

# Engagement Report

Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua  
Draft Future Development Strategy

AUGUST 2023



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# 1. Introduction

Ehara taku toa i te toa takitahi,  
engari kē he toa takitini

*My success should not be bestowed onto  
me alone, it was not individual success  
but the success of a collective.*

## 1.1. Report overview

From September 2022 to August 2023 the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) and its partners carried out engagement as part of the preparation of a draft Future Development Strategy (FDS) for the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region. This report sets out a high-level summary of the engagement.

Our engagement involved working with, WRLC members including iwi, local and central government, and other interested parties, such as developers and infrastructure providers. We developed our engagement approach with these parties to ensure it met the requirements of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD) for preparing a Future Development Strategy (see inset box).

The development of a draft FDS for the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region helps us to manage growth through identifying areas best suited to create well-functioning urban environments that enable all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future. Engaging widely with iwi, with local and central government, and with stakeholders and the community is the best way to ensure that we take everyone's values, ideas, and aspirations into account to create the best future possible for our current and future generations. A wider range of stakeholders including the public, will be consulted as part of the official consultation period for the draft FDS in late 2023.

### CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AS SET OUT IN THE NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

#### 3.15 Consultation and engagement

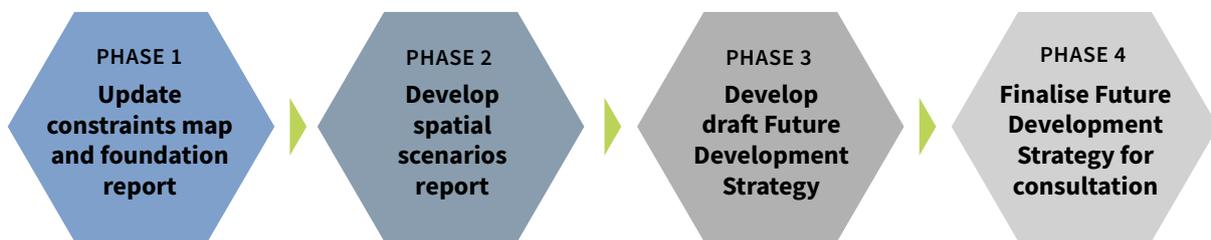
- (1) When preparing or updating an FDS local authorities must use the special consultative procedure in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- (2) In order to prepare the draft required by that procedure, local authorities must engage with the following:
  - a) other local authorities with whom there are significant connections relating to infrastructure or community
  - b) relevant central government agencies
  - c) relevant hapū and iwi
  - d) providers of additional infrastructure
  - e) relevant providers of nationally significant infrastructure
  - f) the development sector (to identify significant future development opportunities and infrastructure requirements).

## 1.2. Preparing our Future Development Strategy

The FDS is a requirement under the National Policy Statement for Urban Development (NPS-UD) and sets out what we envisage a well-functioning urban environment to look like over the next 30 years, and how we will grow towards that over time. The FDS is not just about the way in which a region plans for housing, buildings and infrastructure, it is also a holistic plan encompassing how we shape the region based on how people live, work, play and see themselves and their stories reflected in their region. It's also about the values iwi and local people have for their region, both for the present and the future. Our engagement on the draft FDS therefore continues and contributes to an ongoing history of conversations with iwi and with stakeholders and the community about what we want for our region.

Preparation of the draft FDS included carrying out constraints mapping (identifying areas for zero or limited development), identifying key challenges and outcomes for the region, undertaking a housing and business land development capacity assessment, and evaluation of different spatial scenarios for how the region could grow and change. This required engagement throughout the four phases of developing the draft FDS, as shown in Figure 1 below.

**Figure 1: The four phases of preparation for the Future Development Strategy**



On approval of the draft FDS, a separate public consultation process will begin which will follow the Special Consultative Procedure (SCP) set out in the Local Government Act 2002. A separate summary of submissions report will detail engagement from this consultation.

### 1.3. Principles and Objectives for Engagement

The WRLC follows an engagement approach encapsulated by the whakatauki, principles and objectives set out below. This includes our work on the development of the draft FDS with iwi and with other partners and stakeholders.

#### WELLINGTON REGIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE ENGAGEMENT APPROACH

<b>Guiding Whakatauki</b>	He waka eke noa <i>We are all in this together</i> I orea te tuatara ka puta ki waho <i>A problem is solved by continuing to find solutions</i>
<b>Guiding concept</b>	mahi tahi - (verb) <i>to work together, collaborate, cooperate.</i>
<b>Engagement principles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will operate with respect, honesty, transparency, responsiveness and accountability</li> <li>• We will set clear expectations</li> <li>• We will look for opportunities to work together for mutual benefit</li> <li>• We continuously improve and review our approach</li> <li>• We are purpose-driven and keep the ‘why’ in mind</li> <li>• We will honour te ao Māori values</li> </ul>
<b>Engagement objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build inclusive governance and regional involvement</li> <li>• Build awareness, understanding and trust between all parties</li> <li>• Build awareness in our audience of what the programme will deliver</li> <li>• Support buy-in and active involvement through a transparent, respectful, two-way approach</li> <li>• Build a ‘shared vision’, with line of sight to WRLC purpose and objectives</li> <li>• Build better and more efficient ways of working together to avoid duplication, share learnings and shape positive outcomes for the region</li> <li>• Build commitment, sense of responsibility and accountability to programme success</li> </ul>

