Notice is given that a meeting of the Masterton District Council will be held at REAP House, 340 Queen St, Masterton on Wednesday 7 August 2019 at 2.00pm.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN REPORTS ARE NOT TO BE CONSTRUED AS COUNCIL POLICY UNTIL ADOPTED
1. **Public interest**: members will serve the best interests of the people within the Masterton district and discharge their duties conscientiously, to the best of their ability.

2. **Public trust**: members, in order to foster community confidence and trust in their Council, will work together constructively and uphold the values of honesty, integrity, accountability and transparency.

3. **Ethical behaviour**: members will not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned, will not behave improperly and will avoid the appearance of any such behaviour.

4. **Objectivity**: members will make decisions on merit; including appointments, awarding contracts, and recommending individuals for rewards or benefits.

5. **Respect for others**: will treat people, including other members, with respect and courtesy, regardless of their ethnicity, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or disability. Members will respect the impartiality and integrity of Council staff.

6. **Duty to uphold the law**: members will comply with all legislative requirements applying to their role, abide by this Code, and act in accordance with the trust placed in them by the public.

7. **Equitable contribution**: members will take all reasonable steps to ensure they fulfil the duties and responsibilities of office, including attending meetings and workshops, preparing for meetings, attending civic events, and participating in relevant training seminars.

8. **Leadership**: members will actively promote and support these principles and ensure they are reflected in the way in which MDC operates, including a regular review and assessment of MDC’s collective performance.

These values complement, and work in conjunction with, the principles of section 14 of the LGA 2002; the governance principles of section 39 of the LGA 2002; and our MDC governance principles:

- **Whakamana Tangata**: Respecting the mandate of each member, and ensuring the integrity of the committee as a whole by acknowledging the principle of collective responsibility and decision-making.

- **Manaakitanga**: Recognising and embracing the mana of others.

- **Rangatiratanga**: Demonstrating effective leadership with integrity, humility, honesty and transparency.

- **Whanaungatanga**: Building and sustaining effective and efficient relationships.

- **Kotahitanga**: Working collectively.
AGENDA:

The Order Paper is as follows:

1. Conflicts of Interest (Members to declare conflicts, if any)
2. Apologies
3. Public Forum:
   - Rob Steele, Wairarapa Food Action Group
4. Late items for inclusion under Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
5. Items to be considered under Section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987:
   - Minutes of the Ordinary Council meeting held with the public excluded 26 June 2019
   - Report of the Extraordinary Community Wellbeing Committee meeting held with the public excluded 24 July 2019
   - Rent Review
   - Come Sew With Me
   - St Johns Building
   - Water Meters
   - Hood Aerodrome
6. Confirmation of Minutes of the Ordinary Council meeting held on 26 June 2019 (132/19) Pages 101-115
7. Confirmation of Minutes of the Extraordinary Community Wellbeing Committee meeting held on 24 July 2019 (144/19) Pages 201-204
8. Report of the Infrastructural Services Committee Meeting held on 24 July 2019 (143/19) Pages 301-302
9. Report of the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee Meeting held on 24 July 2019 (145/19) Pages 501-503
10. NOTICE OF MOTION – Climate Change Emergency (147/19) Pages 121-124

DECISION

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT – HENLEY LAKE OPTIONS (154/19) Pages 125-131
12. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULES OF THE WAIRARAPA CONSOLIDATED TRAFFIC BYLAW (155/19) Pages 132-140
13. WELLINGTON REGIONAL INVESTMENT PLAN (157/19) Pages 141-203
14. DESTINATION WAIRARAPA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (158/19) Pages 204-213
15. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY UPDATE (160/19) Pages 214-234
## INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT UPDATE (148/19)</td>
<td>235-237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT UPDATE (149/19)</td>
<td>238-244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE UPDATE (150/19)</td>
<td>245-247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>MASTERTON ARTS FUND (151/19)</td>
<td>248-251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>SPECIAL PROJECTS LEAD UPDATE (152/19)</td>
<td>252-253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MAINTENANCE CONTRACT (153/19)</td>
<td>254-257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>CHIEF EXECUTIVE’S REPORT (146/19)</td>
<td>258-271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>MAYOR’S REPORT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A verbal report will be provided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED WITH THE PUBLIC EXCLUDED
COUNCIL MEETING – WEDNESDAY 7 AUGUST 2019

MOVED BY: SECONDED BY:

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of the meeting of the Masterton District Council:-

Confirmation of Minutes
- Minutes of the Ordinary Council meeting held with the public excluded 26 June 2019
- Report of the Extraordinary Community Wellbeing Committee meeting held with the public excluded 24 July 2019

General Business
24. Rent Review
25. Come Sew With Me
26. St Johns Building
27. Water Meters
28. Hood Aerodrome

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General subject of each matter to be considered</th>
<th>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</th>
<th>Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Confirmation of Minutes of Council meeting held 26 June 2019</td>
<td>Refer to page 115</td>
<td>Refer to page 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmation of Minutes of Extraordinary Community Wellbeing Committee held 24 July 2019</td>
<td>Refer to page 204</td>
<td>Refer to page 204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rent Review
7(2)(a) To protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons
s48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7.

Come Sew With Me
7(2)(a) To protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons.
7(2)(i) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)
s48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Exemption Clause</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St Johns Building</td>
<td>7(2)(i)</td>
<td>The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations); s48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Meters</td>
<td>7(2)(i)</td>
<td>The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations); s48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood Aerodrome</td>
<td>7(2)(a)</td>
<td>To protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons. s48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7(2)(g)</td>
<td>To maintain legal professional privilege</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF THE MASTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL
HELD AT REAP HOUSE, 340 QUEEN ST, MASTERTON ON WEDNESDAY 26 JUNE
2019 AT 2.00PM

PRESENT

Mayor Lyn Patterson (Chair), Councillors G Caffell, J Dalziell, B Goodwin, J Hooker, B Johnson, G McClymont, F Mailman and iwi representative Ra Smith.

IN ATTENDANCE

Chief Executive, Manager Assets and Operations, Manager Finance, Manager Strategic Planning, Manager Community Facilities and Activities, Communications and Marketing Manager, Properties and Facilities Manager, Senior Policy Advisor, Community Development Advisor, Senior Advisor Wastewater Strategy and Compliance, Governance Advisor and two media representatives.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Councillor Goodwin declared a conflict of interest in relation to Item 13 Proposed Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy as a trustee of the Masterton Community Trust.

APOLOGIES

Moved by Councillor G Caffell

That the apologies received from Councillor Davidson, Councillor O'Donoghue, Councillor Peterson and iwi representative Tiraumaera Te Tau for non-attendance be received.

Seconded by Councillor B Johnson and CARRIED

PUBLIC FORUM

Chris Horrocks, as an Automobile Association Member, spoke about: the Wairarapa roading contracts and the need for the Wairarapa councils to work together; the likely increase in logging trucks; and the need for a venue for performance in Masterton.

LATE ITEMS FOR INCLUSION UNDER SECTION 46A(7) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION AND MEETINGS ACT 1987

The meeting was advised of late items for inclusion in the agenda:

- Mayor’s Report (for information only)
- Progress Report – Move to Waiata House

And for inclusion in the public excluded agenda:

- Services Maintenance Contract

These items had not been available for inclusion with the agenda and could not be held over until a later meeting.
Moved by Councillor J Hooker

That in terms of section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 the items be dealt with at this meeting.
Seconded by Councillor F Mailman and CARRIED.

ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SECTION 48(1)(A) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION AND MEETINGS ACT 1987

- Minutes of the Ordinary Council meeting held with the public excluded 15 May 2019;
- Minutes of the Extraordinary Council meeting held with the public excluded 19 June 2019;
- Civic Centre Project;
- Services Maintenance Contract.

Moved by Councillor F Mailman

That in terms of section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 the items be dealt with at this meeting.
Seconded by Councillor J Hooker and CARRIED

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 15 MAY 2019 (100/19)

Moved by Councillor J Hooker that the minutes of the meeting of the Masterton District Council held on 15 May 2019 be confirmed.
Seconded by Councillor G McClymont and CARRIED

Follow up questions were asked in relation to

- the public forum item in relation to non-neutered urban dogs. Staff advised that the issue would be addressed in the next round of fees.
- Aratoi’s KPIs – it was advised that a meeting had been booked with Aratoi to look at their KPIs in the context of the Arts Culture and Heritage Strategy. Staff would report back to the next Council meeting.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE EXTRAORDINARY ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 19 JUNE 2019 (120/19)

Moved by Councillor G Caffell that the minutes of the extraordinary meeting of the Masterton District Council held on 19 June 2019 be confirmed.
Seconded by Councillor F Mailman and CARRIED

An error in the minutes was raised – Councillor Johnson was not present at the meeting.
[Note to minutes: correction made]

REPORT OF THE INFRASTRUCTURAL SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 12 JUNE 2019 (115/19)

The report of the Infrastructural Services Committee meeting held 12 June 2019 was taken as read, noting that the following items had been considered

- Infrastructure Update
- Community Facilities and Activities Infrastructure Update
Moved by Councillor G Caffell

That the Report of the Infrastructural Services Committee meeting held 12 June 2019 (115/19) including the following resolutions be confirmed:

**INFRASTRUCTURE UPDATE** (113/19)

That the Infrastructural Services Committee notes the information contained in report 113/19.

**COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES INFRASTRUCTURE UPDATE** (112/19)

That the Infrastructural Services Committee notes the contents of Report 112/19.

Seconded by Councillor Dalziell and CARRIED

In relation to the request for the increased levels of service under the Recreational Services Contract it was advised that those were being progressed and were not yet confirmed. As soon as they were an update would be sent to elected members.

The issue of fly tipping was raised again as it had continued to happen but the complainant had been advised that there was no issue with rubbish in blue council bags being left on the road verge in the urban collection area. A request was made for areas, like Kibblewhite Road, that were prone to dumping to have further action taken.

**REPORT OF THE COMMUNITY WELLBEING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 12 JUNE 2019** (116/19)

The report of the Community Wellbeing Committee meeting held 12 June 2019 was presented by the Chair, noting that the following items had been considered

- NZ Remembrance Army Initiative
- Library and Archive Update
- Community Development Update
- Special Projects – Education and Community Development Update
- Cultural Development Update
- Environmental Sustainability Update

Moved by Mayor L Patterson

That the Report of the Community Wellbeing Committee meeting held 12 June 2019 (116/19) including the following resolutions be confirmed:

**NZ REMEMBRANCE ARMY INITIATIVE** (101/19)

That the Community Wellbeing Committee:

i. receives the information in Report 101/19; and
ii. recommends that Council supports the initiative proposed by the New Zealand Remembrance Army.

**LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE UPDATE** (103/19)

That the Community Wellbeing Committee receives the update on progress of the Masterton District Library and Wairarapa Archive in Report 103/19.

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT UPDATE** (107/19)
That the Community Wellbeing Committee
(i) receives the update on progress of community development work in Report 107/19

SPECIAL PROJECTS – EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT UPDATE (108/19)

That the Community Wellbeing Committee notes the contents of report 108/19.

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT UPDATE (109/19)

That the Community Wellbeing Committee notes the contents of Report 109/19.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY UPDATE (110/19)

That the Community Wellbeing Committee notes the contents of report 110/19.

Seconded by Councillor B Johnson and CARRIED

A question was asked, following an article in the Wairarapa Times Age, about whether Council had decided to sell the land on the corner of Church Street and Colombo Road. It was advised that there had been no decision made to sell by Council but that the status of all contaminated land held by Council was currently being investigated.

ADOPTION OF THE 2019/2020 ANNUAL PLAN (121/19)

The report seeking Council’s adoption of the 2019-20 Annual Plan included as Attachment 2 of the report (circulated separately) was presented by the Chief Executive.

Some members expressed concern in hindsight that Council hadn’t consulted on the plan and matters that would normally have come to a public meeting had been discussed in workshops.

It was advised that levels of service had been maintained, and in some cases improved, and at the same time the rates increase had come in less than signalled in year 2 of the LTP. The statutory requirement to consult related to whether there were matters of significance or whether there had been any material change to year 2 of the Long Term Plan, which there hadn’t. No decisions had been made in workshops, rather direction had been given to staff to bring back to Council in the public decision-making process. In terms of engagement, the Mayor and staff had attended several events, like the car boot sale, where they had talked about the Annual Plan with the community.

Moved by Mayor L Patterson

That Council:

1. Receives the rates requirement as supporting information for the 2019-20 Annual Plan (Attachment 1 to Report 121/19);
2. Adopts the 2019-20 Annual Plan (Attachment 2 as circulated); and
3. Delegates authority to the Chief Executive to approve any minor accuracy, grammatical or formatting amendments to the 2019-20 Annual Plan document prior to publication.

Seconded by Councillor McClymont and CARRIED

Councillor Goodwin voted against the motion.

It was advised that on page 26 of the Plan the development of a Stormwater Strategy needed to be added.

RATES RESOLUTION 2019-2020 (122/19)
Moved by Mayor L Patterson
That Council, having adopted the 2019-20 Annual Plan for Masterton District, adopts the 2019-20 Rates Resolution:

2019-20 MASTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL RATES RESOLUTION

That, pursuant to the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the Masterton District Council, hereby sets the rates and charges as set out in this resolution in respect of rateable properties in the Masterton District for the period of one year commencing on 1st July 2019 and ending on 30th June 2020.

The Council has adopted, in accordance with the special consultative procedure, its 2018-28 Long-Term Plan, including a Revenue & Financing Policy. It has also adopted its 2019-20 Annual Plan, including the Rating Funding Impact Statement 2019-20. These documents contain definitions of "Rural rating area", "Urban rating area" and "differential groups U1, U2 and R1" and "separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit". The resolution below will enable the Council to generate rating revenue to fund the services and activities as outlined in the Annual Plan.

RATES HEREBY SET IN THE DISTRICT:

Rates quoted are per dollar of land or capital value and are listed inclusive of GST. GST has been added at the prevailing rate of 15%. Total dollars being raised are also stated inclusive of GST and have generally been rounded to nearest $1,000.

All section references are references to the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

1. RATES SET ACROSS THE DISTRICT

A series of targeted, differential rates set under section 16(3)(a) and (4)(b) will be set as described:

1.1 Roading Rate – per dollar of land value as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Rate Per Dollar</th>
<th>Raised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U1</td>
<td>0.001601</td>
<td>$1,674,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U2</td>
<td>0.003202</td>
<td>$640,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>0.001676</td>
<td>$3,033,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$5,347,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Representation & Development Rate – per dollar of capital value as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Rate Per Dollar</th>
<th>Raised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U1</td>
<td>0.000892</td>
<td>$2,396,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U2</td>
<td>0.001784</td>
<td>$795,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>0.000316</td>
<td>$900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$4,091,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 Regulatory Services Rate – per dollar of capital value as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Rate Per Dollar</th>
<th>Raised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U1</td>
<td>0.000496</td>
<td>$1,332,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U2</td>
<td>0.000992</td>
<td>$442,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>0.000176</td>
<td>$501,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$2,275,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.4 **Sundry Facilities & Services Rate** – per dollar of *capital value* as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U1</td>
<td>$0.000606 per dollar of capital value</td>
<td>$1,627,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U2</td>
<td>$0.001212 per dollar of capital value</td>
<td>$540,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>$0.000231 per dollar of capital value</td>
<td>$659,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$2,826,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **TARGETED UNIFORM CHARGE (TUC)**

A differential targeted rate [referred to as a Targeted Uniform Charge in the Funding Impact Statement] set in accordance with section 16(3)(a) and (4)(b) on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit, with a differential between urban and rural properties based on allocation of costs between rating areas, as detailed in the Revenue & Financing Policy and as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Amount per part of rating unit</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U1 &amp; U2</td>
<td>$312.00</td>
<td>$2,958,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>$468.00</td>
<td>$1,782,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$4,740,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **CIVIC AMENITIES RATE**

A differential targeted rate set under sections 16(3)(b) and (4)(b), assessed in the urban rating area only, for civic amenities costs allocated to that area as per the Revenue and Financing Policy and as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U1</td>
<td>$0.000819 per dollar of capital value</td>
<td>$2,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U2</td>
<td>$0.001638 per dollar of capital value</td>
<td>$730,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$2,930,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **UNIFORM ROADING CHARGE (ROADING CHARGE)**

4.1 A differential targeted roading charge will be set in accordance with sections 16(3)(a) and (4)(b) 17 and 18. This rate is in addition to the (land value) Roading Rate, and will be set on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit.

4.2 The Uniform Roading Charge will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Amount per part of rating unit</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U1 &amp; U2</td>
<td>$44.00</td>
<td>$417,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>$341.00</td>
<td>$1,715,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$1,715,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **WATER SUPPLY RATES AND CHARGE**

Targeted on a Uniform Basis and a Capital Value Rate

5.1 According to sections 16(3)(b) and (4)(a) and (4)(b), and 19, a differential targeted Capital Value Rate applying to connected and serviceable rating units (excluding those charged by metered rate) plus a Uniform Charge for water supply for each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit throughout the serviced area where the rating unit is connected to the Masterton urban water supply scheme.
Note: urban connected properties will be liable for both rates, rural connected properties will be liable for the uniform charge and a volume-based charge (as per 5.3 below).

5.2 The rates are as follows:

**Uniform Water Supply Charge**

(i) Connected $98.00

Raising $921,000

**Differential Water Supply Rate** - per dollar of capital value will be:

U1 + R1 (0.000724 per dollar of capital value) raising $1,976,000

U2 (0.001448 per dollar of capital value) raising $720,000

Total $2,696,000

The Rate and the Charge raising a total of $3,617,000

**Metered Water Supply**

5.3 A targeted rate for water supplied to metered rural and out-of-district properties from the urban water supply, based on volumes of water supplied through water meters (and in addition to the Water Supply Charge in 5.2 above).

5.4 The metered rates are as follows:

(i) Minimum charge for use per quarter for 50 cubic mtrs or below $51.00

(ii) Price per cubic mtr for consumption between 50 and 100 cubic mtrs per quarter $1.25

(iii) Price per cubic mtr for consumption over 100 cubic mtrs per quarter $1.60

6. **SEWERAGE RATES AND CHARGE**

**Targeted on Uniform Basis and Capital Value Rate**

6.1 According to sections 16(3)(b) and (4)(a) and (b), 17, and 18 Council will set a targeted capital value rate on connected and serviceable rating units, plus a uniform charge for sewerage disposal for each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit throughout the Masterton serviced area where rating units are connected to the urban sewerage system.

Note: connected properties will be liable for both rates.

6.2 The rates are:

**Uniform Sewerage Charge**

(i) Connected $214.00

Raising $1,977,000

**Differential Sewerage Rate** - per dollar of capital value will be:

U1 & R1 (0.001586 per dollar of capital value) raising $4,359,000

U2 (0.003172 per dollar of capital value) raising $1,573,000

Total $5,932,000

The Rate and Charge raising a total of $7,909,000
7. RECYCLING COLLECTION CHARGE

7.1 According to sections 16(3)(b) and (4)(a), a uniform targeted rate for kerbside recycling collection on the following basis:

(i) Urban – on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit situated within the urban area of Masterton to which Council is prepared to provide the service;

(ii) Rural – on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit situated within the rural area of Masterton to which Council is prepared to provide the service.

7.2 The uniform charge will be: $72.00
   Raising $ 665,000

8. RURAL TARGETED SERVICES RATES & CHARGES

According to sections 16(3)(b) and (4)(a), the Council will set:

8.1 A targeted rate for the Opaki Water Race on each rating unit serviced by the Opaki Water Race.
   The land value rate for 2018-19 is: $0.001779
   Raising a total of $ 57,000

8.2 A targeted rate for the Tinui Water Supply on each connected rating unit.
   The uniform targeted charge for 2018-19 is: $422.00
   Raising a total of $ 13,000

8.3 A targeted rate for the Riversdale Beach Sewerage Scheme on each assessed residential equivalent (RE) (based on Sch 3, cl 8 of the LG (Rating) Act 2002) of each connected rating unit (including those that will be connected during the year).
   The uniform targeted charge for 2019-20 is $538.00 per RE
   Raising a total of $ 197,000

8.4 A targeted rate for the Riversdale Beach Sewerage Scheme on each serviceable rating unit within the serviced area of the scheme.
   The targeted uniform charge for 2018-19 is $111.00
   Raising a total of $ 9,500

8.5 Riversdale Beach Sewerage Capital Contributions

Based on the Capital Project Funding Plan adopted in 2010, targeted rates for the Riversdale Beach Community Sewerage Scheme (RBCSS) capital contributions for the 2018-19 year will be charged on the basis of connected residential equivalents (REs) within the scheme area, on those properties that elected the 20 year time payment option, or were defaulted to that option, payable via property rates.
A RBCSS 20 Year time payment charge per residential equivalent connection for 2019-20 (year 10 of 20) of $1,643.40
Estimated to be charged on 40 REs, raising a total of $ 66,000

8.6 Targeted rates for the Tinui Sewerage Scheme for the 2019-20 year, on the basis of connected rating units and elected capital contributions. There will be three separate rates as follows:

The Tinui Sewerage Operating Costs rate per connected rating unit (and including Tinui School as 5 connections based on assessed usage) for 2019-20 is $422.00
Raising a total of $8,400

The Tinui Sewerage Part Capital Contribution (stage 1) rate per connection for 2019-20 is: $212.50 (1 property will be charged this sum, which meets their capital contribution spread over 20 years).

The Tinui Sewerage Part Capital Contribution (stage 1 & 2) rate per connection for 2019-20 is: $744.50 (7 properties will be charged this sum, which meets their capital contribution spread over 20 years). Raising a total of $5,200

8.7 A targeted rate, known as the Beach Refuse & Recycling Collection Charge, on those rating units in the Riversdale Beach and Castlepoint localities to which the Council is prepared to provide refuse bag and recycling collection services:

Targeted uniform charge for 2019-20 is: $176.00
Raising a total of $ 83,600

8.8 A targeted rate for the Castlepoint Sewerage Scheme on each rating unit connected to the scheme:

Targeted uniform charge for 2019-20 is: $410.00
Raising a total of $ 80,000

8.9 A targeted rate known as the Sewage Treatment Charge on each connected rating unit in the rural area discharging effluent from septic system outflows to the urban sewerage system, and including Rathkeale College assessed as 50 residential equivalents based on estimated flow volumes.

The targeted uniform charge is: $467.00 per residential equivalent
Raising a total of $31,200

9. OUT-OF-DISTRICT WATER & SEWERAGE CHARGES

Council proposes to set the following charges (to be levied by Carterton District Council) for non-metered water supply and sewerage services which are supplied to properties in the Carterton District on the following basis:

(i) Water supply – per dollar of Capital Value will be $0.001448 (applied to rating units connected and not metered) plus a Uniform Water Charge of $98.00 on all connected rating units.
(ii) Sewerage – per dollar of Capital Value at $0.003172 on connected rating units, plus a Uniform Sewerage Charge of $214.00
(iii) Trade Waste bylaw charges (as listed in the Funding Impact Statement) if Trade Waste Charges are applicable,
10. GOODS & SERVICES TAX (GST)
GST has been added to the rates at the prevailing rate of GST and will be included in each instalment notice/tax invoice when it is raised.

11. INSTALMENTS, PENALTIES

Invoice Dates and Due Dates: There will be four instalments for rates assessed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month of Invoice</th>
<th>Last Day to Pay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) 1st instalment</td>
<td>July 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) 2nd instalment</td>
<td>October 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) 3rd instalment</td>
<td>January 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) 4th instalment</td>
<td>April 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Penalty Charges - Pursuant to section 57 and 58(1)(a) a penalty of 10% will be added to such part of each instalment of rates which remain unpaid on the due date as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Penalty Added</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) 1st instalment</td>
<td>21st August 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) 2nd instalment</td>
<td>21st November 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) 3rd instalment</td>
<td>21st February 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) 4th instalment</td>
<td>21st May 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Penalty on Arrears - Pursuant to section 58(1)(b)(ii) an additional penalty of 10% will be added to all rates remaining unpaid as at 30th June 2019. The penalty will be added to rates on 4th July 2019.

Rounding - The Rates Statements will be subject to rounding. The rates due will be calculated to the nearest cent, but rounded to the nearest 10 cents for ease of payment.

Moved by Council F Mailman
That Council resolves:
111

a. That, in accordance with section 155(1) of the Local Government Act 2002, the proposed bylaws are the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problems;

b. That, in accordance with sections 155(2) of the Local Government Act 2002, the proposed bylaws are the most appropriate form of bylaw and can be justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms and therefore do not give rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990;

c. To revoke the Masterton and South Wairarapa District Council Consolidated Bylaw 2012;

d. To adopt the proposed Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019;

e. To adopt the Masterton and South Wairarapa District Council Solid Waste Bylaw;

f. To adopt the Masterton District Council Control of Dogs Bylaw;

g. To adopt the Masterton District Council Water Races Bylaw; and

h. To undertake further consultation on proposed new clauses in the Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019 - Part 12: Beauty Therapy, Tattooing and Skin Piercing, regarding eyeball tattooing and Tā Moko practitioners.

Seconded by B Johnson and CARRIED

PROPOSED WAIRARAPA CLASS 4 GAMBLING AND STANDALONE TAB VENUES POLICY (119/19)

The report presenting the proposed Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy for Council’s adoption and responses to submitters for Council’s approval was presented by the Manager Strategic Planning.

Moved by Councillor F Mailman

That Council resolves:

a) To adopt the proposed Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy, as provided with Attachment 1 to this report (Report 119/19); and

b) To approve the proposed responses to submitters, as provided as Attachment 2 to this report (Report 119/19).

Seconded by Councillor Hooker and CARRIED

ELECTRIC VEHICLE SUPPORT STRATEGY FOR WELLINGTON REGION (117/19)

The report seeking Council endorsement of the EV support Strategy for the Wellington Region; and adoption of those elements of the Strategy that are considered appropriate for Masterton District Council now was presented by the Senior Advisor Wastewater and Compliance.

It was noted that discussions about electric vehicles often had a positive spin without looking at the other side - that they used electricity which might not necessarily be from a renewable source and that the batteries could also potentially be an issue in the future.

