



If calling, please ask for Democratic Services

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

Thursday 1 July 2021, 2.30pm

Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council,
100 Cuba St, Te Aro, Wellington

Members

Hon. Tracey Martin

Chairperson

Councils

Mayor Anita Baker

Porirua City Council

Mayor Campbell Barry

Hutt City Council

Mayor Alex Beijen

South Wairarapa District Council

Mayor Andy Foster

Wellington City Council

Mayor Wayne Guppy

Upper Hutt City Council

Mayor K Gurunathan

Kāpiti Coast District Council

Mayor Greg Lang

Carterton District Council

Mayor Lyn Patterson

Masterton District Council

Council Chair Daran Ponter

Greater Wellington Regional Council

Mayor Bernie Wanden

Horowhenua District Council

Ministers of the Crown

Hon. Dr Megan Woods

Minister of Housing

Hon. Michael Wood

Minister of Transport

Iwi organisations

Daran Apanui

Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust

Helmut Modlik

Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc.

Huia Puketapu

Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust

Di Rump

Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc.

Cherie Seamark

Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

Thursday 1 July 2021, 2.30pm

Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council
100 Cuba Street, Te Aro, Wellington

Public Business

No.	Item	Report	Page
1.	Apologies		
2.	Conflict of interest declarations		
3.	Public participation		
4.	Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee on 28 May 2021	21.230	3
5.	Confirmation of the Public Excluded minutes of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee	PE21.231	6
6.	Process for the appointment of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee deputy chairperson	21.266	8
7.	2021 and 2022 Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meeting schedule	21.244	13
8.	Proposed amendments to the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Agreement and Terms of Reference	21.272	17
9.	Finalisation of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework	21.271	45
10.	Wellington Regional Growth Framework – three year work programme	21.273	55
11.	Regional Economic Development Plan	21.259	70
12.	Update on the establishment of the Secretariat, and potential agenda items for future meetings	Oral item	

Wellington

Regional Leadership Committee

Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meeting on 1 July 2021.

Report 21.230

Public minutes of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meeting on 28 May 2021

Taumata Kōrero Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council
100 Cuba Street, Te Aro, Wellington, at 1.00pm.

Members Present

Mayor Guppy (Presiding member)	Upper Hutt City Council
Mayor Baker	Porirua City Council
Mayor Barry	Hutt City Council
Mayor Beijen	South Wairarapa District Council
Mayor Foster (remotely, via Teams)	Wellington City Council
Mayor Lang	Carterton District Council
Mayor Patterson	Masterton District Council
Cr Ponter	Greater Wellington Regional Council
Mayor Wanden	Horowhenua District Council

Members participating remotely at this meeting via Teams counted for the purpose of quorum, in accordance with clause 25B of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002.

Public Business

As Presiding member, Mayor Guppy welcomed the members to the first meeting of the Committee and noted the significant collaboration to get to this milestone.

1 Apologies

There were no apologies.

2 Declarations of conflicts of interest

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

3 Public participation

There was no public participation.

4 Progress of Wellington Regional Leadership Committee formation and next steps – Report 21.209 [For information]

Luke Troy, General Manager, Strategy, spoke to the report.

5 Resolution to Exclude the Public – Report 21.205

Moved: Mayor Barry / Mayor Patterson

That the Committee excludes the public from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

Nomination of the Independent Chair, Ministers of the Crown, and iwi appointments – Report PE21.204

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific ground/s under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (the Act) for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

Nomination of the Independent Chair; Ministers of the Crown and iwi authority appointments – Report PE21.204	
<i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</i>	<i>Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</i>
Information contained in this report includes personal and identifying information about proposed candidates for appointment. Release of this information prior to Council’s decision is likely to prejudice the privacy of natural persons as releasing this information would disclose their consideration for appointment as members of the Committee. Greater Wellington has considered whether the public interest outweighs the need to withhold the information and has determined that the public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the	The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(a) of LGOIMA (to protect the privacy of natural persons).

meeting does not override the need to withhold the information.	
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This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Act and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act or section 6 or section 7 or section 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may require, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public.

The motion was **carried**.

The public part of the meeting closed at 1.09pm.

Hon. Tracey Martin

Chair

Date:

Wellington

Regional Leadership Committee

Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meeting on 1 July 2021.

The matters referred to in these minutes were considered by the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee on 28 May 2021 in Public Excluded business. These minutes do not require confidentiality and may be considered in the public part of the meeting.

Report PE21.231

Public Excluded minutes of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meeting on 28 May 2021

Taumata Kōrero Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council
100 Cuba Street, Te Aro, Wellington, at 1.09pm

Members Present

Mayor Guppy (Presiding member)
Mayor Baker
Mayor Barry
Mayor Beijen
Mayor Foster (remotely, via Teams)
Mayor Gurunathan (from 1.10pm)
Mayor Lang
Mayor Patterson
Councillor Ponter
Mayor Wanden

Upper Hutt City Council
Porirua City Council
Hutt City Council
South Wairarapa District Council
Wellington City Council
Kāpiti Coast District Council
Carterton District Council
Masterton District Council
Greater Wellington Regional Council
Horowhenua District Council

Members participating remotely at this meeting via Teams counted for the purpose of quorum, in accordance with clause 25B of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002.

Public excluded Business

**1 Nomination of the Independent Chair, Ministers of the Crown and iwi appointments
– Report PE21.204**

Moved: Mayor Barry / Mayor Beijen

That the Committee:

- 1 Notes that, as the Administering Authority, Greater Wellington Regional Council will appoint the independent Chair upon the nomination of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the Committee).
- 2 Recommends Hon. Tracey Martin to Greater Wellington Regional Council for appointment as the independent chair of the Committee.
- 3 Notes that Greater Wellington Regional Council will set the remuneration for the Independent Chair at its meeting on 10 June 2021.
- 4 Notes that, as the administering authority, Greater Wellington Regional Council will appoint the nominated Ministers of the Crown proposed appointees, once the nominations are received.
- 5 Notes that Greater Wellington Regional Council will appoint to the Committee the proposed nominees of iwi organisations, as follows:
 - a Darrin Apanui, for Ranigtāne Tū Mai Rā Trust
 - b Helmut Modlik, for Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc.
 - c Huia Puketapu, for Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust
 - d Di Rump, for Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc
 - e Cherie Seamark, for Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust
- 6 Notes that Greater Wellington Regional Council will appoint nominees from Raukawa ki te Tonga and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Charitable Trust to the Committee, once nominees are received.

The motion was **carried**.

Noted: The meeting requested that its unanimous vote in favour of the motion be recorded.

Mayor Gurunathan arrived at 1.10pm, prior to the vote on the above item.

The meeting closed at 1.11pm.

Hon. Tracey Martin

Chair

Date:

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
1 July 2021
Report 21.266



For Decision

PROCESS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF THE WELLINGTON REGIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To advise the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) on the procedure and options to appoint its Deputy Chairperson.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That the Committee:

1. **Adopts**, pursuant to Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, *either*:
 - a. Appointment by statutory voting system A (paragraph 5) *or*
 - b. Appointment by statutory voting system B (paragraph 6).
2. **Agrees** that any voting round that requires a resolution by 'lot' to exclude any person/s will use the procedure where the candidates' names (with the same number of votes) are placed in a container and the name of the person drawn out by an independent person is deemed the winner (i.e. elected or not excluded from the next round).
3. **Notes** that position of the Deputy Chairperson of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee will cease at the next triennial local government election.
4. **Agrees** that the Deputy Chairperson will be appointed at the first meeting of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee of each new triennium.

Te tāhū kōrero

Background

Appointment of Deputy Chairperson

2. The Wellington Regional Leadership Joint Committee Agreement provides that:
 - a. A Deputy Chairperson is to be appointed by the Committee from the existing membership.
 - b. In accordance with standing orders (of the Administering Authority), the Deputy Chairperson must 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).

Procedure for appointments

3. The WRLC is a joint committee appointed under sections 30 and 30A of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). As such, the procedure for appointing the Deputy Chairperson is provided under clause 25 of Schedule 7 to the LGA, unless it is varied by agreement with the local authorities or public bodies that appoint members to the committee. The WRLC Joint Committee Agreement does not contain such a variation.
4. Under clause 25, the WRLC must choose one of two statutory voting systems:
 - a Appointment by the majority of members present and voting, or
 - b Appointment by receiving a greater number of votes than any other candidate.

Characteristics of appointments by majority (Voting system A)

5. The characteristics of this voting system are:
 - a The person who is appointed receives the votes of a majority of the WRLC Committee members present and voting
 - b There is a first round of voting for all candidates
 - c If no candidate is successful in that round, there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded
 - d If no candidate is successful in the second round there is a third, and so on. Each time the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round is excluded
 - e If, in any round, two or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes, the person excluded from the next round is resolved by lot
 - f Rounds of voting will only be required where there are more than two candidates.

Characteristics of appointments by majority (Voting system B)

6. The characteristics of this voting system are:
 - a A person is appointed if they receive more votes than any other candidate
 - b There is only one round of voting
 - c If two or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot.

Determining by 'lot' where there is a tie

7. Both voting systems A and B require a resolution by 'lot' if two or more candidates receive an equal number of votes and no one else is elected. The most common procedure is for the names of the candidates with the same number of votes to be placed in a container and the name of the person drawn out by an independent person is deemed the winner (i.e. elected or not excluded from the next round). It is recommended that this process be used in the event that there is a tie between candidates.

Ngā kōwhiringa

Options

8. The WRLC must choose one of the two voting systems described above to appoint the Deputy Chairperson.

Option One – Voting system A - Appointment by the majority of members

Advantages	Disadvantages
The winning candidate is appointed by a majority of members.	There may be multiple rounds of voting.

9. Voting system A is recommended if WRLC wants to guarantee that the winning candidate receives the votes of a majority of its members.

Option Two – Voting system B – Appointment by the greatest number of votes

Advantages	Disadvantages
There is only one round of voting.	The winning candidate may not have the majority support of the WRLC members.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

10. There are no financial implications from these appointments, as each member of the WRLC is remunerated by their respective councils.

Ngā tikanga whakatao

Decision-making process

11. The processes for appointing the WRLC's Deputy Chairperson is prescribed by the WRLC Joint Committee Agreement; sections 30 and 30A of, and clause 25 of Schedule 7 to, the Local Government Act 2002. Those processes are set out in paragraphs 2 to 7.

Te hiranga

Significance

12. Officers have considered the significance of the matters for decision, taking into account the Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider these matters to be of low significance due to their administrative nature.

Te whakatūtakitaki

Engagement

13. Given the significance of the matters for decision, no external engagement is considered necessary.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

14. Once the voting system is decided, the Chair will call for nominations for the position of the WRLC Committee Deputy Chairperson.

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

Writer	Marilyn Walker – Kaitohutohu/Advisor, Democratic Services
Approvers	Alex Smith – Kaitohutohu Matua/Senior Advisor, Democratic Services Francis Ryan – Kaiwhakahaere Matua/Manager, Democratic Services Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki/General Manager, Strategy

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i> The appointment process is consistent with WRLC's Joint Committee Agreement.
<i>Implications for Māori</i> There are no known implications for mana whenua.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> There are no implications for Council's/Greater Wellington's strategies, policies and plans.
<i>Internal consultation</i> There was no internal consultation, as this is a prescribed process with no impacts for other business groups.
<i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no risks.

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
1 July 2021
Report 21.244



For Decision

2021 AND 2022 WELLINGTON REGIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE MEETING SCHEDULE

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To advise the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the Committee), of its meeting schedule for the remainder of the 2021 calendar year, and the 2022 calendar year.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That Committee:

1. **Agrees** to the meeting schedule for the remainder of 2021, as follows:
 - a 7 September 2021, at 1pm
 - b 23 November 2021, at 1pm
2. **Agrees** to the meeting schedule for the 2022 calendar year, as follows:
 - a 22 March 2022, at 1pm
 - b 31 May 2022, at 10am
 - c 26 July 2022, at 10am
 - d 20 September 2022, at 1pm
 - e 6 December 2022, at 1pm
3. **Agrees** that the Kaiwhakahaere Matua/Manager, Democratic Services, in consultation with the Committee Chair, may amend the schedule as appropriate, and notes that more meetings may be scheduled, if required.
4. **Notes** that officers will circulate the meeting schedule to key stakeholders.