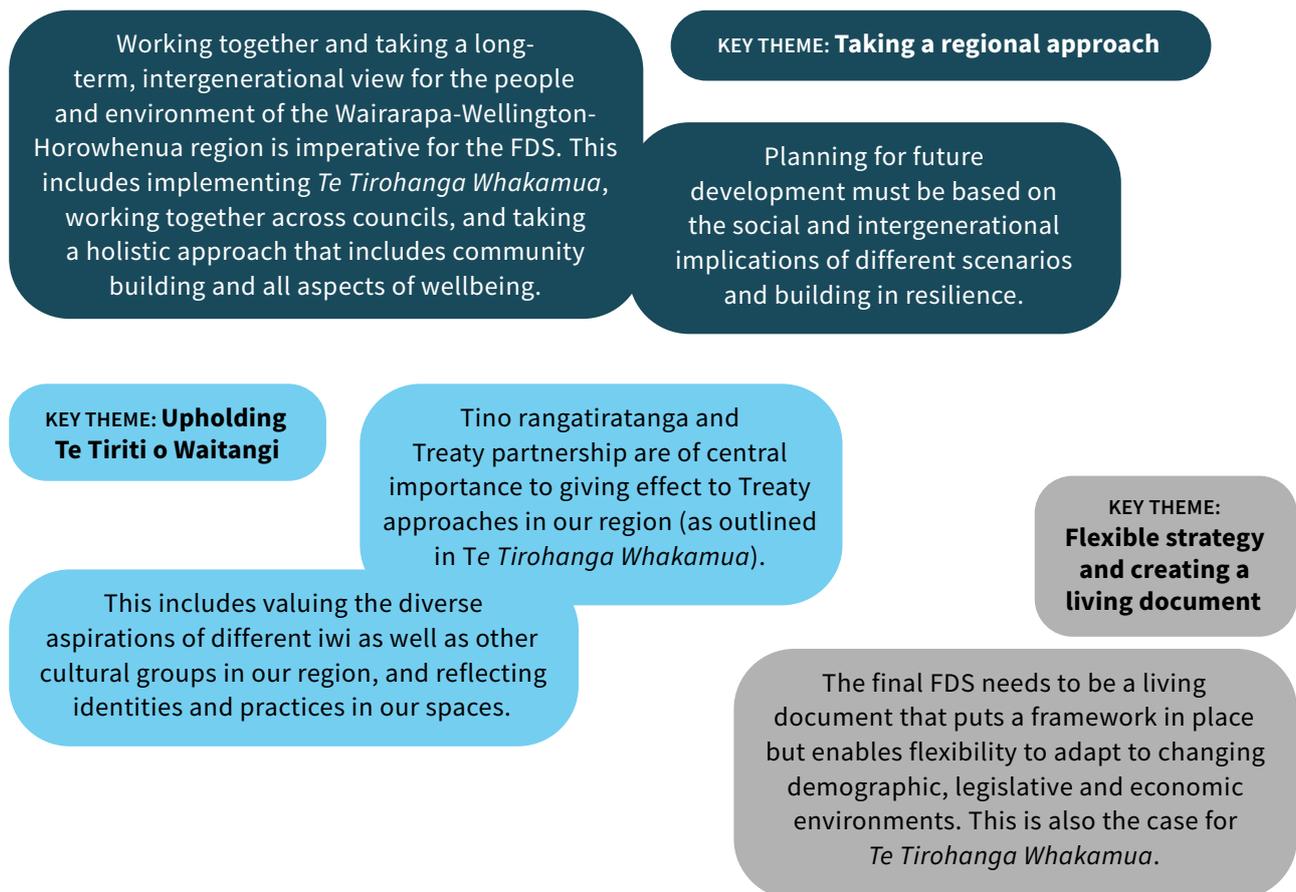
## 2. Summary of themes

The draft FDS represents a unique opportunity for us to work together across the region towards positive social, cultural, environmental and economic outcomes for our future. Taking a long-term view, and a Treaty-partnership approach that supports Tino Rangatiratanga is fundamental. In Figures 2 and 3 over the page we summarise the ten key themes from what we've

heard to date from a range of stakeholders during our engagement on the preparation of the draft FDS. We also set out how we've responded to each of these key themes in the draft FDS. These themes are not unanimously shared or exhaustive – there are some varying views on the themes summarised below.

### KEY THEMES FROM ENGAGEMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRAFT FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

**Figure 2: Summary of points raised through engagement during development of the draft Future Development Strategy**



<sup>1</sup> Statement of iwi hapu values and aspirations prepared for urban development for the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region

**KEY THEME: Supporting housing and commercial development**

Having certainty in the FDS will support the development industry. Uncertainty around new planning legislation (including Medium Density Residential Standards) and regional consenting processes can present issues for development, including for housing.

**KEY THEME: Considering the location of growth**

There are a number of considerations to factor in when thinking about the location of growth. This includes uncertainty about the rate and distribution of future growth and commercial feasibility.

Considerations include densification rather than greenfield development, enabling precinct development and providing incentives.

**KEY THEME: Caring for the environment and taking sustainable approaches**

The environment should be the top priority when making development decisions and we should take sustainable, circular economy approaches.

We need to see improvement on water issues, drinking water and wastewater. Regenerative agriculture and consideration of protecting land for food production are important.

**KEY THEME: Transport and mobility**

We should improve public transport and the availability of environmentally friendly vehicles.

This could include “15-minute cities” and improving connections across the region

**KEY THEME: The provision of housing**

Across the region we need to end homelessness and provide affordable housing that meets diverse needs.

There can be difficulty in delivering this due to land prices, holding costs and costs of labour and short-term development activity will be slowed due to market conditions.

**KEY THEME: Infrastructure considerations**

Infrastructure constraints are a barrier to being able to implement any of the scenarios for future development in our region. The FDS needs to align with key city-shaping infrastructure investments.

**KEY THEME: Adapting to climate change and managing hazards**

Consideration of natural hazards, planning for climate change in terms of the locations of growth and how much growth.

**Figure 3: How we've responded to this in the draft Future Development Strategy.**



# 3. Engagement with Iwi

## 3.1. Iwi participation on the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

The WRLC currently consists of local authority members, iwi members, Ministers of the Crown and an independent chair. Iwi members of the WRLC at the time of writing are:

- Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust representing Rangitāne o Wairarapa Inc and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui a rua
- Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc representing Ngāti Toa Rangatira
- Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust representing Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika
- Muaūpoko Tribal Authority representing the 7 Muaūpoko hapū
- Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki representing Te Rūnanga O Raukawa Inc
- Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust

Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust were a member of the committee and participated in the WRLC until April 2023.