Moved by Councillor B Johnson

That Council resolves to:

1. Endorse the EV Support Strategy for Wellington Region; and

2. Adopt those elements of the strategy that are considered appropriate for Masterton District Council now, as specified in Attachment 1 of Report 117/19.
Seconded by Councillor F Mailman and CARRIED

**ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE STRATEGY (124/19)**

The report providing Council with the Arts, Culture & Heritage (ACH) Strategy Review Report and seeking Council adoption of the ACH Strategy 2019-24 and its associated Implementation Plan for 2019-20 and 2020-21 was presented by the Manager Strategic Planning.

Moved by Councillor G Caffell

That Council resolves to:

1. Receive the Arts, Culture & Heritage Strategy Review Report (Attachment 1);
2. Adopt the draft Arts, Culture & Heritage Strategy 2019-24 (Attachment 2); and
3. Adopt the associated Implementation Plan for 2019-20 and 2020-21 (Attachment 3).

Seconded by Councillor B Johnson and CARRIED

**AERODROME DESIGNATION (125/19)**

The report seeking a resolution from Council to designate new land and to amend the existing designation for Hood Aerodrome to provide for future development and expansion of Hood Aerodrome and aviation-related growth needs was presented by the Manager Strategic Planning.

Moved by Councillor J Hooker

That Council, as the requiring authority for Hood Aerodrome under section 166 of the Resource Management Act, resolve to confirm the following requirements pursuant to section 168A (4) of the Resource Management Act:

1) To designate the 4ha Council-owned property at 10 Manaia Road, adjoining existing Hood Aerodrome land and legally described as LOT 3 DP 495682m for ‘Aerodrome and Recreation (Airpark Precinct) purposes’
2) To alter the existing designation over part of the land legally described as Lot 1 DP 52995 and Lot 1 DP 50847 on Manaia Road to be for ‘Aerodrome and Recreation (Airpark Precinct) purposes’
3) To impose the conditions on these designations outlined in Attachment 2, noting that the confirmed designation will have a lapse period of ten years from its inclusion in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan.

Seconded by Councillor G McClymont and CARRIED

**TOWN CENTRE REVAMP (131/19)**

The report providing the recommendations of the Town Centre Reference Group to Council to take Park and Lower Queen Streets to detailed design and to progress Park Street as the first CBD upgrade project was presented by the Manager Community Facilities and Activities.

Members discussed the recommendations. It was noted that the Reference Group had suggested that the upper part of Queen St (Park to Bannister St) should also be looked at as it flowed from the work proposed for Park St. However, it was proposed that, as the area of lower Queen St had been engaged in the process already, the focus should remain there.
Clarification about what was meant by ‘lower Queen St’ was requested and an amendment to the recommendation was agreed to add ‘Jackson to Bannister St’.

Members supported the recommendation of the reference group, in response to the feedback received, not to proceed to detailed design in Bruce St at the moment.

Concerns over parking remained, so it was agreed that Council would develop a parking masterplan for the Town Centre, which would provide a strategic and long term view of what was needed, and an amendment to the recommendations was agreed to record that.

Moved by Councillor B Johnson

That Council:

a) Notes the information and recommendations of the Reference Group contained in Report Town Centre Revamp Options 131/19.

b) Agrees to:

i. Progress Park Street and Lower Queen Street (Jackson to Bannister St) to detailed design

ii. Prioritise the construction of Park Street as the first CBD upgrade project

iii. continue work on Bruce Street’s developed design as resources allow.

iv agrees to the development of a Parking Masterplan for the Masterton Town Centre.

Seconded by Councillor J Hooker and CARRIED

PROGRESS REPORT – MOVE TO WAIATA HOUSE (129/19)

The report providing an update for Council on the arrangements for the Council’s move into Waiata House and seeking approval for the budget, specifically the order for furnishing of the offices, meeting rooms and staff room, was presented by the Chief Executive.

It was advised that the sum that had been put in the budget two years ago was a provisional estimate. A procurement process had been run, and as much furniture as possible would be re-used, however the budgeted estimate from 2017 was less than the final total project cost and as such needed to be approved by Council.

In response to questions it was advised that the fit-out would include an emergency operations room and also a Council meeting space. The Queen St Service Centre would remain but all other staff located in the CBD would be moving to Waiata House.

Moved by Councillor G Caffell

That Council approves expenditure of up to $655,000 for the Waiata House move, including the procurement of furniture and equipment via a contracted procurement arrangement and notes that this is an increase of $200,000 over the provisional project budget allowed in the 2018/2019 Annual Plan.

Seconded by Councillor G McClymont and CARRIED

CHIEF EXECUTIVE’S REPORT (126/19)
The report providing Council with an update (as at 17 June 2019) on the key projects and areas of focus for the Chief Executive and Strategic Leadership Team since the last CEO report to Council (15 May 2019) was presented by the Chief Executive.

In response to a question about the ability to require rainwater tanks in new builds it was advised that that was a matter that would be raised as part of the District Plan review.

The roundabout on SH2 was discussed and it was advised that the Carterton to Masterton business case was moving ahead but with the Regional Transport Plan and changes to the National Land Transport Plan the roundabout was still a work in progress. It would be good to get the message out that it wasn’t a Council project but sat with NZTA.

In response to a question about communications in the longer term, it was advised that a full Communications and Engagement Strategy was being developed to provide a strategic approach to Council’s communications.

Moved by Mayor L Patterson

That Council notes the information contained in the Chief Executive’s report 126/19.
Seconded by J Hooker and CARRIED

MAYOR’S REPORT (130/19)

The Mayor presented the report providing an update on her activities.

Moved by Mayor L Patterson

That Council receives the information in report 130/19.
Seconded by Councillor G McClymont and CARRIED

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED WITH THE PUBLIC EXCLUDED

AT THE MEETING OF MASTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL HELD AT REAP HOUSE, 340 QUEEN ST, MASTERTON ON WEDNESDAY 15 MAY 2019

MOVED BY:  Councillor G Caffell

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of the meeting of the Masterton District Council:-

Confirmation of Minutes
- Minutes of the Ordinary Council meeting held with the public excluded 15 May 2019
- Minutes of the Extraordinary Council meeting held with the public excluded 19 June 2019

General Business
21. Civic Centre Project
22. Services Maintenance Contract

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:-
General subject of each matter to be considered | Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter | Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
---|---|---
Confirmation of Minutes of Council meeting held 15 May 2019 | Refer to pages 108-109 | Refer to pages 108-109
Confirmation of Minutes of Extraordinary Council meeting held 19 June 2019 | Refer to pages 103-104 | Refer to pages 103-104
Civic Centre Project | 7(2)(i) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations); | s48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7.
Services Maintenance Contract | 7(2)(i) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations); | s48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7.

And THAT the Project Manager from Xigo be permitted to remain at this meeting, after the public has been excluded, for the item on the Civic Centre Project because of his knowledge of the matters to be discussed.

Seconded by Councillor F Mailman and CARRIED

The meeting moved into public excluded at 4.34 pm
The meeting moved out of public excluded at 6.25pm
The meeting closed at 6.25 pm

Confirmed at the Meeting of the Council held on Wednesday 7 August 2019
PRESENT

Mayor L Patterson (Chair), Councillors G Caffell, B Johnson, F Mailman, C Peterson, and iwi representative Ra Smith.

IN ATTENDANCE

Chief Executive, Manager Community Facilities and Activities, Community Facilities and Activities Personal Assistant and Grants Administrator and Governance Advisor

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The following conflicts of interest were declared:

- Iwi representative Ra Smith: Trustee of He Kahui Wairarapa

APOLOGIES

Moved Councillor B Johnson

That the apologies received from Councillor D Davidson and iwi representative Tiraumaera Te Tau for non-attendance be accepted.
Seconded Councillor G Caffell and CARRIED

LATE ITEMS

There were no late items.

ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SECTION 48(1)(A) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION AND MEETINGS ACT 1987

- Community Events Fund Deliberations

Moved by Councillor G Caffell

That in terms of section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 the items be dealt with at this meeting.
Seconded by Councillor B Johnson and CARRIED

2019 COMMUNITY EVENTS FUND APPLICATIONS (141/19)

The Manager Community Facilities and Activities presented the report providing the Committee with a summary of the applications received for the 2019 Community Events Fund. The Committee heard from the following presenters:
### Application Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>App #</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Application Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.10am</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Makuini Kerehi – He Kahui Wairarapa</td>
<td>Seeking funding of $25,000 for costs towards Te Kahu o Te Amorangi: Ngati Kahungunu Regional Kapa Haka competition to be held on 22 February 2020 at McJorrow Park, Pioneer Rugby Club and Wairarapa Trust House Netball Centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.20am</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Emily Court – Pukaha National Wildlife Centre</td>
<td>Seeking funding of $7,000 for costs towards the 9th annual Wairarapa Garden Tour to be held from 9 – 10 November 2019 throughout north Wairarapa from Masterton to Eketahuna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30am</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Catherine Rossiter-Stead – Business Wairarapa</td>
<td>Seeking funding of $5,000 for costs towards the 2019 Wairarapa Awards for businesses to be held on 3 October 2019 at the Copthorne Hotel and Resort Solway Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.40am</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Catherine Rossiter-Stead – Wairarapa Bike Festival</td>
<td>Seeking funding of $2,000 for costs towards the Huri Huri Summer of Cycling events to take place from October 2019 to April 2020 throughout the Wairarapa towns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:50am</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Mary Kerehi and Aunty Mihi – Wairarapa Kaumatua Charitable Trust</td>
<td>Seeking funding of $2,000 for costs towards Pakeke (80+ years old) presentation luncheon to be held on 14 November 2019 at the Copthorne Hotel and Resort Solway Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00am</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dennis Burling and Dave Pawson - Douglas Villa Associated Football Club</td>
<td>Seeking funding of $2,500 for costs towards the Junior Soccer Tournament to be held from 14 – 15 September 2019 held at the Queen Elizabeth Park sports grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.10am</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Robyn Cherry-Campbell – Wairarapa Balloon Society Incorporated</td>
<td>Seeking funding of $12,000 for costs towards the annual Wairarapa Balloon Festival to be held from 9 – 13 April 2020 with four events in Masterton.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The meeting adjourned at 10.18am

The meeting reconvened at 10.27am

Members present when the meeting reconvened were Mayor Lyn Patterson, Councillors G Caffell, B Johnson, F Mailman, C Peterson and iwi representative and Ra Smith.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>App #</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Application Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.35am</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Stuart Miller and Luke Tiller – Kidz Need Dadz Charitable Trust Wellington Incorporated</td>
<td>Seeking funding of $800 for costs towards a Father’s Day community event and men’s health check to be held on 1 September 2019 at the Masterton MasterBowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45am</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Chris Tracey – Wairarapa Arts Festival Trust</td>
<td>Seeking funding of $15,000 for costs towards the 4th Kokomai Creative Festival to be held from 10 – 19 October 2019 in Masterton and Wairarapa townships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>App #</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Application Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.55am</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Anita Roberts and Jane Ross – Whaiora Whanui Trust</td>
<td>Seeking funding of $4,000 for costs towards the annual Wairarapa Maori Sports Awards to be held on 28 November 2019 at the Copthorne Hotel and Resort Solway Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.05am</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Linda Bognuda and Helen Sargent – Wairarapa Farmer’s Market Incorporated</td>
<td>Seeking funding of $5,000 for costs towards assisting and participating in new local market initiatives e.g. Thursday night markets in Masterton central over the Christmas holiday period of December 2019 and January 2020 with a branded marque and improved online visibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15am</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Philip Morrison and Sam Saunders – Golden Shears</td>
<td>Seeking funding of $25,000 for costs towards the annual Golden Shears competition and the 60th celebration event to be held from 4 – 7 March 2020 at the War Memorial Stadium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.25am</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jorge Sandoval – All Kiwi Sports Club Incorporated</td>
<td>Seeking funding of $25,000 for costs towards the 33rd New Zealand International Cycle Classic cycling event to be held from 15 – 19 January 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.35am</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Andrew Love – New Zealand Aerobatic Club (by phone)</td>
<td>Seeking funding of $500 for costs towards the National Aerobatic Championships to be held in February 2020 at the Hood Aerodrome.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moved by Councillor F Mailman

That the Community Wellbeing Committee:

a. receives the applications for the 2019 Community Events Fund.

b. notes that 25 grant applications were received.

c. notes that of those grant applications received, 14 applicants have requested to speak to their applications.

Seconded by Councillor B Johnson and CARRIED
MATERIALS TO BE CONSIDERED WITH THE PUBLIC EXCLUDED
COMMUNITY WELLBEING COMMITTEE MEETING – WEDNESDAY 24 JULY 2019

MOVED BY: Councillor F Mailman

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of the meeting of the Masterton District Council:-

General Business
Community Event Fund Deliberations

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General subject of each matter to be considered</th>
<th>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</th>
<th>Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Event Fund Deliberations</td>
<td>7(2)(a) To protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons. 7(2)(b)(ii) The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.</td>
<td>s48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECONDED BY: Councillor B Johnson and CARRIED

The meeting went into public excluded at 12.00pm

The meeting moved out of public excluded at 12.59 pm

The meeting closed at 12.59 pm
PRESENT
Councillor G Caffell (Chair), Mayor Lyn Patterson, Councillors B Goodwin, G McClymont, S O’Donoghue, iwi representative Ra Smith and Councillors C Peterson, J Hooker and F Mailman (from 1.45pm).

IN ATTENDANCE
Chief Executive, Manager Assets and Operations, Manager Community Facilities and Activities, Manager Strategic Planning, Manager Communications and Marketing, Library Manager, Properties and Facilities Manager, Parks and Open Spaces Advisor, Governance Advisor and one media representative.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST
No conflicts were declared.

APOLOGIES
Moved Mayor L Patterson
That the apology from Councillor J Dalziell for non-attendance be accepted.
Seconded Ra Smith and CARRIED

PUBLIC FORUM
Alan Fielding and Neil Frances tabled a document presenting a proposal for a memorial to local soldiers who served in World War I, and to the Masterton Drill Hall, to be located on the southwest corner of the Chapel St-Lincoln Road intersection. They were seeking funding from Council and also permission to put the statue in the location proposed.

LATE ITEMS FOR INCLUSION UNDER SECTION 46A(7) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION AND MEETINGS ACT 1987
There were no late items.

INFRASTRUCTURE UPDATE (134/19)
The report providing the Committee with an update on key infrastructure projects and areas of focus was presented by the Manager Assets and Operations.
(Mayor Patterson left the meeting at 1.21pm)
(Mayor Patterson returned to the meeting at 1.24pm)
The wheelie bins were discussed and it was advised that the flier attached to the report should have been delivered to letterboxes at the same time bins were delivered. The first pickups would begin in the week beginning 9 September. One member expressed disappointment that the flier had not contained more messaging about reducing waste in the first instance.
Moved by Ra Smith
That the Infrastructural Services Committee notes the information contained in report 134/19.
Seconded by Councillor G McClymont and CARRIED

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES INFRASTRUCTURE UPDATE (135/19)

The report providing the Infrastructural Services Committee with an update on key projects and summary of progress since the last report, including highlights and any new issues, was taken as read.

In relation to the Recreation Services Contract, it was noted that a report on service levels would come to the August Council meeting.

The Library Learning Centre was discussed and whether there would be space for a climate change information centre where the community could come to learn what they could do was raised.

Whether the question of photovoltaic panels for the roof of the Recreation Centre could be reconsidered was raised. Staff noted the request.

Moved by Mayor L Patterson
That the Infrastructural Services Committee notes the contents of Report 135/19.
Seconded by Ra Smith and CARRIED.

REGIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT: DRINKING WATER & WAINUIORU RURAL WATER SCHEME UPDATE (133/19)

The report providing the Committee with an update on the Wainuioru Rural Water Scheme was presented by the Manager Assets and Operations.

(Councillor F Mailman joined the meeting at 1.45pm.)

Moved by Councillor G McClymont
That Council receives the report (133/19) on the Wainuioru Rural Water Scheme
Seconded by Councillor S O’Donoghue and CARRIED

LIBRARY LEARNING CENTRE

The report was deferred to the 7 August 2019 Council meeting.

The meeting closed at 1.48 pm
REPORT OF THE STRATEGIC PLANNING AND POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT REAP HOUSE, 340 QUEEN STREET, MASTERTON ON WEDNESDAY 24 JULY AT 2.00PM

PRESENT

Councillor Jonathan Hooker (Chair), Mayor Lyn Patterson, Councillors B Goodwin, B Johnson, F Mailman, S O’Donoghue and C Peterson, iwi representative Ra Smith and Councillors G Caffell and G McClymont.

IN ATTENDANCE

Chief Executive, Manager Strategic Planning, Manager Community Facilities and Activities, Manager Communications and Marketing, Environmental Services Manager, one media representative and Governance Advisor.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

No conflicts were declared

APOLOGIES

Moved by Mayor L Patterson

That the apology from Tiraumaera Te Tau be received.

Seconded by Councillor B Johnson and CARRIED

PUBLIC FORUM

Karyn Burgess gave a presentation on how she thought Council should be responding to the climate crisis and requested a written response to her presentation.

[Note to minutes: a copy of the presentation was sent to elected members 26 July 2019]

LATE ITEMS FOR INCLUSION UNDER SECTION 46A(7) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION AND MEETINGS ACT 1987

There were no late items

PROHIBITION OF CONSUMPTION OR POSSESSION OF ALCOHOL, CASTLEPOINT AND RIVERSDALE BEACHES – LABOUR WEEKEND 2019 AND NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS 2019/2020 (136/19)

The report seeking the Committee’s recommendation to Council to prohibit the consumption or possession of alcohol in the public roads and places within the Riversdale and Castlepoint beach resort areas for Labour weekend 2019 and New Year 2019-2020; and to prohibit vehicles during New Year 2019-2020 celebrations was presented by the Manager Strategic Planning.

An amendment to the recommendations was agreed to make it clear that the prohibition on the consumption of alcohol was in public places.
Moved by Councillor F Mailman

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee recommends Council:

(a) agrees, pursuant to the Masterton District Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018 and Section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002, to a prohibition on the consumption or possession of alcohol in public places at Castlepoint and Riversdale beaches during:
   1. Labour Weekend 2019 from 7pm to 7am the next day on Friday 25 October, Saturday 26 October and Sunday 27 October nights (25–27 October 2019).
   2. New Year celebrations from 6pm Monday 30 December 2019 to 6am Wednesday 1 January 2020.

(b) approves a prohibition on vehicles at Castlepoint and Riversdale beaches on New Year’s Eve, from 4pm Tuesday 31 December 2019 to 6am Wednesday 1 January 2020 (consistent with New Year’s Eve 2018).

Seconded by Councillor B Johnson and CARRIED

SECTION 10A REPORT DOG CONTROL ACT 1996 (137/19)

The report submitting the Section 10A Practices Report for the 2018/2019 registration year was presented to the Committee for recommendation to Council for adoption by the Manager Strategic Planning.

Moved by Mayor L Patterson

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee recommends Council adopt the Dog Control Policy and Practices Report for the 2018/19 registration year (Attachment 2 to Report 137/19).

Seconded by Councillor S O’Donoghue and CARRIED

POLICY UPDATE (138/19)

The Manager Strategic Planning presented the report providing an update on progress in bylaws, strategy and policies.

In response to a question about the Wairarapa Trails Action Group Master Plan project and the appointment of a project manager, it was advised that the project manager would be funded from the economic development budget.

Clarification was sought on the Senior Housing Policy, due for review in the third quarter of the current year, and it was advised that the policy related to the allocation of Council’s senior housing rather than senior housing at a strategic level.

Moved by Councillor F Mailman

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee

a. notes the contents of Report 138/19; and

b. endorses the schedule of policies proposed to be undertaken for the 2019/2020 year.

Seconded by Councillor S O’Donoghue and CARRIED
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE (139/19)

The Manager Strategic Planning presented the report providing an update on the Environmental Services work programme.

Moved by Mayor L Patterson

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee notes the contents of Report 139/19.

Seconded by Councillor B Johnson and CARRIED

BUILDING AND PLANNING UPDATE (140/19)

The Manager Strategic Planning presented the report providing the Committee with an update on the Building and Planning work programme.

A question was asked about the Trust House resource consent application awaiting further information. Staff would find out and report back.

Consents for cell phone towers were discussed and whether Council had any discretion on where they were placed was raised.

Moved by Councillor B Johnson

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee notes the contents of Report 140/19.

Seconded by Councillor S O'Donoghue and CARRIED

The meeting closed at 2.40pm
MOTION:

That the Masterton District Council join the 16 others in NZ and hundreds elsewhere in declaring a CLIMATE EMERGENCY along with an outline of the kinds of policies and actions that would ensure it is not just a hollow gesture.

Purpose

This report fulfils the requirement under Standing Order 26.1 to include on the agenda of the meeting of Council on 7 August 2019 a notice of motion received by the Chief Executive from Councillor Chris Peterson.

Background

Councillor Chris Peterson has given notice of a motion he wishes to propose. The notice has been received in accordance with the requirements of Standing order 26.1 and is attached to this report (see Attachment 1).

The clauses in Standing Orders relating to this notice of motion are as follows:

26.3 Mover of notice of motion

Notices of motion may not proceed in the absence of the mover unless moved by another member authorised to do so, in writing, by the mover.

26.4 Alteration of notice of motion

Only the mover, at the time the notice of motion is moved and with the agreement of a majority of those present at the meeting, may alter a proposed notice of motion. Once moved and seconded no amendments may be made to a notice of motion.

26.5 When notices of motion lapse

Notices of motion that are not put when called by the Chairperson must lapse.

The section relating to Notices of Motion in the Masterton District Council Standing Orders is attached to this report (see Attachment 2).
Notice of Motion:
For the 7 August 2019 meeting

In light of:
- The expectations of the students from our local schools with their recent Strikes
- Recommendations in our Council's CEMAR Report
- The LGNZ/EQUIP Webinars recently run on Climate Change
- The SOLGM Submission on the Zero Carbon Act (endorsed in our submission)
- The many recent scientific reports stressing the seriousness and urgency of the climate issue

it is hereby moved that the Masterton District Council join the 16 others in NZ and hundreds elsewhere in declaring a CLIMATE EMERGENCY along with an outline of the kinds of policies and actions that would ensure it is not just a hollow gesture.

Signed by: [Signature]
Moved by: Councillor Chris Peterson
26. Notices of motion

26.1 Notice of intended motion to be in writing

Notice of intended motions must be in writing signed by the mover, stating the meeting at which it is proposed that the intended motion be considered, and must be delivered to the chief executive at least 5 clear working days before such meeting. [Notice of an intended motion can be sent via email and include the scanned electronic signature of the mover.]

Once the motion is received the chief executive must give members notice in writing of the intended motion at least 2 clear working days’ notice of the date of the meeting at which it will be considered.

26.2 Refusal of notice of motion

The Chairperson may direct the chief executive to refuse to accept any notice of motion which:

(a) is disrespectful or which contains offensive language or statements made with malice;

(b) is not related to the role or functions of the local authority or meeting concerned; or

(c) contains an ambiguity or a statement of fact or opinion which cannot properly form part of an effective resolution, and where the mover has declined to comply with such requirements as the chief executive officer may make; or

(d) is concerned with matters which are already the subject of reports or recommendations from a committee to the meeting concerned; or

(e) fails to include sufficient information as to satisfy the decision-making provisions of s.77-82 LGA 2002; or

(f) concerns a matter where decision-making authority has been delegated to a subordinate body or a local or community board.

Reasons for refusing a notice of motion should be provided to the mover. Where the refusal is due to (f) the notice of motion may be referred to the appropriate committee or board.

26.3 Mover of notice of motion

Notices of motion may not proceed in the absence of the mover unless moved by another member authorised to do so, in writing, by the mover.

26.4 Alteration of notice of motion

Only the mover, at the time the notice of motion is moved and with the agreement of a majority of those present at the meeting, may alter a proposed notice of motion. Once moved and seconded no amendments may be made to a notice of motion.
26.5 When notices of motion lapse

Notices of motion that are not put when called by the Chairperson must lapse.

26.6 Referral of notices of motion

Any notice of motion received that refers to a matter ordinarily dealt with by a committee of the local authority or a local or community board must be referred to that committee or board by the chief executive.

Where notices are referred the proposer of the intended motion, if not a member of that committee, must have the right to move that motion and have the right of reply, as if a committee member.

26.7 Repeat notices of motion

When a motion has been considered and rejected by the local authority or a committee, no similar notice of motion which, in the opinion of the Chairperson, may be accepted within the next 12 months, unless signed by not less than one third of all members, including vacancies.

Where a notice of motion has been adopted by the local authority no other notice of motion which, in the opinion of the Chairperson has the same effect, may be put while the original motion stands.
To: Mayor and Elected Members

From: Phil Evans, Senior Advisor Wastewater Strategy and Compliance
       David Hopman, Manager Assets and Operations

Endorsed by: Kathryn Ross, Chief Executive

Date: 7 August 2019

Subject: Public Engagement – Henley Lake Options

DECISION

Recommendation:
That Council requests staff:
   a) engage with the wider community in an engagement programme on the future options for
      Henley Lake; and
   b) report back to Council on the outcome of that engagement with a recommendation on how to
      proceed.

PURPOSE
The purpose of this report is to seek a decision from Council on commencing an engagement process with
the community on the future options for Henley Lake.

BACKGROUND
Henley Lake is an artificial lake located in Henley Lake Park on the urban fringe of Masterton. Conceived in
the 1960’s and constructed in the 1980’s the lake was created to service the recreational needs of the
community and today, along with the wider park, is a valued community asset.

The primary water source for the main lake is fed via a water race from the Ruamāhanga River, which runs
adjacent to the park. Three small streams also enter the lake and provide supplementary flows, however,
the primary water source is necessary in order to maintain lake health.

The main intake is subject to the requirements of the Resource Management Act and provided for by way
of a Resource Consent issued by the Greater Wellington Regional Council. This consent has now lapsed, and
Council is working through the renewal process. Changes to the Regional Plan rules have increased the
complexity of this process.

Flows from the lake are discharged to a constructed wetland area. Excess flows occurring at times of heavy
rainfall are discharged back to the Ruamahanga River via a discharge channel.