Te tātaritanga

Analysis

2. The Committee's Terms of Reference states that "meetings will be held once every two months, or as necessary and determined by the Chairperson." Officers consulted the Committee Chair, and recommend that the Committee requires two further meetings

for 2021, and five meetings for 2022. Officers advise that more meetings may be scheduled at a later date, if required.

3. It is proposed that the Committee's meetings follow Regional Transport Committee meetings, with additional meeting scheduled to enable the Committee to meet on a regular basis. This is to minimise the number of days that the members on both committees need to come in for meetings.
4. The Committee Chair was consulted on the proposed dates.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

5. The costs associated with meetings will be met from within the existing budget relating to the Committee.

Ngā tikanga whakatau

Decision-making process

6. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of the Local Government Act 2002.

Te hiranga

Significance

7. Officers considered the significance (as defined in Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matters for decision, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers recommend that the matters are of low significance given their administrative nature.

Te whakatūtakitaki

Engagement

8. External engagement was not considered necessary.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

9. Officers will arrange for the circulation of the adopted schedule to external committee members and key stakeholders.
10. Meetings will be publicly notified in *The Dominion Post*, *Wairarapa Times-Age* and published on Greater Wellington's website. This is in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, and Greater Wellington Regional Council's Standing Orders.

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writer	Lucas Stevenson – Kaitohutohu, Democratic Services
Approvers	Alex Smith – Kaitohutohu Matua, Democratic Services Francis Ryan – Kaiwhakahaere Matua, Democratic Services Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> The Committee's Terms of Reference state that meetings will be held once every two months, or as necessary and determined by the Chairperson.
<i>Implications for Māori</i> There are no known impacts for Māori arising from this report.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> There are no implications.
<i>Internal consultation</i> The Committee Chair and the Programme Lead – Wellington Regional Growth Framework, were consulted.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no known risks.

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
1 July 2021
Report 21.272



For Decision

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE WELLINGTON REGIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE AGREEMENT AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To outline proposed amendments to the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the Committee) Joint Committee Agreement and Terms of Reference for consideration of the Committee.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That the Committee:

- 1 **Agrees** to the recommended changes to the Joint Committee Agreement and Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Terms of Reference, being:
 - a amend the section on voting rights by deleting the two Horowhenua based iwi and the Horowhenua District Council from this list and delete the accompanying table.
 - b reflect the decision made at a meeting of the Mayors of Wairarapa and Wairarapa iwi/mana whenua organisations as in paragraph 14 and the subsequent letters that were sent on 3 March 2021 regarding Wairarapa iwi/mana whenua representation on the Joint Committee.
 - c enable both iwi and crown/cabinet members to nominate an alternate for appointment who, in exceptional circumstances, could attend the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meetings as a member.
 - d include the ability for the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee to adopt its own schedule of meetings.
- 2 **Agrees** to:
 - a invite a small number of Members of Parliament to attend Committee meetings from time to time.
 - 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.
- 3 **Advises** the preferred option for accounting for Observers in the Joint Committee Agreement and Terms of Reference.

- 4 **Advises** any other changes to be recommended to the Agreement and Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Terms of Reference.
- 5 **Notes** that, if required, an updated Agreement and Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Terms of Reference will be brought to the next meeting of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee for endorsement before being considered at meetings of each member Council.

Te horopaki

Context

2. The Committee is a joint committee established under section 30A of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).
3. 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.
4. This agreement was made in early 2021 by each of the ten councils who are party to the Joint Committee Agreement (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 LGA on the terms set out in the Agreement. This Agreement is attached as **Attachment 1**.
5. The Agreement provides for all partners, including iwi and the Crown, to sign the Agreement and Terms of Reference.
6. Subsequent to the Agreement being signed off by each council, a number of possible changes and improvements to the Agreement have been identified.
7. Any update to the Agreement and Terms of Reference will need to be signed off individually by all ten councils at a Council meeting and so it would be prudent to identify all possible changes to the Agreement and Terms of Reference at one time.
8. This paper outlines changes that have been identified to date and why these are proposed. Joint Committee members and their organisations may have other changes they would like considered also.

Te tātaritanga

Analysis

9. 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.

10. 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 the Horowhenua District (i.e. would only be local authorities and iwi from the Wellington Region).

11. 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 District based members of the Committee to be able to participate and vote on all matters of the Committee's responsibilities – that is the Wellington Regional Growth Framework, regional economic development, and regional economic recovery.
12. Therefore it is recommended that the section on 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

13. The Agreement and Terms of Reference as attached has the following iwi/mana whenua membership noted:
 - a A person nominated by Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc (Rangitāne O Wairarapa) and appointed by the Administering Authority.
 - b A person nominated by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Trust (Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa) and appointed by the Administering Authority.
14. Following a meeting sponsored by the Mayor of Masterton and attended by the three Wairarapa Mayors, and iwi and rununga members from both Rangitāne iwi and rūnanga and Ngāti Kahungunu iwi and rūnanga, it was agreed that in terms of invitations to join the 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.
15. It is recommended that the Agreement and the Terms of Reference be amended to reflect the decision outlined in paragraph 14 above and the subsequent letters that were sent on 3 March 2021.

Alternates

16. The Agreement and Terms of Reference allows for the relevant local authority to appoint an alternate who, in exceptional circumstances where the Mayor or Council 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).
17. There is no ability under the current Agreement and Terms of Reference for iwi or the Crown/cabinet members to nominate an alternate for appointment.
18. It is recommended that the Agreement and the Terms of Reference be amended to enable both iwi and Crown/cabinet members to nominate an alternate for appointment who, in exceptional circumstances, could attend Committee meetings as a member.
19. The definition of “exceptional circumstances” will be determined by the Committee.

Local Members of Parliament

20. There has been discussion regarding the ability for local Members of Parliament to attend Committee meetings and the extent to which they could participate at

Committee meetings. This is to enhance political understanding and enable local champions within Government.

21. A number of initial options have been considered as part of this report in case the option/s agreed required a change to this Agreement and Terms of Reference.
22. 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 participation 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.
23. It is recommended that the Committee agrees to the suggestions in point 22 a. and b. above.

Adopting schedule of meetings

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

Observers

26. 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.
27. Observers currently have speaking rights in the debate on motions but do not have voting rights.
28. 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 report on the agenda.
29. 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.
30. 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
31. It is recommended that the Committee agree their preferred option for accounting for Observers in the Agreement and Terms of Reference.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

32. There are minimal financial implications regarding the recommendations in this report. We will require legal input to update the Agreement and Terms of Reference.

Te hiranga

Significance

33. Officers considered the significance (as defined by part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of these matters, taking into account Greater Wellington's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider these matters are of low significance, due to their administrative matter.

Te whakatūtakitaki

Engagement

34. Engagement has been undertaken with the Senior Staff Group and the CEO Group for the Committee on this matter. With the timing of the CEO meeting, any changes from the recommended changes in this paper will be tabled at the Committee meeting.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

35. If the Committee agrees to changes to the Agreement and Terms of Reference, officers will:
- a Get legal input to update the Agreement and Terms of Reference
 - b Provide a draft of an updated document to the Senior Staff Group and CEO Group for feedback
 - c Table, if required, an updated Agreement and Terms of Reference to the next Committee meeting.
 - d Once approved by the Committee, work with each of the ten partner councils to get the updated Agreement and Terms of Reference to individual council meetings for signoff.

**Ngā āpitihanga
Attachment**

Number	Title
1	WRLC Agreement and Terms of Reference

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writer	Kim Kelly, Programme Director Wellington Regional Growth Framework
Approver	Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matue Rautaki/General Manager, Strategy

<p>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</p>
<p><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>It is appropriate for the Committee to consider changes to its Terms of Reference and recommend the agreed changes to member Councils for adoption.</p>
<p><i>Implications for Māori</i></p> <p>Iwi/mana whenua partners are part of the Committee. A change is being recommended to the membership entitlements of the iwi organisations party to the Agreement, and to recognise</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>The Committee provides direction on the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and this is reflected in the Agreement and Terms of Reference.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>Senior Staff and CEOs as part of wider groups were consulted.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>There are no risks or impacts.</p>

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

Joint Committee Agreement

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

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 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 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 Committee is a formal Joint Committee pursuant to the LGA 2002 (Clauses 30 and 30A, Schedule 7). The 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.

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

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 member 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) 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
- 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.

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

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.

A Deputy Chairperson is to be appointed by the 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 Independent 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 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 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	√	√	√

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

Relevant members	Relevant programme		
	Wellington Regional Growth Framework	Regional Economic Development	Regional Economic Recovery
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 Toa Rangatira Inc (Ngāti Toa 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*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

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

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 Chairperson shall recognise those observers attending in accordance with these provisions and the persons recognised by the Chairperson 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 Chairperson.

Meeting Frequency

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

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 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.

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

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.

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272**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 Agreement and TOR; Joint regional voice and advocacy; Select and nominate the Independent Chairperson (for appointment to the joint committee by the Administering Authority); Agree 3 year rolling work programme consistent with WRGF, Economic Plan and other relevant directional documents.
Independent Chairperson	Chair the meetings; Approve attendance as required in public excluded sessions; Approve speaking rights as required at meetings; Liaise with members of the Committee as required Approve (in consultation with the Senior Managers Group) 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 Managers Group (2 nd Tier Managers)	Recommend work programme to the Joint Committee; Recommend funding arrangements and allocations; Manage reports to the Committee; 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 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 Chairpersons honorarium; Appointing members to the Joint Committee (who are to be appointed by the Administering Authority).

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

Administration Funding

Funding will be provided by 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).

The funding will support the administration of the 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 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 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

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

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

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

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

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

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

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

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 O WAIRARAPA:**

Signature

Name of person signing

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

SIGNED for and on behalf of **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

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

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

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

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 joint committee, 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 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.

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

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 member 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) 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

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

- 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.

A Deputy Chairperson is to be appointed by the 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 Independent Chairperson).

Expectations around member voting based on 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 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)

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

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 Toa Rangatira Inc (Ngāti Toa 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	√		

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

Observers

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 Chairperson shall recognise those observers attending in accordance with these provisions and the persons recognised by the Chairperson 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 Chairperson.

Voting

Each member has one vote. In the case of an equality of votes the Chairperson 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 Chairperson.

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

Attachment 1 to Report 21.272

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.

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 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.

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 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 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 members on the recommendation of the Joint Committee.

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
1 July 2021
Report 21.271



For Decision

FINALISATION OF THE WELLINGTON REGIONAL GROWTH FRAMEWORK

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To provide the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the Committee) with a summary of the feedback from the public engagement on the draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework, suggest changes to the draft document based on this feedback, and seek the Committee's approval to finalise the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That the Committee:

1. **Notes** that public engagement on the draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework was undertaken from 11 March to 10 May 2021.
2. **Notes** the key themes from the feedback, as summarised in this report.
3. **Approves** the finalisation of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework, with the incorporation of the changes set out in Attachment 1.
4. **Authorises** the Committee Chair and Wellington Regional Growth Framework Programme Director to approve the finalised Wellington Regional Growth Framework for publication.

Te horopaki

Context

2. The draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework was formally endorsed by all ten partner councils in late 2020.
3. The draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework has been socialised and discussed at Board meetings of some, but not all, iwi partner organisations. A number of presentations were undertaken by the Programme Director to Board and/or CEO meetings.
4. A decision was made towards the end of 2020 by the Executive Review Group (the governance group of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework) to integrate engagement on the draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework with other concurrent processes due to:

- a. The opportunity to integrate engagement with council Long Term Plan (LTP) consultations happening throughout the region at the same time. This was seen as preferable to avoid having two sets of consultation (at times with similar content such as South Wairarapa District Council consulting on its Spatial Plan) which would be confusing and a burden on the community.
- b. The draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework already includes the feedback from council engagements on several plans previously consulted on e.g., Planning for Growth, Porirua Growth Strategy/Porirua City Council District Plan.
- c. The project has had 18 months of active engagement with a wide range of stakeholders across the region during development of the draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework including two large workshops with over 100 people at each.
- d. The additional cost of undertaking a stand-alone engagement on the draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework was estimated to be at least \$100,000.
- e. Projects coming out of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework will require more community engagement on matters that are at a level of more interest to people e.g., the Levin Structure Plan.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

5. 79 submissions were received on the draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework using the online submission form as part of the public engagement. Of these, a large number of submissions were from people protesting the Southern Growth Area in Upper Hutt. A small number of submissions were received from other people in the region.
6. In addition to the online submissions, five emailed submissions were received. These were from:
 - i Horizons Regional Council
 - ii Regional Public Health
 - iii Transpower
 - iv Kai and our Community Regional Food Network
 - v The Guildford Timber Company.
7. Whilst the number of submissions was relatively low, this could be due to the following factors:
 - a. That 856 views on the engagement page were from people who were generally satisfied with what they read and they did not make a submission.
 - b. That it is difficult for people to engage with a conceptual planning document at a regional spatial level. Even with nearly 200 interested people on the newsletter mailing list, most of who have been involved in either the development of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework or are interested in spatial planning in general, this did not translate into submissions.

