. Unless revoked or reviewed sooner, it [the bylaw] shall be reviewed no later than 1 July 2022. If not reviewed by 29 August 2022 this bylaw is revoked on 30 August 2022.	Complete	
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	5.1 Appointments To Council Controlled Organisations	All clauses	In progress	
Wednesday, 15 December 2021	Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council	5.2 Update on parking activity	All clauses	In progress	

3. Committee Reports

**REPORT OF THE PŪRORO RANGARANGA | SOCIAL,
CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING OF 3
FEBRUARY 2022**

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

The Committee recommends:

LAND EXCHANGE - 135 MAKARA ROAD AND 129 MAKARA ROAD, KARORI

Recommendation/s

That Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council:

- 1) Authorise, pursuant to Section 15 of the Reserves Act 1977, the exchange of approximately 78m² of land held as Local Purpose (Water Reservoir) Reserve (the Land) at 135 Makara Road Karori (being Part Lot 1 Application Plan 2142, ROT WN942/12) (*the Land*), for approximately 190m² part of privately-owned land at 129 Makara Road, Karori (being Lot 14 DP 21009, ROT WN841/58) (*the 129 Makara Road Land*).
- 2) Agree to dispose of the Land, in order to give effect to the exchange.
- 3) Agree to acquire the 129 Makara Road Land, in order to give effect to the exchange.
- 4) Delegate to the Chief Executive Officer the power to conclude all matters in relation to the disposal of the Land, and the acquisition of the 129 Makara Road Land, including all legislative matters, issuing relevant public notices, negotiating the terms of the sale or exchange, imposing any reasonable covenants, and anything else necessary.
- 5) Note that the above approvals are conditional on public notification under section 15 of the Reserves Act 1977, and no sustained objections resulting from this public notification.

Website link to the Pūroro Rangaranga | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee meeting agenda and minutes:

<https://wellington.govt.nz/your-council/meetings/committees/social-cultural-and-economic-committee/2022/02/3>

Attachments

Nil