Historically, Henley Lake has been affected by toxic algal blooms during the late summer, when water flows
into the lake are low and temperatures are high. This has limited the availability of the lake for on-water
recreation during late summer.
Additionally, the existing intake is being affected by a degrading river bed which means that maintaining good, consistent flows into the lake is increasingly difficult. During the summer months, the lake levels drop exposing the bed edge until the river flows increase in autumn.

Council has proposed to install a pump station to help maintain the flow of water into Henley Lake during low river flows, and funding for this was included in the Long Term Plan. However, as has been previously reported to Council, working through the Resource Consent application with Regional Council has identified issues related to the Proposed Natural Resources Plan.

Specifically, the proposed rules would prohibit taking water from the river when the flows drop below a minimum level. This would prevent the pump station operating at the time it would be required and the value of constructing the pump station is therefore in doubt.

Council has strongly submitted on the Regional Plan rules, but this prohibition appears unlikely to change in the Regional Plan. Potentially, the Whaitua recommendations may provide for a low-flow take for the Lake, but any changes to the Regional Plan resulting from the Whaitua process will not come into effect for the next 12 months, at least.

In December 2018 Council agreed a working party would be set up tasked with exploring future options for the lake. The objectives of the working party were:

1.0 Objectives

- To consider options for the development of the lake.
- To engage with the community on how they value the lake and the impact of each option
- To work with Greater Wellington Council to ensure the best outcome for the community
- To report back to full Council on a preferred option.

The working party has now considered the various options available to progress Henley Lake and has reached a point where stakeholder engagement is required to further develop potential options the Council can take. Initially, the working party has reached two options (below) but needs to gather feedback from stakeholders.

1. Find an alternative source of water for use at times of low water flows – for example use of stored water or construction of deep ground water bores; or
2. Adapt the lake itself to buffer against period of low inflows.

It is proposed that the Council engage with the key stakeholders to understand their ideas and insights to further develop potential options.

DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

Council has the following options in this situation;

1. Agree to engage with the stakeholders to further develop potential options; Or
2. Not engage and to decide on future options without stakeholder engagement.

Note that ‘do nothing’ is not considered as an option as the Resource Consent renewal needs to be resolved.
Discussion

Council has considered the issues with the Henley Lake consent previously and will appreciate that there are complexities here outside of Council control. The Working Group has considered these complexities to determine a useful path forward for the Lake.

Either approach – modification of the lake or pursuing an alternative supply – will incur significant costs which will need to be consulted on through the LTP and AP processes. However, modification of the lake would result in a significant change in the appearance of the lake and is likely to be of interest to the wider community.

Engagement on potential options, targeted to key partners and stakeholders, is an important part of understanding the potential future of Henley Lake. Given the complexities of the options, it will be important to ensure there is good reference material and summaries available.

It is proposed to develop this material, and carry out the initial engagement with key partners, over the next few months before extending to the wider community. It is hoped that this will help insure a good level of engagement with the community and a clear understanding of the issues and options.

CONCLUSIONS

Henley Lake is a significant recreational reserve which is used by a wide range of users. Changes to the natural environment as well as legislative and planning changes around water takes are creating difficulties with the renewal of the Resource Consent. New rules seeking to restrict water takes when the river is in a low-flow condition and prioritise protection of the river ecology are likely to restrict the ability to keep the lake filled during the summer months.

The working party has considered available options and believe that the wider engagement project should be undertaken.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Strategic, Policy and Legislative Implications

Engagement with our community is consistent with Council’s He Hiringa Tangata, He Hiringa Whenua strategy.

Engagement will seek to inform the Community about the legislative and policy changes that are helping to drive the proposed changes.

Significance, Engagement and Consultation

The Council’s Significance Policy applies as this consultation relates to a strategic asset (Henley Lake) and the engagement will be carried out in accordance with this policy. A summary of the engagement plan is attached as Attachment 1. It is proposed that the engagement process commence as soon as the reference material is prepared and would run for 3 to 4 months.

Please note, this engagement is separate to a formal consultation which will be required once proposed options are refined as a result of the engagement process.
Henley Lake Management plan

The Reserve Management Plan (RMP) sets out the policies and management practices that shall be used to guide the maintenance, operation, use and future development of the reserve.

This RMP has been prepared in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977. The Principle of this Act is to provide for the preservation and management of public areas of New Zealand possessing recreational, historical, biological, cultural and environmental values. This plan aligns with the District Plan, the Resource Management Act 1991 and Council’s policies, plans and bylaws.

Financial Considerations

There is no financial consequence to this decision as engagement will be covered by existing budgets and staffing identified for the renewal of the Resource Consent. However, whichever outcome is the preferred option will result in significant financial impacts to implement and will need to have funding confirmed via the Annual Plan process.

Treaty Considerations/Implications for Māori

The proposed engagement will include targeted engagement with local Iwi as it is recognised that water is a significant issue for Tangata Whenua.

Communications/Engagement Plan

A communication and engagement plan has been drafted for the engagement phase – this will be refreshed to support the formal consultation process.

Environmental/Climate Change Impact and Considerations

It is acknowledged that the projected climate changes will impact on the availability of water in the Wairarapa with increasing dry periods and lower river flows. This will need to be taken into consideration in the development of any solution.
SUMMARY

Communications and Engagement Approach

Henley Lake future options (engagement phase only)

July 2019

Context

The Henley Lake Working Party consisting of Elected Members and Council staff have been working through options for the future of Henley Lake. This work has now reached a point where planned stakeholder engagement needs to occur in order to inform Council’s decision-making.

The focus of this plan is solely on the engagement part of the project. A refreshed communications and engagement plan will be developed to underpin the consultation phase:

Preliminary research

Henley Lake is treasured by the Masterton community. In the “What’s our Welcome” consultation that ran in early 2019 Henley Lake was ranked as Masterton’s fourth best asset. However, some submitters commented on the poor condition of the lake:

“Henley lake is a bit of a eye sore considering years ago you could swim in it. The lake itself is filthy and looks like it should be completely drained and cleaned. Hate to think what’s in the middle rubbish wise when you see what’s on the perimeter.”

The lake itself is regularly used by recreation groups including waka ama, dragonboaters and kayakers. It’s estimated this activity accounts for about 25 per cent of the total usages of the Henley Lake reserve; the surrounding public park area is heavily used by walkers and bike riders. Recent statistics show Henley Lake attracts approximately 500 walkers every day.
Objectives

1. Make all key stakeholder groups aware of MDC’s consideration of future options for Henley Lake before XXX.
2. Have discussion with all key identified stakeholders including site visits before XXX.
3. Gather feedback from all key identified stakeholders before XXX.

Audiences

- Iwi
- Waka ama/dragonboaters
- Model boat
- Henley Lake Trust
- Walkers/cyclists
- Wider public
- Media
- staff

Messages

About Henley Lake

- The idea for Henley Lake was conceived in the 1960’s and constructed in the 1980’s.
- The lake is fed primarily via a water race from the Ruamāhanga River, which runs adjacent to the park.
- Three small streams also enter the lake and provide supplementary flows; however, the primary water source is necessary in order to maintain lake health.

Why we need to discuss Henley Lake’s future

- Water is scarce across the whole Wairarapa region, especially in the dry summer months.
- Because Henley Lake relies on water from the Ruamāhanga River, when the river gets low, it becomes a challenge to keep water flowing into the lake.
- Low water flow results in dropping water levels and creates ideal conditions for toxic algae, which stops water sports and dogs running off leash.
- The arrangements for the Council to divert water from the river need to be renewed.
- Now is the time to take a fresh look at our management of Henley Lake. In particular, how we source water.

What we need from you

- Henley Lake is a community asset and is highly valued by both locals and visitors.
- More than 500 people walk through Henley Lake every day and we have regular users of the lake body itself for water sports.
- As a key stakeholder, we need your insights and ideas to help us develop some potential options for the future. This includes understanding what aspect of Henley Lake and the surrounding environment that our collective community considers most valuable.
- We’re inviting you to take part in this collaborative process over the next few months.

The process from here

- The Masterton District Council set up a working party to explore some ideas around Henley Lake’s future.
The working group made some progress and has clearly defined the challenges and some potential options for the future of the lake.

Now we need your help to see if there are other options and to help us work through some of the option that have arisen.

We’re going to spend the next XX months having similar conversations with key stakeholders and, at some point, will bring everyone together to collaborate on the issue.

Following this process, all the information will be fed back to Council for it to decide on its preferred option for the future – at that point we’ll share where we’ve gotten to with the public as part of a formal consultation.

**Implementation**

The following tactics will be employed to communicate and engage with target audiences:
- Face-to-face meetings and workshops
- Workshops/focus groups
- Field trips
- Media engagement
- Direct communication to stakeholders with noted interest
- Video
To: Mayor and Elected Members

From: David Hopman, Manager Assets & Operations
Tania Madden, Manager Strategic Planning

Endorsed By: Kathryn Ross, Chief Executive

Date: 7 August 2019

Subject: Proposed Amendment to schedules of the Wairarapa Consolidated Traffic Bylaw.

DECISION

Recommendation:
That Council adopts the proposed amendments to Part 10 (Traffic) of the Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019 as specified in Report 155/19:

1. To relocate the existing loading zone (on the south-eastern side of Queen Street northeast of Bruce Street intersection) to the New World supermarket frontage.
2. To mark a 492 metre no stopping line on the south-eastern side of Ngaumutawa Road, outside Solway Station to enhance the safety.
3. To mark a 12 metre no stopping line on the southwestern side of Michael Street, outside 9 Michael Street to improve safety at the bend in the roadway.
4. To mark a 4 metre no stopping line on Perry Street, outside Masonic United Lodge to enhance safety.
5. To mark a 372 metre no stopping line on the south-eastern side of Ngaumutawa Road in the vicinity of Papawai Place to improve safety for road users in the area.
6. To designate the lime paths for shared use along Upper Plain Road, Gordon Street and Nikau Heights so that pedestrians, cyclists, riders of mobility devices and riders of wheeled recreational devices may all legally use these separated paths.

Purpose
To seek Council approval for the proposed amendment to the Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw, Part 10 – Traffic.

1. **QUEEN STREET NORTH LOADING ZONE**
   Commentary: New World Masterton has contacted the Council to seek safety improvements for the loading operations to increase the overall safety of both Queen Street and the footpath. This can be achieved by relocating the exiting loading zone a short distance to the southwest, which will help to clear the travel lane of Queen Street and forklift operations. The provision of the new
on-street parking space will see the removal of two on-street parking spaces, but two new spaces will be created where the loading zone was previously located. As such, there is no change to the on-street parking supply. The other business affected by the proposed change is Kiwi Magic Car sales and they are supportive of the proposal.

Proposed Amendment: The proposed amendment will be to Part 10 Traffic of the Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019, as highlighted in the table below:

Schedule 2J – Loading Zone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Queen Street</td>
<td>Bruce Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>The southeastern side of Queen Street, commencing at the intersection of Queen Street and Bruce Street, extending in a northwestern direction for a distance of 26.5m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The map below shows the area with the proposed loading zone in yellow below:

2. SOLWAY STATION NO STOPPING ZONE

Commentary: Concerns have been raised by the public to enhance the safety improvements outside Solway Station, Ngaumutawa Road:

- To increase sight visibility for the drivers exiting the Solway Station.
- To assist vehicles on Ngaumutawa Road to turn left into Solway Station.
- To allocate space for cyclists.

This can be achieved by marking no stopping lines for 492m outside the south-eastern side of Ngaumutawa Road from Hillcrest Street to Judds Road.
The change will solve the visibility issues and increase the safety of the cyclist. The new left turn bay can be introduced, which will assist turning vehicles to move further off the through lane making it easier for through vehicle to pass.

**Proposed Amendment:** The proposed amendment will be to Part 10 Traffic of the Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019, as highlighted in the table below:

Schedule 2F – No Stopping areas on Streets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngaumutawa Road</td>
<td>Hillcrest Street</td>
<td>The southeastern side of Ngaumutawa Road, commencing at the intersection of Ngaumutawa Road and Hillcrest Street, extending in a southwestern direction for a distance of 492 metres.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The map below shows the area with the no stopping area in yellow below:

3. **MICHAEL STREET NO STOPPING ZONE:**

   **Commentary:** Concerns have been raised by the police, local residents and the public regarding safety on the bend outside 9 Michael Street. This has been addressed by marking a 12m no stopping line on the bend. Along with a solid white centreline and marked parking bays, the change will deliver more space and improve safety around the bend.

   **Proposed Amendment:** The proposed amendment will be to Part 10 Traffic of the Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019, as highlighted in the table below:

Schedule 2F – No Stopping areas on Streets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael Street</td>
<td>Chapel Street</td>
<td>The southwestern side of Michael Street, commencing at the point of 93.5 metres north west of the intersection of Chapel Street and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Michael Street, extending in a northwestern direction for a distance of 12 metres.

The map below shows the area with the no stopping area in yellow below:

4. **PERRY STREET NO STOPPING ZONE:**

   **Commentary:** Wairarapa Community Centre and the parking warden approached the Council to seek visibility improvements for drivers exiting their property.

   Marking a 4 metre no stopping line outside Masonic United Lodge will prevent the vehicles from parking there and obstructing driver’s view.

   Space doesn’t meet the minimum requirement of the standard car park design (existing space length is 4 metre; min length requirement is at least 7 metre between the entranceways). The change will resolve the sightline issues for drivers exiting the Wairarapa Community centre.

Schedule 2F – No Stopping areas on Streets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry Street</td>
<td>Coradine Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The map below shows the area with the no stopping area in yellow below:

5. **NGAUMUTAWA ROAD- PAPAWAI PLACE NO STOPPING ZONE:**

   **Commentary:** Council has been approached by several organisations operating in the vicinity of Ngaumutawa Road/Papawai Place intersection expressing safety concerns.

   Development of the industrial area around Papawai Place has increased the safety risk to the public making turning movements both off and on to Ngaumutawa Road in and around the vicinity of Papawai Place. An increase of parking around intersections and high volume accessways is restricting visibility for drivers and causing a safety hazard which is compounded by the fact that this section of road is high speed (70km/hr) and high volume (4000 vehicles a day).

   Ngaumutawa Road is an arterial route with a 70km/hr speed limit within the extent of the proposed changes. Council officers have prepared a new road layout to improve sightlines and reduce the safety risks to turning traffic. These concerns are demonstrated in crash statistics and anecdotal evidence submitted from local businesses in the immediate area. Proposed changes are:

   - Installation of a median with a right turn and left turn bay.
   - reduce the shoulder and restrict parking along the eastern side.
   - parking on the western shoulder only.

   The businesses in the area were notified of the proposed changes and the feedback is positive.
Schedule 2F – No Stopping areas on Streets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngaumutawa Road</td>
<td>Papawai Place</td>
<td></td>
<td>The southeastern side of Ngaumutawa Road, commencing at the intersection of Papawai Place and Ngaumutawa Road, extending in a northeast direction for a distance of 308 metres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngaumutawa Road</td>
<td>Papawai Place</td>
<td></td>
<td>The southeastern side of Ngaumutawa Road, commencing at the intersection of Papawai Place and Ngaumutawa Road, extending in a southwest direction for a distance of 58.5 metres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The map below shows the area with the no stopping area in yellow below:
6. **UPPER PLAIN ROAD AND GORDON STREET SHARED PATHS**

**Commentary:** A bylaw amendment to schedule 2D is also required to formalise the legal status of cyclists, riders of mobility devices and riders of wheeled recreational devices on our shared paths at Upper Plain Road and Gordon Street.

Schedule 2D- Special vehicle lanes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location: Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Plain Road</td>
<td>Kibblewhite Road</td>
<td>1. The south-western side of Upper Plain Road commencing at the intersection of Upper Plain Road and Kibblewhite Road, extending in a south-western direction of Upper Plain Road for a distance of 1185 metre.</td>
<td>This shared path was constructed and open to the public in September 2018 to allow the safe separation of recreation uses from the carriageway. This asset requires scheduling within this bylaw so that cyclists are legally allowed to use the path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tararua Drive</td>
<td>2. The north-eastern side of Upper Plain Road commencing at the intersection of Upper Plain Road and Tararua Drive, extending in a south-eastern direction of Upper Plain Road for a distance of 2475 metre.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Street</td>
<td>Nikau Heights</td>
<td>The western side of Gordon Street commencing at the intersection of Gordon Street and Nikau Heights, extending south a distance of 1382 metre.</td>
<td>This shared path was constructed and open to the public in November 2018 to allow the safe separation of recreation uses from the carriageway. This asset requires scheduling within this bylaw so that cyclists are legally allowed to use the path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikau Heights</td>
<td>Gordon Street</td>
<td>1. The south side of Nikau Heights commencing at the intersection of Gordon Street and Nikau Heights, extending west a distance of 168.5 metre.</td>
<td>This shared path was constructed and open to the public in November 2018 to allow the safe separation of recreation uses from the carriageway. This asset requires scheduling within this bylaw so that cyclists are legally allowed to use the path.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. The north side of Nikau Heights commencing at a point of 212 metre from the intersection of Gordon Street and Nikau Heights, extending west a distance of 282.2 metre.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Strategic, Policy and Legislative Implications
The Wairarapa Combined District Bylaws include provision to apply parking restrictions by Council resolution publicly notified, in accordance with the Local Government Act (LGA). Under s.156(1)(b) and s.156(2) of the Local Government Act 2002 there is no longer a need to use the Special Consultative Procedure (SCP) for all amendments to bylaws. The obligation to use the SCP is only where a significant matter is concerned (as identified by the significance and engagement policy) or where the Local Authority considers that there is likely to be a significant impact on the public due to the proposed changes (s.156(1)(a).

While the proposed changes have not been classified as significant, there is a requirement to generally comply with the decision-making obligations of the Act. In particular, to consider the views and preferences of persons likely to be affected by or to have an interest in the matter (s.78). Section 156(1)(b) allows for more informal consultation in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of s.82 (Principles of Consultation). Consistent with this, consultation and engagement with adjacent property owners has been undertaken.

Significance, Engagement and Consultation
The proposed change has been assessed against Council’s Significance and Engagement policy and the assessment concluded that it is not significant given: organisations in the areas have provided feedback supporting the changes; the proposed changes are expected to address challenges with parking that are being experienced; associated costs are minor; and the decision is reversible.

Financial Considerations
There will be a minor financial impact as parking signage will need to be revised to reflect the changes. There is provision in the Roading budget to cover this cost. Some staff time will be required to implement the change. This is also expected to be minimal.

Treaty Considerations/Implications for Māori
No implications specific to Māori have been identified in this decision.
Communications/Engagement Plan
The community will be notified of the changes to the parking bylaw by public notice as is required under the Local Government Act 2002, section 157. Organisations in the area will also be advised and new signage will help to promote the change. A transition period will be allowed where reminders will be issued rather than parking tickets before enforcement action commences.

Environmental/Climate Change Impact and Considerations
No environmental/climate change impacts have been identified in relation to this decision.
To: Mayor and Elected Members
From: Kathryn Ross, Chief Executive
Date: 7 August 2019
Subject: Wellington Regional Investment Plan

FOR DECISION

Recommendation:
That Council:
   a) notes the content of the Wellington Regional Investment Plan Report 157/19; and
   b) endorses the Wellington Regional Investment Plan (Attachment 1 to Report 157/19).

PURPOSE
For Council to endorse the Wellington Regional Investment Plan (the Plan) (see Attachment 1).

BACKGROUND
The purpose of the Plan is to provide a long-range blueprint that details the investment required over the next 30 years to ensure the future success and improve the quality of life in the Wellington region.

A key purpose of the Plan will be to enable the region to collectively have a conversation with central government about the Wellington Region’s long-term growth opportunities and constraints and identify new partnership models to achieve our desired outcomes.

PROCESS
The Wellington Regional Strategy (WRS) Committee, proposed the development of an investment plan for the region in August 2017. The intent was to identify and bring together the opportunities and challenges across the region to support a joined-up approach to regional economic growth.

The process for development of the Plan was agreed at the WRS Committee on 21 November 2017. The implementation of this was agreed with Chief Executives on 8 December 2017 and the approach endorsed by the Mayoral Forum at their meeting on 20 April 2018.

A project plan was developed and a consultant (HenleyHutchings) appointed in March 2018 to develop the Plan.

The project was managed through the WRS Office with a steering group of senior managers from all councils, WREDA and the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA). Council CEOs and Mayors (through the Mayoral Forum) also provided guidance to the project.
The Plan was developed through a series of facilitated workshops and action teams involving senior council officers, businesses, central government, iwi and other stakeholders, supported by an external consultant.

Action teams were set up in 4 areas and included councils, private sector and central government:

- Housing
- Resilience and transport
- Economic enablers
- Visitor Attraction

Individual meetings were held with iwi as well as discussions at Ara Tahi.

A number of workshops were undertaken with the Mayoral Forum and Chief Executives Forum.

Discussions with Ministers and the Mayoral Forum occurred in April 2018 and December 2018.

This year has focused on refining the Plan and development of a final document. Alongside this work relationships with central government have been developed and opportunities to ensure that the identified transformational elements can be put into place have been explored.

The Mayoral Forum endorsed the draft Plan on 21 June 2019 (Attachment 1).

SCOPE

The scope of the Plan was to identify and assess the significant opportunities that would encourage economic growth and employment across the Wellington region as well as understand the constraints to growth and what actions need to be taken to realise that growth over the medium to long term.

Our focus was broad in the sense that while the desire was around identifying economic growth opportunities and constraints the reality was that this meant looking at housing, transport, resilience and economic conditions as they are all interrelated.

The Plan is to build on existing regional reports and economic data and knowledge, including investment proposed by councils through their long-term plans and planned central government investments.

It will bring together existing prioritised programmes to look at these from an integrated perspective across the region, focussing on the potential to drive economic growth outcomes.

The content of the Plan includes:

- State of the Economy
- An economic analysis of the region identifying:
  - What is working well
  - Where we are underperforming
  - Cross cutting issues
- An understanding of current and future local, regional, national & global trends

- Collective Investment Plans (Infrastructure, growth projects, skills etc)
  - When are they planned
  - By whom
  - What is the desired outcome

- Other Interventions that are planned - identification of other interventions across the region which may impact and/or support growth and investment opportunities.

- Gaps and Opportunities – identification of the gaps and opportunities across the region including understanding possible cross regional opportunities.

ENGAGEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT

Mayors met with Ministers in April 2018 to have an initial discussion and to gather support for development of the Plan at a central government level.

Key messages were:

- Wellington plays a unique role in the New Zealand
- The region has substantial population growth forecast
- The whole of New Zealand benefits – a vibrant Wellington contributes to a vibrant New Zealand
- We want to work in partnership with central government

Ministers stated that they want to see the development of successful, resilient, modern cities with thriving communities. Identifying that systems need to be responsive to change and that urban development, infrastructure and transport are better integrated and aligned.

For central government a successful Plan would:

- Set a clear vision, objectives and urban strategy, articulating what sort of urban form the region wants collectively and how Wellington can grow both up and out
- Integrate work across the plan
- Clearly prioritise initiatives within and across its action areas spatially
- Include a set of economic enablers alongside housing, urban development, transport and resilience
- Identify phasing/timeframes and delivery arrangements

Mayors had a further meeting with Ministers in December 2018 to discuss the first draft of the Plan and how as a region we plan to work together going forward.

The “ask” of central government was:

- Joint working to develop programmes and projects that can then be actioned
- Support to enable the successful delivery of the projects through:
  - A Senior Responsible Officer (SRO)
  - New tools
Co-funding
- Legislative support.

COMMENT
The Plan identifies existing and potential opportunities for investment across the region. It is action oriented, builds on the strengths of the region, and identifies any limitations. It references supporting work programmes to enable partnerships to be developed and help unlock resources to enable implementation.

The work has identified where value can be added, integration achieved and opportunities already in train across the region leveraged – including local activity, central government actions and the private sector.

Wellington’s transformational focus areas are identified as:

1. Developing new housing supply and contemporary urban form – aligning housing and urban form with the future economy and lifestyle aspirations of people across the region
2. Accessing opportunities through transport – design of an efficient multi-modal transport system which supports the region and integrates the economy and urban form
3. Building a modern low-carbon high enterprise economy – further developing our active and innovative, knowledge-focused economy. Seeking to drive clean growth primarily, but not only, through the technology and creative sectors
4. Strengthening our resilience and reducing environmental impact – building regional infrastructure with the capacity to tackle climate change impacts and to better resist disruptive events and enhancing the ability to achieve a quick recovery. Promoting urban development guided by the requirement to become a zero carbon region and supporting the replanting/planting of trees and sustainable water storage.

Regional commitment to the Plan as well as institutional arrangements that enable ongoing delivery will be necessary for the Plan to be successful. Discussions with Central Government have also reinforced the need for regional commitment and coordination.

NEXT STEPS
Over the course of the development of the Plan work has continued across the region. We have built on the two meetings that Mayors had with Ministers to strengthen our relationships with central government agencies. This has resulted in a partnership being developed between the nine councils and the Ministry for Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) for the development of a Regional Growth Framework. This is an opportunity to expand further on the work completed in the Plan and supports the Urban Growth Agenda developed by Government and their desire to see strategic spatial thinking inform investment and decision-making.

Considerable progress has been made on large cross-agency programmes such as Let’s Get Welly Moving (LGWM) and smaller-scale projects such as the Māori economic development plan, amongst others.
Continued commitment to work together for the growth of the region will be an important focus for partnerships to continue to grow.

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

**Strategic, Policy and Legislative Implications**
The matter requiring decision in this report has been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

**Significance, Engagement and Consultation**
Officers have considered the significance of the matter, taking into account the Council’s significance and engagement policy and decision-making guidelines. Due to the procedural nature of this decision officers recommend that the matter be considered to have low significance.

Officers do not consider that a formal record outlining consideration of the decision-making process is required in this instance.

Engagement with stakeholders and councils has been undertaken through the development of this Plan. It is proposed that a joint press release be made once all councils have officially endorsed the Plan.

**Financial Implications**
There are no immediate financial implications. For example, progressing the Regional Growth Framework and spatial plan aligns with the work Council will need to do to review the Wairarapa Combined District Plan, our own growth study, and planning for future Long-Term Plans (including infrastructure and financial strategies). The Government has already committed funding to rail in the Wairarapa and Let’s Get Wellington Moving for the wide region. Transport opportunities and challenges will be addressed in the forthcoming Regional Land Transport Plan and future LTPs.