- c. Communications on the draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework engagement was primarily through each Council's summary LTP documents, and this may have had limited impact in amongst a range of other significant issues.
8. The key themes from the online form feedback are:
 - a. Greenfield development should not be considered.
 - b. The focus on urban renewal, increased density, transit-oriented development/building around train stations, more active transport options, are all very positive and logical.
 - c. The environment is important and needs to be considered in line with urban development.
 - d. There is support for the key moves in the WRGF.
 - e. Provision of infrastructure needs to be considered.
 - f. The focus on building communities and neighbourhoods was the most supported aspect of the framework.
 9. Apart from the greenfield theme, most submissions support the general direction of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and therefore officers recommend only minor amendments.
 10. Key themes from the feedback, along with comments and recommended, changes are in [Attachment 1](#).

Nga kōwhiringa Options

11. The options available to the Committee are to either:
 - a. Determine any changes to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework, and delegate to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework Programme Director and the Committee Chair authority to make editorial amendments consistent with the recommended changes to the finalised Wellington Regional Growth Framework prior to publication
 - b. Determine any changes to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework to enable its finalisation, with the updated document to be submitted to the Committee's next meeting for approval.
12. Given the low level of submissions and changes required to the draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework, option a. has been included in the recommendations for this report.

Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications

13. There are minimal financial implications from approving this report. They relate to design and communications costs to finalise the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and these will be met from existing budgets.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi **Consideration of climate change**

14. Climate change has been included in the analysis and development of the draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework and is part of the work programme for the Framework.

Ngā tikanga whakatau **Decision-making process**

15. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act.

Te hiranga **Significance**

16. Officers considered the significance (as defined by part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of these matters, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider these matters are of low significance, due to their administrative nature.

Te whakatūtakitaki **Engagement**

17. Public engagement on the draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework was undertaken from 11 March 2021 to 10 May 2021. This period covered the Long-Term Plan (LTP) engagement periods of the 10 councils involved in the Framework.
18. Engagement activities included:
 - a. A dedicated web page which included an online summary document and submission form – see <https://wrgf.co.nz/have-your-say/>. (The submission form has now been removed.)
 - b. A media release sent out on 11 March 2021 (this was sent out via Upper Hutt City Council (UHCC) which has been sending media releases for the WRGF to date).
 - c. Promotion through council LTP summary documents and two WRGF newsletters (199 subscribers)
 - d. One face-to-face meeting at a LTP meeting at UHCC with local business people. (The offer was made to all councils but only taken up by UHCC)
 - e. A number of email enquiries to the Programme Director.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei **Next steps**

19. The next steps are to:
 - a. Update the draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework based on the recommended changes in this report

- b. Publish the final Wellington Regional Growth Framework on the www.wrgf.co.nz website
 - c. Publish the summary of feedback (Attachment 1) on www.wrgf.co.nz
 - d. Advise via the Wellington Regional Growth Framework website that the final is available.
20. If Recommendation 3 in this report is not approved and the alternative option is chosen, then a final version of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework will come back to this Committee for approval before being published.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachment

Number	Title
1	Key themes from draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework feedback and recommended changes

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

Writer	Kim Kelly – Programme Director Wellington Regional Growth Framework
Approver	Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matue Rautaki/General Manager - Strategy

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<p><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>The Committee's terms of reference provide the Committee with responsibility for overseeing the development and implementation of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.</p>
<p><i>Implications for Māori</i></p> <p>Iwi/ Māori have participated in the development of the draft Framework and there are a number of initiatives are related to Iwi/ Māori in the Framework</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>The Framework aligns with national, regional and local policy direction in areas such as housing, transport, environmental and climate change.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>Staff from all partner organisations have been involved in developing the Framework</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>None from this paper.</p>

Attachment 1 to Report 21.271

Key themes from draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework feedback and suggested changes

The table below covers the key themes of feedback received both from the online form submissions and through individual submissions. It provides comment on changes suggested and the suggested response to that.

Theme	Comments	Recommended changes to the WRGF
Key themes from online survey		
Greenfield development should not be considered	<p>Most comments in this section of the online form were specifically about opposing the Southern Growth Area in Upper Hutt. The draft WRGF includes greenfield areas such as the Southern Growth Area that are already identified in a growth plan and/or district plan of a council. This identified area is still an area of focus for Upper Hutt City Council.</p> <p>There was one individual submission separate from the online submissions that supported the greenfield development in this area.</p> <p>The Multi-Criteria Assessment (MCA) undertaken as part of the options assessment process for the draft WRGF showed that whilst development in greenfield areas does not rate well against a number of WRGF objectives, it does rate well for adaptation to climate change and avoiding further development in areas at risk from natural hazards and provides options for this for the region.</p> <p>The National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPSUD)¹ includes a clause that applies to a plan change that provides significant development capacity that is not otherwise enabled in a plan or is not in sequence with planned land release – every local authority must have regard to this development capacity. I.e., local authorities cannot ignore greenfield development opportunities.</p> <p>Whilst most of the development opportunity in the draft Framework is in already established areas, for the region to respond to the level of</p>	<p>No changes proposed.</p> <p>The Southern Growth Area is still an identified area with regard to Upper Hutt City Council planning and should remain identified as such in the final WRGF.</p> <p>The particular issue raised by a number of submitters regarding the Southern Growth area and the submission in support is a matter for decision for Upper Hutt City Council as part of their District Plan processes.</p>

¹ Policy 8: Local authority decisions affecting urban developments are responsive to plan changes that would add significantly to development capacity and contribute to well-functioning urban environments, even if the development capacity is a) unanticipated by the RMA planning documents; or b) out-of-sequence with planned land release.

Attachment 1 to Report 21.271

Theme	Comments	Recommended changes to the WRGF
	growth anticipated, both brownfield and greenfield developments are required.	
The focuses on urban renewal, increased density, transit-oriented development/building around train stations, more active transport options, are all very positive and logical	<p>The NPSUD requires increased density around rapid transit networks for most of the region.</p> <p>The MCA undertaken as part of the options assessment in the draft WRGF supports increased development around rapid transit networks.</p> <p>The Government Policy Statement (GPS) on Transport and the focus and targets of the Regional Land Transport Plan both have a focus on increasing public transport and mode shift.</p> <p>Comments in the feedback included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More reliable, resilient, and connected transport across the region is crucial to getting people out of cars. • The focuses on urban renewal, increased, density, transit-oriented development, more active transport options, etc are all very positive. 	<p>No changes proposed.</p> <p>This aspect is well reflected in the draft WRGF and submissions reflected our focus on this.</p> <p>Comments under this theme support the direction of the WRGF.</p>
The environment is important and needs to be considered in line with urban development	<p>Comments in the feedback included those such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the region in a sustainable way. • We need to protect the natural environment whilst doing all the development. • The balance between quality urban environments within the current urban footprint and improving resilience and protecting the natural environment is important 	<p>No changes proposed.</p> <p>This aspect is well reflected in the draft WRGF and submissions reflected our focus on this.</p> <p>Challenge 2 in the WRGF is – “Many of the urban areas in the region are vulnerable to the impacts of natural hazards and climate change, and as the region grows and becomes more densely settled, it will become increasingly important to improve resilience and protect and enhance the region’s natural environment”.</p>

Attachment 1 to Report 21.271

Theme	Comments	Recommended changes to the WRGF
There is support for the key moves in the WRGF	<p>Four of the six key moves were either partially supported or fully supported – results ranged from 74.6%-91.3% (partially and fully supported combined).</p> <p>The other two key moves had a component of greenfield in them and are impacted by the responses related to the Southern Growth Area i.e., over 80% of the “do not support” responses for these two elements came from Upper Hutt residents.</p>	No changes proposed.
Provision of infrastructure needs to be considered	A range of comments regarding infrastructure were provided in the feedback including comments related to pipes, power supply, retrofitting housing to achieve low energy housing and renewable energy.	<p>Change proposed</p> <p>Add reference to renewal energy in discussions on infrastructure/energy</p>
The focus on building communities and neighbourhoods was the most supported aspect of the framework	70% of respondents supported this aspect.	No changes proposed
Feedback from individual submissions		
Lack of reference to Horizons “One Plan” and Horowhenua being in the Horizons region	<p>Information was sourced from Horowhenua District Council for the WRGF and included information from Horizons Regional Council e.g., the constraints mapping.</p> <p>Additional references as suggested can be added to the WRGF.</p>	<p>Change proposed</p> <p>Add comment about Horowhenua being in the Horizons region.</p> <p>Ensure One Plan references are made where required.</p>
Support for regional food strategy and suggest bringing this work forward	Groups related to food strategy/food distribution/food systems have been action in the project scoping phase of the WRGF and their thoughts are reflected in a number of project scope documents.	<p>No changes proposed.</p> <p>The Regional Food Strategy is identified already as a key initiative. The timing of this project is the subject of another paper for the WRLC. Timeframes for projects are not included in the WRGF.</p>

Attachment 1 to Report 21.271

Theme	Comments	Recommended changes to the WRGF
<p>In a spatial planning sense existing electricity infrastructure will need to be protected, and there may be a need for new and upgraded electricity infrastructure in the region too. The former has been referenced within the draft growth framework, but the latter is not.</p>	<p>Specific requests in a submission are below:</p> <p>Page 5 add new objective under Diagram 2: Objectives to Initiatives diagram: <i>“Recognise and provide for electricity infrastructure within the region to support urban growth and the Government’s 2050 net zero carbon emissions target”</i>.</p> <p>Page 5 add reference to electricity infrastructure under “Key Initiative Areas”.</p> <p>Page 10 final paragraph at bottom left of page, add text as follows: “Electrification of the economy in pursuit of the Government’s 2050 net zero carbon emissions target means that the region’s critical electricity infrastructure will need to be protected and may need to expand. Electricity infrastructure is also vital to supporting the urban growth that this framework is planning for.”</p> <p>Page 14 add further text as follows: “The Wellington-Horowhenua region hosts the National Grid, which is nationally significant electricity infrastructure. It serves the region itself and provides a vital link in the electricity system between the north and south islands via the Cook Strait cable. This infrastructure passes through a range of environments within the region and needs to be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. It can also present a constraint to urban growth that will need to be accounted for in growth forecasts.”</p> <p>Page 17 add text to end of last paragraph, as follows: “Another part of achieving emissions reductions is via increased renewable energy generation and increased use of electrification (e.g. for transport and process heat). In the future, this could involve upgrading existing or building new electricity infrastructure within the region.”</p>	<p>No changes proposed. The six objectives for the WRGF were developed in a collaborative manner and should remain as is.</p> <p>Change proposed – combine point with other points on 3 waters infrastructure. There is a project related to this.</p> <p>Partial change proposed – electricity infrastructure will be added to the 3rd paragraph on that page that currently mentions 3 waters infrastructure.</p> <p>Partial change proposed – this para is too large to fit in with the other material on this page – a shorter statement can be made on this page or elsewhere.</p> <p>Partial change proposed – this para is too large to fit in with the other material on this page – a shorter statement can be made on this page or elsewhere.</p>

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
1 July 2021
Report 21.273



For Decision

WELLINGTON REGIONAL GROWTH FRAMEWORK – THREE YEAR WORK PROGRAMME

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To provide the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the Committee) with an overview of the priority areas and recommended three-year work programme for the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF), and seek approval for the overall programme and commencement of year one initiatives, subject to funding confirmation.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That the Committee:

- 1 **Approves in principle** the overall three-year work programme for Wellington Regional Growth Framework as outlined in Table 1.
- 2 **Approves** the commencement of year one initiatives (or parts of initiatives) as outlined below, subject to funding requirements and resourcing being met:
 - a Structure and masterplans – Lower Hutt, Levin, Johnsonville – to be led by the respective councils.
 - b West-East investigations:
 - i Stage 1: Reconfirm the strategic case
 - ii Stage 2: Develop and assess programme options.
 - c Kāpiti -Horowhenua greenfield infrastructure and services:
 - i Stage 1: revised Growth Strategy for Kāpiti – to be led by Kāpiti District Council as part of their business as usual work.
 - d Regional housing approach and action plan including regional approach to urban development tools.
 - e Wellington Regional Growth Framework and Regional Policy Statement alignment – to be led by Greater Wellington Regional Council as part of their business as usual work.
 - f National Policy Statement Urban Development and Freshwater Management implementation:

- i Stage 2 – Future Development Strategy including a iwi spatial plan updated constraints mapping and cultural mapping.
 - g Regional emissions reduction plan:
 - i Stage 1: Information gathering.
 - h Regional approach to climate change impact:
 - i Stage 1: Information gathering.
- 3 **Notes** that three year one initiatives are still to be scoped. These are:
 - i Iwi/Māori housing
 - j Iwi capacity building
 - k Ōtaki joint planning project.
- 4 **Notes** that a reporting template will be developed and regular reporting on these initiatives and other projects will be provided to the Committee.