The WRLC is committed to mahi tahi (collaboration) and honouring te ao Māori values. The way in which the WRLC Secretariat works with WRLC iwi members, and the way in which iwi members as a body work together with the WRLC will evolve over time and is an ongoing journey of continual conversation, commitment, and exchange.

We note that there is a gap in our engagement during this phase in seeking the input of urban Māori who make up a large proportion of Māori in our region. The FDS requires planning decisions to contribute to well-functioning urban environments, that enable Māori to express their cultural traditions and norms (Part 2, 2.2 Policies, Policy 1(a)(ii)). We will seek the views of urban Māori during our public consultation.

## 3.2. Iwi engagement on the draft Future Development Strategy

Our approach to engagement on the development of the draft FDS included early and ongoing kōrero, engagement and hui with WRLC iwi members from across the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region. This is our engagement approach to meet the NPS-UD requirement for a FDS to be informed by “Māori, and in particular tangata whenua, values and aspirations for urban development” (clause 3.14.(1)(d)). The NPS-UD also includes the following requirement, “Every FDS must include a clear statement of hapū and iwi values and aspirations for urban development” (clause 3.13 (3)).

Communication methods for engagement included email, phone calls, online meetings and in-person workshops. At some meetings, only WRLC iwi members and a small number of other WRLC representatives were present. WRLC iwi members were also present at wider WRLC workshops which included local and central government stakeholders. Where relevant, the WRLC Secretariat sent out background reports to WRLC iwi members to support these engagement processes.

We acknowledge that there is a gap in our engagement process for reflecting the voices of Māori who live in the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region but are not represented by our WRLC iwi members. We will seek to address this engagement gap in our public consultation on the draft FDS.

The WRLC Secretariat met with representatives of each WRLC iwi member organisation in December 2022 (at the beginning of the Future Development Strategy project) to inform them of the project and how they could be involved. Due to stretched capacity and other priorities, not all WRLC iwi members expressed an interest in being involved or were able to provide representatives to attend all hui. This resulted in the creation of *Te Tirohanga Whakamua* – statement of iwi and hapū values and aspirations for the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region.

Tracey Martin (Ngāti Kahungunu) was the Independent Chair of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee from its inception in 2021 to mid-April 2023. Darrin Apanui (Rangitāne o Wairarapa, Te Ati Haunui a Pāpārangī, Ngāti Porou) then became Interim Chair. In both cases, the Chair took a role as a direct liaison and relationship manager with WRLC iwi members.

The key areas in which WRLC iwi members took part in the development of the draft FDS are:

- The creation of the statement of iwi and hapū values and aspirations for urban development *Te Tirohanga Whakamua*.
- Providing feedback on the draft version of the FDS chapter 'Mana Whenua Values and Aspirations for Urban Development', (which includes *Te Tirohanga Whakamua*)
- Providing feedback on the objectives for the FDS
- Providing feedback on possible future scenarios for the region, which were developed into a preferred scenario set out in the spatial plan.

### 3.3. Key Themes

Throughout all discussions with WRLC iwi members two things remained clear in planning for our region's future. The first is tino rangatiratanga and Te Tiriti of Waitangi and the principles of partnership are of central importance. The second is that it is imperative to support the distinctive values and practices of each iwi while at the same time working towards outcomes that are beneficial for everyone in Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region. The vision and aspirations that the WRLC iwi members put forward are inclusive and demonstrate benefits for the people and environment of the region.

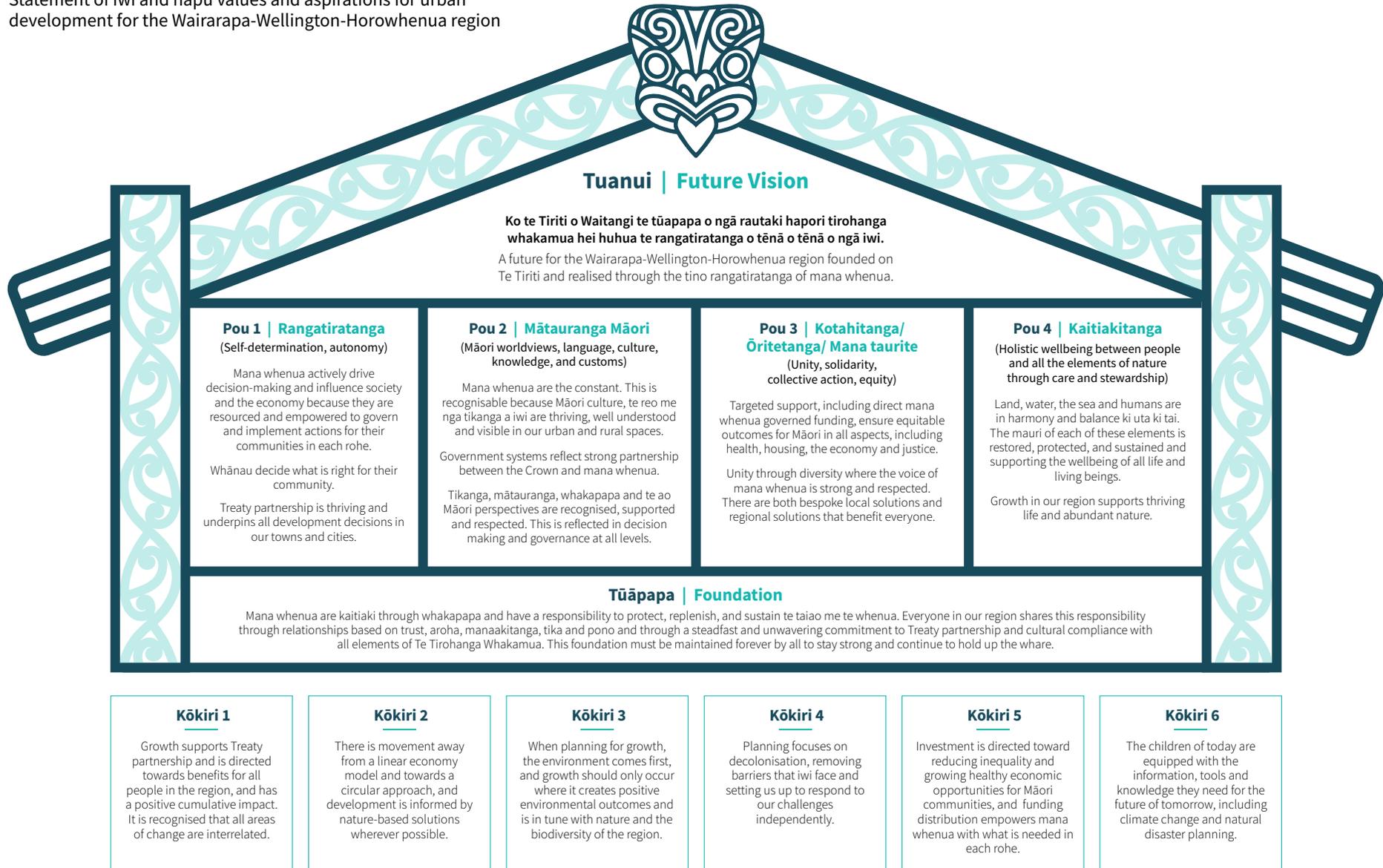
WRLC iwi members emphasised the importance of *Te Tirohanga Whakamua* (Figure 4) as a living document to be adapted over time, and as something not in isolation, but that informs the wider draft FDS and the future direction of our region. For more detail on the values and aspirations for our region's future articulated by WRLC iwi members, please refer to the relevant section describing *Te Tirohanga Whakamua* in the draft FDS.