**Treaty Considerations/Implications for Māori**
In the development of the plan, combined and individual meetings were held with iwi as well as discussions at Ara Tahi. Discussions have started with iwi on the development of the integrated growth management plan and in the future iwi may see themselves as key partners and investors in aspects of the plan and projects that stem from it.

**Communications/Engagement Plan**
No communication is required.

**Environmental/Climate Change Impact and Considerations**
While individual projects within the Plan may have climate change considerations the matters requiring decision in this report are of a procedural nature and do not require consideration of climate change.
Wellington Regional Investment Plan
Wellington Regional Investment Plan

Contents

Executive Summary ........................................................................................................................................... 2
Where does the Plan fit? .................................................................................................................................... 3
The Plan ......................................................................................................................................................... 3
Why now? ...................................................................................................................................................... 3
Outcomes ...................................................................................................................................................... 3
Delivering ....................................................................................................................................................... 4
Background ........................................................................................................................................................ 5
Identification of opportunities and priorities ................................................................................................ 5
Detailed Actions ............................................................................................................................................. 5
About the Wellington Region ............................................................................................................................ 6
A high quality of life ....................................................................................................................................... 6
Māori in the Wellington Region ....................................................................................................................... 6
Wellington’s Role in New Zealand .................................................................................................................... 7
Strong prospects for the Wellington Region ................................................................................................... 9
Strengths, Challenges, Opportunities ............................................................................................................ 11
Visioning the Wellington region ...................................................................................................................... 12
What would the Wellington region of the future look like? ........................................................................ 13
Outcome: Developing new housing supply and contemporary urban form ................................................... 15
Actions/focus areas ..................................................................................................................................... 17
Outcome: Accessing opportunities through transport ................................................................................... 24
Actions/focus areas ..................................................................................................................................... 25
Outcome: Building a modern-low carbon high enterprise economy .............................................................. 29
Actions/focus areas ..................................................................................................................................... 30
Outcome: Strengthening our resilience and reducing environmental impact .................................................. 34
Actions/focus areas ..................................................................................................................................... 35
Delivery of the Plan and next steps .................................................................................................................. 37
Appendix 1- About the Wellington Region ...................................................................................................... 38
Appendix 2 - Supporting Information, Housing ............................................................................................. 46
Executive Summary

For some time now the Wellington region has been transforming, almost imperceptibly. No longer is it a staid government centre. It has become a contemporary technology-driven economy, a cultural centre and a visitor destination. Its history of slow population growth is gradually giving way to more significant growth and the regional economy too, is in growth mode. It’s not without its challenges and many of those lay in access and resilience, but all in all its prospects are very positive.

Local councils have been thinking about the implications for their own areas but also for the region as a whole entity and this investment plan reflects this thinking process.

Wellington as a region is an interlocking network of cities, towns and rural communities. It is a city-region, small on a global scale, but sufficiently large to combine the advantages of a partially concentrated and partially dispersed regional economy in an attractive setting with a high quality of lifestyle and environment.

Optimising this balance of concentration and dispersal is the key to a positive future. Across the region are the ingredients of attractive lifestyles and varied living and employment options and as we become more mobile, we can access these region-wide benefits more and more. That mobility requires integrated design of transport, infrastructure and land use and this is where an investment plan can focus its attention for most benefit.

The Wellington Regional Investment Plan (the Plan) is our long-range blueprint that details the investment required over the next 30 years to ensure future success and improve the quality of life for the Wellington region. It is a vision for where we see ourselves and a plan for how to get there.

Its preparation involved extensive research and consultation across the region in 2018, including a steering group, governance group and a number of action groups comprising business, iwi, education and local and central government.

Councils have already committed to substantial investment ($4.5b in capital expenditure over the next 10 years) in Long Term Plans (LTPs). This Plan seeks to integrate this investment, unlock the new opportunities and accelerate the achievement of results. To make it happen, we need to work in partnership across local government, iwi, community, business and with central government.

The national perspective is an important consideration. Wellington as the nation’s Capital, plays a vital part in New Zealand politics and economy. It is also an international connector. We are the second largest
region by gross domestic product (GDP) with a highly skilled workforce and a creative and “tech” culture which complements our already strong government presence.

The Plan is built on the assumption that in economic, social, cultural and environmental terms, the region is more than the sum of its parts and with New Zealand evolving into super-regional economic blocs the lower North Island is an important piece of the total New Zealand picture. To retain and build on its strong contribution to the New Zealand economy, our region needs to continue to work together with increasing energy and commitment, building on our natural and emerging advantages and creating new capabilities.

**Where does the Plan fit?**
Planning is the responsibility of each of the councils through their LTPs. These remain the core planning documents. This Plan, which is fully supported by the councils, focuses at a higher level, drawing together a strategic and spatial view of the region and seeking to inject the energy required for a collective lift of performance, achieving results faster from a better integrated effort.

The Plan is broader than local government and takes account of central government, the community and the private sector as they impact on regional development. Central government mechanisms such as the National Policy Statements for – Urban Development Capacity and Freshwater Management and the proposal for an Urban Development Authority will have a major impact on decisions influencing timing and location of regional projects.

**The Plan**
Has a long term view out ten plus years, and takes account of the major changes and challenges the region will experience over that period.

**Why now?**
We are at a moment in the region’s history where, with the right vision and programme, the region has the insight and self-confidence to modernise itself into the 21st century as a leader in the New Zealand economy, way of life and values. If the moment is allowed to pass and the initiative not taken, the opportunity may not arise again in the same form.

**Outcomes**
Our research and engagement has identified four important areas in which we must make significant progress to enable the Wellington region to continue to be a place where people want to live, work and visit.

For each area the Plan describes the desired outcome, why it is important for Wellington’s future and what we need to focus on to deliver. These four areas do not stand alone; they are interdependent and build on each other. We need to make progress on achieving all outcomes simultaneously.

1. **Developing new housing supply and contemporary urban form**
   Aligning housing and urban form with the future economy and lifestyle aspirations of people across the region through:

   - Affordable housing
   - Contemporary lifestyle precincts
   - Social housing
   - Greenfield

Page | 3
2. Accessing opportunities through transport
Design of an efficient multi-modal transport system which supports the city-region vision and integrates the economy and urban form through:

- Let’s Get Wellington Moving
- North/South multi modal transport spine
- East/West transport spine

3. Building a modern low-carbon high-enterprise economy
Building an active and innovative, knowledge-focused and broad-based economy seeking to drive clean growth primarily, but not only, through the technology and creative sectors.

- Knowledge and skills for the future
- Māori Economy
- Economic and Business Acceleration
- Wellington as a destination

4. Strengthening our resilience and reducing environmental impact
Building regional infrastructure with the capacity to tackle climate change impacts and to better resist disruptive events such as earthquakes and enhancing the ability to achieve a quick recovery, should an event take place. Promoting urban development guided by the requirement to become a zero carbon region and supporting the development of replanting/planting trees and sustainable water storage.

- Lifelines
- Replanting/planting of trees
- Water storage
- Prioritising the transition to a zero carbon economy

Delivering
Delivering on our Plan requires a co-ordinated and concerted effort. It will require strong and deep partnerships with central government and a region-wide joined up view of delivery across the different areas of the economy and geography.

It is only through this approach that Wellington, as an integrated region will thrive.
Background
The Plan has evolved in the last eighteen months through a number of key stages.

Identification of opportunities and priorities
Accessing and utilising existing knowledge and research from councils across the region was the first step in understanding potential opportunities for the region. A combination of cross-council workshops, a steering group and the Chief Executives forum helped shape the direction of the Plan. The Mayoral Forum helped set the priorities, enabling us to focus our efforts into the areas that matter.

Action teams which comprised a mix of business, local government, central government, education and iwi worked in four priority areas that dropped out of the council discussions:

- Developing new housing supply and contemporary urban form
- Accessing opportunities through transport
- Building a modern low-carbon economy
- Strengthening our resilience and reducing environmental impact

The action teams developed robust thinking on these four areas and identified priorities within them. The steering group workshopped these areas and the Chief Executive and Mayoral forums both provided input along the way.

Detailed Actions
Each of the four priority areas include actions that have been identified as critical to achieving our overall objective. These actions were identified through extensive work with the action teams and the steering group. Many of the actions were already on the radar as being important, however, the Plan has now highlighted them within the wider regional context and reflects their value and necessity.
About the Wellington Region  
Te Upoko o te Ika a Maui - Wellington

Wellington is an important location for New Zealand and the New Zealand people. Wellington is the head of the fish of Maui, the Harbour – Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Wairarapa Moana are the eyes of the mythical fish, and the great bay between them is the fish’s mouth.

The region is an interdependent network of cities, towns and rural areas. It is the seat of Government but has long shed its grey, staid persona of public sector bureaucracy for a much more upbeat image, including the public sector. It is a growing centre for economic enterprise, knowledge and skills, creative and cultural pursuits and lifestyle. The region is a modern urban economy paired with a quality natural and social environment.

The interdependence of the region is a defining characteristic. Each part has a high level of dependence on every other part, especially the entwined nature of the CBD and the rest of the region. The present regional dynamic involve a commercial heart with a residential hinterland. The future involves a critical mass of creative and technology “knowledge-based” industries both in the CBD and extending across the region, benefitting from their regional co-location, and taking advantage of the lifestyle assets spread around the region.

A high quality of life
Residents in the Wellington region enjoy a high quality of life relative to other parts of New Zealand. To begin with they are often well paid. According to the Infometrics Regional Economic Profile, mean earnings by workers in the Wellington region are 12 percent above the national average and it is the highest paid region in the country.

It is not just income, but across a wide range of domains that Wellington residents appear to have a high level of satisfaction.

The Quality of Life Survey conducted in 2018\(^1\) indicates that residents continue to be well satisfied living in the Wellington region. Wellington region participants were positive about all dimensions covered by the survey, and indeed appeared to have above average satisfaction in the quality of their lives.

Eighty nine percent of respondents to the survey from the Wellington region reported that they thought they had a good quality of life, with just three percent reporting overall dissatisfaction.

This means that Wellington is seen as a destination and a place where people want to live and work. This is positive for the region but at the same time puts pressure on existing infrastructure and housing.

Māori in the Wellington Region
Māori play a special part in the history, identity and life of New Zealand and the Wellington region. The region is home to around 58,332 (12 percent) people who identify Māori as their ethnicity (Appendix 1, Table 2: Share of the population that identify as Māori in the Greater Wellington Region, 2013 Census\(^2\)).

The last Census also indicated that the percentage categorised as mana whenua was 16 percent with

1\(^{http://www.qualityoflifeproject.govt.nz/index.htm}\)  
2\(^{Māori Economy in the Greater Wellington Region, 30 March 2018, www.berl.co.nz}\)
mātāwaka (Māori who come from other areas) the remaining 84 percent. Over half are under 30 years and StatsNZ predict this to continue through to 2038, with the over 65 age-category nearly doubling from 15 percent to 26 percent over the same period.

Six iwi authorities have their home across the region and through the Treaty of Waitangi, historical claims have been settled for four of the six with two still to settle (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Wellington Region iwi**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika</th>
<th>Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngāti Toa Rangatira</td>
<td>Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangitāne o Wairarapa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wellington’s Role in New Zealand**

A high performing economy

Wellington is at the leading edge of the New Zealand economy. Based on Infometrics Regional Economic Profile data per capita GDP in the region is 28 percent greater than the national average and 12 percent higher than that in Auckland. Wellington has a highly productive workforce. In 2018 the Wellington region had:

- 10.7% of the national population
- 10.9% of the working age population
- 11.5% of national employment
- 13.7% of national value added (GDP)
- 14.6% of the nation’s professionals
- 16.6% of the nation’s knowledge workers

Although, as the nation’s capital, Wellington is known for its public service, private services are now the real engine room of the Wellington economy, with private services contributing three-times as much output as the public sector (Figure 2). Public services will continue to grow roughly at the same speed as the broader economy whereas knowledge-based services are likely to be much faster movers.
Some catch up from the rest of New Zealand
There has been some catch up from the rest of New Zealand over the last decade; while the Wellington region economy expanded by 19.5 percent in the ten years to March 2018, the New Zealand economy expanded by 23 percent. This is good for the nation, but New Zealand also needs to have its leading light economy to continue forging ahead (Figure 3).

As a result of this catch up from the rest of NZ there has been a slower pace of population growth in the region compared to NZ as a whole. The population of the Wellington region is estimated by StatsNZ to have increased by 0.9 percent per annum from 426,900 in 1996 to 521,500 in 2018. However, with national population growth averaging 1.2 percent per annum, the Wellington region’s share of the national
population has fallen from 11.4 percent in 1996 to 10.7 percent in 2018. The last few years have seen a significant change with accelerated population growth in Wellington City and across the region; this has been at double the average rate of growth over the last decade (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Population growth

Transport interconnectedness
There is increasing connectedness across the lower North Island and the top of the South Island and the region is well placed to build on those links to develop and achieve shared objectives. These linkages already provide rail commuter services and significant freight networks, which are the main connection point between the North and South Island for sea (state highway one). The Wellington Ferry terminal and port, thereby providing critical access for New Zealand in both freight and passengers (tourism).

Strong prospects for the Wellington Region
Global trends are generally positive for the Wellington Region. So as long as the region’s infrastructure supports rather than inhibits the region, then the region appears to have strong economic and population prospects.

Table 1: Wellington Region share of national trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2028</th>
<th>2038</th>
<th>2048</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GDP</td>
<td>126.6%</td>
<td>126.4%</td>
<td>129.2%</td>
<td>126.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global trends relevant to prospects for the Wellington Region

Powerful forces are changing our world. Their impacts are touching all countries, sectors, companies, and, increasingly, workers and the environment. We have identified five key global trends that are likely to have profound implications for the Wellington Region in coming decades (Appendix 1):

- Climate change
- Population ageing
- Digital technology and pace of change
- Globalisation of services
- Urbanisation

As a region we cannot be complacent when it comes to these forces of change, they need to be part of our focus and built into our development for the future.

Industry prospects

Industry across the Wellington Region is notable for being in the tertiary and quaternary sectors with the region having a 37 percent share of quaternary GDP compared to 25 percent at a national level. The quaternary sector includes knowledge intensive service industries and Figure 5 highlights where growth is predicted to continue to happen. This puts pressure on the region to continue to be able to supply a highly skilled workforce well into the future (Appendix 1).

Figure 5: Output by industry

Implication of population prospects

The population figures presented in this Plan are based on the high scenario from Statistics New Zealand’s (StatsNZ) subnational population projections for the Wellington region. These project the region’s population increasing from an estimate of 514,000 in 2017 to 650,000 by 2043. This implies an average annual growth rate of 0.9 percent, which is the same pace of growth experienced in the region since 1996.

Our economic projections (Appendix 1) suggest that the high scenario is a more plausible scenario than the medium projections. Economic and social trends are likely to favour economies like Wellington, in particular through:
ongoing urbanisation;
• high agglomeration returns for CBD based economies;
• favourable growth prospects for industries that utilise information technology, and,
• increased globalisation of service-based industries.

As a result, projections based on GW’s Wellington Regional Economic Forecast Model (Appendix 1) suggest that by the mid-2040s production in the region will increase from 13.7 percent of national production to 14.0 percent and from 11.5 percent of national employment to 11.9 percent.

In other words, a key challenge for the region is to be prepared for continued population growth. This leads to many of the proposals presented in the Plan:

• the use of housing precincts to encourage more intensive housing but also to support economic growth across the whole region
• initiatives to enhance the liveability of the region
• enhanced transport infrastructure as even with a large proportion of population growth expected in Wellington City, a 50 percent increase in daily commuter flows into Wellington City is expected over the next three decades

**Strengths, Challenges, Opportunities**

Cities are a vital economic unit in a modern economy. They consolidate economic activity, innovation, culture and enterprise. They are economically efficient. But cities can alienate people. Many modern cities suffer from the phenomenon of stratification, where wealth, high property values, advanced education and other indicators of privilege concentrate into the inner ring around a city, whereas less privilege, lower education and property values are relegated to the outer fringes - the commuter zone. Cities are also associated with problems of congestion, increasing commuter times (and costs), unemployment and urban decay.

The ideas of city and urban form are undergoing a serious rethink to address these negatives. New generations are looking to be urban dwellers, but they want an urban future where the extremes of economics are tempered by human, social and environmental values. Cities of the future may be more intensely populated, so can they be better designed to create attractive environments? High quality design can enable affordable quality urban living, even with greater population density.

The Wellington region is moving towards a more concentrated or specialised economy. The concentration is on types of industries, not necessarily concentration in the CBD. The region’s economy will be of increasing national and international scale and importance, with its concentration of knowledge-based industries. To support this economy and provide the essentials of a modern lifestyle, and meet the expectations of the new generations of young people populating these industries, the idea of the city-region becomes essential.

Furthermore, because of its knowledge focus, the Wellington economy is a high productivity economy in New Zealand terms, with GDP per employed person being around 15 percent higher than the national average. While this is a positive factor, there is still plenty of upside to be achieved if comparisons are made internationally.
Maintaining a high level of productivity will arise from continual skill and capability development, and ongoing investment in technologies which enhance human effort. This requires a culture of education and skill improvement and Wellington is pre-disposed in this direction.

City-region
The idea of a city-region is fundamental to this Plan, it is a way of thinking that takes the benefits of urban concentration and regional diversity and turns them into an active whole. It combines scale and diversity – just enough scale to compete nationally and internationally and to create momentum, not so much scale that the human benefits of intimacy, population mix and human values are diminished or lost.

The central city of Wellington is a vital beating heart of the economy. Without it, there is no region, but it alone is not sufficient to succeed in a future world that demands a broader definition of lifestyle and economy. The city alone cannot provide the options that people are seeking at different stages of their life cycle and careers – factors that make them want to live and be part of a region with its options and variations. A region that is little more than an outlier of the city doesn’t meet these requirements either.

The idea is a total working and living environment that meets the needs of its population in an efficient and modern manner. The city-region has nothing to do with political management. The city-region is a carefully designed package to meet the requirements productivity, motivation, collaboration, innovation and modern-future living and working.

Strengths
- Our contribution to the national economy
- Our capability as a centre of government
- Our efficient and compact living and working environment
- Our high status in terms of skills, education and productivity
- Our location as a transport junction between the North and South Island

Challenges
- Managing the demands of population growth and its implications
- Managing the pressures on house prices and the cost of living
- Moving people around the region effectively and sustainably
- Preparing for and mitigating the impacts of natural disasters and climate change

Opportunities
- Business growth
- Innovation and productivity growth
- Talent and business attraction

Visioning the Wellington region
Success can be measured in many different ways, but what is most meaningful to the people of the region will be what counts.
People invariably want five fundamentals that support the basics of life, roughly in the order in which they are listed below. These are similar to the Treasury’s Living Standards Framework and we have adopted them as guidelines for this Plan:

- **Employment** – not just jobs, but also opportunities for improvement and advancement.
- **Income** – sufficient family income to maintain a good quality life and which is not too disruptive of family values to earn it.
- **Housing** – a warm, dry, secure and affordable living environment, with easy access to employment.
- **Skills** – skills build up into capabilities and into careers. Skills are part of identity and confidence.
- **Vibrancy** – a work, social, cultural and community environment that has variety, dimension and interest, with access to facilities, amenities and experiences.

**What would the Wellington region of the future look like?**

Understanding where we see ourselves 10, 20, 30 years into the future is critical for building the right path to achieving our goals. Through extensive workshops and discussions in the process of developing this Plan we have been able to distil down some qualities that people see as important for the region.

Wellington is already seen as a leader in urban form however, to achieve the vision and desired future the following areas will need to be underpinned by an integrated system of transport and urban development with a strong environmental and resilient culture. Only then will these areas drive the growth and development of the region’s economy.

**Hub/satellite**

The knowledge-based growth industries may partly be hubbed out of Wellington City with potential satellite activities around the region. For example, technology-related industries are growing quickly in Lower Hutt, Porirua and the Wairarapa.

Technology practices can be applied to traditional industries in other parts of the region, for example, added value food industries proposed for Wairarapa will draw on technology and digital skills. Enhancements in the tourism and visitor industry will do the same across the region.

**Enterprise economy**

Small and medium-sized enterprise growth is closely aligned with innovation. The development and particularly the extension of enterprises into mid-sized entities should be a focus right across the region, as this will increasingly become the foundation of the whole regional economy. A network of business development services may in its early stages rely on the expertise available in WREDA and Creative HQ, but as the satellite operations emerge they will gain their own identity and momentum.

**Knowledge and skills centre**

The Wellington region is already a strong centre for knowledge and skills, both traditional and new and its trajectory is to become stronger. These skills need to be flexible and transferable and able to be evolved as requirements change with technology. Wellington needs to continue to lead the pack as a learning centre.

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4 PWC – Competitive Cities: A Decade of Shifting Fortunes 2019
Cultural and creative centre
The region needs to be able to meet more than the employment and living needs of its residents. Culture, arts, heritage, sport and recreation are all part of the mix. Wellington is renowned for its cultural life and further evolution of this characteristic has been designed into the regional picture.

Changing nature of work
A number of trends are driving the changing nature of work, including technology, digital and the internet. It is likely that operating businesses or organisations of any sort may become increasingly desirable from remote locations. Outworking options may emerge. For example, outworking centres in places like Masterton, Greytown, Martinborough, Paraparaumu and Upper Hutt may become an option for people whose primary job location is inner city Wellington. They may operate from these outworking centres for a day or two a week, or perhaps even a whole week, coming into the city from time to time for direction and engagement with colleagues.

These outworking centres may be associated with business development services and facilities to gain advantages from co-location and collaboration. They also have the potential to build connections between individuals, private enterprises and the public sector – they could help diminish siloes and generate business activity clusters

There is already strong evidence of this type of thing happening. Shared ‘co-working’ spaces are springing up around the city and the wider region in places such as Carterton, Porirua, Petone, and Johnsonville and within the Wellington inner city. Several of these have already extended into business networking and capability-building. These will need to be supported to achieve critical mass.

Advanced skills
Attraction of talent and the development of specialist skills matched with the growth sectors of the modern economy will be vital to success. The ability to distribute skill development across the region and directly associate with growth businesses will be important.

The economy will require a dynamic approach to skills acquisition and enhancement. Over-reliance on pre-entry training will be replaced with in-service, on-the-job training and micro-credentialing suited to fast moving and evolving industries. The acquisition of skills needs to be addressed at a region level, not in isolated pockets.

Public and private
An enterprise and innovation ethos would become an active part of the public and community sectors and would be a strong reason for the retention of these services in the region. The Wellington region of the future will have a greater depth of labour market and labour skills than equivalent parts of the country, giving it a natural advantage.

A strong association with enterprise in both the public and private sectors is likely to stimulate greater enterprise in the public sector, which has been a goal of public sector managers and leaders for some time. The recently started GovTech programme led by Creative HQ is an example of how to develop innovation in the public sector and is gaining international recognition.
Outcome: Developing new housing supply and contemporary urban form

Outcome sought
Their house and living environment are arguably the focal point of most people’s lives. Similarly, housing is the key integrating factor in this Plan. The connection between transport is critical and in a zero-carbon future will become more so. Resilience in the form of protection from natural hazard and climate change events such as earthquakes, storm surge, flooding and sea level rise is vital.

The connection with the knowledge-economy is very important as lifestyle and quality of life are key factors in attracting the people to Wellington who are going to populate our growth sectors. Housing development allows people to select the housing option most suited to their requirements and circumstances.

The housing outcome sought in this Plan is increased quality housing supply in the context of integrated urban form. Housing and living circumstances are arguably the single integrating factor with all aspects of the Plan. People satisfied with their living situation will be strong contributors to the economy and community.

Opportunity
Tight integration between housing, urban form, transport and economy opens up new opportunities. The opportunities lie much less in the suburban outward expansion of the past and much more retrofitting ‘brownfields’ developments with a strong emphasis on lifestyle and community and adjacent workplaces.

This brings both challenges and opportunities. It would include initiatives with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Housing New Zealand and KiwiBuild with an emphasis on housing provision. It combines housing with transport and economic concentration. Proposed precinct initiatives focus on housing those people who will drive the emerging knowledge-based Wellington economy of the future.

To maintain and extend Wellington’s position at the leading edge of technical and creative industries, the region needs people and especially those with relevant skills. People need to be properly housed in positive communities so that they can be productive and live satisfying lives.

It is estimated that the Wellington region is currently short of between 4,000-5,000 homes and this number is gradually increasing. The largest shortage is in Wellington City, but pressures are growing in other parts of the region. The threat is not just shortages of houses per se, but shortages of affordable houses, especially for young families who are the future of the regional economy.

If a high population growth scenario is applied, then something in the order of 56,000 plus new housing units will be required across the region by 2043.

There is international competition for talent. The Wellington economy is highly talent-dependent and needs to optimise its chances of attracting and retaining talented people by offering a positive combination of jobs, living circumstances and lifestyle. With property values rising across the region people in their early career are being driven out of the city to the fringes and beyond. The opportunity is to reverse this trend.
Background information
With limited space in the Wellington region, housing will be more intensive and more closely linked to transport corridors, especially public transport. It also makes sense to utilise existing infrastructure (the three waters) in established areas wherever possible.

A particular initiative is the precincts approach. This involves taking areas of our cities that require urban design improvement and doing it in a systematic way with an eye to the requirements of the future. This includes consideration of population increase, prevention of urban flight, fewer cars and greater reliance on public and active transport, and an enterprise economy made up of small to medium high technology and innovative enterprises. Precincts would be innovative types of working and living environments and the region would be a leader in this type of development.

It is also an opportunity to partner with Government in a variety of ways to address the housing shortage and provide better quality affordable and social housing in established communities around city centres rather than at the extreme fringes, which is a developing trend.

House and community design needs to be of a quality that avoids any tendency towards the ghettoising of precincts and other development areas across the region.