Te tāhū kōrero

Background

- 2. Urban Growth partnerships have been progressed as part of the Government’s Urban Growth Agenda to improve co-ordination and alignment between central and local government and mana whenua in New Zealand’s high growth urban areas.
- 3. The Wellington Regional Leadership Committee is the newest and the largest urban growth partnership. One of its roles is to oversee the implementation of the region’s first joint spatial: Wellington Regional Growth Framework and the associated work programme.
- 4. For the past 18 months, 10 councils, seven iwi groups and a number of central government agencies have worked together to develop the region’s first spatial plan.
- 5. A three-year work programme for implementing the Wellington Regional Growth Framework has been developed which includes:
 - a Key spatial initiatives – these are projects of a spatial nature that will be undertaken collectively by a range of stakeholders. Most of these will be led by one organisation but undertaken using a core team. These are included in this three year work programme.
 - b Key initiatives – these are generally regional (non-spatial) projects that will be undertaken collectively by a range of stakeholders. The lead agency for these projects will be one of the partner agencies. These projects will be undertaken using a core team. These are included in this three year work programme.
 - c Projects – these are generally projects that are the responsibility of one entity (e.g., rail projects being delivered by KiwiRail). These are not included in this three year work programme.
- 6. To develop the recommended three-year work programme, the following steps were undertaken:

- a Identification of the potential initiatives in the three-year work programme – most of these came from the key spatial initiatives and key initiatives in the draft Framework but a small number of initiatives have been added to this list.
 - b Development of a project scope template for use in outlining the initiatives.
 - c Development of an initial project scopes for most, but not all of the initiatives.
 - d Held workshops with potential core team member organisations to further develop the project scope –eight workshops were ran with between 12-25 people at each workshop. This was to get a broad input into the scope and engage people early in the process.
 - e Finalised the information in this report with regards to each project – this was undertaken at the Senior Staff meeting on 10 June 2021 and the CEO and equivalent meetings on 25 June 2021.
 - f Developed an indicative cost for each initiative, identified potential funding sources and spread the cost across partners based on a funding formula.
7. For clarity, the following are not covered in this paper:
- a Economic development initiatives that were identified in the Wellington Regional Growth Framework – a list of these projects has been given to WellingtonNZ for inclusion into the Regional Economic Development Plan.
 - b Key spatial initiatives identified that already underway – in particular, this refers to Let’s Get Wellington Moving (LGWM) and Eastern Porirua. These projects will be reported on to the Committee at a later meeting and more information provided for each project at that time.
 - c Projects listed in the WRGF (i.e., the mostly single organisation activities) – these will be reported to the Committee at a later meeting and more information provided on each project at that time.
8. It is expected that the Committee will be asked to consider a rolling three year work programme and that officers will present the 2022-2025 work programme to the Committee before the beginning of the 2022 financial year.

Te tātaritanga

Analysis

9. For the purpose of presenting the three year work programme, the initiatives from the Wellington Regional Growth Framework have been grouped into four priority areas.
 - a Housing supply, affordability, and choice
 - b Transport choice and access
 - c Iwi/ Māori housing, capacity and taonga
 - d Climate change and resilience
10. **Attachment 1** provides an overview of the three year work programme by year and by priority area.

Table 1: Three year work programme by year and priority area

WRGF Initiatives by year and major priority area					
Timing	Initiative	Priority			
		Housing supply, affordability, and choice	Transport choice and access	Iwi/ Māori housing, capacity and taonga	Climate change and sustainability
Existing Initiatives	LGWM	√	√		
	Eastern Porirua	√		√	
	NPSUD/FM implementation Stage 1 - HBA and planning requirements	√			
Commence Year 1 (July 2021-June 2022)	Lower Hutt structure plan	√	√	√	
	Levin structure plan - from Sept 2021	√	√	√	
	Johnsonville master planning and action plan	√			
	West-East investigations. Stage 1: Reconfirm the strategic case, Stage 2: Develop and assess programme options	√	√		√
	Kapiti-Horowhenua greenfield infrastructure and services - Stage 1: Planning Framework for Kapiti	√	√		√
	Regional housing approach and action plan including regional approach to urban development tools	√		√	
	Otaki joint planning project	√	√	√	
	Maori/iwi housing	√		√	
	WRGF and Regional Policy Statement alignment	√			√
	NPSUD/FM implementation Stage 2 - FDS including a iwi spatial plan updated constraints mapping and cultural mapping	√		√	
	Capacity building to strengthen iwi involvement in regional and local planning			√	
	Regional emissions reduction plan - Stage 1 Stocktake - February 2022				√
	Regional approach to climate change impact - Stage 1 Information gathering			√	√
Commence Year 2 (July 2022-June 2023)	Upper Hutt structure plan	√	√	√	
	West-East investigations. Stage 3: Confirm preferred programme. Complete Programme Business Case	√	√		√
	Kapiti-Horowhenua greenfield infrastructure and services - Stage 2: Joint planning for the longer term	√	√		√
	50-100 year 3 waters strategy - Stage 1 - how do we want to use water?	√		√	√
	Regional emissions reduction plan - Stage 2 Sector engagement and plan development and Stage 3 Tools and outputs				√
	Regional approach to climate change impact - Stage 2 Adaptation planning			√	√
Commence Year 3 (July 2023-June 2024)	Regional strategy for food production				√
	50-100 year 3 waters strategy - Stage 2 - infrastructure and service requirements	√		√	√
	Spatial initiatives				
	Region wide initiatives				

11. Information on each of the priorities outlined in Table is provided in Attachment 1 for each priority including information on:
 - a The projects that are already underway in the region
 - b Other work is in the planning stage
 - c The prioritised WRGF initiatives
 - d Some roadblocks that the Committee could look to unlock.
12. Full project scope documents have been developed in joint workshops with potential core team member organisations for all the initiatives except for:
 - a Iwi/Maori housing
 - b Iwi capacity building
 - c Ōtaki joint planning project.

The first two due to the lack of capacity in partner organisations and the third initiative due to it being a recently identified opportunity.

13. **Attachment 2** provides summary information from the project scope documents for each initiative including:
 - a A description of the initiative – this is directly from the project scope document
 - b Timing
 - c Project lead – a number of project leads still need to be agreed
 - d Budget – this is the amount that was indicated to council CEOs as the possible cost for these initiatives. These need to be costed in more detail now project scope documents have been developed and once more detailed project plans are prepared.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

14. Funding for initiatives in the Wellington Regional Growth Framework is at this stage to be funded separately by local government and central government partners. Iwi may contribute from time to time but are not assumed to be a key funder. This funding is separate to the funding for the Committee Secretariat which will be funded by the Greater Wellington regional rate plus a Horowhenua District Council contribution and a central government contribution.
15. Funding principles were agreed with local government and central government partners and estimates were sent to council CEOs in late 2020 as to their organisations possible funding contribution (this was dependent on a number of factors such as timing of projects, total cost, and local government/central government split).
16. Discussions have been held with some central government organisations as to their possible contribution to projects where it aligns with national policy direction and/or projects. Waka Kotahi is the co-lead on the West/East investigation, which is seeking funding from the National Land Transport Fund (NLTF).

17. Discussions have been held with the Senior Staff Group and the CEO Group as to funding for the year one initiatives and agreement has been reached for the project lead to finalised costs for the initiative, advise all partners and allocate cost based on the agreed funding formula (the same funding formula used to provide for WREMO funding).

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi Consideration of climate change

18. Climate change is a key consideration within the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and there are two specific initiatives that focus on Climate Change:
 - a A regional emissions reduction plan
 - b A regional approach to climate change impacts.
19. Considerations from both these initiatives will form part of the planning for other initiatives such as Structure Plans.

Ngā tikanga whakatao Decision-making process

20. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act.

Te hiranga Significance

21. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of these matters, taking into account Greater Wellington’s Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington’s Decision-making Guidelines. Officers consider these matters of low significance, due to their administrative nature.

Te whakatūtakitaki Engagement

22. Engagement was undertaken on the draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework 11 March - 10 May 2021. The initiatives outlined in this report were included in the draft document. The engagement on the Wellington Regional Growth Framework is the subject of a separate paper to this Committee.
23. The Programme Director has engagement with staff from project partner organisations to develop the work programme and the recommended timing of the initiatives.
24. Engagement has been undertaken with a range of local government, central government, iwi and private sector organisations in developing the project scope documents. This took the form of workshops to develop and agree the project scopes.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei Next steps

25. The next steps with regards to the initiatives in the work programme are:

- a For those projects where no project scope has been undertaken and/or completed, (namely the Māori-iwi housing, iwi capacity building and Ōtaki joint planning project), project scoping workshops need to be undertaken.
 - b Detailed project plans will be developed for those initiatives approved by the Committee for commencement in the 2021/2022 year.
 - c More accurate cost estimates will be developed for year one projects.
26. A reporting framework will be developed for reporting to the Committee on the initiatives and projects listed in the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and regional economic development and regional recovery activity.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachments

Number	Title
1	Priority areas
2	Information for each WRGF initiative

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

Writer	Kim Kelly, Programme Director Wellington Regional Growth Framework
Approver	Luke Troy, Kaiwhakahaere Matue Rautaki/General Manager Strategy

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> The work programme for the Wellington Regional Growth Framework is a responsibility of the Committee.
<i>Implications for Māori</i> Iwi/Māori have been involved in the development of some of the work programme. There are capacity issue with regards to further Iwi/Māori involvement.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> This work aligns with the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and other regional documents such as the Regional Land Transport Plan
<i>Internal consultation</i> Staff from most partner organisations have been involved in development of the work programme. This paper has been discussed with the Senior Staff Group and the CEO Group.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no/minimal risks.



Attachment 1 to Report 21.273: WRGF Priority Areas

This attachment provides firstly an overview of each of the priority areas and then secondly information for each priority including a summary of each initiative in the three-year work programme.