Figure 4: Te Tirohanga Whakamua – Statement of Iwi values and aspirations prepared for the draft Future Development Strategy

# Te Tirohanga Whakamua

Statement of iwi and hapū values and aspirations for urban development for the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region



Drawing on holistic te Ao Māori concepts such as 'hauora', in the development of the draft FDS supports consideration of different parts of development in our region as interlinked and interrelated rather than isolated. WRLC iwi members strongly emphasised prioritising nature and the environment in development decisions and taking circular economy approaches.

To recognise all the mahi done with WRLC iwi partners as separate report has been prepared entitled Iwi values and aspirations report prepared for the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua Draft Future Development Strategy and is available at [wrlc.org.nz/future-development-strategy](http://wrlc.org.nz/future-development-strategy).

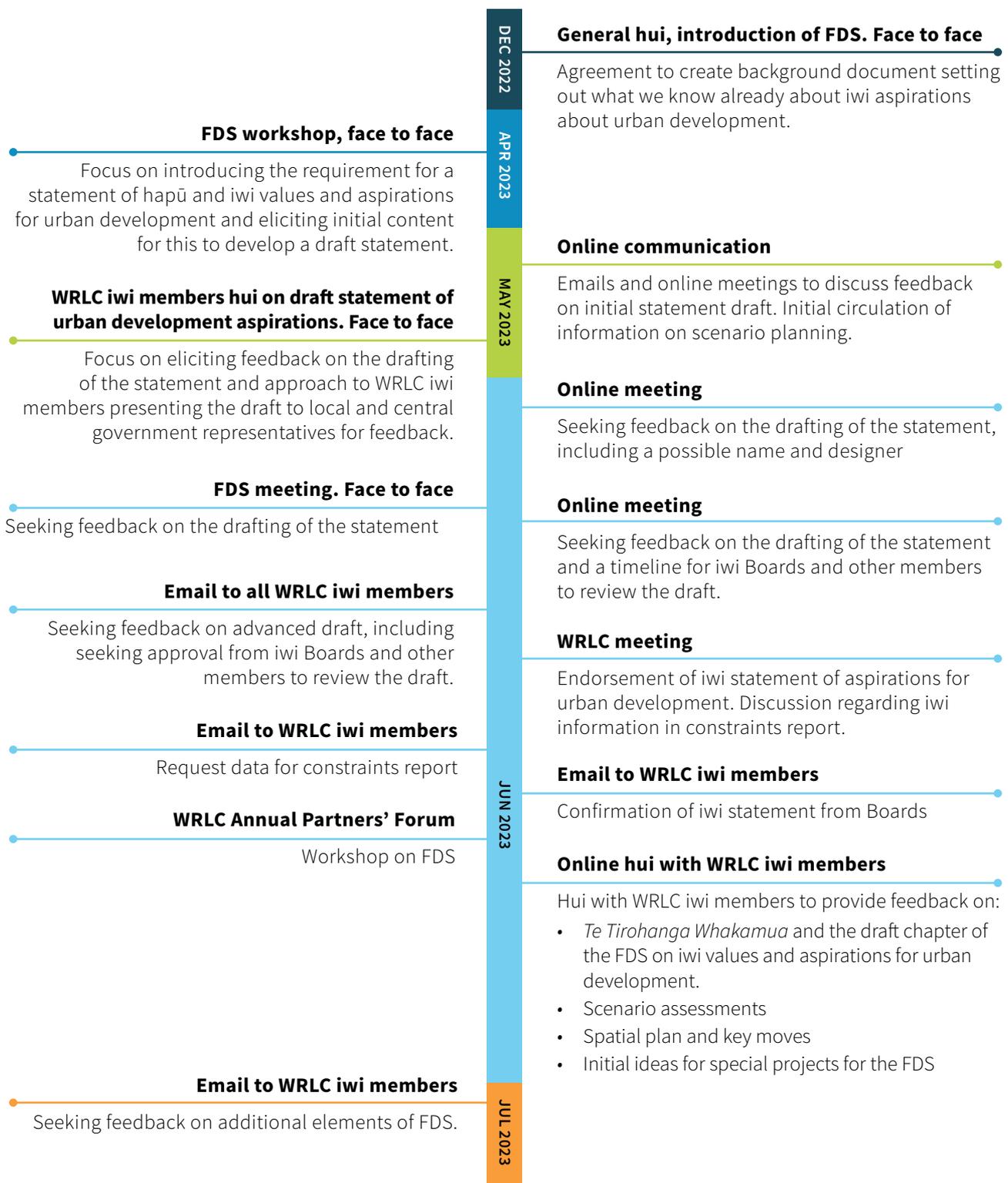
It is important to recognise that while there were some key areas that were shared across WRLC iwi members, there is widespread variation among individuals, whānau, hapū and iwi when it comes to values and aspirations related to what is best for our region.