Design principles for both new and current housing include:

- Housing our people; building communities
- Modern design in living environments
- Connection to transport corridors
- Environmental considerations
- Regional lifestyle extension
- Proximity of living and work

The population figures presented in this Plan are based on the high scenario from StatsNZ subnational population projections for the Wellington region. These project the region’s population increasing from an estimate of 521,500 in 2018 to 650,000 by 2043. This implies an average annual growth rate of 0.9 percent, which is the same pace of growth experienced in the region since 1996. What is important to note, however, is that the last couple of years have seen double that growth (2016-1.6%, 2017-1.8%, 2018-1.5%) with a much larger number of people coming into the region.

Our economic projections suggest that the region’s population growth will be more in line with the StatsNZ high growth projections than the medium growth projections. Economic and social trends are likely to favour economies like Wellington, in particular through:

- accelerating urbanisation;
- high agglomeration returns for CBD based economies;
- favourable growth prospects for industries that utilise information technology, and,
- increased globalisation of service-based industries.

As a result, projections based on GW’s Wellington Regional Economic Forecast Model suggest that by 2048 production in the region will increase from 13.7 percent of national production to 14.0 percent and from 11.5 percent of national employment to 11.9 percent.
The region is already facing challenges such as:

- Slipping into a housing deficit situation, with over 5,000 houses short regionally and rising
- The flight from the central city and, to a lesser degree, the regional city centres is gathering momentum as a result of increased house prices
- The complexities of housing provision and improvement of urban form and infrastructure are increasing, with insufficient tools to manage and fund these developments

In other words, a key challenge for the region will be to be prepared for continued population growth and not scare it away with unaffordable housing. This leads to many of the proposals presented in the Plan:

- the use of housing precincts to encourage more intensive housing development
- initiatives to enhance the liveability of the region
- enhanced multi-modal transport infrastructure as even with a large proportion of population growth expected in Wellington City, a 50 percent increase in daily commuter flows into Wellington City is expected over the next three decades

**Actions/focus areas**

The scale of the change required is only possible in partnership with Central Government.

This section identifies the key focus areas in the housing and urban form action area and reflects on the application of the partnership with Central Government in each of these areas.

**FOCUS AREA 1: DEVELOPMENT OF A REGIONAL GROWTH FRAMEWORK**

Over the next 30 years the region is expecting 48,000 – 58,000 new houses to be built, however, to ensure the future growth is linked with transport and environmental analysis and leads to economic opportunities we will need to take an integrated and spatial approach.

Developing a regional growth framework approach will encompass many of the actions identified in this Plan but will delve down into the actions required to affect change. The focus will be at a regional-scale and will provide the evidence base and guide the 30 plus year vision for the region.

Central government will be a key partner. This work will dovetail into their own Urban Growth Agenda – a programme that aims to remove barriers to the supply of land and infrastructure and make room for cities to grow up and out. It will emphasise making better informed decisions and align planning and investment to be much more responsive to growth.

The growth framework will support the spatial elements likely to be required through the National Policy Statements on urban development and fresh water quality as well as the requirements for regional land transport plans to build in spatial elements to show how they support growth and enable urban development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Key partners</th>
<th>Linked projects/initiatives</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development and implementation of a regional growth framework in partnership with central government, iwi and the private sector.</td>
<td>Councils</td>
<td>HUD, NZTA</td>
<td>LGWM Riverlink Precincts Greenfield</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Investment required
It is important for the success of this work that the investment comes from across the region as well as other key stakeholders. There will be a considerable time and information collection element to the work as well as investment in people.

Return on Investment
A programme of projects to resolve growth issues and other challenges including relevant analysis.

**Focus Area 2: an Urban Development Authority Model**

To deliver our Plan we will need to achieve substantial redevelopment in the CBD and many of our regional centres. Major housing and transport infrastructure will require substantial property acquisition and offers the opportunity to redevelop the remnant land to maximise the benefits. Achieving better quality housing, particularly more intensive housing will require new models to be developed and property to be amalgamated. Redeveloping sites where there are earthquake prone buildings or where land remediation is required can have additional risks that need to be mitigated. This requires a new model of working. Accessing UDA powers is the key to having more houses to be built sooner by enabling major urban regeneration, greenfield developments and multi modal transport development, such as through LGWM, Riverlink and Lincolnshire Farm.

We fully support the Government’s Urban Development Agency coming into force. To get more houses built sooner, we would like an urban development vehicle that can be scaled appropriately with different partners for different projects. The powers that will be required should include planning and compulsory acquisition powers to unlock land for development, ensure streamlined consenting processes, and provide more certainty for the Government and Councils around housing timeframes and quality housing outcomes.

Integrating with LGWM will ensure that urban development is joined up with the investment in transport infrastructure such as mass transit, public transport improvements and tunnelling that will unlock development potential, and three waters infrastructure which meet the requirements of the National Policy Statement for Fresh Water Management. In addition a key part of the transport strategy for the region is to try and locate more people in closer proximity to where they work through precincts. This will involve creating better inner city neighbourhoods that are supported by good walking and cycling connections as well as public transport investment.

We would like UDA delivery vehicles with joint sponsorship, governance and operation to enable partnership models between MHUD, NZTA and relevant councils. We are prepared to invest for a return and see future dividends reinvested into development and infrastructure projects.

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<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Key partners</th>
<th>Linked projects/initiatives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creation of a tool box of regulations and funding tools at the regional level/scale to facilitate housing development in all contexts.</td>
<td>Councils and their housing CCOs</td>
<td>HUD</td>
<td>LGWM, Riverlink, Precincts, Greenfield</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Investment required
It is envisaged that time will be required to assemble the regulatory and institutional arrangements to get the UDA powers in place and begin to design their application. It is therefore imperative that work on this capability commences quickly. It is envisaged that the Wellington region, like other regions, will require bespoke practices to enable it to achieve its goals. Design of these practices through a Government partnership is essential.

Return on Investment
What we offer in return for these powers and partnership vehicle is the ability to assist in the delivery of new housing to support government’s flagship KiwiBuild programme. Government has set an ambitious target of 100,000 new homes in ten years. A partnership with local government could meaningfully assist with this housing target by offering project partnership funding, land-holdings, and local expertise to deal with local issues.

- Support and make use of strategic sites across the Wellington Region
- A dedicated function to achieve outcomes

**FOCUS AREA 3: SOCIAL AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING PARTNERSHIPS**

The need for more Housing New Zealand (HNZ) social housing across the region is urgent. Councils have a role to play in identifying Crown or Council owned land which could be used for social housing developments. Where these developments occur, there is a preference that they be mixed tenure including affordable and market value properties as well. Where councils are looking to intensify developments we would maintain the current number of social housing properties even if the proportion drops. Ideally, however, we would be increasing the amount of social housing – HNZ and Council housing – across the region. To increase fairness across housing providers, the Income Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS) should be made available to council tenants.

Discussions between councils across the region and HNZ are already taking place and will be ongoing. The recent announcement between the Government and Porirua City Council of 2,900 renewed and new state houses – a 150 net increase in public housing, and around 2,000 affordable, KiwiBuild and market homes is an example of what is possible. There are further opportunities for such development in Masterton, Naenae, Kāpiti, Grenada and Strathmore.

The opportunity is to comprehensively redevelop HNZ housing stock in areas where they are concentrated, and on average double the density of these communities to deliver a mix of social housing, KiwiBuild housing and private market housing. This is directly targeted to meet the housing and social needs of low socio-economic families and individuals. The requirement for this provision will grow proportionately with the population.

Most Wellington councils are looking at developments in the middle-income bracket. These may involve small and medium sized groupings of houses where the blocks and barriers to development can be broken down with the assistance of KiwiBuild resources and expertise. The key impediment is market risk, with developers reluctant to build new typologies or cheaper houses because their profit
margin is lower than it is on more expensive houses. There are also challenges in the upfront cost of infrastructure. A Government partnership can help minimise those risks.

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<th>Project</th>
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<th>Key partners</th>
<th>Linked projects/initiatives</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identification of land that is owned by HNZ, councils and/or iwi and</td>
<td>Councils &amp; HNZ</td>
<td>MSD, Developers, Builders</td>
<td>Regional Growth Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look to increase the provision of affordable housing. Provide incentives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Precincts Greenfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to councils and NGOs to build and manage social housing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Identification of priority areas across the region that can support</td>
<td>Councils</td>
<td>Developers, Builders, KiwiBuild</td>
<td>Regional Growth Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the KiwiBuild programme Identify viably sized packages of houses for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Social Housing Precincts</td>
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<tr>
<td>development</td>
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<td>Greenfield</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>UDA</td>
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</table>

Investment required
This requires both a partnership and new thinking around the spending and development of social housing. Wellington is a significant investor in the social housing market and it is essential that HNZ works closely with the region to understand the opportunities. To solve some of the housing shortages in this area (and that of affordable housing) there must be new thinking around building the community and urban form that the region desires.

Return on Investment
Supporting not only the desire of the Wellington region to provide housing for all but also the aspirations of central government to enable housing for all.

**FOCUS AREA 4: CONTEMPORARY LIFESTYLE PRECINCTS**

This involves taking areas of our major cities that require urban design improvement and doing it in a systematic way with an eye to the requirements of the future. This includes consideration of population increase, prevention of urban flight, fewer cars and greater reliance on public and active transport, and an enterprise economy made up of small to medium high-technology and innovative enterprises. Precincts would be innovative types of working and living environments and Wellington would be a leader in this type of development.

These precincts are a highly designed combination of economic, lifestyle and housing dimensions designed to support the future population and economy in the context of quality lifestyles. They are well connected to current and planned transit routes so as to enable a greater focus on public transport.

Precincts are not cookie cutter developments; rather, they leverage distinct economic strengths in each area and vary not only by type but also in size.

Providing housing and jobs close to public transport, shops and services, makes life more convenient and enjoyable and reduces traffic congestion. Providing a range of housing types helps people live close to family and friends, no matter what their life stage.
Quality of place is an important attractor for talent, particularly for creative workers. Precincts support an environment of connectedness and enable diversity, which is a hallmark of success for urban economies.

Precincts are potential engines for sustainable development since they embrace residential and employment density via the strategic use of transit and provide the opportunity to turn streets and parks into living labs to test cutting edge sustainable projects in partnership with technology firms and entrepreneurs.

To make precincts successful we need to look at a number of key areas:

- **Critical mass**: Does the area under study have a density of assets that collectively begin to attract and retain people, stimulate a range of activities and increase financing?
- **Competitive advantage**: will it leverage and align its distinctive assets, including historical strengths to grow firms and jobs in the district, city and region?
- **Quality of place**: Does the precinct have a strong quality of place and offer quality experiences that attract other assets, accelerate outcomes, and increase interactions?
- **Diversity and inclusion**: Is the precinct an economically diverse and inclusive place that provides broad opportunity for city residents?
- **Collaboration**: Is the precinct connecting the dots between people, institutions, economic clusters, and place creating synergies at multiple scales and platforms? Collaboration also relates to developing synergies at multiple business scales and by various platforms.\(^5\)

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<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Key partners</th>
<th>Linked projects/initiatives</th>
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</table>
| **Hutt City – RiverLink development**        | HCC         | GW, NZTA     | UDA  
Petone to Grenada  
Cross Valley  
Connection  
Riverlink (Melling interchange/Flood Protection)  
Regional Growth framework                   |
| The RiverLink project will deliver better flood protection, better lifestyle and improved transport links for the people of Lower Hutt. This precinct is a complex proposition. It not only involves bringing people back into the CBD fringes to live and thereby adding life and vigour to the central city, but it also involves relocation of Melling Station to better service the CBD and river management at a vulnerable point in the flood defences on the Hutt River. The precinct allows for the development of knowledge-intensive industries in the Hutt and is only a short distance from Gracefield, which is a proposed innovation centre. |
| **Wellington City – Te Aro, Mount Cook and Adelaide Road** | WCC         | GW, NZTA     | UDA  
LGWM  
Regional Growth Framework                   |
| This precinct is essentially a redevelopment area of the city. It already has a mixture of uses including commercial, residential and |

\(^5\) Wagner & Storring - 2016
educational. Its advantage is that it is close to the city and knowledge-industry enterprises are already locating into the area as are student facilities. It is also an area where there are earthquake-prone buildings that will require redevelopment and in some cases, demolition.

Because it is a redevelopment area it will have all the challenges of property acquisition and amalgamation and allocation of open spaces which will likely require consenting and financing arrangements that are not easily undertaken under current regulation. This brings into play the proposition of a UDA of some sort.

Benefit of providing relatively affordable housing near the city and the co-location with growth industries for the city, the population of such a precinct will provide the passenger volume to support the light rail proposal. A co-benefit is earthquake recovery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other potential precincts</th>
<th>Regional Growth Framework</th>
<th>Social/affordable Housing</th>
<th>UDA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Porirua</td>
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<tr>
<td>The opportunity to develop the downtown area of Porirua City and other areas that are oriented around transport hubs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paraparaumu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building on the development of the expressway and future growth in Kāpiti.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Investment required

- NZTA commitment to the Melling Bridge - joint consenting, design and then funding
- upfront infrastructure development in roads and public transport (LGWM)

Return on Investment

- integrated urban design
- supports population growth
**Focus Area 5: Greenfield**

The development of new areas across the region will be an important consideration in providing for a growing population and intensification options in existing urban areas are exhausted. However, our focus needs to be on new forms of greenfield taking into account environmental, transport and key infrastructure issues and opportunities – in other words – good urban design.

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<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Key partners</th>
<th>Linked projects/initiatives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To accommodate the projected population increase, greenfield developments will be required throughout the region. This Plan assumes that priority will be given to precincts first to take advantage of the economies of areas which are already served or partially serviced by infrastructure. The work emerging on the NPS-UDC will inform the investment required in existing and potential infrastructure.</td>
<td>Councils</td>
<td>Developers, Builders</td>
<td>Petone to Grenada Cross Valley Connection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Investment required**

- support to create new forms of urban design
- upfront infrastructure development in roads and water

**Return on Investment**

- Greenfield developments are lower priority as a result of their lower return on investment as development costs are high.
Outcome: Accessing opportunities through transport

Wellington’s hilly, river and sea-lined geography has determined how our region has formed and where transport linkages were first established. These early routes continue to influence the transport planning efforts to shape the region, but the region has grown and evolved. More growth is expected and more change is necessary. The capacity of the transport network to meet both current and future demands is already limited and decreasing.

Geography also influenced the location of central government, its ministries, agencies and numerous associated economic activities. Coupled with the location of the port, inter-island ferries, universities and other regional institutions, this has led to the concentrations of jobs and the daily movement of workers from the wider region to the Wellington CBD.

Commuting times through the region to Wellington are getting worse. Morning peak-hour drivers to Wellington can spend 72 percent more time in traffic, an extra 20 working days a year. This is the worst morning commute in the world for a city of our size, and this is impacting on the region’s productivity.

Transport provides the arteries that enable the exchange of goods, services and people between the diverse parts of the city-region. It enables higher levels of productivity with greater efficiency of the availability of resources. Regions that have effective and efficient transport do well and generate the confidence of residents.

Outcome sought

The opportunity is to design the multi-modal transport system for the long-term future of the region. Providing an integrated approach to development through urban regeneration and design to ensure that transport systems are well connected and support quality of life and the environment.

Background information

The priority focus in the Plan is on access to the Wellington CBD and intra-regional connections. Key centres and employment hubs in the region must be accessible to major population centres.

Design principles

- Thinking well beyond the present
- Bringing all parts of the region into the mainstream economy
- Improving regional productivity
- Trending towards carbon zero
- Rebalancing modes of transport to prioritise active and public transport

Opportunities

The synergies between transport and housing are strong. Multi-modal transport associated with housing areas and precincts will be important and access to transport corridors will be a vital consideration in the location of new housing areas. There are also strong resilience co-benefits through providing more secure routes and alternatives to access parts of the region post a major hazard event. Obvious projects are the Ngauranga to Petone cycle-way, Petone to Grenada and the Cross Valley Connection. Most importantly, transport will encourage the free-flow of people and resources around the region to support a modern concentrated economy. If concentration means congestion and paralysis, we have failed. This challenge cannot be over-estimated.
Actions/focus areas

The projects in this category are major by any measure. They are also highly complex and, in some cases such as the proposed mass transit as part of LGWM, they are projects that have limited precedent in New Zealand.

**FOCUS AREA 1: LET’S GET WELLINGTON MOVING**

Wellington’s transport network has reached capacity at certain times of the day and week and with significant growth this could be exacerbated. There is a lack of space to increase road capacity and a need to shift travel to other modes (public transport, walking and cycling). The increasing role of Wellington City as an economic powerhouse in the region with greater concentration of population in and around the central city means solutions to the current challenges are vital. There is also a major opportunity to shift patterns of travel to more sustainable modes and reduce the impacts of vehicles and emissions on the city.

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<th>Project</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Key partners</th>
<th>Linked projects/initiatives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A comprehensive integrated programme of transport interventions that address transport problems, stimulate economic and housing growth and city-shaping opportunities</td>
<td>WCC, GW, NZTA</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>UDA North/South multi modal transport spine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Priority projects:**
- Comprehensive walking networks and connected cycleways.
- Significant improvements to public transport, including routes from the north, bus priority through the central city and key suburban routes.
- Road pricing – to incentivise sustainable transport options.
- High capacity mass transit from the central railway station to the regional hospital and international airport.
- Basin Reserve – easing the bottleneck for traffic moving east of the city and to the airport.
- Duplication of the Mt.Victoria tunnel to provide enhanced access to the Internal Airport and eastern suburbs.

**Investment required**
- Commitment to long term funding
- Long term partnership with NZTA

**Return on Investment**
- Supports growth across the city
- Reduction in emissions
- Integrated urban design
**FOCUS AREA 2: NORTH/SOUTH SPINE**

This spine refers to the backbone running north from Wellington City and splitting at Ngauranga to the northwest and northeast corridors. This is the spine that connects the region. Current road projects at the north end of the northwest spine are significantly enhancing access. Current priorities lie primarily in the northeast spine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Key partners</th>
<th>Linked projects/initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Priority projects:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>o Rail track network upgrades – this is especially from Upper Hutt to Wairarapa.</td>
<td>KiwiRail</td>
<td>NZTA, GW</td>
<td>LGWM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Ngauranga to Petone regional cycling route – this would be both a commuter and recreational route and most importantly it has a resilience purpose in protecting the rail and road arteries from sea damage.</td>
<td>NZTA</td>
<td>HCC, WCC, GW</td>
<td>LGWM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Melling Interchange – a significant part of the Riverlink project aimed at improving the resilience, accessibility, efficiency and safety of the Melling intersection.</td>
<td>NZTA</td>
<td>HCC, GW</td>
<td>Riverlink, LGWM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Rail capacity improvements – increased population will result in significant increases of commuters by as much as 25% on the Wairarapa line and over 50% on the Kāpiti line. This will require additional rolling stock and system improvements.</td>
<td>KiwiRail</td>
<td>GW</td>
<td>LGWM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o New rolling stock – enable an increased Lower North Island Commuter Service (Wairarapa and Manawatū).</td>
<td>GW</td>
<td>NZTA</td>
<td>LGWM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Investment required**
- Commitment by KiwiRail to upgrade tracks and capacity
- Long term commitment to rail
- Support in the development of the Wairarapa and Palmerston North routes to ensure rolling stock is fit for purpose and provides long term outcomes.

**Return on investment**
- Reduction in emissions
- Support population growth across the region
- Freight link improvements
- Lower North Island triangle connection
- Provides additional capacity on the Metro network and additional resilience (duel power trains could operate even if electricity is off)
Focus Area 3: East/West Connectors

While the north/south spine is the priority, a connected region requires a major east/west connector. The connector is made up of two links – Petone to Grenada and the Cross Valley Connection to Seaview. The Cross Valley Connection has been given a second order of priority which means it is further back in the investment plan time schedule, but this should not imply that it lacks importance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Key partners</th>
<th>Linked projects/initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>o Petone to Grenada</td>
<td>WCC, HCC, PCC</td>
<td>GW, NZTA</td>
<td>Greenfield housing development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is a project with multiple co-benefits.</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington clearly lacks adequate east/west connection between its northeast and northwest spines. This project will address this and will:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enhance resilience by providing access from the lower Hutt Valley to Porirua and vice versa</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The road will open up a potential Greenfield housing area relatively close to the central city, though slightly removed from transport corridors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>o Cross Valley Connection - Petone to Seaview</td>
<td>HCC</td>
<td>NZTA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This project also has multiple co-benefits.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whilst its primary purpose is to open up the eastern valley for housing development, especially North Wainuiomata, and improve access to the Hutt City Centre, it will also replace the Petone Esplanade as an access way to Seaview. There are serious resilience concerns with the esplanade.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Investment required

- Commitment to the investment in east/west connector roads to unlock housing potential and build resilience across the region.

Return on investment

- Builds resilience across the region, both day to day and in a natural disaster
- Improved travel times for businesses and therefore increased efficiency
- Reduced emissions (reduced travel time and improve multi-modal options)
### Focus Area 4: Inter-regional Connectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Key partners</th>
<th>Linked projects/initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>High priority project:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi User Ferry terminal</td>
<td>CentrePort, GW</td>
<td>NZTA, WCC, Bluebridge, Interislander</td>
<td>North/South multi modal spine, LGWM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a need to expand and modernise the ferry terminal facilities as a result of both transport and resilience considerations. Questions remain about location – Kaiwharawhara and Kings Wharf options are being explored. Road improvements would also be required. The ferry is fundamental to the visitor aspect of the region’s economy and is a vital link for freight which makes it a high priority.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Longer term priority:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airport runway extension</td>
<td>Airport</td>
<td>WCC, Government</td>
<td>LGWM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is a big ticket item and a major piece of engineering. Its long term importance is largely unquestioned because as the local economy expands, international access will become more important. At present, the justification lies more in tourism than general commerce and government. There are limited co-benefits when compared to other projects</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Investment required**
- Commitment and partnership across agencies to ensure not only the new terminals but also the roading investment that will be required to go with it.

**Return on investment**
- Provides a core transport link and resilience in connection in and out of the region for both freight and visitors
Outcome: Building a modern-low carbon high enterprise economy

It is the economy that is central to this Plan and which has an important driving role for other elements of the Plan. The link with housing is strong, especially the precincts, as this housing provides accommodation for workers generally, but especially knowledge-workers, and is a major consideration in lifestyle driven decision-making. The link with transport is vital with the need for goods, services and people to move around. If the knowledge-economy is to flourish not just in the city but also the broader region then the halo effect of the concentrated industry in Wellington City is strong.

Outcome sought

Build a future-proofed low-carbon and future-focused knowledge-based economy with a clear position in the nation and the world.

Background information

Wellington has had the constant of Government, often providing the backdrop for other industries. The Wellington technology economy owes much of its existence to servicing the needs of Government and that has provided it with the foundation on which to build a broader capability with greater reach into the national and international economy. The knowledge intensive sector which stretches from creative and technology to education and training is now a strong growth industry of the future.

In addition, Wellington has also become a creative centre for film and media, and despite considerable international competition, it has been able to hold its own and expand significantly. New Zealand is rich with film locations and now has an international reputation for its film making skills.

Design principles

- Regional concentration
- Regional specialisation
- Public/private integration
- Greater integration of business development efforts
- Greater connection and networks
- Development of the regional ecosystem

- The Wellington economy is developing well, especially in recent years, but support is required to keep it at the innovation frontier, which it must do if it is to gain the best from this investment strategy
- The development of the whole regional economy is important and while traditional industries will be important, technology will be vital to their success
- The single greatest barrier to progress appears to be talent and skill shortages. These need to be addressed directly
- Another barrier is the availability of investment for new ventures and to extend existing ventures

Opportunities

The region can continue to evolve and increasingly become known as a modern enterprise economy. The challenge is to become enterprise, not just in name, but in nature, and that will require fostering the local enterprise culture.
**Actions/focus areas**

**FOCUS AREA 1: KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE**

Across the board of vocational skills, the Wellington workforce is well qualified by national comparison. For the region to lead in the technology, creative, science and professional services sectors and to have a strong innovation focus, the identification, recruitment and development of talent is even more important. The future workforce for the region (and NZ) will need to be more agile; have the ability to understand and work on new exponential technologies and understand the impact that automation will drive across the economy. Talent enhancement is an area of strategic action. In this respect, a package of programmes is envisaged with a need to build the suite in greater detail.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workforce development plan – understand the full needs of the regions employers and how the education and training systems will support their needs.</td>
<td>WREDAC</td>
<td>GW, WRS Office, Chambers of Commerce</td>
<td>Skills plan, Māori economic development plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills development and action plan – building support for lifelong learning and development. Ensuring the systems are in place to support not only young people into jobs but career transitions and aging workforce development – life-long learning.</td>
<td>GW, WRS Office</td>
<td>TEC, NZQA, Tertiary sector</td>
<td>Workforce development plan, Māori economic development plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investment required

Investment is required to ensure we have the right systems in place to meet current and future skill development. We are rapidly moving further into an area of technology never seen before. The speed of change means workforces must develop to keep up but this needs to happen in an agile way so that businesses at the forefront of research and technology have the skill base to continue to grow.

Strong partnerships with education providers, business and intermediaries are a prerequisite to making this happen. Systems at the national (and regional) level need to change and evolve to meet the needs of the future, not just be based in historic ways of doing things.

Return on Investment

- Focused approach from all parties
- Improved productivity as digital penetration increases
- A workforce that is able to keep up with the changing face of work and therefore less reliant on benefit payments
- The Wellington region workforce at the forefront of developing and working on new technologies

**FOCUS AREA 2: ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS ACCELERATION**

There is an active infrastructure of business development in Wellington City through successful organisations such as Creative HQ and Biz Dojo. In fact, Creative HQ is a national leader and is supporting services in other parts of the country. There are also business mentor and related services available in and around the city.
There are early stage business support entities in the wider region with incubator/shared space-type facilities in a number of places. However a comprehensive regional network focusing on all types of business development, but with specialist focus on knowledge-intensive industries, supporting the digitisation of businesses and enabling business to understand financing opportunities is considered necessary to drive future growth. This network would provide facilitation services to assist business clusters achieve growth. The facilitation service would build on existing services, encouraging partnership and joint ventures.