- WRGF objectives**
1. Increase housing supply, affordability and choice
 2. Enable growth that protects and enhances the quality of the natural environment and accounts for a transition to a low/no carbon future
 3. Improve multi-modal access to and between housing, employment, education and services
 4. Encourage sustainable, resilient and affordable settlement patterns/urban form that make efficient use of existing infrastructure and resources
 5. Build climate change resilience and avoid increasing the impacts and risks from natural hazards
 6. Create employment opportunities

Priority: Housing Supply, Affordability and Choice	Priority: Transport choice and access	Priority: Iwi/ Māori housing, capacity and taonga	Priority: Climate change and resilience
<p>In more and more areas of the region, housing is unaffordable for many people. A lack of supply and a limited choice of housing types and locations are limiting options. The lack of affordability for renters and homeowners has become much more of an issue in the past five years. This is increasingly contributing to homelessness, overcrowding and poor health and educational outcomes.</p> <p>The lack of affordability is also changing the distribution of demand for housing across the region, pushing more residential growth to outer areas such as Levin and Wairarapa, and causing the displacement of communities.</p> <p>Development economics should be favourable for more construction, but a number of constraints appear to be limiting new supply. However, our understanding of specific barriers and necessary investments is still at an early stage. Region wide work is needed to understand required investment in infrastructure, particularly for three waters and transport that will be required to enable large-scale housing development in the region.</p>	<p>Work undertaken as part of the Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan 2021 has identified trends and issues relevant to the WRGF, including demand for public transport is growing, car use remains the dominant mode of travel for journeys to work, congestion on key multi-modal road corridors is resulting in travel delays and unreliable journey times for people and freight and transport-related carbon emissions are increasing.</p> <p>In addition to these issues, the WRGF highlighted that access to social and economic opportunities is constrained by many factors, including the affordability of travel, the lack of well developed, multimodal west-east transport connections, the lack of significant concentrations of jobs outside central Wellington, and jobs and social infrastructure (such as hospitals) in places with limited public transport services.</p> <p>The transport system needs to enable the region to grow in a way that makes it easy for people to get around, while creating less congestion, fewer emissions, and more liveable places. The RLTP has three headline targets for the next ten years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% reduction in deaths and serious injuries on our roads • 35% reduction in transport generated emissions. • 40% increase in active travel and public transport mode share. 	<p>Māori home ownership rates are lower than those of the overall population of the Wellington-Horowhenua region. Data also shows that severe housing deprivation is being experienced more by Māori than by Pākehā. Opportunities to improve Māori housing outcomes are being developed in a range of emerging partnerships between iwi, the Crown, and councils in the region, but a much greater focus will be needed if housing disparities are to be addressed.</p> <p>In developing the WRGF and also in setting up the WRLC and supporting structures, we identified a clear lack of capacity in Iwi/Māori organisations to enable these organisations to participate in these processes. This reduces the potential value of the local government, central government, iwi partnership. This will only get worse with requirements for Iwi/Māori participation in the NPSUD – Future Development Strategy and other regulatory documents. If we do not increase long term sustainable capacity in Iwi/Māori organisation then everyone will be set up to fail.</p> <p>Climate change impacts have the potential to impact on taonga and areas of cultural significance in the region. These need to be considered as part of any climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>One of the challenges for the region is how to balance the existing built form and a continuing demand to build in coastal and/or hazard prone areas and the risks that this brings both currently and into the future with the impacts of sea level rise.</p> <p>Some of the regions three waters infrastructure resides in areas that are already being, and likely to become more impacted by climate change. Key parts of the transport system as seen in the diagram overleaf have been assessed as being extremely, very high, or highly vulnerable to earthquake, tsunami, or storm risk.</p> <p>The region has a good base with regards to the natural environment but increasing pressures from development coupled with higher expectations for better environmental outcomes and lower emissions mean we will need to do better.</p>

Priority: Housing supply, affordability and choice

PROJECTS UNDERWAY

- **Eastern Porirua Regeneration** – this central government, local government and iwi project will provide - about 2000 state houses made warmer, drier, and safer, about 2000 affordable and market homes and 150 additional state houses. It will also provide great neighbourhoods and resilient communities. The project helps to improve the wellbeing of Eastern Porirua residents including new employment opportunities for local people and businesses. See <https://porirua.govt.nz/>
- **Urban Plus** – this is a Hutt City Council CCO. It utilises a range of housing approaches including for instance a recent partnership – *He Herenga Kura, He Herenga Tangata, He Herenga Whenua* – between Hutt City Council, Kahungunu Whānau Services, Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa, and Council-owned organisation, Urban Plus Limited is the first of its kind in the country and sets out a framework for building and delivering warm, safe, and affordable homes for those in desperate need.
- **Te Kāinga, affordable rental programme** – The Te Kāinga programme sees Wellington City Council (WCC) enter long-term leases with commercial building owners and developers to deliver stable and affordable rental housing for the city's essential and key workers, targeting those in essential skills occupations, have moderate incomes and do not own a home. WCC has 339 apartments in the pipeline. The first project, Te Kāinga Aroha, welcomed the first tenants on 5 March 2021 and provides 52 apartments in the Wellington CBD. The building was converted from office space to one, two and three-bedroom units. The Council recently set a target for the programme of 1000 units completed or under contract in the next 5 years.
- **Kenepuru Landing** – this is a partnership between a private development and Ngāti Toa where both partners have committed to creating a suburb that meets the needs of a diverse community with a heavy emphasis on amenities, public transport, and ease of living. On completion, the new suburb will include approximately 700 homes projected to house over 2000 people.
- **Kāinga Ora developments** – Kāinga Ora has over 7,500 public homes across the Wellington region and is working with councils, iwi and the community in renewing, redeveloping and regenerating its portfolio to plan for growth and improve the quality of housing for its tenants.

OTHER WORK IN PLANNING STAGE

- **Kāinga Ora pipeline** – under the Government's Public Housing Plan, around 470-690 public housing places and around 170 transitional housing places are expected to be delivered by 2024 in the region. Investment is planned and proceeding across a range of projects including key projects such as Porirua Development and developments at Rolleston and Arlington in Mount Cook which will deliver around 380 much needed homes in the central city, including 60 supported living homes.
- **NPS-UD medium density plan changes** – these are all under development. Fast tracking these plan changes would increase the speed at which houses could come to market.
- **RiverLink** – an integrated urban development (projected to provide 1300 houses/apartments), transport (roading and multi-modal) and resilience project in Lower Hutt.
- **Let's Get Wellington Moving** - Strategic opportunity to support intensification/high density development on the future mass transit and active travel corridor from the CBD to Newtown and Kilbirnie. See <https://lgwm.nz>
- A range of greenfield developments in early stages of planning (e.g., Lincolnshire Farm (2,000) Upper Stebbings/Glenside West (650)).
- A range of greenfield in more advanced stages of planning e.g., Porirua Northern Growth Area including Plimmerton Farm (3800 homes - a resource consent is about to be lodged for stage 1) and Tara-Ika (2,500 - which is nearing the hearing stage).
- Establishing a Regional Developers Forum – to provide a regional view of the development opportunities available and the longer-term planning. To encourage developers into areas they have not developed to date.
- Taking a regional approach to the [Governments Housing Acceleration Fund](#) in line with the WRGF.
- Examining options for a regional housing entity – as part of the Regional Housing Plan to identify how we could jointly structure ourselves to get better and faster housing results.

WRGF INITIATIVES PRIORITISED UNDER THE 3-YEAR WORK PROGRAMME

Attachment 1 to Report 21.273

1. **Regional housing plan** – answering the question of “what can we do collectively to increase housing supply in the short term (ie, next 5 years) and how should we structure ourselves to do that”?
2. **Iwi-Māori housing plan** – focusing on those issues that are specific to iwi/Māori in the region with regards to housing.
3. **Lower Hutt Structure Plan** – joint partner planning to accommodate an estimated additional 5000 homes providing for approximately 11,000 people in the study area.
4. **Levin Structure Plan** - joint partner planning to accommodate an estimated 6300 additional homes providing for approximately 14,500 people in the study area.
5. **Upper Hutt Structure Plan** – joint partner planning to accommodate an estimated 4800 additional homes providing for approximately 10,500 people in the study area.
6. **Johnsonville Masterplan** – joint partner planning to respond to increased housing demand in Johnsonville and surrounding suburbs arising from its proximity to a number of employment markets, and the lower hazard profiles in this area compared to many existing urban areas in Wellington City.
7. **Kāpiti-Horowhenua Planning** – joined up planning for public transport, social and other infrastructure, and services to enable an estimated 15,500 new houses and nearly 39,000 more people in greenfield developments and nearly 10,400 new houses for approximately 22,800 people in existing urban areas within Horowhenua/Kāpiti in the next 30 years.
8. **West-East access, housing, and resilience investigation** – this project explores opportunities that an improved/new west-east multi modal connection would provide for transport (people and freight), resilience, movement within the region, housing and urban development uplift potential, and business areas. It provides the opportunity to future proof the region with alternatives for transport, urban development, and resilience.
9. **Ōtaki joint planning pilot** – current issues exist in this pilot area that would benefit from collective planning such as an increasing demand for affordable housing and associated services and poor public transport access impacting opportunities for existing and future residents eg lack of public transport for rangitahi to get to employment either further south in Kapiti or north to Levin or Palmerston North.
10. **National policy implementation** – including a joint Future Development Strategy under the NPS-UD requirements and a regional approach to the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) to ensure strong alignment between the WRGF and the RPS.
11. **50-100 year three waters strategy** - developing a 50-100-year regional three waters strategy to support anticipated housing growth which includes both changes to how we use water across the region and required upgrades to existing infrastructure.

POTENTIAL COMMITTEE ROLE AND FOCUS TO FACILITATE AND UNLOCK BARRIERS

- **Urban development and freshwater management tensions** – the restrictive requirements of the freshwater package will likely reduce the amount of land that can be developed in the region. Plimmerton Farm and Lincolnshire Farm are good examples of where housing yield will be affected by the new requirements. Is this tension something the Committee could assist in addressing, in order to unlock more housing while maintaining and improving freshwater bodies?
- **NPSUD medium density plan changes** – the process as prescribed will take a number of years to see results in housing development – the Committee could look at options - for instance fast tracking this process to enable the plan changes to become effective earlier than is currently proposed. Recent district plan changes in the region such as residential intensification in Lower Hutt saw an immediate uptake in housing development.
- **Lack of capacity in the building sector** – whilst a national issue, this committee could look to investigate pilot programmes including all partners i.e., apprenticeships for iwi/Māori in partnership with central government and local government projects.
- **Capacity in the iwi/Māori housing space** – there is a lack of development capacity to enable iwi/Māori to partake fully in all the opportunities available (e.g., more Kenepuru Landing examples).
- **Developers' appetite for building medium density outside the main centres** – the Developers Forum is one way to look to reduce this barrier. Are there other things the Committee would want to explore?

Priority: Transport choice and access

PROJECTS UNDERWAY

- The transport system needs to enable the region to grow in a way that makes it easy for people to get around, while creating less congestion, fewer emissions, and more liveable places. The Wellington RLTP 2021 has three headline targets for the next ten years:
 - 40% reduction in deaths and serious injuries on our roads
 - 35% reduction in transport generated emissions.
 - 40% increase in active travel and public transport mode share.
- **The RLTP 2021 captures the activities underway across the region to improve the transport system. These include:**
- **Let's Get Wellington Moving** – a transformative city-shaping programme focused within Wellington city but providing benefits to the wider region. It seeks to transform urban mobility and shape urban form through central Wellington City. It will deliver multi-modal transport system improvements that make the city and region more accessible, compact, sustainable, and liveable.
- **Rail network improvements** – the Wellington Metro Rail Upgrade programme includes a number of packages to continue investment in a fit-for-purpose reliable and resilient regional rail network, including those delivered through NZUP.
- **Strategic road network improvements:**
 - Completion of Transmission Gully and Peka Peka to Ōtaki; Implementing New Zealand Upgrade Programme activities: Ōtaki to north Levin and Melling intersection upgrade; SH58 safety improvements.
 - Improving the reliability of freight interchange at CentrePort, integrated with efficient passenger ferry access (the Multi-user Ferry Terminal).
 - Delivering the Road to Zero Programme across the region with a focus on Wairarapa and Horowhenua.
- **Development of cycle networks including** - Te Ara Tupua, a \$190M project to create a walking and cycling link between Wellington and Lower Hutt; Eastern Bays Shared Path; Oriental Bay to Evans Bay cycleway, \$230 million in Wellington City Council LTP for cycling over the next 10 years.
- **Public transport improvements** – including purchase of more electric buses, bus shelters, improvements to rail and station infrastructure, national integrated ticketing.

OTHER WORK IN PLANNING STAGE

- Transport is central to all of the WRGF 'Key moves' including but particularly the need to 'Fully unlock the urban development potential of current and future rapid transit orientated corridors particularly LGWM' and enabling higher density housing in walkable neighbourhoods close to public transport.
- The rapid transit network is set out in the RLTP. A detailed business case is underway to confirm the preferred approach to longer distance rolling stock that will together with other improvements improve frequency, capacity, and regional/inter-regional connectivity; modernising and improving station access safety and accessibility.
- Riverlink improvements including a multi-modal connectivity to central Lower Hutt and surrounding communities through relocating the Melling railway station, enhanced park-and-ride, and improvements to SH1 and Melling interchange.
- Further bus improvements including fully electrifying the bus fleet and further development of the regional cycling network including opportunities for delivering Innovating Streets.