### 3.4 Timeline of engagement with WRLC iwi members on the Future Development Strategy

Figure 5 sets out a timeline of key points of engagement with iwi in the development of the draft FDS.

**Figure 5: Engagement with WRLC iwi members on the development of the draft Future Development Strategy**



# 4. Engagement with Key Stakeholders

In the preparation of the draft FDS we engaged with the required stakeholders set out in clause 3.15 of the NPS-UD. In addition, we opted to obtain the voice of the youth through participation in the Festival for the Future (see [www.FestivalfortheFuture.co](http://www.FestivalfortheFuture.co)) to understand youth aspirations for the future they will inherit. The following section sets out stakeholder group meetings, topics covered, and key themes arising in those meetings. Note this is an indicative rather than exhaustive list of points raised at different meetings.

## 4.1. Stakeholder overview

Engagement with stakeholders on the development of the FDS included the groups is set out in the table below. All the entities below were invited to participate in the preparation of the Draft FDS, some were more responsive and involved than others.

### Stakeholders involved in engagement on the development of the draft Future Development Strategy

#### Local government (This includes Mayors/Regional Chair, CEOs, and other council representatives.)

 porirua city

 SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL  
Kia Reretahi Tātau

 Kāpiti Coast DISTRICT COUNCIL  
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Eke Whakamua

 CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

 greater WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL  
Te Pane Matua Taiao

 HUTT CITY  
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Absolutely Positively  
Wellington City Council  
Me Heke Ki Pōneke

 Upper Hutt

 MASTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL  
TE KAIRANGA KŌRŌKI O WHAKARIRI

 Horowhenua DISTRICT COUNCIL

#### Central government agencies (WRLC Partners)

 NZ TRANSPORT AGENCY  
WAKA KOTAHI

 MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

 Kāinga Ora  
Homes and Communities

 Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga  
Ministry of Education

 Te Puni Kōkiri  
MINISTRY OF MĀORI DEVELOPMENT

 Te Whatu Ora  
Health New Zealand

#### Other central government agencies (contacted for advice/present at workshops)

 Ministry for the Environment  
Manatū Mō Te Taiao

 TE MANATŪ WAKA  
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

## Infrastructure providers



- Local government infrastructure teams

## Development Sector

- Urban Development Institute of New Zealand members
- Key developers and their agents that work in each local council jurisdiction

## Youth

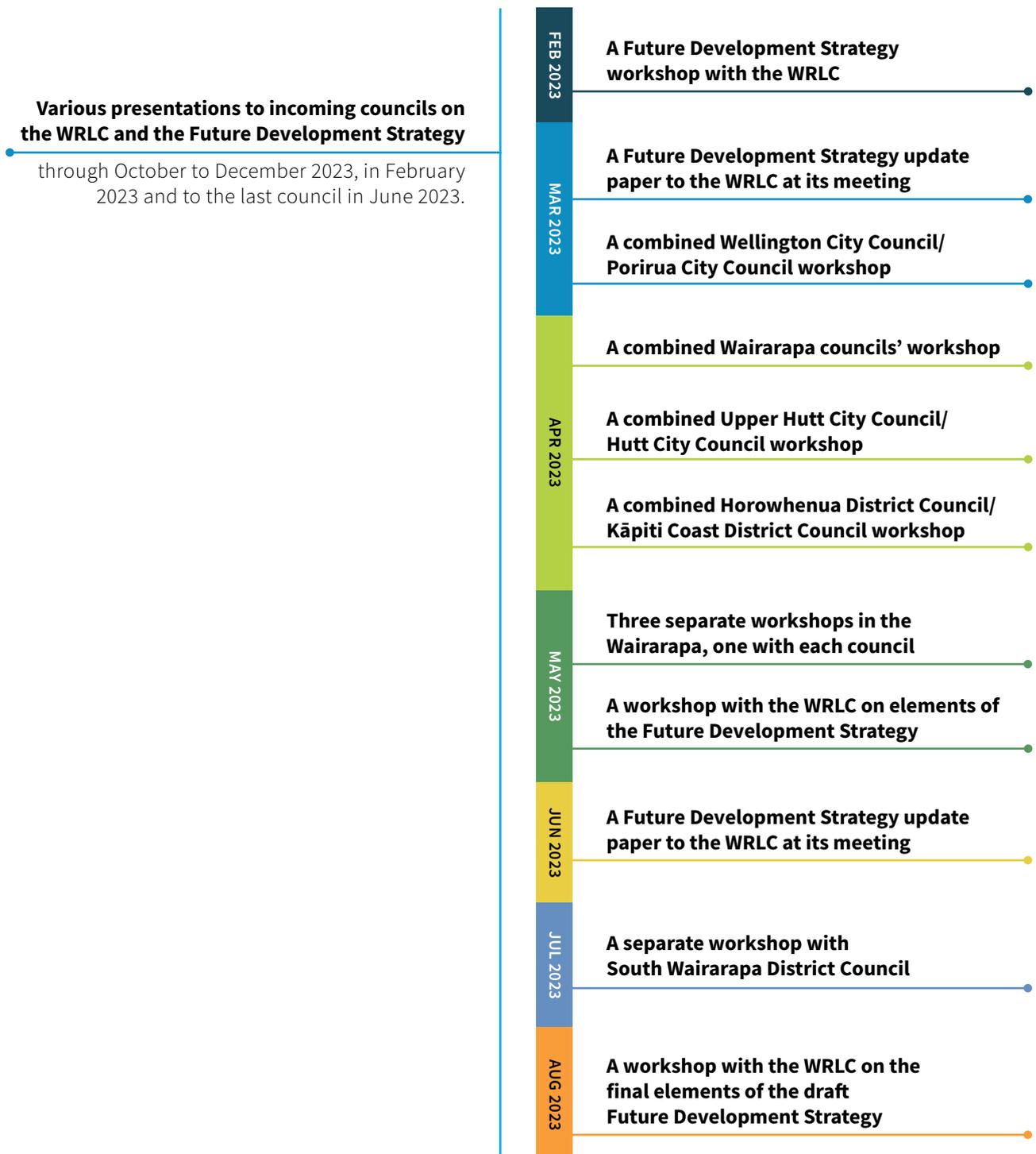
- Attendees of the Festival for the Future 2023

## 4.2 Timeline of engagement with local/central government partners on the draft Future Development Strategy

Officers from local government and central government have been working on the content of the draft FDS since August 2022.