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support for scale-up or acceleration services - with specialist focus on knowledge-intensive industries. Priority for Wellington is to build scale into many of its enterprises so that they have the capacity for greater innovation and export success</td>
<td>Creative HQ</td>
<td>WREDACreative HQ</td>
<td>WREDACreative HQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitation of digital enablement acceleration - Productivity would be further enhanced by enterprises adopting greater technology enablement, not only in the more traditional areas of accounts and finance, but in marketing and distribution.</td>
<td>WREDACreative HQ</td>
<td>WREDACreative HQ</td>
<td>WREDACreative HQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Finance – in the area of Venture Capital (Series A and B capital) there is a skinny market. Investigation is required into how to make this part of the market more buoyant and responsive in the Wellington region to fuel the development challenge</td>
<td>WREDACreative HQ</td>
<td>WREDACreative HQ</td>
<td>WREDACreative HQ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investment Required
An ongoing and increased regional approach to development is essential.

Return on investment
- Improved scaling of businesses across the region
- Improvement of investment in innovation
- Business performance improvement

**FOCUS AREA 3: MĀORI ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN**

The Māori economy is important not only for Māori, but for the overall economic performance of the Wellington Region and New Zealand as a whole.

- Young, growing Māori population
- 58,332 Māori live in the Greater Wellington region, 12 percent of the population (2013 census)
- Nearly 60 percent of Māori are under 30 years old
- 16 percent of Māori living in the region mana whenua to the region
Māori share of the working age population will grow significantly in the coming years.

Enabling and supporting a thriving Māori economy means whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori communities lead healthy and prosperous lives where their housing, employment, education, and health needs are met. There is a strong crossover with the housing and transport outcomes for the region, especially where there is displacement which has impacts on education, training and employment.

Building, in partnership, with iwi and mātāwaka a strategy and action plan to identify how to improve the performance and productivity of the whole Māori economy in the Wellington region and then support the delivery and actions where needed is essential.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vision and focus areas for Māori</strong></td>
<td>Iwi, GW</td>
<td>Councils, WREDA, TPK, MBIE, MSD</td>
<td>Knowledge and skills for the future Visitor and tourism Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how to:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• develop and add value to the iwi/Māori asset base;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• encourage export opportunities for iwi/Māori companies;</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• build capability of iwi/Māori companies and collectively held assets;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• increase labour market participation and employment rates and improve the quality of employment for Māori in the Wellington Region.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Investment required**
The investment required to make this happen is a partnership with TPK, Iwi and the region. Commitment from all parties is essential to making sure the right outcome is delivered to support and drive the growth across the Māori economy. It is essential that key Māori concepts become embedded in service design and delivery.

**Return on Investment**
- Additional cultural dimensions to the region
- Strengthening of the destination definition and tourism offering
- Addition of undeveloped knowledge and skills to the economy
- Strengthening of Māori businesses
Focus Area 4: Wellington as a Destination

The region must increasingly become a destination in its own right, not only for tourists and visitors, but for residents, talent and investment. The visitor and tourism sector is of particular importance because of the benefits it provides to the region. It provides employment and attracts young people, business and investment to the region. It makes lifestyle activities and facilities economically possible that could not be sustained solely by the local population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Key partners</th>
<th>Linked projects/initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wellington region destination strategy that answers the question why</td>
<td>WREDAC</td>
<td>Councils, Tourism NZ</td>
<td>Regional Trails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visitors, talent, business and students should come to Wellington and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Convention Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how we should project the tourism and liveability assets of the region.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indoor Arena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional trails development - the region contains some outstanding</td>
<td>WREDAC</td>
<td>Councils</td>
<td>Regional destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trail-based experiences and has the potential to significantly grow the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use of outdoor trails and the opportunity to become a world-class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>trails-based destination offering outstanding experiences to a variety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>of markets. This includes the development of the Porirua Adventure Park,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>the extension to the Remutaka rail trail and the five towns’ cycle</td>
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<tr>
<td>trail.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wellington Convention Centre.</td>
<td>WCC</td>
<td>WREDAC</td>
<td>Regional Destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāpiti Gateway – a regional, national and international attraction that</td>
<td>KCDC</td>
<td>Iwi, DOC, WREDAC</td>
<td>Regional Destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leverages the unique environment of Kāpiti Island.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington Indoor Arena – a 12,000 seat indoor sports and entertainment</td>
<td>WCC</td>
<td>WREDAC, Private sector</td>
<td>Regional Destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facility located in Wellington that keeps the whole region abreast of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other centres. It could host up to 78 sport and entertainment events a</td>
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<tr>
<td>year and would allow Wellington to compete for domestic and international</td>
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<tr>
<td>events.</td>
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</table>

Investment Required

The strength of this area lies in the coordinated approach to destination across the region. Partnerships and private investors will be required to enable many of the projects to happen.

Return on investment

- Wellington regional becomes a recognised national destination
- Wellington’s reputation as an events centre is significantly enhanced
- Wellington’s lifestyle values are seen locally to have significantly lifted
Outcome: Strengthening our resilience and reducing environmental impact

Resilience is all about the capacity to respond to and quickly recover from adverse events. The principle of this plan is prevention. This involves redesigning and strengthening critical infrastructure to minimise damage and enable quick recovery.

Outcome sought
Be seen as a region that is well placed for sustainable future growth.

Background information
The threats to Wellington have become very real in the last few years with the series of serious earthquakes the region has experienced. This has highlighted the vulnerability of infrastructure, including buildings. In addition, there are threats of other types of event, such as floods and tsunami.

The key to this area is in the art (and speed) of the recovery. As Wellington becomes a more concentrated economy it becomes more vulnerable. A major disruption in a fast-moving tech-based economy could have serious consequences for its ability to recover and regain competitiveness. A significant amount of time out of action could result in loss of momentum and other cities occupying Wellington’s ground.

The Wellington Lifelines project details how investing in infrastructure resilience will reduce the national economic impact of a large Wellington earthquake by more the $6b. In addition to the avoided economic losses, there will be significant social benefits achieved through Wellington’s communities surviving and thriving after a major earthquake.

Many of the resilience projects are already on long term asset plans and have funding earmarked. The Lifelines study identifies that if the interdependent infrastructure projects are delivered in a priority order and accelerated, there will be significant benefits to Wellington and New Zealand’s economy when an earthquake occurs.

The recent Kaikoura and Canterbury earthquakes demonstrated the need to build resilient infrastructure in our cities. Lifeline infrastructure organisations are key service providers to our cities and regions, and have a major role to play in minimising the impacts of hazard events.

Resilience in terms of disasters is not the only focus that we have as a region. The very real impact of climate change and water quality reliability that will sustain a growing population must be considered.

21 percent of all land in the Wellington Region (171,000 out of 813,000 hectares total regional area) is prone to erosion, currently in pasture and with no erosion risk treatment, i.e. trees. With current Greater Wellington work programmes around 500 hectares of the 170,000 hectares of erosion prone land is being treated – so it will take about 340 years to complete the erosion risk mitigation on high risk land across the region with existing work programmes.

The scope for riparian planting is also broad with thousands of kilometres of stream bank in the region that could potentially be planted.

The regional community and park visitors highly value the quality natural environments they find in the regions parks; it is a primary reason to visit, return and show them off to others. To support volunteer engagement and community stewardship, an Environmental Enhancement programme is run by the Regional Council which results in around 30,000 trees being planted across the parks network. While there
has been steady progress over time, at Queen Elizabeth Park alone there is an estimated planting “deficit” of almost 20 years before all the land that has been retired is planted.

Opportunities
As a region we are well aware of the potential for disaster to strike at any time. The opportunity is for this to be mitigated by investing up front in areas that will enable a faster recovery after a disaster but also to ensure that as an economy we are future proofing our environment for the next generations.

Actions/focus areas
The resilience programme has been developed by the Lifelines project and the contents of this section are largely drawn from that work and are set out in much more detail in the Lifelines report.

**Focus area 1: Lifelines stage 1 (years 0-7)**

Sequencing of the programme has been undertaken in such a way that resilience benefits were maximised through coordinated investments. The preferred programme assumes that all projects will be completed although in reality they will be implemented over many years.

In deriving the preferred investment programme, importance was placed on the number of interdependencies across lifelines. Road and fuel initiatives are the greatest enablers for other projects, and water, while critical itself, is most resilient on other lifelines. i.e. a resilient water distribution network may withstand the earthquake well, but it won’t function if electricity isn’t available to pump water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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<th>Key partners</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>o Seaview Wharf and Fuel Depot – this is Wellington’s primary source of fuel. The approach wharf is considered high risk and required seismic strengthening, together with the associated pipelines</td>
<td>CentrePort</td>
<td>HCC</td>
<td>Cross Valley Connection Petone to Grenada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Central Park Substation – much of the supply of Wellington’s electricity comes through this substation. There is a requirement for mitigation around this sole risk situation which could be compromised by a natural event or sabotage.</td>
<td>Electricity Companies</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Water infrastructure – A viable alternative water supply achieved via the cross-harbour link</td>
<td>GW, Wellington Water/Councils CentrePort, GW</td>
<td>NZTA, WCC, Bluebridge, Interislander</td>
<td>North/South multi modal spine, LGWM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o New multi user ferry terminal and wharf strengthening – the impact of earthquakes on the port has been significant. Resilience requirements have emerged from these events to assist the Port recover quickly.</td>
<td>CentrePort</td>
<td>HCC</td>
<td>LGWM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Wadestown to Johnsonville – road access</td>
<td>WCC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>o SH58 Haywards - improvements</td>
<td>NZTA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>o Taita Gorge - access and strengthening</td>
<td>HCC</td>
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<tr>
<td>o city/airport connection</td>
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</table>
## Focus Area 2: Lifelines Stage 2 (Years 8-20)

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<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Key partners</th>
<th>Linked projects/initiatives</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cross Valley Connection</td>
<td>HCC</td>
<td>NZTA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petone to Grenada</td>
<td>HCC, WCC, PCC, Kiwi Rail</td>
<td>NZTA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rail seismic upgrades – including slopes and structures</td>
<td>Wellington Water</td>
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<td>Water infrastructure upgrades</td>
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## Focus Area 3: 1 Billion Trees

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<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Key partners</th>
<th>Linked projects/initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development of a long term regional plan for planting of trees to support our environment taking an integrated approach:</td>
<td>GW</td>
<td>All Councils, Iwi, PGF, MPI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Collaborative learning: The opportunity to link stakeholders from across a catchment including regional council, catchment communicates and industry partners.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Integration of processes: The linking of natural processes with social processes. For example, the effect of increased planting within a catchment may reduce flood risk and increase community resilience.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Building human capital: The opportunity for increased employment through planting and enabling of communities to take action to meet water quality and quantity limits.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Focus Area 4: Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Key partners</th>
<th>Linked projects/initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development of resilient water systems for the Wairarapa Community Water Storage Scheme</td>
<td>Wairarapa Councils Water Wairarapa Ltd</td>
<td>GWRC PGF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Delivery of the Plan and next steps
The Wellington Regional Investment Plan has a long term focus, over 30 years, to support a vision of being a progressive thriving region.

Discussion is already progressing on how we work together with partners (central government and iwi) on the development of an integrated growth management plan which extends this Plan to provide a greater spatial understanding of the region.

Some projects will happen through existing vehicles like the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA) or individual councils while others, like LGWM, will require a purpose led function set up due to the partnership model required to deliver.

Implementation and investment partners
Making this plan work will require strong partnerships across multiple areas and organisations. Of key importance will be:

- Central government
- Local government
- Iwi
- The private sector
- Communities across the region

Forums
- Mayoral
- CEO

Funding
To achieve the outcomes desired throughout this plan it is essential that funding comes from a variety of sources. Local government cannot on its own drive the changes required. Partnerships across central government, industry and local government will be essential.

Monitoring and Reporting
Measuring progress and identifying changes in the environment is necessary to ensure that we keep on track with the development and implementation of the plan. It is essential that the regions leaders continue to support and build upon what has been started and that partnerships continue to be developed in the right areas.

Keeping partners and the region apprised of momentum and where issues arise is critical to successful buy in and ongoing support.
Appendix 1- About the Wellington Region

Economic and population forecasts
The outlook for the region economy and population is prepared with the use of an economic model developed at the Greater Wellington Regional Council\(^6\). The model uses a mix of principal component and regression techniques to link key macroeconomic indicators (e.g. inflation, interest rates, unemployment, the exchange rate, business profitability etc.) to prospects for individual industries. The approach produces forecasts for individual industries that account for the recent performance of the industry, the impact of key macroeconomic influences on performance in that industry, and is also constrained to ensure that the sum of production in all industries equals forecasts of overall economic activity. Forecasts of employment in individual industries are derived from the industry output forecasts and industry specific forecasts of labour productivity.

The model is structured around providing information about economic output and employment in 56 industries in 14 regions around New Zealand. Further disaggregation allows investigation of implications for the eight TAs within the Wellington Region as well as separating Christchurch City from the rest of Canterbury.

The economic forecasts presented here are based on a set of central projections for key national statistics including Statistics New Zealand’s central (50\(^{th}\) percentile) national population projections\(^7\).

Population projections for areas within the Wellington region are produced that are consistent with the economic outlook. In particular they account for the projected number of jobs in the region, expectations for employment rates and the number of children in the region (consistent with national trends). The spread of this population around different parts of the region are based on trend analysis of the propensity for people to live and work within the same TA within the region. In other words the population projections account for employment prospects in different parts of the region, the propensity for workers to commute around the region for work, and the associated proportion of non-working residents in each TA (e.g. children, caregivers, and the retired).

Māori in the Wellington Region
Table 2: Share of the population that identify as Māori in the Greater Wellington Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Territorial Authority</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Share of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kāpiti Coast District</td>
<td>6,198</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porirua City</td>
<td>10,131</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington City</td>
<td>14,433</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Hutt City</td>
<td>15,876</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Hutt City</td>
<td>5,337</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Wairarapa District</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carterton District</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masterton District</td>
<td>4,170</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington region</td>
<td>58,332</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Zealand</strong></td>
<td><strong>598,602</strong></td>
<td><strong>14%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^6\) Dave Grimmond, ‘Wellington Region Economic Forecast Model: Method and Estimation Results’ (Greater Wellington Regional Council, May 2017)

The Māori youth population is much larger than the Greater Wellington region average (Figure 6). At the last Census, 58 percent of Māori were under 30 years old, compared to 38 percent of the non-Māori population. Statistics NZ population projections for 2038 show that 53 percent will still be under 30 years old, which means the Māori share of the working age population will grow in the coming years.

Figure 6: 2038 Population pyramid snapshot Māori vs rest of population in Wellington region

There is a current stark contrast between the proportion of Māori and non-Māori in high-skill jobs. For Māori, 30 percent are in high-skill jobs compared with 47 percent for non-Māori. Māori are relatively more concentrated in labouring, machinery operation and sales while non-Māori are relatively more likely to be managers or professionals.

In the Wellington Region, 28 percent of Māori own their own home, down from 29 percent in 2006. In comparison, the overall population of the Wellington Region has a 50 percent home ownership rate in 2013, as shown in Figure 2. For Māori and non-Māori, the Kāpiti Coast, Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts had the highest overall home ownership rates in 2013 across the Wellington Region.
For home affordability, Māori median household income in 2013 and 2017 has been compared to average house sale prices in 2013 and 2017 for the Wellington Region and the eight TAs within the region. By then dividing average house sale prices divided by median household income, a ratio can be estimated. This ratio can then be used to show if houses on average are becoming more or less affordable.

Table 2 shows that the Māori median household income across the Wellington region was $51,400 and using Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) data, it is estimated that in 2017 the Māori median household income would be $55,800. This is a gain of $4,400 or nine percent, across the four years.

Table 3: Ratio of average house sale price to median household income for Māori, 2013 and 2017
Industry prospects

Figure 8 presents the industries that are currently of high importance to each territory within the Wellington region\(^6\). These industries were identified as industries that contributed more to the area’s GDP in the year to March 2017 than the service provided by owner-occupied dwellings. In practice this typically means industries larger than 7 percent of GDP. Some points to note:

- The industry mixes for the Wairarapa districts are reasonably typical for rural-based districts in New Zealand. The high importance of health in Masterton reflects the location of the hospital there.
- Likewise, the industry mixes for Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt, Porirua, and Kāpiti Coast are quite typical for urban centres in New Zealand. Note that the importance of government services in Upper Hutt is associated with the presence of the Trentham Military Camp. Also, the importance of health services to the Kāpiti Coast is unusual given its lack of a hospital, and probably reflects its higher age structure.
- The high importance of government, professional services, Finance and ICT for Wellington City is singular for a territorial authority area in New Zealand.

Figure 8: Industries important for current output

Looking forward which industries appear to have the best prospects in each of the region’s areas?

Industries with better growth prospects within the Wellington region are identified with reference to industries exhibiting a comparative advantage, weighted by their actual export propensity and their

\(^6\) The analysis presented in this section is based on data from the Infometrics Regional Economic Profile
of their areas GDP\(^9\). The results of this analysis are illustrated in Figure 9. This analysis highlights the importance of Wellington City to the region’s economic prospects. The range of industries in which Wellington based businesses exhibit comparative advantage is more extensive than the rest of the region (Professional Services, Finance, Government, ICT, Manufacturing, Transport, and Other Services). Their potential for growth also looks stronger when weighted by their export and output propensities.

Economic modelling undertaken at GW suggests that economic activity is likely to increase at similar rates throughout the region. But the analysis of industry growth potential indicates that Wellington City will remain the main engine room for the region’s economy; the region shares the benefits but relies on the performance of the Wellington CBD. However, it is important to note that success depends on the integration of the region: the ability for the CBD to take advantage of its strong prospects depends on Wellington having a region where people want to live and businesses want to locate in.

**Figure 9: industries with potential for growth**

These industries are identified at a high level, however will be impacted by a number of variables. Work on the Wairarapa Strategy identifies that while manufacturing will be a key growth area there is likely to be a change in focus to more artisan foods and honey. This is relevant for other parts of the region where we are likely to see areas such as ICT evolve.

\(^9\) Comparative advantage is measured by the export location quotients of industries in the area (a location quotient greater than one implies a higher propensity for exporting than is the national average, thus a higher quotient indicates a better ability to compete internationally than other parts of New Zealand).
Global trends relevant to prospects for the Wellington Region

Climate change
The moves to-date to address climate change are not likely to have been sufficient to address an increase in climate change impacts in coming decades. Global temperature measures estimate that temperatures in 2017 were on average 1.2 degrees above pre-industrial temperatures\(^\text{10}\). Current global policy settings have the world on line to experience average temperatures in excess of three degrees above pre-industrial levels. Even with reductions in greenhouse gas emissions\(^\text{11}\) to about a quarter of current rates by the 2050s, it might not be sufficient to keep temperatures below 2 percent above pre-industrial levels.

There is therefore a very real likelihood that the impacts of climate change (weather events, changes in rainfall patterns, sea level rises and increased ocean acidification) will intensify in coming decades. With New Zealand estimated at contributing less than 0.2 percent of global emissions\(^\text{12}\) New Zealand remains dependent on the combined actions of all countries to significantly alter climate prospects. Policies promoting emission mitigation and sequestration in New Zealand will contribute to global efforts but are unlikely, on their own, to have any measureable impact on global outcomes.

The implication is that the emphasis in New Zealand necessarily needs to be on being resilient to the potential impacts of climate change. This is likely to entail investment in appropriate infrastructure. It may also include some potentially difficult decisions about managed retreat. That is, there will be situations where it will be prohibitively expensive to guarantee protection from the potential impacts of climate change. In such cases the responsible approach would be to facilitate the movement of people and assets to safer locations.

To manage the effects of climate change the Productivity commission has said that New Zealand (and the world) will be heavily reliant on technology advances and implementation. These are technologies that do not currently exist. New Zealand and Wellington in particular has the potential to use its technical prowess in developing and implementing mitigations and adaptive technologies.

Population ageing
Population ageing involves two independent but concurrent forces:

- The life progression of the large baby boomer cohorts born in the decades following World War II
- The continued increase in life expectancy (at about three years per decade) resulting from improvements in health, diet and technology.

Nationally, the proportion of the population aged over 64 is expected to increase from around 15 percent currently to 25 percent by the 2050s. The Wellington region has a history of elderly migration (as reflected by the under-representation of older age groups in Figure 10). However, the Wellington region will still need to plan for increases in the proportion of older residents. That is, although the ageing population impact might be more pronounced in other parts of the country, it is still likely to have a strong impact in the Wellington region.


\(^{11}\) Carbon dioxide (CO\(_2\)), methane (CH\(_4\)), nitrous oxide (N\(_2\)O), and fluorinated gases

The increase in life expectancy means that there will at first be an increase in the numbers of active older residents. This will be accompanied by a slower paced increase in the demand for aged care services.

Population ageing is a global phenomenon, but with different timing and intensities in different countries. One potential implication is that New Zealand might find that it faces more intense global competition for young skilled workers. The increase in age structure may also mean that the labour market places a higher premium on physical skills than might have otherwise have been expected.

**Technology**
Balancing the potential wage premium for physical work are the impacts of technology that will see the redundancy of many skills either through increased use of robotics, 3-D printing, automated devices, and artificial intelligence. In general, these advances will lead to improvements in wellbeing, but the transition will have uneven impacts on different people. The size and direction of the impact will depend on the extent that technology changes complement, replace or provide for new labour skills. People’s ability to adapt to a changing labour market will differ depending on individual circumstances and their innate abilities. Experience suggests that people with higher education attainment, adaptable skills, and job experience will be better placed to adapt to labour market challenges. The Wellington region economy looks well placed to cope with these technology challenges, given that it has a well-qualified workforce, a high share of professional workers and has a high proportion of its population in paid employment.

However, the growth in data processing and sharing capabilities that underpin the technology advances taking place highlight the importance of having the appropriate scale and resilience of region-wide infrastructure.

**Globalisation of services**
One consequence of the digital nature of current and ongoing technology advances has been the increasing provision and demand for highly customised services and products. Increasingly this is about service, rather than product, delivery. Services have become over time an increasing proportion of the value contained in products. The digital revolution has gone further reducing the need for “things” to deliver the
services that people desire. For example, fewer people require cameras, DVDs, CDs, books. This further increases the importance of service delivery to the economy. The changing medium also increases the capability for remote delivery of services. For example, one can access financial services without having to visit a bank branch.

The logical outcome of these forces is an increase in specialisation and locational concentration of service providers. Increasingly one can service national and global demand for services from one location. An implication is that the requirement for local provision of services will reduce. The resulting increase in specialisation and international trade in services will enhance wellbeing and economic efficiency. Increased specialisation also means that the spread of services provided in any particular city is likely to become more distinctive and specific to that city.

The global competitiveness of Wellington’s service industry places the Wellington region in a strong position to take advantage of this global trend. The prerequisite is that Wellington is able to provide the required infrastructure services (transport, digital infrastructure) and continues to attract and grow skilled workers and progressive organisations (i.e. liveability and a tailored education sector).

Urbanisation
The global population is becoming increasingly urban based. In 1960 34 percent of the world’s population lived in urban centres; by 2008 it reached 50 percent \(^{13}\); and is projected to reach 60 percent by 2030 \(^{14}\). There are many factors that have supported the growth of urbanisation (e.g. agricultural productivity, industrialisation, and energy use) but at heart urban centres allow businesses and individuals to benefit from economies of scale and network economies – in particular deep labour pools.

Network economies, whereby the number of potential linkages increase at the square of the number of network members, mean that cities enjoy strong first mover benefits. The essence of this is that success begets success. Thus not only do we get people living in towns, but increasingly people congregate into the larger more successful cities. This means that city growth is path dependent – cities are located based on original settlement decisions and their current size can reflect their early success.

Geography, civic organisation, infrastructure, and individual success are also important. The implication for New Zealand location choices is that population growth over the next half century is likely to be concentrated in the major urban centres (Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch), with a slower pace of growth in provincial centres. Although digital advances will promote opportunities for remote working, the deep labour pools of urban centres will favour cities with effective central business districts.

\(^{13}\) [https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS?view=chart](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS?view=chart)

Appendix 2 - Supporting Information, Housing

Foreseeable growth – where and when

Growth is expected across all of the Wellington Region over the next 20-30 years, however much of it will be concentrated in the City and Metro areas. Growth will require a mixture of densification and new Greenfield opportunities that will need to be supported by substantial infrastructure investment.

The estimated timeframes are based on a number of factors, including water infrastructure, roading and public transport. More intensive growth areas across Wellington City are heavily reliant on key transport projects leading the investment and therefore need to be seen as integrated development plans.

Table 4: Foreseeable growth – where and when

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Years 1-3 (2018-2020)</th>
<th>Years 4-10 (2021-2028)</th>
<th>Years 11-30 (2029-2048)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kāpiti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraparaumu</td>
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<td>Otaki</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing NZ</td>
<td>40</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porirua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenepuru</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitby</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Porirua</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aotea</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>CBD</td>
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<td>Wellington</td>
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<td>Upper Hutt</td>
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<td>Wallaceville</td>
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<td>Gillespies Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intensification</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>Wellington</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Kilbirnie</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensification</td>
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<td>Wainuiomata</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelson</td>
<td>140</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Wallanceville</td>
<td>500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Te Aro</td>
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<td>Newtown (LGWM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taranaki/Adelaide Road (LGWM)</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Hutt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maymorn</td>
<td>220</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Growth area</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabites block</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensification</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Years 1-3 (2018-2020)
The developments in this timeframe are those that currently have the right zoning in place and have either approved developments or those that are going through approval. The key partnership tool for these developments is KiwiBuild as it can accelerate development.

Years 4-10 (2021-2028)
These areas are either zoned or partially zoned for residential and provide a mix of Greenfield and intensification opportunities, including the development of precincts. Many of these developments will require some form of infrastructure development to enable them to happen.

The completion of Transmission Gully will open areas in Kāpiti and Porirua and the completion of wastewater infrastructure in Porirua will provide growth there. All three partnership tools: KiwiBuild, social housing and UDA powers will be relevant to this period of development.

Years 11-30 (2029-2048)
Some of the growth areas in years 4-10 will continue into years 11-30.

Investment in significant roading projects like Petone to Grenada as well as the completion of mass transit through the city out to the airport will enable significant growth.

Substantial water infrastructure investment will be required to enable large scale Greenfield and intensification developments across the region. The key partnership tool will be KiwiBuild. The barrier to this development is the requirement for significant new infrastructure reticulation and capacity. This is not just three waters infrastructure, but roading, community and recreation.