WRGF INITIATIVES PRIORITISED UNDER THE 3-YEAR WORK PROGRAMME

1. West-East access, housing, and resilience investigation – this project explores opportunities that an improved/new west-east multi modal connection would provide for transport (people and freight), resilience, movement within the region, housing and urban development uplift potential, and business areas. It provides the opportunity to future proof the region with alternatives for transport, urban development, and resilience.
2. **Kāpiti-Horowhenua Planning** – joined up planning for public transport, social and other infrastructure, and services to enable an estimated 15,500 new houses and nearly 39,000 more people in greenfield developments and nearly 10,400 new houses for approximately 22,800 people in existing urban areas within Horowhenua/Kāpiti in the next 30 years.
3. **Ōtaki joint planning pilot** – current issues exist in this pilot area that would benefit from collective planning such as an increasing demand for affordable housing and associated services and poor public transport access impacting opportunities for existing and future residents eg lack of public transport for rangitahi to get to employment either further south in Kapiti or north to Levin or Palmerston North.
4. Regional emissions reduction plan – a regional action plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition to a net-zero carbon and regeneration economy. 40% of emissions in the Wellington region are from transport.
5. The Lower Hutt, Levin, Upper Hutt Structure plans and the Johnsonville masterplan all include exploring transport options including multi-modal options, station access and public transport service improvements alongside planning for greater intensification (in line with the NPS-UD).

POTENTIAL COMMITTEE ROLE AND FOCUS TO FACILITATE AND UNLOCK BARRIERS

- Exploring different funding levels, options, and timing availability – for instance alternative opportunities or tools for funding of transport – advocating at a regional level and for regional consistency.
- The uptake of new funding and financing and urban development tools – and associated delivery models to deliver programmes/projects across the region.
- Travel demand management and behaviour change – opportunities to align investment, delivery, and behaviour change activities to drive mode shift.
- Unlocking barriers to delivering multi-modal greenfield development – both ensuring public transport funding constraints are unlocked to ensure public transport can be delivered when people start rather than after sufficient demand/population is realised; and the lack of regulatory teeth to require public transport and active mode connections for new greenfield..
- Support for increased frequency and extent of public transports options outside of the main centres e.g. Kāpiti, Horowhenua and the Wairarapa.

Priority: Iwi/Māori housing, capacity and tāonga

PROJECTS UNDERWAY

- A number of **papakāinga** communities already exist or are underway within the region including Hurunuio-Rangi Marae Papakāinga outside Carterton, Te Aro Pā Trust papakāinga housing in Wellington City and Te Puna Wai Papakāinga Housing Project in Wainuiomata.
- A partnership between mana whenua and the Crown with regards to the management of state housing in Western Porirua by **Te Āhuru Mōwai** (Ngāti Toa Rangātira’s community housing provider).
- **Eastern Porirua Regeneration** - this central government, local government and iwi project will provide - about 2000 state houses made warmer, drier, and safer, about 2000 affordable and market homes and 150 additional states houses. It will also provide great neighbourhoods and resilient communities. The project helps to improve the wellbeing of Eastern Porirua residents including new employment opportunities for local people and businesses. See <https://poriruadevelopment.co.nz/>
- Increased **capacity funding** from councils in the region – as an example, GWRC and KCDC have recently provided a large increase in funding to iwi. This is structured to provide for more capacity for engagement and capacity to work with the council. Other councils are undertaking or considering a similar approach.
- A **cultural mapping exercise** as part of the draft Wellington Regional Growth Framework – see map 2 in the attached <https://wrgf.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Draft-Framework-Report.pdf>

OTHER WORK IN THE PLANNING STAGE

- District Plan provisions such as those in the Proposed Porirua District Plan which includes zones and precincts for Māori land, as well as enabling papakāinga across the City.
- Consideration of organisational emissions and options for reducing these emissions.
- Other housing/ papakāinga opportunities within the region.
- Development of funding opportunities such as the Deep South funding opportunities for climate change research – see <https://deepsouthchallenge.co.nz/karanga-research-funding-for-maori/>

WRGF INITIATIVES PRIORITISED UNDER THE 3-YEAR WORK PROGRAMME

1. **Māori/Iwi Housing** - Develop a partnership programme to co-design and deliver improved housing, urban development, and economic development outcomes for iwi/Maori housing – including papakāinga, social and affordable housing options.
2. **Iwi Spatial Plan and Cultural mapping** – to be developed as part of a Future Development Strategy as a requirement under the NPS-UD, to build on input received as part of the WRGF.
3. **Iwi capacity building** - to identify and implement long term solutions for increasing iwi capacity in spatial planning and related activities.
4. **50-100 Three Waters Strategy** - to support anticipated growth which includes both changes to how we use water across the region and required upgrades to infrastructure (including bulk infrastructure) that supports housing and business growth in the region, improves environmental outcomes and resilience of assets.
5. **Regional approach to planning for and managing climate change impacts** - a regional approach to planning for and managing climate change impacts. This will include protecting taonga.
6. **Lower Hutt Structure Plan** – joint partner planning to accommodate an estimated additional 5000 homes providing for approximately 11,000 people in the study area. Both the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and Ngāti Toa own land and/or have First Right of Refusal (RFR) in this study area. Note other Spatial Plans will also apply.

POTENTIAL COMMITTEE ROLE AND FOCUS TO FACILITATE AND UNLOCK BARRIERS

- Lack of capacity in Iwi/Māori organisations to participate in housing partnerships – both people resource and capability and funding.
- Addressing the challenges of building homes on Māori land which are well documented by such entities as the Productivity Commission and include difficulties in using land as security for finance, zoning restrictions, getting agreement from shareholders in land blocks and poorly coordinated or communicated government responses.
- Lack of capacity in Iwi/Māori organisations to participate in planning activity such as the WRGF, Future Development Strategy development, the likely outcome of the Strategic Planning Act. Initiative 3 above is a focus on this issue. There may also be an advocacy role this Committee could undertake.

Attachment 1 to Report 21.273



Priority: Climate change and resilience

PROJECTS UNDERWAY

- Local government, central government and iwi organisations are or have undertaken work on understanding their own, city-wide, district-wide and regional **carbon footprints**. Regional Council regularly reports on **climate change projections** for the region, and to a catchment scale.
- Councils in the region have announced a **climate change emergency** and have emissions reductions targets in place while others have or are developing strategies and plans to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change impacts. A range of community activities are being undertaken, such as the installation of EV charging stations, community and sector education and awareness campaigns. Recent Long Term Plan deliberations have featured a strong focus on climate change.
- Work on **understanding climate change impacts** and their implications has been undertaken such as the *'Wellington Lifelines Project – Protecting Wellington's Economy through accelerated infrastructure investment PBC'* and *"Preparing Coastal Communities for Climate Change – Assessing coastal vulnerability to climate change, sea level rise and natural hazards"*, in addition to other pieces of research. Under its Takutai Kapiti project, the Kapiti Coast District Council has established a coastal community assessment panel to consider coastal climate impacts.
- Separate assessments of assets at risk due to climate change impact in the region have been undertaken. This includes three waters assets and the transport system.
- Councils are actively advocating to Central Government on climate change issues to seek strong integration between national direction and local implementation.

OTHER WORK IN THE PLANNING STAGE

- Some iwi in the region are beginning work on understanding their cultural and other assets at risk.
- Development of procurement and reporting processes which require robust consideration of climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Expanded community and sector engagement on mitigation and adaptation and the introduction of community funds to encourage innovation.
- Accelerating the transition to electrify Council vehicle fleets and implementing energy and water audits for Council facilities.
- City and District Councils are seeking to better integrate climate change into district plan reviews.
- Regional Council is seeking to better integrate climate change into the Regional Policy Statement.

WRGF INITIATIVES PRIORITISED UNDER THE 3-YEAR WORK PROGRAMME

- Regional emissions reduction plan - a regional action plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition to a net-zero carbon and regenerative economy¹.
- Regional approach to planning for and managing climate change impacts - a regional approach to planning for and managing climate change impacts. This will include a regional risk and opportunities assessment framework to apply to growth activities, considering inter-related risks to natural ecosystems, physical assets and infrastructure, the economy and society (including human health, safety and well-being, and cultural life and identity) and identify areas of retreat, protection and where to limit growth.
- West-East access, housing, and resilience investigation – this project explores opportunities that an improved/new west-east multi modal connection would provide for transport (people and freight), resilience, movement within the region, housing and urban development uplift potential, and business areas. It provides the opportunity to future proof the region with alternatives for transport, urban development, and resilience.
- Structure plans and master plans – these all include looking at the emissions reduction opportunities within the planning opportunities and in particular ensuring that emissions do not get "locked in", as well as avoiding development in climate vulnerable locations.

POTENTIAL COMMITTEE ROLE AND FOCUS TO FACILITATE AND UNLOCK BARRIERS

- Opportunity to integrate and align national legislation and local policy development of the NPS-UD, NPS-FW, CDEM Act, ZCA and resource management in practice, as it applies to climate change.
- Strengthen community and political confidence in the evidence base for climate action.
- Opportunity to use a strong climate change lens across all the projects in the WRGF, to deliver on the two climate-related objectives, amongst the others.
- Progress climate actions with greater urgency than national legislation can deliver.
- Identify innovative funding and financing approaches to ensuring the cost of carbon is properly considered in investment decisions through the RGF projects.

Attachment 2: Information for each initiative

This attachment provides a short description for each initiative in the three-year work programme, indicative timing, the project lead and our estimate on costs.

Project	Description	Timing	Project Lead	WRGF budgeted amounts ¹
Regional emissions reduction plan	A regional action plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition to a net-zero carbon and regeneration economy ² . This plan builds on work already undertaken by councils and others on their own carbon footprints and focuses on regional emissions (i.e. wider than what councils individually can achieve).	2021 – stage 1 2022 – stages 2 and 3	GWRC	Stage 1 - \$50,000 (M-H) Stages 2 and 3 – none at present
Regional approach to planning for and managing climate change impacts.	Develop a regional approach to planning for and managing climate change impacts. This will include a regional risk and opportunities assessment framework to apply to growth activities, assets (physical and human), infrastructure and identify areas of retreat, protection and where to limit growth. To include transport planning, three waters, energy, telecommunications, social assets (for example: schools, hospitals, prisons, and civic amenities) and certain natural assets (for example: flood banks and wetlands) and protecting taonga.	2021 - Stage 1 2022 Stage 2	TBC	Stage 1 – council funded from LTP budgets. Stage 2 - \$300,000
Kāpiti -Horowhenua	Jointly create a vision for this area and then assess the longer-term public transport and infrastructure (social, transport and three waters) and service requirements (health and education in particular) to support walkable communities and the increase in population in the Kāpiti/ Horowhenua area including from proposed greenfield developments and brownfield developments.	2021 – Stage 1 2022 – stage 2	KCDC and HDC	Stage 1 funded by KCDC \$100,000 is budgeted for the joint work - \$50,000 in year 2 and \$50,000 in year 3 with an assumption of joint local government and central government funding.
Ōtaki joint planning	This is an existing urban area where housing and infrastructure already exist and there is growth potential but where a number of current issues have been raised that would benefit from collective development – these include housing, social and transport access issues.	2021	TBC	None – this is a relatively new initiative. Budget would need to be allocated.
Lower Hutt Structure Plan	Develop a structure plan for transformational level urban development which embraces integrated outcomes, walkable neighbourhoods, and housing along with business land requirements in the “Lower Hutt triangle” – this is from Woburn to Taita railway stations (to be confirmed) back to the RiverLink development and across to Woburn station.	2021 and 2022	HCC	\$400,000 over two years Assumes both local government and central government funding
Levin Structure Plan	Develop a structure plan for transformational level community and housing development in Levin to provide for a step change in the number of houses, maximise the benefits from planned and current changes occurring in road and rail services and protect areas that are taonga such as highly productive land.	2021 and 2022	HDC	\$400,000 over 2 years. Assumes both local government and central government funding.
Johnsonville Master Plan	Develop a plan for transformational urban development to deliver integrated outcomes such as land use intensification, coordinated infrastructure provision, improved public realm, multi-modal access, and a mix of residential, commercial and community activities.	2021 and 2022	WCC	WCC has an internal budget of \$250k for the master planning and action plan stage.
West-East investigations	Investigate the potential for significantly improving regional west-east access, connectivity and resilience and unlocking areas for urban development and social and economic activities.	Oct 2021 - Stage 1 2022 - Stage 2 2022/2023 - Stage 3	Waka Kotahi and MHUD/Kai nga Ora (TBC)	Waka Kotahi has submitted an activity to the RLTP/NLTP for \$1m. Proposed to be followed by a subsequent business case phase for \$2m. WRGF initial budgets provided for \$300,000 per annum for two years.
Regional housing plan	To develop a short term (i.e. next 5 years) region wide housing action plan that includes current localised activity and identifies regional level actions for implementation within the short term. The action plan to include an agreed approach for taking a regional development approach to using the range of Urban Development tools to drive transformational urban development – how to structure ourselves better.	2021	WRLC secretariat /MHUD	None has been allocated – using existing resources.