Figure 6 below outlines workshops and meetings that the FDS team have had with Local and Central Government members to share FDS progress and get input into the development of the strategy.

**Figure 6: Engagement with WRLC local and central government members on development of the draft Future Development Strategy**



#### 4.2.1 KEY THEMES FROM ENGAGEMENT WITH LOCAL/CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PARTNERS ON THE FDS

The following outlines the key themes identified through the engagement outlined above.

- Support for a regional approach to spatial planning was generally positive – the FDS is an opportunity to work together across councils and with others.
- The FDS needs to be a living document that puts a framework in place but enables flexibility to adapt to changing demographic, legislative and economic environments.
- The need to recognise uncertainty about the rate and distribution of future growth.
- Ensure there is a strong commercial feasibility lens applied to the future distribution of growth and prioritisation of short-medium term development areas.
- Reflect the direction of the NPS-UD at a regional scale.
- The preferred scenario should reconsider the supply of greenfield development capacity.
- Consideration of natural hazards is important.
- The FDS needs to align with key city-shaping infrastructure investments.
- Further detail and guidance on expected outcomes for different areas and part of the region is required.

**Figure 7: Wordcloud representing key feedback from all council workshops in March/April 2023 on the development of the draft Future Development Strategy**

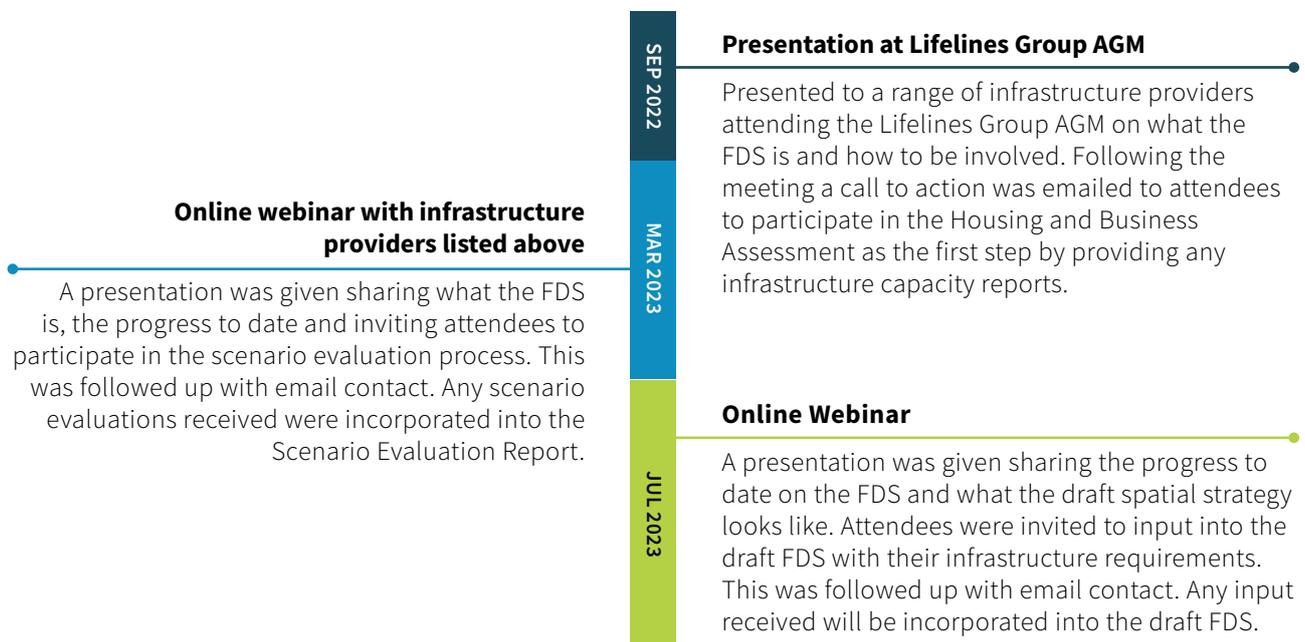


## 4.3 Timeline of engagement with infrastructure providers on the draft Future Development Strategy

Infrastructure providers are required to be consulted as part of the FDS process to ensure the strategy can identify “the development infrastructure and additional infrastructure required to support or service that development capacity, along with the general location of the corridors and other sites required to provide it.”<sup>2</sup>

The following sets out a timeline of key points of engagement with infrastructure providers in the development of the draft FDS.