Table 5: Infrastructure development timeframes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic road projects</th>
<th>Years 1-3 (2018-2020)</th>
<th>Years 4-10 (2021-2028)</th>
<th>Years 11-30 (2029-2048)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Gully</td>
<td>xx 7.3m</td>
<td>xx 25m</td>
<td>160m 500m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beltway cycleway</td>
<td>8.6m</td>
<td>330m</td>
<td>270m 65m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern bays cycleway</td>
<td>460m</td>
<td>3.3m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGWM (walking and cycleways)</td>
<td>58m</td>
<td>19.3m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngauranga to Petone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otaki to Levin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverstream bridge replacement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverlink (flood protection, transport and urban form)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāpiti east/west connector roads</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategic public transport projects</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail track upgrade</td>
<td>197m</td>
<td>1.6b 475m</td>
<td>330m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGWM (Mass transit – CBD to airport)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multi User Ferry</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGWM (Mt. Vic tunnel)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petone to Grenada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Valley Connection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

194
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Budget (m)</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hutt main trunk expansion</td>
<td>27m</td>
<td>7.6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porirua treatment plant upgrade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Hutt wastewater</td>
<td>25m</td>
<td>6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaview treatment plant trunk duplication</td>
<td></td>
<td>??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Porirua treatment plant</td>
<td>3.1m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraparaumu treatment plant upgrade</td>
<td>8.9m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington City Wastewater upgrade</td>
<td>3.4m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miramar Peninsula capacity upgrade</td>
<td>6.5m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebush treatment plant upgrade</td>
<td>5.6m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masterton raw water storage dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karori outfall upgrade</td>
<td>34.5m</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutt reservoir upgrade</td>
<td>12m</td>
<td>9.8m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waikanae treatment plant upgrade</td>
<td>32.2m</td>
<td>26.4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omāroro reservoir (new)</td>
<td>4m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell Road reservoir (replacement and capacity increased)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greytown new water bore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross harbour pipeline</td>
<td>120m</td>
<td>6.6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wairarapa water storage</td>
<td>14m</td>
<td>12.4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waikanae treatment plant upgrade</td>
<td>12.8m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāpiti Reservoir upgrades</td>
<td>4.5m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Stebbings Valley capacity upgrade</td>
<td>3.5m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horokiwi capacity upgrade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miramar Peninsula capacity upgrade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carterton increased storage capacity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruickshank Reservoir Dev</td>
<td>3.5m</td>
<td>10.5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carterton new water supply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Development Areas – Porirua**

Porirua is connected to Wellington City through road and rail and will see changes with the opening of Transmission Gully in 2020.

It is likely that the area will have significant population growth over the next 30 years, but already suffers from overcrowding in areas. There is strong developer interest in the area and the Council is currently developing a Growth Plan.

The Government has already announced that over the next 25 years it will work alongside the community, the Porirua City Council and the local iwi Ngāti Toa Rangatira, in Eastern Porirua to:

- Replace old, cold and damp Housing NZ houses with warm, dry modern housing better suited to tenants’ needs
- Create opportunities for home ownership by building affordable, market and KiwiBuild homes
- Create better designed local neighbourhoods, including upgrading parks and streets, to make it easier to get around and do business
- Think about the community’s future schooling needs and create jobs for locals.

The Porirua area has feasibility growth of around 8,870 dwellings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of additional Households</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Short term (could be KiwiBuild)</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Precinct</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Social – new</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Redevelopment (affordable housing)</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Greenfield – future urban areas</td>
<td>4,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of additional people projected (2048)</td>
<td>23,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of additional jobs projected (2048)</td>
<td>8,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of additional jobs accessible within a 45min commute (2048)</td>
<td>94,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Development Areas – Wellington City

Wellington city is constrained by the nature of its physical location (hemmed between the harbour and hills) and this is exacerbated by the demand pressures of population growth. The opportunities for growth will all require significant investment. The Let’s Get Wellington Moving opportunity will catalyse urban development through the city centre providing a precinct approach connecting housing transport and business in a targeted growth area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of additional Households</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short term (could be KiwiBuild)</td>
<td>3,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precinct (with LGWM)</td>
<td>14,566+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precinct (no LGWM)</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social – new</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenfield – future urban areas</td>
<td>3,000+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of additional people projected (2048): 57,570
Number of additional jobs projected (2048): 57,600
Number of additional jobs accessible within a 45min commute (2048): 94,300
Development Areas – Kāpiti
Kāpiti is connected to Wellington City through road and rail and will see changes with the opening of Transmission Gully in 2020.

The recent and on-going construction of the Transmission Gully and MacKay’s to Peka Peka Expressway projects have a number of parcels of Crown-owned land that is or could likely be surplus to the projects requirements and disposed of under the PWA and could offer opportunities for housing related purposes.

It is likely that the area will have significant population growth over the next 30 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Otaki</th>
<th>Waikanae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of additional Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Short term (could be KiwiBuild)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Precinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social – new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greenfield – future urban areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of additional people projected (2048)</td>
<td>17,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of additional jobs projected (2048)</td>
<td>6,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of additional jobs accessible within a 45min commute (2048) Note: does not include Horowhenua opportunities</td>
<td>94,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Development Areas – Upper Hutt

In order to meet Upper Hutt’s projected housing demand it is necessary to utilise infill, intensification and some limited expansion of housing at the edges of the existing urban area. Plans currently are looking at possible growth of around 5,000 dwellings over a 30 year period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of additional Households</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short term (could be KiwiBuild)</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precinct</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social – new</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensification</td>
<td>2,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenfield – future urban areas</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of additional people projected (2048)</td>
<td>8,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of additional jobs projected (2048)</td>
<td>4,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of additional jobs accessible within a 45min commute (2048)</td>
<td>94,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Development Areas – Lower Hutt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Area</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short term (could be KiwiBuild)</td>
<td>1,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensification (5-25yr)</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precinct</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social – new</td>
<td>100+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenfield – future urban areas</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Number of additional people projected (2048) | 27,120 |
| Number of additional jobs projected (2048)   | 18,000 |
| Number of additional jobs accessible within a 45min commute (2048) | 94,300 |
Development Areas – Wairarapa

**Martinborough**

- **Number of additional Households**
  - Short term (could be KiwiBuild)
  - Precinct
  - Social – new
  - Greenfield – future urban areas
  - Total: 120

- **Number of additional people projected (2048)**: 10,290
- **Number of additional jobs projected (2048)**: 6,200
- **Number of additional jobs accessible within a 45min commute (2048)**: 6,200

**Greymountain**

- **Number of additional Households**
  - Short term (could be KiwiBuild)
  - Precinct
  - Social – new
  - Greenfield – future urban areas
  - Total: 0

- **Number of additional people projected (2048)**: 0
- **Number of additional jobs projected (2048)**: 0
- **Number of additional jobs accessible within a 45min commute (2048)**: 0
Housing affordability

Housing affordability (Figure 11) defined as the price of the average house in the area divided by the median income of residents in the area. An increase implies affordability has become more difficult. In general housing affordability has been easier in the Wellington region than in the rest of the country. However, a 30 percent increase in house prices in the region over the last two years has reduced the size of this advantage. Within the region houses have generally been more affordable in the Wairarapa than in the Metro area, which has been more affordable than in Wellington City. However, Kāpiti Coast is an outlier with evidence of less affordable housing. This is potentially due to the older age structure on the coast; incomes will decline with retirement, but higher wealth from lifetime savings will increase ability to buy more expensive houses.

Figure 11: Housing affordability
Rental affordability

Rental affordability (Figure 12) is defined as the average weekly rent divided by the average weekly wage. An increase in the affordability measure implies renting takes up more of the average wage and so implies a decline in rental affordability. Higher wages in Wellington mean that renting has generally been more affordable in the Wellington region. However, renting on the Kāpiti Coast, in Porirua and in South Wairarapa has generally been less affordable than in the rest of the region.

Figure 12: Rent affordability
To: Your Worship and Members

From: Kathryn Ross, Chief Executive

Date: 7 August 2019

Subject: Destination Wairarapa Memorandum of Understanding 2019 to 2022

FOR DECISION

Recommendation:

That Council approves the proposed Destination Wairarapa Memorandum of Understanding 2019 to 2022 (between Destination Wairarapa, Masterton District Council, Carterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council) contained in Attachment 1 of Report 158/19.

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to seek Council approval of the proposed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU 2019-2022, contained in Attachment 1) between Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils for 2019 to 2022.

Background

Destination Wairarapa (DW) was formed in October 2007 as an incorporated society and receives the majority of its funding from Masterton District Council (MDC), Carterton District Council (CDC) and South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC). They also get funding from Trust House and members.

DW’s role is to attract more visitors to the Wairarapa who stay longer and spend more and to grow Wairarapa’s tourism revenue while evening out the low to high season trough. DW also supports local tourism operators.

In August 2016 MDC, CDC and SWDC approved the current Memorandum of Understanding between the three councils and Destination Wairarapa. This document expires in September 2019 and needs renewing.

Council endorsed DW’s Draft Strategy to 2025 (Attachment 2) in November 2018.

DW has met with the Mayors and CEOs of each of the Wairarapa councils to discuss the MoU and as a result some changes from the previous MoU are proposed.

At the time of writing this report the MOU 2019-2022 has been approved by DW, SWDC and CDC.
Strategic Fit

The economic development strand of Council’s *He Hiringa Tangata He Hiringa Whenua* identifies supporting tourism as one of its main objectives, and one of the ways identified to achieve that is to continue to support DW to attract visitors through the promotion of our region to domestic and international tourism markets. Therefore, there is good alignment between the *He Hiringa Tangata He Hiringa Whenua*, the activities of DW and the proposed MOU.

Since the last MoU, the *Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy* has also been endorsed by the three TLAs and launched (November 2018). “Visitors and Tourism” was identified as one of the three key sectors to grow the region with seven key actions most of which directly or indirectly relate to DW.

In addition, DW operates the I-site in Masterton (and the one in Martinborough).

Proposed changes to the Memorandum of Understanding

One of the key issues for tourism is spreading and increasing the number of visitors in the shoulder seasons (ie off peak). This provides less stress on key infrastructure and is important to ensure a more productive and sustainable tourism sector. Therefore, the proposed MoU contains a specific reference to growth in the winter period as follows:

- To report back on Tourism GDP growth – with a specific KPI of an average of 3% growth in domestic and 6% in international visitor spend per annum over the period outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding (through to 2022), growth also needs to be seen across the winter period.

The proposed MoU also ensures DW is a key partner in delivering the *Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy* and specifically creates KPIs for the delivery of *(MOU 2019-2022, page 3, point (iii))*

- Destination Strategy
- Food Tourism Event
- Wairarapa Moana and Castlepoint Iwi developments.

The MoU also proposes that a review of the services DW provides (such as destination marketing, the I-site etc) will be undertaken within the first 12 months of this agreement. This review is important as it offers the opportunity to work with DW (and the other councils, WellingtonNZ / WREDA etc) to ensure that services being provided are the right ones, that they are being delivered effectively and efficiently, and continue to provide value prior to the development of the next Long Term Plan 2021-2031 (and before future funding under the MoU is confirmed).

It is proposed to remove the deliverable relating to a jointly funded pitch with Tourism NZ’s Business Events team (which covers international conferences and incentives) as it is particularly narrow KPI and DW have been reporting success against the KPI using trade show attendance alongside
WellingtonNZ. DW’s Strategy to 2025 provides for working with strategic partners to attract Business Events to the Region and it is anticipated this will continue without the KPI. DW also offers conference membership as a membership option, which includes assistance with pitching for conferences for regional benefit, participation in famils etc.

**Options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Approve the MOU 2019-2022</td>
<td>Continued funding for DW; Progress made towards achieving outcomes in Council and Wairarapa-wide economic development strategies</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Approve the MOU 2019-2022 with amendments</td>
<td>Depending on amendments - continued funding for DW; Progress made towards achieving outcomes in Council and Wairarapa-wide economic development strategies</td>
<td>Other TLAs (and DW) may not agree to amendments and the joint agreed MOU will not progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Do not approve the MOU 2019-2022</td>
<td>No expenditure incurred (a saving of $282,914)</td>
<td>DW is unable to continue operating; achievement of Council’s strategic objectives in the tourism area aren’t realised</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I recommend proceeding with option 1, which ensures DW are a committed delivery partner for the visitor and tourism components of the *Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy*, aligns with our Long Term Plan Community Outcomes, our strategy: He Hiringa Tangata He Hiringa Whenua and enables Council to review the services and funding for DW prior to the next LTP.

**Legislative, Strategic and Policy Implications**

As stated, continuing to support DW contributes to MDC achieving outcomes identified in He Hiringa Tangata He Hiringa Whenua and in the WEDS.

**Significance, Engagement and Consultation**

The decision to approve the MOU 2019-2022 has been assessed as not being significant under the Significance and Engagement Policy as: the decision doesn’t relate to a strategic asset; it doesn’t involve a change in level of service provided by Council; there is unlikely to be a high level of community interest in the decision; the decision doesn’t impact on debt, rates or the financial figures in the LTP; or involve MDC exiting an existing activity or adding a new activity.
Financial Considerations

Continued funding (inflation adjusted) for DW has been allowed for in the 2019/2020 Annual Plan and in the LTP in the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 years.

Implications for Māori

DW have identified working with iwi to tell their own stories as a key part of their Strategy to 2025.

Communications/Engagement Plan

No communication or engagement plan is required.

Environmental/Climate Change Impact and Considerations

There are no environmental/climate change considerations arising from the approval of the agreement.
Memorandum of Understanding between:

Masterton District Council
Carterton District Council
South Wairarapa District Council

June 2019
Destination Wairarapa Incorporated

Memorandum of Understanding

Introduction:

The three Wairarapa Territorial Authorities (TLA’s), Masterton District Council (MDC), Carterton District Council (CDC) and South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) collectively referred to as the Funders, agree to continue to collectively invest in Destination Wairarapa Inc (DW), the Wairarapa's Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO).

The current MOU expires 30th September 2019. In accordance with the provisions of this Memorandum, but with the understanding that changes in the Wairarapa economic environment are currently presenting opportunities to review the services provided by Destination Wairarapa and such review will be undertaken within the first year of this MOU, the Funders have agreed to continue to invest for a further three years from 1 October 2019 to 30 September 2022.

Investment Conditions:

A review of the services Destination Wairarapa provides will be undertaken within the first 12 months of this agreement.

DW will be governed by a Board of six officers comprising:

- One Officer appointed by each TLA
- Three officers appointed by the DW membership

The role of the Board is to ensure effective operation of DW as the RTO, ensuring appropriate tourism strategies, business planning and effective financial management practices are developed and implemented.

DW will maintain strict financial controls, provide regular and effective financial reports and be audited independently on an annual basis.

DW will enlist the support of stakeholders including funders, communities, tourism operators, event organisers and others associated with the visitor industry.
The deliverables of DW's activities are:

(i) To increase the number of visitors to the Wairarapa, the length of time they stay in the region and the amount they spend. Specifically, DW are tasked with delivering 3% growth in domestic and 6% in international visitor spend per annum and in line with the Tourism Industry Aotearoa's Tourism Beyond 2025 framework. In particular this growth needs to be seen across the winter period. This information will be reported as Wairarapa and by TLA where available.

(ii) Communicate with Wairarapa's various community based organisations to understand how they see their community engaging with tourism. Assisting them where practicable to develop a tourism strategy for their community in line with the overarching destination strategy.

(iii) Work on the following specific deliverables of the WEDS Tourism Actions:
   a. Destination Strategy ensuring it’s granular enough to be meaningful to the Wairarapa
   b. Food Tourism Event
   c. Wairarapa Moana and Castlepoint Iwi developments

(iv) To provide an online Wairarapa events calendar and a PDF downloadable version of major events

(v) Represent the Wairarapa in the Business Events market in partnership with suitable venues, activities and other services.

(v) Represent the Wairarapa in the Inbound market in partnership with suitable venues and activities.

(vi) Host the Wairarapa core economic development information around Buy & Invest, Live & Work and Study on the DW website.

(vii) To provide a balanced budget.

(viii) To report quarterly to the council, including attending council meetings. The report is to cover progress towards all deliverables.

DW's goals and activities will be set out in a Destination Wairarapa strategy which shall be updated regularly following input from members, the Funders, and other stakeholders, and signed off by the Board following endorsement by the Funders.
Investment Provisions:

From 1 October 2019 and subject to the review of Destination Wairarapa services within the first 12 months, the Funders make the following three year investment commitment towards the operating costs of Destination Wairarapa:

**Masterton District Council**
Commit $282,914 plus GST, plus an adjustment for inflation based on the annual Consumer Price Index (to 31 March each year) to be applied each year via the council’s Annual Plan.

**Carterton District Council**
Commit $55,968 plus GST, plus an adjustment for inflation based on the annual Consumer Price Index (to 31 March each year) to be applied each year via the council’s Annual Plan.

**South Wairarapa District Council**
Commit $131,950 plus GST, plus an adjustment for inflation based on the annual Consumer Price Index (to 31 March each year) to be applied each year via the council’s Annual Plan.

All payments shall be quarterly on invoice unless otherwise agreed.

Before 30 June 2020 the Funders (or their successor) commit to meet to establish a further commitment to DW investment.
Signed for and on behalf of Masterton District Council

Signature: _____________________________________________
Title: _________________________________________________
Date: _________________________________________________

Signed for and on behalf of Carterton District Council

Signature: _____________________________________________
Title: _________________________________________________
Date: _________________________________________________

Signed for and on behalf of South Wairarapa District Council

Signature: _____________________________________________
Title: _________________________________________________
Date: _________________________________________________

Signed for and on behalf of Destination Wairarapa

Signature: _____________________________________________
Title: _________________________________________________
Date: _________________________________________________
Destination Wairarapa DRAFT Strategy to 2025

**Vision:** Every traveller has the Wairarapa on their “Must Do” list.

**Mission:** Grow the Wairarapa’s Tourism Revenue to $212m by 2025, while shallowing the low to high season trough by attracting More Visitors, who Stay Longer and Spend More

**Statement of Intent:** Destination Wairarapa has a responsibility to major funders, regional stakeholders and the wider community to deliver economic growth and positive outcomes from tourism related activities. We are committed to being a great employer and to deliver value to our members and funders. We do this by ensuring the Wairarapa has the Right Tourism Offering, with Outstanding Delivery, Communicated Effectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERNAL - The Right Tourism Offering</th>
<th>INTERNAL - With Outstanding Delivery</th>
<th>OUTPUT - Communicated Effectively</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Work with existing and potential members and stakeholders to deliver a diversity of experiences for visitors:  
  - identifying gaps in our tourism offering  
  - facilitate the development of new product | Invest in the skills and knowledge of our team by providing relevant training  
  - inspire members to deliver a quality visitor experience every time  
  - identify gaps in our members’ capability and facilitate training opportunities  
  - help our members stay up to date with marketing, technology and legal changes | Targeting Destination Wairarapa marketing spend to optimise members’ yield opportunities  
  - driving off peak visitation  
  - working smart through our digital marketing platforms  
  - promote the Wairarapa as a Business Events destination through trade shows and PCO partners  
  - working with key partners and WRED through their Wairarapa based agency  
  - working across other departments of WRED through their Wairarapa based agency  
  - promote the Wairarapa as a world class destination |
| Develop products with Key Partners:  
  - cycling trails tied in to the Great Ride  
  - Food Story and Dark Sky  
  - Iwi to own and tell their story | Influence Key Agencies to improve tourism infrastructure; WRED, GWRC, Transdev & NZTA  
  - assist, mentor and support events and present a regional event calendar  
  - work with strategic partners to attract Business Events to the region  
  - in line with the Reg. Investment Plan, engage with relevant community groups to promote Social Licence | |

- Identify gaps in our members’ capability and facilitate training opportunities.
To: Your Worship and Elected Members
From: Tania Madden, Manager Strategic Planning
Endorsed by: Kathryn Ross, Chief Executive
Date: 7 August 2019
Subject: Environmental Sustainability Update

DECISION

Recommendation:
That Council:

2. Delegates authority to the Chief Executive to:
   a. Approve any Masterton District Council submissions on Ministry for Environment proposals that are due prior to the inaugural meeting of the new Council.
   b. Lodge an appeal and/or section 274 notice on the Greater Wellington Regional Council Proposed Natural Resources Plan.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an update on progress with key environmental and sustainability activities since the last report to the Community Wellbeing Committee. It also informs Council of Ministry for Environment’s (MfE) proposed consultation schedule, the notification of decisions on the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) and seeks Council delegation for the Chief Executive to approve any submissions on MfE proposals and lodge any necessary appeals made on the PNRP.

MINISTRY for ENVIRONMENT CONSULTATION

Ministry for the Environment (MfE) have shared their proposed work programme for the period through until January 2020 (See Attachment 1).

A series of consultations are planned during this period, including six items scheduled to be released for consultation prior to the location elections in October. These include National Policy Statements for Urban Development, Highly Productive Land and Freshwater. Once proposals are released, staff will review these and consider any implications for the Masterton District Council and our community. Submissions may be required in response.

Given the timing of this schedule of work during the pre-election period and/or prior to the inaugural Council meeting, staff recommend that Council delegate authority to the Chief Executive to approve any submissions from Masterton District Council on these proposals.
Where possible draft submissions will be discussed/ circulated to Elected Members, prior to them being sent and submissions will build on previous positions taken by Council.

**PROPOSED NATURAL RESOURCES PLAN DECISIONS**

Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) decisions on the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) were notified on the 31 July 2019. The decision reports, which outline reasons for the decisions, are available on the GWRC website: [http://www.gw.govt.nz/proposed-natural-resources-plan/](http://www.gw.govt.nz/proposed-natural-resources-plan/).

The Natural Resources Plan is consequently amended in line with the decisions that have been made. Any submitter may appeal the decisions made (but only on points raised in their previous submissions). Appeals must be lodged with the Environment Court by 18 September 2019. Staff will review the document and consider any points that may require appeal. There is also potential to explore joint appeals with other submitters, referred to as 274 parties, where similar points are raised. The closing date for lodging a section 274 notice is 9 October 2019 (three days before polling day).

Given the deadline for lodging appeals, which is prior to the next Council meeting staff recommend that Council delegate authority to the Chief Executive to lodge any appeals that may be required once an assessment of the decisions on the PNRP is complete.

**OPTIONS**

1. **Delegate authority to the Chief Executive to approve MfE submissions and any appeals on PNRP decisions as outlined in this report.**
   - This will enable submissions/appeals to be made where appropriate to support the interests of Council and our community without the need for extraordinary Council meetings.
   - During the interim election period (the period between the elections results being publicly notified and the new Council completing the required elected members declaration at the inaugural meeting) it is usual for Council to delegate authority to the Chief Executive to act on a range of matters. This delegation would be consistent with that.
   - Copies of any submissions made and/or appeals would be shared with elected members at the next opportunity.
   - The CEO will endeavor to circulate information to Elected Members prior to lodging.

2. **Do not delegate authority to the Chief Executive for MfE submissions and PNRP appeals.**
   - There is a risk that submissions/appeals would not be submitted in time and/or extraordinary Council meetings would be required to enable this.

**Recommendation**

Staff recommend Option 1 as this enables the Chief Executive to approve submissions and appeals that may be necessary to protect the interests of Council and our community in a timely manner.
SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Legislative, Strategic and Policy Implications

MfE proposals and PNRP decisions could have implications for Council and our community from a legislative, strategic and/or policy perspective. The proposed delegation would ensure submissions could be made in a timely manner on MfE proposals where these were considered necessary prior to the inaugural meeting. It would also enable any appeals on the Natural Resources Plan to be lodged by the required deadline.

Significance, Engagement and Consultation

The decision to delegate authority to the Chief Executive to approve submissions and appeals as specified in this report has been considered against Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy and is not considered significant.

In the context of MfE submissions, the delegation would enable staff to raise any concerns regarding potential implications for our Council and community.

In relation to the PNRP, appeals must relate to points that have already been submitted on. Given that, any appeals would be within the scope of the earlier submission that Council endorsed.

Financial Considerations

The 2019/20 budget includes $100,000 provision for any costs associated with any appeals on the PNRP. For example, potential costs of seeking legal or other advice, or preparing for a hearing. In relation to submissions, the cost would be primarily staff time. If a submission required substantive time investment to consider and submit, this could result in re-prioritisation of work. This cannot be fully assessed until the proposals are released.

Treaty Considerations/Implications for Māori

The proposals and decisions of the PNRP could have implications for Māori. These will be better understood once proposals/decisions have been reviewed.

Communications/Engagement Plan

As noted, any submissions / appeals would be shared with elected members at the next opportunity and our community informed.

Environmental/Climate Change Impact and Considerations

As proposals and decisions are reviewed, the environmental and climate change implications of these will be considered.
FOR INFORMATION:

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL and SUSTAINABILITY ACTIONS

Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill

Submissions on the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill closed on Tuesday 16 July 2019. MDC made a brief submission (see Attachment 2) primarily supporting the points made by the Society of Local Government Managers (SOLGM) in their submission (see Attachment 3).

CEMARS Audit

The CEMARS audit report has been received and is available on Council’s website www.mstn.govt.nz/council/cemars-certification.

The report categorises greenhouse gas emissions as:

- Scope 1 – Direct GHG Emissions - from sources that are owned or controlled by Council.
- Scope 2 – Indirect GHG Emissions – from the generation of purchased electricity, heat or steam consumed by the Council.
- Scope 3 – Indirect GHG Emissions – occur as a consequence of the activities but are from sources not owned or controlled by Council.

Key points from the report are:

- There has been a reduction in total gross emissions over three years, from 817.95t in 2016 to 752.30t in 2018.
- The biggest reduction in emissions has been from electricity, down from 624.0t in 2016 to 560.71t in 2018.
- Compared to the baseline (2015/16) there have also been reductions in emissions from other fuels, Council owned/controlled transport and scope 3 waste.
- Compared to the baseline (2015/16), emissions have increased for water and wastewater (from 66.48t in 2016 to 81.96t in 2018) and scope 3 transport (15.02t to 25.32t).
- Electricity, wastewater treatment and vehicles transport are the biggest sources of Council’s operational emissions.