¹ A number of these will need to be firmed up

² This concept was discussed as different from a circular economy with the view that a regenerative economy would “build back/put back better” rather than replace.

Project	Description	Timing	Project Lead	WRGF budgeted amounts ¹
50–100-year three waters strategy (2 parts)	Develop a 50- to 100-year regional three waters strategy to support anticipated growth which includes both changes to how we use water across the region and required upgrades to infrastructure (including bulk infrastructure) that supports housing and business growth in the region, improves environmental outcomes and resilience of assets.	2022 - Stage 1 2023 – Stage 2	Wellington Water	Stage 1 - \$50,000 Stage 2 - \$850,000
Upper Hutt Structure Plan	Develop a structure plan for co-ordinated transformational housing change and development along with business land requirements for the Upper Hutt rail orientated development – from the Upper Hutt town centre to Heretaunga/Silverstream station ³ to create a number of 20-minute villages i.e. all outcomes are available within a 20-minute walk.	2022 and 2023	UHCC	\$400,000 over two years. Proposed to be primarily local government funded with a central government contribution.
Food Production Strategy	Develop a regional strategy for food production to ensure food security and efficient supply chains, and to include an emphasis on employment opportunities. <i>[Note a project scoping workshop is still to be undertaken for this project so this may change]</i>	2023/2024	TBC	\$100,000 is budgeted in year 3.
Maori-iwi housing	Develop a partnership programme to co-design and deliver improved housing, urban development, and economic development outcomes for iwi/Maori housing – including papakāinga, social and affordable housing options. <i>[Note a project scoping workshop is still to be undertaken for this project so this may change]</i>	2021	TBC	TBC \$300,000 has been budgeted over years 1 and 2 for both this project and an iwi spatial plan as part of the NPSUD work
Iwi capacity building	This project has not been scoped yet but is to identify and implement long term solutions for increasing iwi capacity in spatial planning and related activities. This is a key issue for the WRGF and also new central government requirements such as in the NPSUD. <i>[Note a project scoping workshop is still to be undertaken for this project so this may change]</i>	2021, 2022 and 2023	TBC	\$160,000 per annum has been budgeted. This assumes a 50% contribution from local government and 50% from central government
Regional Policy Statement	Develop proposed changes to the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region (RPS) to provide the regulatory framework for implementing the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF) and giving effect to relevant national policy direction (primarily the NPSUD and NPSFM)	2021 Public notification of RPS Change 1 to give effect to the NPS UD requirements for intensification	GWRC	Budget covered by GWRC as part of their funding of their regulatory requirements.
NPS-UD	Develop in an integrated manner, proposed changes as required to meet the requirements of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development. This is particularly focused on aspects that need to be undertaken collectively but could include aspects where individual councils have regulatory responsibility.	Underway - NPSUD/FM implementation Stage 1 - HBA and planning requirements. 2021 NPSUD FDS development	Various	\$1million was identified in initial WRGF budgets to provide for HBAs and an FDS. Councils have met the costs of the HBA, but budget will still need to be provided to complete an FDS.

³ Geographical area to be confirmed –this could extend to Silverstream.

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
1 July 2021
Report 21.259



For Decision

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To update the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the Committee) on the development of a Regional Economic Development Plan (REDP).

He tūtohu

Recommendation

That the Committee:

- 1 **Endorses** the proposed approach to creating a Regional Economic Development Plan.
- 2 **Reviews** and provides feedback on the priorities, scope and themes identified in this report for the development of the Regional Economic Development Plan.

Te horopaki

Context

2. The Regional Economic Development and Investment Unit – Kānoa, sits within the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment with responsibility for government funding of economic development opportunities. Kānoa is responsible for the Provincial Development Unit which will have responsibility for administering the government's \$200m Regional Strategic Partnership Fund (RSPF) over the current term.
3. The RSPF has three goals: to work in local partnerships to enable economic and business development, to accelerate Māori economic aspirations, and to support sector transformation. The RSPF is only available to the non-metro areas of the region (Wairarapa and Kāpiti). Each region is to help decide its own priorities, and our non-metro areas have recently developed plans or are in the process of refreshing earlier ones to take advantage of the RSPF.
4. The current guiding document for the region's economic development is the 2007 Wellington Regional Strategy (WRS). The WRS provided an integrated long term growth strategy addressing urban form, transport, infrastructure and economic issues. The WRS was refreshed in 2012, with a focus on commercialisation of innovation, investment mechanisms for growth, building world class infrastructure, attracting business, investment and talent to the region, education and workforce development

and being open for business. The refreshed WRS has become increasingly outdated and no longer provides a living, guiding document for the region.

5. Supporting the WRS was the Wellington Regional Investment Plan (WRIP). The WRIP was adopted in 2019. It was produced through a collaboration between councils, government agencies and WellingtonNZ. It has four focus areas – housing, resilience and transport, economic enablers and visitor attractions. The development of the WRIP also included dialogue with government ministers.
6. The transformational focus areas, identified in the WRIP are still relevant and have led to further developments, both in considering a new Regional Economic Development Plan (REDP) including building a low-carbon high enterprise economy and in the establishment of this Committee. The WRIP provided a level of agreed forward pathways from multiple organisations that bridged the previous position and highlighted the need to develop more focussed regional plans such as the REDP to include a greater level of focus and context on economic development.
7. The need to develop a refreshed REDP is again highlighted by the development of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF). The WRGF is a spatial plan for the region (plus Horowhenua) with a long term vision for how the region will respond to the distribution of services, housing and natural environmental challenges it will face with urban and rural growth. The WRGF highlights a number of challenges around the future development of the region, its infrastructure needs and requirements. The WRGF provides a framework that will require an enabling and action focused economic development plan to sit at a regional level to meet the growth and development aspirations and challenges of the WRGF.
8. The development of a REDP will look to complement economic development plans already developed by territorial authorities in the region, together with the recently completed Māori Economic Development Strategy *Te Matarau a Māui*.
9. The REDP will not replace local plans, nor will it merely summarise the common features of those plans. The REDP focus on enabling those actions which will be best provided for at a regional level.
10. The REDP will also look to ensure that principles of environmental sustainability and Te Ao Maori are embedded into a document that provides for sustainable economic growth for all sections of the community.
11. Following the creation of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (Committee) the WRS Committee, which had governance oversight for economic development priority setting and providing direction for the targeted rate expenditure, was dissolved.
12. An initial piece of work has been undertaken by HenleyHutchings on behalf of Greater Wellington Regional Council and WellingtonNZ to provide a comprehensive capture of the existing plans and strategies, together with a brief literature review and consideration of what other potential examples of best practice from around the globe could be looked at in developing the REDP.
13. The HenleyHutchings report provides an electronic library to all of the relevant documents and strategies which have been tagged and filed in a usable and accessible One Note directory.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

14. The HenleyHutchings report classifies the regions themes, focus areas and priorities into two categories – pillars and bearers. Pillars are considered key/individual focus areas and bearers the enablers, contributors or key factors relative to the pillars (refer [Attachment 1](#)). Some examples of pillars are ‘the screen industry’, or ‘tourism’. Examples of bearers include ‘sustainability’ and ‘transport’. However, it is important as this project moves forward that the pillars and bearers are not viewed in isolation, but instead are, as much as possible, viewed as interconnected. They will though form key components of any regional plan.
15. The HenleyHutchings report also considers a range of cities that Wellington might choose to compare itself to when considering economic development (summary [Attachment 2](#)). The long list provided for this includes a range of cities which share of the characteristics and challenges of Wellington
16. The REDP will be an insightful, action focussed and living document with the intention that it will inform future policy and funding advice by the Committee and recommendations for the use of the regional targeted rate for the 2022/23 year onwards. It will focus on those issues that can best be delivered or led at a regional level rather than those that should and will remain focussed at a local level.
17. The REDP and its actions will be governed by the Committee and they will receive regular updates on the development of the REDP and subsequently on the progress of the actions identified. A working group to provide specialist input and advice from SME’s and sector bodies will also be created.
18. It is proposed that the development of the REDP be led by WellingtonNZ and Greater Wellington Regional Council, on behalf of the Committee, with operational oversight from all member organisations through the Senior Officers Group and Chief Executives Forum.
19. There will be an initial stakeholder engagement process including central government, local government, Iwi, community and other interest groups including business sector representatives. This will allow for the development and agreement of priorities, identify common themes and those issues potentially not covered in existing approaches that could be led at a regional level.
20. Greater Wellington Regional Council and WellingtonNZ will commission or produce from internal resources a number of supporting documents or studies, which may include:
 - a Low Carbon Economy – opportunities and models (this work is jointly supported by the Wellington Regional Council Climate Committee)
 - b Wellington region’s future economy and opportunities (how might Wellington be economically vibrant in 20 years’ time, including more in-depth analysis of best practice)
 - c Supporting the WRGF – land use and Infrastructure options

- d Social Procurement (this work is currently supported by a number of individual councils in the region)
21. Further stages of the development of the REDP will include creation of an overall framework (developed with stakeholder input) to guide direction and approach and development of action plans. Consideration needs to be given to the options for the scope of the REDP. Will it focus, for example, on narrow economic activities or have a broader wellbeing approach? It is anticipated that the REDP will focus on broad “big ticket” items rather than the narrower and locally focussed activities contained in existing local economic plans.
 22. There is broad support at a regional level to ensure that economic growth is managed sustainable both in terms of human capacity and wellbeing and the environmental impacts of growth. The REDP will look to incorporate this thinking into the plan and the growing governance interest in addressing climate change considerations through economic development activity as well as through the opportunities to support businesses to adapt.
 23. The Committee may wish to consider whether issues such as climate change or Māori economic development are overarching outcomes for the REDP or rather key enablers to a successful regional economy.
 24. The REDP may also have relevance on the Committee’s role in regional economic recovery and the amount of overlap between building economic resilience into the region while looking to grow and support the region’s economy will need consideration.
 25. The collation of the initial information, the engagement results and the supporting studies will allow for a draft REDP to be produced for consideration by the Committee. The final report will allow for a robust and challenging set of actions to be developed and success to be measured.
 26. The final REDP will be presented for approval before the end of June 2022 to enable the actions contained in the plan to guide the committee’s decisions for funding economic development initiatives in the 2022/23 year. The Committee will be responsible for monitoring the successful delivery of the actions identified and agreed to, and keeping the REDP as a living document.
 27. The REDP is expected to be funded using existing resources from the regional council targeted rate (funding provided to WellingtonNZ), through action funded directly by Councils in the region and through Government funding, including the RSPF.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

28. WellingtonNZ and Greater Wellington Regional Council officers will continue the development of the REDP and provide regular updates to the Committee. Member organisations will input to the development of the REDP through the Senior Officers Group and Chief Executive’s Group.

**Ngā āpitihanga
Attachments**

Number	Title
1	“Regional Pillars and Bearers” extracted from HenleyHutchings Report June 2021.
2	“Best Practice Cities” extracted from HenleyHutchings Report June 2021.