**Figure 8: Engagement with infrastructure providers in the preparation of the draft Future Development Strategy**

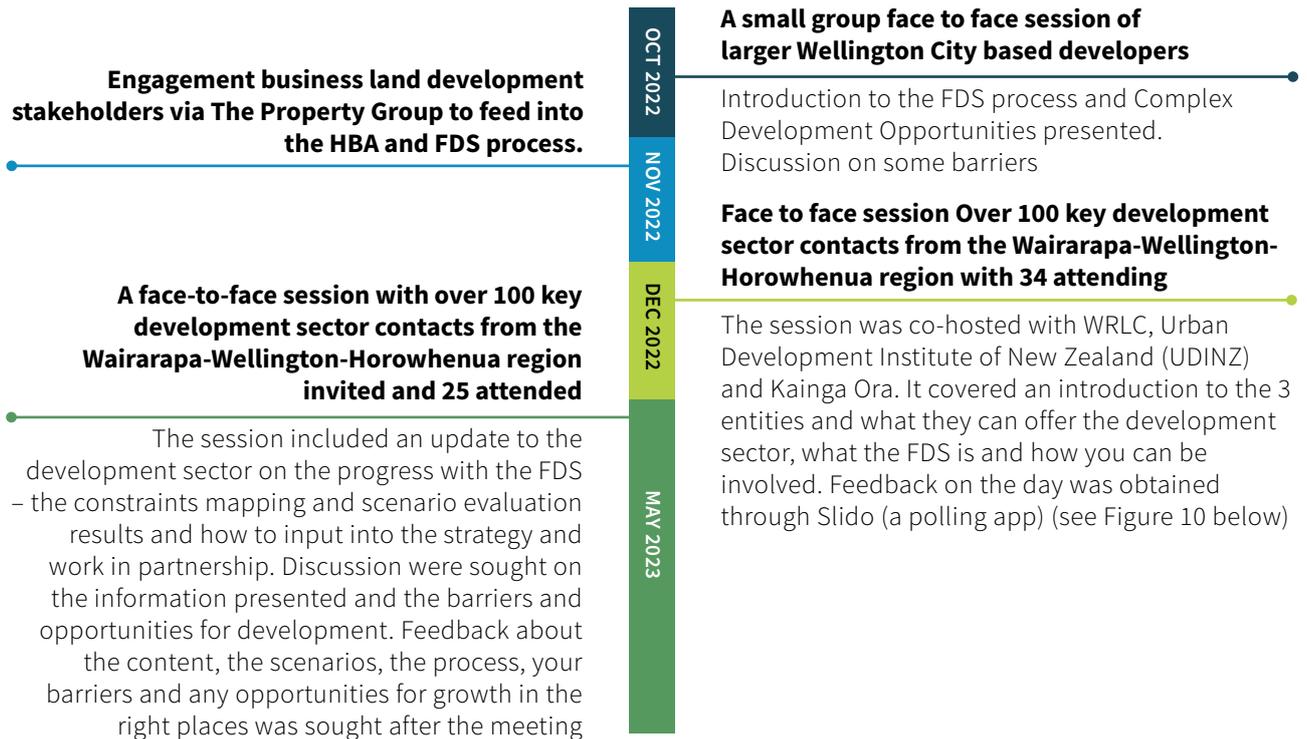


<sup>2</sup> (clause 3.13(2)(b) of NPS-UD)

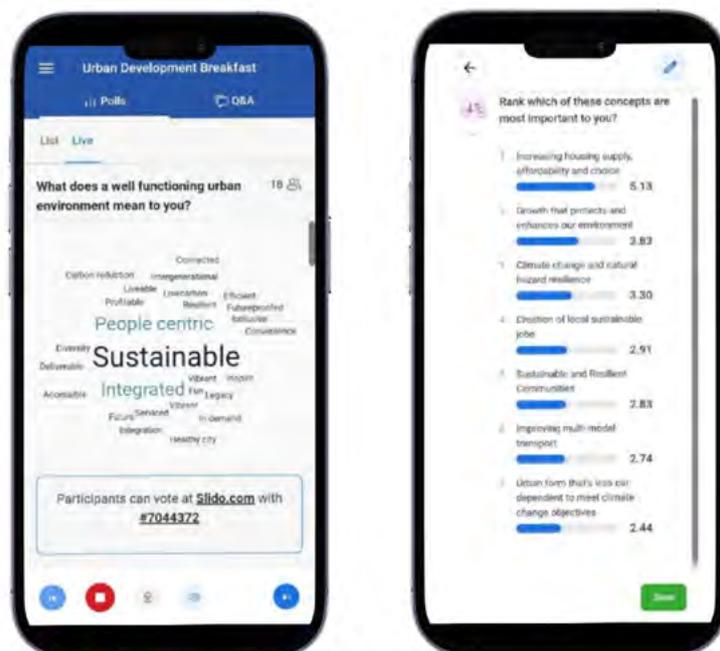
## 4.4 Timeline of engagement with the development sector on the draft Future Development Strategy

The following sets out a timeline of key points of engagement with the development sector in the development of the draft FDS.

**Figure 9: Engagement with the development sector on the draft Future Development Strategy**



**Figure 10: Slido Results from Developers Breakfast 9th December 2022**



#### 4.4.1 KEY THEMES FROM ENGAGEMENT WITH THE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR ON THE DRAFT FDS

The following outlines the key themes identified through the engagement outlined above.

- We need to make the best use of our existing assets to ensure best value for money and outcomes.
- Certainty is the most important thing – keen to be involved if the FDS can provide certainty to the development industry.
- There is difficulty with providing affordable housing due to land prices, holding costs and costs of labour.
- Short-term development activity will be slowed due to market conditions.
- Infrastructure constraints – this is the biggest concern and a barrier to implementing any of the scenarios.
- Regional consenting can be difficult and is a risk to getting developments done in a cost-effective timely manner.
- There is a need to enable precinct development – not just development along corridors.
- An incentives programme to support developments in the right place, including companies that build to rent would assist in getting development in the right places.



## 4.5 Youth feedback at Festival for the Future

A stall was presented in the exhibition space at Festival for the Future 2023 at Tākina (Photo below). This event ran from 8-9th June 2023 and attracted around 1400+ current and future leaders with the majority being between 16-30 years old. The stall gathered feedback for both the FDS and the Regional Emissions Reduction Plan.

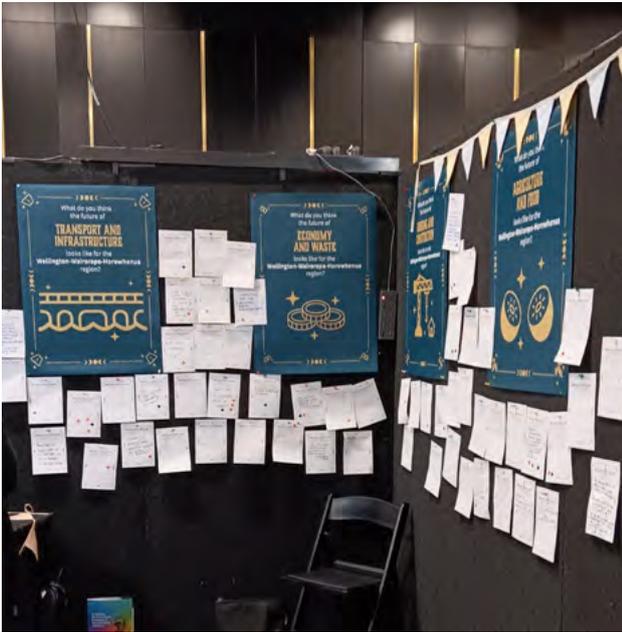
### 4.5.1 KEY THEMES

Feedback was sought from youth and attendees on how they envisioned the future of our region grouped by 5 key themes below. The following outlines the key themes identified through the engagement at Festival for the Future.



Topic	Key Themes
<b>Economy and Waste</b>	We need to be taking circular economy approaches with more transparency around what really happens to waste/recycling. Communities are empowered to solve problems they are closest to.
<b>Housing</b>	More cheaper housing, more medium and high density housing in a city full of inclusive spaces. Having 15 minutes cities/towns where everything you need in a local community, and they are well connected to public and active transport.
<b>Agriculture and Food</b>	Focus on localised food networks e.g. community gardens, food forests. Move to regenerative and sustainable agriculture, growing plants for local food system, no meat and dairy. Food sovereignty, agriculture that is good for soil, food system resilience and biodiversity.
<b>Transport and Infrastructure</b>	Accessible, frequent, affordable, reliable public transport both inter-city and inter regionally. Increased support and implementation of multi-modal transport, on-demand transport services, first and last mile transport options. Green walkable cities with cultural vibrancy. More nature based solutions for infrastructure.
<b>Energy</b>	Accelerated investment and enabling technology and regulation for renewable energy projects, proactively for future demand and opportunities. Local decentralised renewable energy generation, capacity to generate energy at home via solar/wind and receive financial support from government to do so
<b>Other</b>	Adopting Treaty of Waitangi approaches, acknowledge indigenous practice. Having accessible local democracy. Tino rangatiratanga me mana Motuhake.

**Figure 11: Photo of engagement with Festival of the Future attendees, June 2023**



## 5. Next Steps

We wish to acknowledge the input of everyone who has been involved to date in the engagement process for the development of the draft FDS. The next steps in this process are a public consultation on the draft FDS in which a wider group of people will have the opportunity to attend hui, input submissions and attend hearings on the draft FDS. To stay up to date with this process visit the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee website [wrlc.org.nz/future-development-strategy](http://wrlc.org.nz/future-development-strategy) and sign up to our newsletter or follow us on LinkedIn.

# Glossary of terms/kupu<sup>3</sup> in this document

Topic	Key Themes
<b>Future Development Strategy (FDS)</b>	A Future Development Strategy is a requirement under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 – updated May 2022 for tier 1 and tier 2 local authorities. <a href="https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/National-Policy-Statement-Urban-Development-2020-11May2022-v2.pdf">https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/National-Policy-Statement-Urban-Development-2020-11May2022-v2.pdf</a> . The Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region are preparing this together under the WRLC Urban Growth Partnership
<b>hapū</b>	(noun) kinship group, clan, tribe, subtribe - section of a large kinship group and the primary political unit in traditional Māori society.
<b>hauora</b>	(noun) health, vigour; Hauora includes Taha tinana (the physical dimension), Taha hinengaro (the mental dimension); Taha whānau (the family dimension), Taha wairua (the spiritual dimension) and the interactions between these dimensions.
<b>iwi</b>	(noun) extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people, nationality, race - often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor and associated with a distinct territory.
<b>mahi tahi</b>	(verb) to work together, collaborate, cooperate.
<b>Mana motuhake</b>	(noun) separate identity, autonomy, self-government, self-determination, independence, sovereignty, authority - mana through self-determination and control over one's own destiny.
<b>mahi tahi</b>	(verb) to work together, collaborate, cooperate.
<b>mana whenua</b>	(noun) territorial rights, power from the land, authority over land or territory, jurisdiction over land or territory - power associated with possession and occupation of tribal land.
<b>Medium Density Residential Standards</b>	As defined in NPS-UD 2020
<b>National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD)</b>	<p>The NPS-UD 2020 is a national policy statement under the Resource Management Act 1991 which recognises the national significance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• having well-functioning urban environments that enable all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future</li> <li>• providing sufficient development capacity to meet the different needs of people and communities.</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> Regarding te reo Māori terms, please be aware that the expression and understanding of these are specific to and require the input of your local mana whenua: iwi, hapū, marae. For the purposes of this document we have drawn on Te Aka, Māori Dictionary, Te Ara, Encyclopedia of New Zealand, and Te Mana o Te Taiao - Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy.

Topic	Key Themes
<b>Regional Emissions Reduction Plan</b>	A WRLC regional project under development to produce a plan to transition to a zero-carbon region that meet community needs and aspirations. It will identify the key shifts and priority actions that need to happen at a regional level to reduce carbon emissions.
<b>te Ao Māori</b>	The Māori world; a Māori perspective / world view.
<b>mahi tahi</b>	This phrase is often used as a direct translation for ‘The Treaty of Waitangi’. However, it is important to acknowledge that the meaning of te tiriti (the treaty) in Māori differed from the meaning of the treaty in English and most Māori signed the document written in te reo Māori.
<b>Te Tirohanga Whakamua</b>	This is the name WRLC iwi members selected for the statement of hapū and iwi values and aspirations for urban development (a requirement for the FDS under the NPS-UD).
<b>tino rangatiratanga</b>	(noun) self-determination, sovereignty, autonomy, self-government, domination, rule, control, power.
<b>Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC)</b>	The Wellington Regional Leadership Committee is a union of councils, iwi and central government in the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region, formed to work together to positively shape the future of the region. For more information see Wellington Regional Leadership Committee ( <a href="http://wrlc.org.nz">wrlc.org.nz</a> )
<b>whakatauki</b>	(noun) proverb, significant saying,
<b>whānau</b>	(noun) extended family, family group, a familiar term of address to a number of people - the primary economic unit of traditional Māori society.



[wrlc.org.nz](http://wrlc.org.nz)