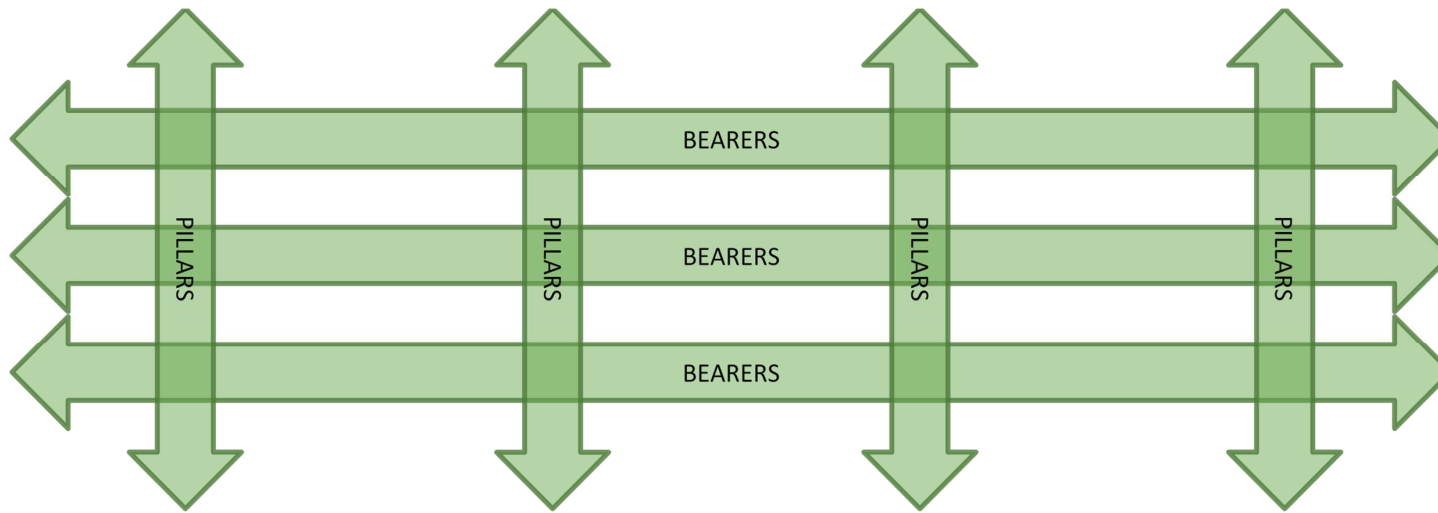
**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writer	Seān Mahoney – Company Portfolio and Economic Development Manager
Approver	Luke Troy – General Manager, Strategy

<p style="text-align: center;">He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</p>
<p><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>The development of the plan will fit within the role of the Committee.</p>
<p><i>Implications for Māori</i></p> <p>The plan will look to build on existing plans and capacity for Maori Economic Development.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>The funding for the plan is contained within the existing Long Term Plan.</p>
<p><i>Consultation</i></p> <p>This planned process has been socialised with council officers and the senior officer group supporting the committee.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>No known risks outlined in this paper.</p>

Extract from HenleyHutchings Report – Pillars and Bearers

Attachment 1 Pillars and Bearers



Extract from HenleyHutchings Report – Pillars and Bearers

Pillars And Bearers by region and TA

Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation

	“PILLARS”						
	Screen - TV, movies, games	Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Arts and Hospitality	Science and Engineering	Tourism and Visitor Sector	Primary Sector	High-Value Manufacturing
Greater Wellington							
Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy							
Carterton							
Hutt City							
Kāpiti Coast							
Masterton							
Porirua							
South Wairarapa							
Upper Hutt City							
Wellington City							
Nationwide/Central Govt							

Extract from HenleyHutchings Report – Pillars and Bearers

	“BEARERS”							
Greater Wellington	Skills & Talent / Labour	Water Infrastructure	Wellbeing and Place-Making	Trade and Business Hub	Housing	Iwi / Māori	Transport	Sustainability
Greater Wellington								
Grow Wairarapa								
Carterton								
Hutt City								
Kāpiti Coast								
Masterton								
Porirua								
South Wairarapa								
Upper Hutt City								
Wellington								
Nationwide/Central Govt								

A look across this matrix...

...shows expected alignment between Wairarapa’s ED direction and that of Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa. It also highlights [Masterton’s focus on Arts and Heritage](#).

Arts and Culture feature across all areas quite strongly, with slightly less focus identified on this, in Porirua. Porirua has a significant [focus on wellbeing](#). Carterton and Wellington city have a particularly strong Arts focus.

There is a heavy focus across water infrastructure in almost all areas and at least a strong focus across the region, including in each TA. It is anticipated that given the apparent strengthening focus, Greater Wellington are also likely to account for this in the upcoming Strategy documents and plans, including this refreshed RED Strategy.

Extract from HenleyHutchings Report – Pillars and Bearers

Well-being features very strongly across wider Wellington. It is also a focus for central government and of note is Treasury's [Living Standards Framework](#).

Sustainability is other where there is significant alignment through many areas, including national priorities.

Screen is mostly featured in Wellington City and with national interest in this opportunity, though there is some mention in the Wairarapa Strategy, too.

[More here.](#)

Trade and business hub is mostly a Wellington city-focused bearer, however, many of the TAs around Wellington also focus on business development and enablement connected to digital enablement. In a COVID environment this may become increasingly important with economic data demonstrating working from home trends, for example.

Comparisons

The above matrix may change as a result of the phases following this work, however, it is also interesting to note those who have similar priorities in terms of their focuses on similar pillars – for example, Kapiti and Masterton, South Wairarapa and Carterton.



Best Practice

This section provides a list of other locations with similar characteristics or clusters of similar characteristics which Wellington can consider when forming its own strategy. It provides examples relevant to a range of considerations.

Markers were used to identify key locations, and **clusters** of these markers were used to gather relevant information where the city is not “the same” as Wellington, but instead, has a handful of similarities which are likely to result in comparable information for consideration.

Markers

- Concentrated city location
- Limited rural hinterland
- Small metropolitan area with the characteristics of a larger city
- Small city in population terms
- Tertiary and quaternary economy (limited primary, industrial or manufacturing)
- Government centre
- Strong educational centre
- Strong cultural characteristics
- Central location (in the host country)
- Significant resilience issues – seismic
- Centre of larger region
- Minor air and travel hub

Clusters

- Population and Government
- Education and Knowledge
- Land features: concentrated city location, limited rural hinterland, small metropolitan area with the characteristics of a larger city, centre of larger region, a central location (in the host country) and/or minor air and travel hub.
- Resilience issues
- Cultural



Long list:

This long list was identified and then classified as those likely through to those less-likely to be of relevance. The long list is below:

KEY							
No							
Probably not							
Maybe							
Yes							
City	Population City: 212,700; Region: 527,800	Government centre?	Quality of Life Ranking 2021	Port city	Similarly concentrated modern city	Similar landscape	High education?
Wellington		Yes	3	Yes			
Portland, Oregon	645,291	Yes	34	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vancouver, Canada	675,218	Yes	36	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brasilia, Brazil	4,235,000	Yes	141	No			
Lisbon, Portugal	504,718	Yes	108	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Oslo, Norway	634,293	Yes	80	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stockholm, Sweden	975,551	Yes	102	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Copenhagen, Denmark	602,481	Yes	20	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Edinburgh, Scotland	482,005	Yes	31	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dublin, Ireland	544,107	Yes	145	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Canberra, Australia	395,790	Yes	2	No	No	No	Yes
Austin, Texas	950,807	Yes	9	No	Yes	No	
Helsinki, Finland	631,695	Yes	30	Yes	No	No	Yes
Olympia, Washington State	51,534	Yes	???	No			



Des Moines, Iowa	215,636	Yes	???	No	Yes	No	Yes
Richmond, Virginia	226,622	Yes	16	No	Yes	No	Yes
Zurich, Switzerland	402,762	Yes	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Riga, Latvia	632,614	Yes	129	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Vilnius, Lithuania	544,386	Yes	73	No	No	No	Yes
Zagreb, Croatia	806,341	Yes	96	No	Yes	No	No
Raleigh, North Carolina	464,485	Yes	4	No	Yes	No	Yes
Madison, Wisconsin	254,977	Yes	7	No	Yes	No	Yes
Columbus, Ohio	878,553	Yes	8	No	Yes	No	Yes
Belfast, Northern Ireland	280,211	Yes	39	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Nashville, Tennessee	692,587	Yes	48	No	Yes	No	Yes
Indianapolis, Indiana	864,447	Yes	50	No	Yes	No	Yes
Boston, MA	684,379	Yes	62	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cleveland, Ohio	385,282	No	98	Yes	Yes	No	

Shortlist:

The shortlist below is the list of "Yes" identified above. Links to key ED documentation are provided below with a short explanation relating to their likely relevance to Wellington as examples of relevant Best Practice.

All of the below examples are Government Centres with reasonably comparable education.

Austin, Texas, USA

Quality of Life ranking and similarly concentrated modern city in a government centre.

- [Austin Target Market Assessment 2016](#)



Belfast

Comparable population and government centre, a port city with a similarly condensed, modern city.

- [Local Development Plan \(site\) 2018](#)
- [Economic Development \(site\)](#)

Boston

Government centre, a port city with a similarly condensed, modern city

- [Economic Development \(site\)](#)
- [COVID-19 \(site\)](#)

Canberra, Australia

Government city with a high quality of life rating, similar population.

- [Regional Economic Development Strategy for Canberra and the Capital Region \(draft\) 2013](#)
- [Canberra City Action Plan 2016](#)
- [Canberra EDD Annual Report 2013-14](#)

Cleveland

Comparable population in a port city with a similarly condensed, modern city.

- [Cleveland Mayor's Estimate 2021](#)

Columbus

Perhaps less comparable as regards some land features, but a modern city with a similarly condensed, modern city.

- [Economic Development \(site\)](#)
- [Columbus Region \(site\)](#)

Copenhagen

A higher but still reasonably comparable population in a port city which is the government centre.

- [Copenhagen Green Economy Leader Report 2014](#)



Edinburgh

Comparable population and good quality of life rating with a port and similarly condensed city.

- [Edinburgh Economy Strategy 2018](#)
- [Edinburgh Economy Strategy Summary 2018](#)

Madison

Very comparable on a few elements including population, government, quality of life rating. Not a port city but a similarly condensed city.

- [City of Madison Economic Development Strategy 2016](#)

Oslo

Higher population but with a multitude of similar characteristics including similar landscape, port city, condensed city, education, government centre and reasonable quality of life ranking.

- [Current Projects](#)

Portland

Again, a higher population but with a multitude of similar characteristics including similar landscape, port city, condensed city, education, government centre and reasonable quality of life ranking.

- [2035 Comprehensive Plan 2020](#)

Raleigh

Not a port city or with a similar landscape, but comparable in many other areas including government city, education and quality of life.

- [FY21-25 Strategic Plan 2021](#)
- [Comprehensive Plan](#)

Vancouver

Another location with a higher population but with a multitude of similar characteristics including similar landscape, port city, condensed city, education, government centre and quality of life ranking.

- [Vancouver Economy Report February 2021](#)



Richmond

Also not a port city or with a similar landscape, but comparable in many other areas including government city, education and quality of life.

- [Current Projects \(site\)](#)
- [Economic Development \(site\)](#)
- [Key Industries \(site\)](#)

Zurich

A comparable population with a multitude of similar characteristics including similar landscape, condensed city, education, government centre and reasonable quality of life ranking. Not a port city.

- [Economic Development \(site\)](#)

Other available examples of Best Practice

Central City Spatial Vision report

In 2019 (completed 2020) the [Central City Spatial Vision report](#) was published for Wellington City Council. This includes a range of best practice examples comparable to Wellington. Many of these are the same as identified above, others are more relevant to just the central city. A handful have populations far greater than Wellington, but have instead been selected for their other qualities as noted below .

Examples in this report are as follows:

- **Rotterdam** – page 11 - *A Resilient, Climate-Adaptive and Water Sensitive Waterfront*
- **Melbourne** – page 11 - *A connected city*
- **Barcelona** – page 12 – *Urban mobility and liveability*
- **Oslo** – page 12 – *Car free living*
- **San Francisco** – page 12 - *Resilience to sea level rise, severe storms, flooding and earthquakes*
- **New York** – page 12 - *Climate resilience*
- **Copenhagen** – page 12 – *Climate plan*



21 Places of the Future

[This future-focused](#) report identifies 21 places around the world responding to contemporary challenges. It provides many examples which are really interesting and of variable relevance – though some that aren't included below are also of some relevance also, we have highlighted some which appear to be of particular relevance to Wellington (note – Wellington is also in this report, page 91):

- **Atlanta** (page 9): Production (music, film, tv) with a shift to focusing on tech, start-ups and corporate innovation with infrastructure and education institutions as well as corporate partnerships already in place – particularly in technology, engineering, as well as creative education facilities and a thriving innovation scene credited to be so due to its diversity in the tech workforce.
- **Dundee Scotland** (page 18) – creativity in the tech sector, a centre of culture, creativity and design. Two world-class universities and gaming.
- **Kochi, India** – sustainable human centric growth
- **Lisbon, Portugal** – digital enablement of local government, “shredding bureaucracy”
- **Portland, Maine** – Food and craft beer, ‘coolest small city’ status, overall “chill youth vibe”, a bit slow in education catching up to the tech opportunities.
- **São Paulo, Brazil** – scientific production, leading business hub in Latin America, digital tech, arts and culture “just as integral to the future of the city as technology and business are”.
- **Shenzhen, China** – electronic, manufacturing (including of electronic busses, cars and trucks), entrepreneurship, creativity, public services, sustainability. Plans to have a car free district, and a base for creatives.
- **Songdo, South Korea** – technology-driven health infrastructure, biotech, designed as the world’s first smart city and build on reclaimed land.