Next Steps:
To maintain CEMARS accreditation, Council is required to develop a revised Emission Reduction Management Plan (ERMP) to be submitted at the time of the next audit. Actions in the Wellbeing Implementation Plan that align with the current emission reduction plan include an MDC Energy Efficiency Project focused on the Built Environment and a Staff Sustainability Programme.

LGNZ Climate Change Webinar Series

Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) is currently running a series of three webinars on Climate Change. The topic of the first webinar held on 16 July 2019 was Impacts on Communities. Key messages included:

- Climate change is happening, and impacts will worsen over time;
- Adaptation is new and challenging territory for councils and communities;
- Adaptation is charged with emotion;
- Most councils are nervous about engagement, but it essential to start to reach out to affected communities;
- Engaging and decision-making under uncertainty is a critical new skill for councils.
The second webinar focused on challenges for affected communities and community initiatives in adaptation. Key messages were:

- Effective engagement recognises the characteristics of communities and climate change
- Inadequate engagement can create anger and distrust
- Community groups and iwi around NZ are already doing adaptation work
- Councils can work with existing community groups and iwi to help build adaptive plans

The topic for the third webinar is A way forward: community development for adaptation.

**Air Quality**

**Winter 2019 Exceedances**

Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) monitors air quality in the Masterton urban area. At last notification (16 July 2019) there had been seven exceedances of the PM10 standard of 50 μg/m³ (24-hour average) in the Masterton airshed this winter (one more than last year). Exceedances ranged from 52 to 78 μg/m³, with six of the seven exceedances in the 50-70 μg/m³ range.


**Masterton Air Pollution Study**

Over 2018 GWRC undertook additional sampling to better understand the types of fine PM2.5 particles that contributed to air pollution in Masterton’s urban area. The study found that 90% of fine particles emitted were from home fires, with sea salt the next most common source. GWRC advise that sea salt is common across New Zealand.

Arsenic and lead were also found in the winter samples, which is common in areas where wood burning is a popular source of home heating. Arsenic is released when treated timber is burned, and lead when wood that has been painted with old lead-based paint is burned.

Although the levels found in Masterton were within the national guidelines for long-term outdoor exposure, GWRC recommend that emissions of these metals are reduced wherever possible as levels of arsenic and lead could be higher in some areas than measured at the monitoring station. This is reinforced as part of the Better Burning Campaign (see below).

A copy of the summary report is included as Attachment 4.

**Better Burning Campaign**

The Better Burning campaign aims to raise awareness of air quality issues and associated health impacts and to improve air quality by providing practical advice on how to reduce emissions, for example how to burn smoke free and what not to burn. It also promotes the funding available for insulation and/or to replace wood burners via the Warm Greater Wellington Scheme.

More information on the Better Burning campaign, which is supported by the three Wairarapa Councils, is available on GWRC’s website: [http://www.gw.govt.nz/better-burning/](http://www.gw.govt.nz/better-burning/)
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Current at 5 July 2019. Timeframes may change, depending on cabinet and other approvals. This information is provided in good faith to help with forward planning.
Tēnā koutou,

Submission on Climate Change Response
(Zero Carbon Amendment Bill)

Masterton District Council (MDC) supports the Government’s commitment to climate change action and appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill (the Bill).

MDC endorses the submission made by Society of Local Government Managers (SOLGM) in relation to the Bill. As SOLGM note, climate change is a global issue with local impacts, and therefore local government has an essential role to play.

MDC would like to comment on the following points in particular:

1. Local Government & Climate Change

Our Mayor, with support from Council, signed the Mayoral Declaration for Climate Change in 2015. Council has subsequently adopted a Wellbeing Strategy, He Hirina Tangata - He Hirina Whenua, with a key environmental priority being climate change action. In 2017 Council joined the Enviro-Mark Certified Emissions Measurement and Reduction Scheme (CEMARS), and in our most recent audit, maintained accreditation and achieved emission reductions. All Council decision reports now consider the implications of climate change and we will be developing a new Climate Change Action Plan this year. That plan will contemplate local risks and assist in prioritising our future actions, taking into consideration new legislation.

MDC strongly supports the comments in the submissions of SOLGM, Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) and other Councils in relation to the important of local government as a partner in action on climate transformation.

2. Climate Change Commission

MDC supports the establishment of a Climate Change Commission and endorses the comments of SOLGM that the Commission needs to be an independent entity and that this should be supported in legislation.
Given the importance of local government in climate change action, we also strongly advocate local government being represented ‘at the table’ and support SOLGM’s comment that at least one of the Commission’s appointees should have had experience as either a Council employee or elected member.

3. Risk Assessment and National Adaptation Plan

MDC supports the inclusion of provisions relating to climate change adaptation. Local government should be involved, or at least have input into assessment and planning processes, and be adequately supported and resources to enable enhanced local leadership, planning and action.

We endorse SOLGM’s comment that the Bill should include reference to how the Government will work with local government and other agencies to give effect to the provisions of the National Adaptation Plan.

4. Information Provision/ Reporting

MDC agrees with the recommendations of LGNZ in relation to the provision of information and report to reduce compliance costs and avoid duplication; and for support for the costs of agencies in meeting requests for information.

In summary, whilst MDC has been described as ‘punching above its weight’ in climate change action, it is our view that this is just the beginning of our journey. We would like to reiterate our support for climate change action and again thank the Government for the opportunity to make the submission.

Nāku noa, nā

Lyn Patterson
MAYOR

Tania Madden
MANAGER STRATEGIC PLANNING
Submission of the New Zealand Society of Local Government Managers (SOLGM) regarding the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill

What is SOLGM?

The New Zealand Society of Local Government Managers (SOLGM) thanks the Environment Committee (the Committee) for the opportunity to submit on the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill (the Bill).

SOLGM is a professional society of 711 local government Chief Executives, senior managers, and council staff.1 We are an apolitical organisation that can provide a wealth of knowledge of the local government sector and of the technical, practical and managerial implications of legislation and policy.

Our vision is:
Professional local government management, leading staff and enabling communities to shape their future.

Climate change is a global issue, but the impacts are and will be local. Local authorities have an important role in readying communities for the impact of climate change, and helping the community adapt. This goes beyond what might be termed the direct impacts (e.g the need to move or protect the council’s own infrastructure) to the wider impacts on the community (for example the so-called managed retreat and building resilient communities conversations).

Our submission is in two parts – the first considers the provisions relating to the Climate Change Commission (the Commission) proper, the second considers the various assessments and plans the Commission is required to produce. We are not experts in climate science and accordingly express no view on the targets – other than to note the target appears to be based on the last report of the International Panel on Climate Change and that to see progress in New Zealand meeting the challenges of climate change, targets are necessary.

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1 As at 31 March 2019.
The Climate Change Commission

SOLGM supports the establishment of the Commission. Climate change mitigation and adaptation practice should be informed by the best scientific and policy advice that is available. A degree of independence from the Government of the day is a necessity.

Independence

The Bill establishes the Commission as a Crown Entity under the Crown Entities Act 2004. Under section 103 of that Act, Ministers have the power to direct an entity to ‘give effect to a government policy that relates to the entity’s functions and objectives’.

We submit that there is there potential for conflict between the provision of advice based on ‘good science’ and having to give effect to a direction from a Minister that may not have the same degree of scientific rigour. Our preference is that the legislation be enhanced by a statutory provision supporting the independence of the Commission in scientific matters.

There is other precedent in legislation for such independence. For example, section 15 of the Statistics Act 1975 states that the Government Statistician has the sole responsibility for determining the ‘procedures and methods employed in the provision of any statistics produced’ and the timing and content of any releases of statistics. This provision could serve as a useful basis for a provision governing the Commission (with the necessary modifications for context).

Recommendation: Independence of the Commission with respect to scientific matters

1. That the Select Committee agree to add a provision that guarantees the independence of the Commission with respect to scientific matters and methods. For example, this might be based on the independence on procedures and methods that is afforded to the Government Statistician under the Statistics Act.
Functions

The functions listed in clause 5J appear mostly aligned to the intended purpose of the Commission.

The Commission does not appear to have any role in the preparation of the national adaptation plan (the plan). Clause 5J(h) provides the Commission with a role in preparing reports on the plans’ implementation (and this is further supported by the provisions in clause 5ZS). Clause 5ZQ does require the Minister to take ‘any relevant advice or reports received from the Commission’ into account but this appears to be more related to material the Commission sends the Minister in discharging its other responsibilities.

We see no reason why the plan would not be based on the best available scientific advice. And as a general principle of quality Government policy and planning, those policies and plans should be evidence based. Whether the Minister chooses to act on that advice is a Government Policy decision. We therefore submit that there should be provision in clause 5J for the Commission to provide the Government with advice on the National Adaptation Plan. This could then form one of pieces of relevant advice that the Minister would take into account when preparing the plan or alternatively the Minister could be placed under a specific obligation to consult the Commission.

Recommendation: Functions of the Commission

2. That the Select Committee agree to add a further function to clause 5J which places the Commission under an obligation to advise the Minister on the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan.

Membership

The process for making appointments to the Commission is unusual in our experience. Effectively the Minister can only appoint those people nominated by the nominating committee (though the Minister has the sole right to appoint the members of the nominating committee). The formation of a nominating committee, in conjunction with the requirement to consult all political parties in Parliament, appear intended at minimising the degree of partisan politics around the Commission table. This is to be welcomed.
However it is noted that the first commission is appointed under New Schedule 1AA (1) and that therefore, assuming no member goes out of office in the first calendar year, under the terms of clause 5I the commission would not be fully “independent” as anticipated under the Bill until year five at the earliest.

We have seen that the local authorities will be at the forefront of climate change adaptation and will deal with the direct impact on their services and activities, and in helping communities adapt to the wider effects on (for example) land use and risk management. We believe the current Government accepts climate change adaptation requires partnership and therefore that a guaranteed voice on the Commission is needed to ensure that the local voice is heard.

We note the provision that requires that, among other things, the Commission must collectively have “experience working in or with local and central government”. While this formulation is an improvement over others we have seen (for example, in the Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities Bill), it is still vague and could apply to, for example, any member of a road contracting firm or some of the public policy consultancies. We suggest that the proper formulation should be to call for previous experience as an elected member of, or staff member working in a local authority.

**Recommendation: Membership**

3. That the Select Committee agree to amend the appointment process to require at least one of the appointees has previous experience as an elected member of, or staff member working in a local authority.

**Changes to Targets**

The Commission has the power to recommend that the 2050 target be changed if its satisfied that there has been some relevant development in the scientific or wider policy environment. The power to recommend change, and the list of relevant circumstances that might give rise to recommendation both appear to be appropriate.

Our query lies with the form of any recommendation. The matters listed in clause 5P(2) show that the targets, and any recommendation for change are no small matter. The targets and any change potentially have significant economic, social, cultural and environmental effects. The recommendation and the rationale for the
recommendation should be as transparent as possible. In that spirit, we submit that the recommendation should be clear as to which of the matters in clause 5P(2) has changed, why the change is significant and how the Commission took the change into account when making a recommendation for change to the target.

Recommendation: Functions of the Commission

4. That the Select Committee agree to add a new subclause 5P(3) which requires the Commission include the following in any recommended change to the 2050 targets:
   (a) the matter or matters in 5P(2) that has given rise to the recommendation for change
   (b) and why any change in the matter or matters was considered significant.

Assessments and Plans

First Risk Assessment

SOLGM read the Regulatory Impact Statement that supports this Bill with great interest. We endorse the comment that “(The Ministry consider(s) the Commission is the appropriate body for preparing the Risk Assessments on an ongoing basis, as it is important that the Risk Assessment is credible, objective and free from a perception of government influence.”

We were therefore surprised that the Bill assigns responsibility for preparation of the first assessment to the Minister. This is a direct contradiction of the rationale for establishing the Commission. The assessment is a foundation document, and rightly or wrongly the first assessment will set precedents and form the basis for future assessments.

Ideally, we would see this as a role for the Commission, but like many others we note the recent comments attributed to the IPCC regarding there being only a dozen years to keep global warming to a maximum of 1.5 degrees. We reluctantly accept the position the Bill has reached and would like to send a signal to Parliament that we expect the Government to apply the same principles of independent advice and credible science to the development of the first assessment that expects apply to others. We’d also expect genuine engagement.

Alignment with Other Plans and Policies

Both the Climate Change Risk Assessment and the National Adaptation Plan will provide local authorities with information that informs the local authorities' infrastructure and land-use planning.

The long-term gives effect to, and provides the funding for, these investments. By law all local authorities prepare their long-term plan on a fixed cycle e.g. the next plans must be adopted by 30 June 2021, then 30 June 2024. Local authority planning cycles are such that local authorities may begin engaging with communities on key issues as much as 12-15 months out. A first assessment that’s available in early-mid 2021 will be too late for the 2021 plans, though the timing of the first National Adaptation Plan aligns well with the 2024 plans.

The two documents inform the long-term plan in different ways. The Risk Assessment provides a survey of the overall risk landscape for climate change and any changes over the previous assessments. The National Adaptation Plan provides information on the policies and priorities of the Government of the day with respect to adaptation, and an element of national direction.

We expect that there would be a post-adoption review of the risk assessment and the National Adaptation Plan with an especially rigorous review after the “first” of each. That would be an appropriate time to consider the timing of these documents vis-à-vis the planning cycles in central and local government.

**National Adaptation Plan**

**Purpose**

The National Adaptation Plan is intended to be a truly transformational document. It’s provisions will require all communities to make significant adjustment – the Bill quite rightly identifies the distributional impacts of climate change as a major concern. There will be much future debate about Parliament’s intention in passing the legislation. We submit the Parliament should insert a clause that clearly sets out the purpose of the National Adaptation Plan.

We offer a proposal in the recommendation below. The Bill as it stands captures one aspect of the purpose well, that it is a record of the Government’s objectives for adaptation and the means by which it will be achieved. As we note below, the Government is but one agency that contributes to climate change adaptation, so the plan needs to draw together the actions of all these agencies. And last, but not least, a plan is of only limited use if it doesn’t ‘take the public with it’ – another element of the purpose has to be to serve as a basis for public engagement.
Recommendation: National Adaptation Plan – Purpose

5. That the Select Committee agree to add a purpose clause to clause 5ZQ which might read

“The purpose of the National Adaptation Plan is to
(a) state the Government’s objectives for adaptation to climate change and the means by which the Government proposes these be achieved
(b) inform and guide the actions that the Government and other agencies take to adapt to climate change and
(c) provide a basis for public engagement and debate around climate change adaptation

The Role of Other Agencies (including Local Government)

“When these crises occur—whether it’s flooding in Whanganui, fires in Tasman, coastal washout in Greymouth, storm damage in Coromandel, or droughts in Northland—we declare an emergency and we marshal the resources to respond. It is not alarmism to suggest that climate change is itself an emergency—it is the causal force driving up the frequency and severity of each of these other crises. We ought to call it what it is. We cannot say that we did not know or that we were not told. The world is on fire. The climate emergency that we are now facing will change the way we live, where we live, how we travel, how we work, and how we raise our children. Our response outlined in this bill needs to be appropriate to the scale of that challenge”

We quote from the Minister’s speech at the first reading to demonstrate both the scale of the challenge and the localness of the impact. Central government has a role in leading the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change – and has possession of many of the policy and other levers to influence both. But responding to climate change will call on the efforts of many including local government, the private sector, and individuals not least.

Yet the Bill is almost silent on the role of agencies outside the Commission, the Minister and to a lesser extent other central government agencies. The amended purpose (clause 4) states that the purpose of the Act will have the addition of: “provide a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies …..”. This addition is supported, however there is no direction provided as to how this framework would apply to Local Government – other than Local Government potentially being one provider of information at a yet undetermined spatial scale and potentially under 5ZD(a) being subject to “sector specific policies to reduce emissions”.

3 Hon James Shaw, Speech at the First Reading of the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill.
There are certainly no directive requirements on Local Government in terms of planning or implementing that might have been anticipated given the nature and now urgency of the issue.

For example, the risk assessment process (under clause 5ZQ(2)(a)) could conceivably focus on the risks that are significant in terms of New Zealand – for instance risks to our economy or our population’s health – and not touch on the risks that will be faced in our local communities. The risk assessment process should include specific reference to methodologies that would provide the ability to dovetail into the risk assessments at the local level.

Local communities are calling for direction and a “trickle down” approach based on voluntary effort by Crown organisations and Local Government, potentially without guidance, may not meet the community’s expectations. In this respect consideration should be given to amending clauses 5ZK and 5ZL to increase the attention to guidance while retaining the nature of guidance being only that. For example:

5ZK (1) A person or body may take the 2050 target or emissions budget into account…”
5ZL (1) the responsible Minister shall may issue guidance for departments…

Equally a national adaptation plan should have a role in informing, supporting and guiding adaptation efforts at local level. For example, are there strategies or proposals that are deemed higher priority than others, or particular strategies designed for particular areas of the country?

The plan must contain some elements that relate to the role of other agencies – the risk otherwise is that it loses relevance outside Wellington. The plan should set out how the Government will work with other agencies to give effect to its provisions.

**Recommendations: Role of Other Agencies**

That the Select Committee **agree:**

8. to retain the amended purpose within clause 4 and consider whether an adequate framework has been provided that will deliver the expectations of local communities

9. to amend clause 5ZL (guidance for departments) as follows:

5ZL (1) the responsible Minister **shall** may issue guidance for departments...

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4 The guidance to departments is discussed here because of the multiple interactions between central and local government that influence local government’s activities.
10. to add a new subclause to clause 5ZM(1)(c) (national risk assessment) that reads:
   “(c) utilise risk methodologies that can be connected to risk assessments and implemented by sectors and local communities.”

11. to add a new subclause (e) to clause 5ZQ (national adaptation plan) that reads
    “(e) how the Government will work with local government, the private sector and other agencies to give effect to the plan”
Air pollution in Masterton 2018

An intensive study of air pollution in Masterton was carried out in 2018, in addition to our routine monitoring. The aim was to identify the sources of the high levels of fine particle air pollution (PM2.5) to inform work to increase public awareness of the problem. The study found:

- Emissions from home fires produced 90% of all fine particles emitted in winter.
- Arsenic and lead were found in the fine particles during winter.

Air pollution patterns

Masterton has high levels of PM2.5 during winter. Breathing air containing these fine particles can lead to lung and heart problems particularly in children, the elderly and asthmatics.

Routine monitoring in 2018 showed there were 28 days in Masterton when the levels of PM2.5 failed to meet the World Health Organization guideline of 25 µg/m³.

Sources of PM2.5

Emissions from home fires were the largest source of PM2.5. The next biggest source was fine particles of sea salt that are blown in from the oceans on windy days. (This particle source is observed all over New Zealand). Secondary sulphate comes from natural and human-made sources of sulphur-containing gases and is highest in summer. Traffic emissions made the smallest contribution to PM2.5.

Sources of PM2.5 (µg/m³) for each month in 2018.
Harmful metals

Arsenic and lead were found in the PM2.5 samples, with higher levels in the winter. Arsenic is released into the air when treated timber (treated with copper chrome arsenate, CCA) is burned. Lead is thought to originate from burning wood coated in old lead-based paint.

Most places in New Zealand where burning wood for home heating is common, show the same winter pattern of arsenic and lead in air. Levels of these metals in this study were within national guidelines for long-term exposure in outdoor air. (Arsenic: annual average of 5.5 ng/m$^3$ and lead: 200 ng/m$^3$ 3-month moving average, calculated monthly).

It is recommended that emissions of these metals are reduced wherever possible because they are toxic and don’t break down in the environment.

Levels of arsenic (top) and lead (bottom) found in PM2.5 in Masterton in 2018 (the dashed line shows the detection limit).

There is a risk that people who burn treated and painted wood might be exposed to unhealthy levels of arsenic and lead in the air inside their homes (from a leaky woodburner or open fire for example). These higher concentrations may extend to neighbouring properties but not be picked up at a monitoring station if it is further away.

Wood ash from burnt CCA-treated or timber coated with lead-containing paint can also be highly contaminated with arsenic or lead so extra care must be taken when disposing of this ash.

Building off-cuts from outdoor projects are often treated with CCA chemicals and release arsenic when burnt.
Black carbon
This study also measured black carbon (particles of soot). Black carbon is emitted in smoke from home fires and by vehicle exhausts (especially diesel). The significance of black carbon as an air pollutant is being increasingly recognised in New Zealand and internationally. New Zealand towns that depend on wood for home heating have relatively high levels of black carbon when compared to cities in Europe and the USA.

Black carbon is a significant pollutant because it:
- is a short-lived climate pollutant, especially when emitted from vehicles in the daytime
- has adverse health effects because it carries other harmful chemicals when fuels (including wood) are burnt
- is directly related to combustion and is therefore a better indicator of human-produced air pollution than PM2.5, which also has natural sources.

Levels of black carbon found in PM2.5 in Masterton, 2018

How the study was done
Daily levels of PM2.5 are routinely measured in Masterton by continuous sampling. To identify the sources of the PM2.5, we collected 24-hour samples of particles on a filter using a different sampling instrument (Partisol). The filter samples were analysed for a range of chemical elements by GNS Science using X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF). GNS Science then used this data to create a ‘fingerprint’ for the different sources contributing to the total PM2.5 on each sampling day.

A total of 103 samples were collected – every 6th day during the non-winter period and every 2nd day during winter. No samples were taken during September due to an instrument problem.
Summary of results for PM2.5, black carbon and metals detected in Masterton, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>24-hr average</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Annual average*</th>
<th>Winter average</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>% above detection limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM2.5</td>
<td>µg/m³</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black carbon</td>
<td>ng/m³</td>
<td>2083</td>
<td>4333</td>
<td>11562</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanadium</td>
<td>ng/m³</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>ng/m³</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>ng/m³</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickle</td>
<td>ng/m³</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>ng/m³</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>ng/m³</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>56.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>ng/m³</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>ng/m³</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Weighted average taking into account uneven sampling frequency during the year

More information


Acknowledgements

Thanks to Perry Davy and Pam Rogers (GNS Science) for the elemental analysis and black carbon measurements, and to Darren Li and Matt Rowland (GWRC) for installing and operating the air particulate monitoring equipment.
To: Mayor and Elected Members

From: Tania Madden, Manager Strategic Planning
Andrea Jackson, Manager Community Facilities and Activities

Endorsed by: Kathryn Ross, Chief Executive

Date: 7 August 2019

Subject: Cultural Development Update

INFORMATION

Recommendation:
That Council notes the contents of Report 148/19.

PURPOSE

This report provides an update on cultural development projects and activities in alignment with the implementation of our Wellbeing Strategy He Hiringa Tangata, He Hiringa Whenua.

HE HIRINGA TANGATA, HE HIRINGA WHENUA STRATEGY

He Hiringa Tangata, He Hiringa Whenua sets our long-term direction for Masterton/Whakaoriori across four development areas: social, cultural, environmental, and economic.

A vision statement and set of priorities and strategic directions have been developed for each of these areas to ensure we are focusing on the right things for our community. Our framework for cultural development is reflected in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUR VISION</th>
<th>Masterton/Whakaoriori values the place and role of tangata whenua and is proud of our cultural identity and heritage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUR PRIORITIES</td>
<td>IWI-COUNCIL RELATIONSHIPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iwi-Council Relationships Strategic Directions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Strengthen and maintain opportunities for greater decision-making between Council and Iwi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Support Iwi, Hapū and Māori communities in the long-term sustainability and wellbeing of local Marae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Integrate tangata whenua values, culture and language into the business of Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LANGUAGE AND CULTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Language and Culture Strategic Directions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Increase the number of opportunities to learn and engage in the history and heritage of Masterton/Whakaoriori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Support language and culture being celebrated in our district</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **STRENGTHEN AND MAINTAIN OPPORTUNITIES FOR GREATER DECISION-MAKING BETWEEN COUNCIL AND IWI**

1.1. **Iwi/Māori Stakeholder Engagement**

An Iwi/Māori stakeholder engagement plan is being developed to identify ways in which MDC can increase opportunities for Iwi/Māori input into decision-making and collaboration.

1.2. **Iwi Governance Forum**

The most recent Iwi Governance Forum was held on 12 July 2019. The Iwi Governance Forum endorsed the Marae Development Fund application form and funding criteria ahead of the 2019-20 funding round opening. Other topics discussed included the Annual Plan 2019-20; projects scheduled in 2019-20 to support the implementation of the Wellbeing and Arts, Culture and Heritage strategies; the 2019 local elections; local Māori place names; iwi updates; and forward planning.

2. **SUPPORT IWI, HAPŪ AND MĀORI COMMUNITIES IN THE LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY AND WELLBEING OF LOCAL MARAE**

2.1. **Marae Development Fund**

The 2019-20 funding round is open for the Marae Development Fund. The purpose of this fund is to support Marae within the Masterton district to protect, maintain, restore and/or develop Marae structures. The funding round closes on 30 August 2019.

3. **INTEGRATE TANGATA WHENUA VALUES, CULTURE AND LANGUAGE INTO THE BUSINESS OF COUNCIL**

3.1. **He Korowai Wairua**

He Korowai Wairua is an introductory Māori language and tikanga programme developed for MDC. The programme will be rolled out to another group of staff in August-September 2019.

A review of He Korowai Wairua is also underway with a focus on continuous improvement based on participant feedback and consideration of how it aligns with local level iwi te reo Māori plans and aspirations.

4. **INCREASE THE NUMBER OF OPPORTUNITIES TO LEARN AND ENGAGE IN THE HISTORY AND HERITAGE OF MASTERTON/WHAKAORIORI**

4.1. **Public Art Trail**

The development of a virtual public art trail is underway that will provide information about each piece of public art in the CBD and surrounding areas via Google maps. The public art trail is one of the 2019-20 projects MDC has committed to as part of the initial implementation of the 2019-24 Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategy.
5. SUPPORT LANGUAGE AND CULTURE BEING CELEBRATED IN OUR DISTRICT

5.1 Matariki 2019

Matariki is the Māori name for the Pleiades star cluster. It rises during mid-winter and marks the beginning of the Māori new year. Matariki is a time of remembrance, paying respect to those who have passed on and a time for new beginnings to plan for the year ahead.

Matariki festivals and celebrations are typically held in June and July. There are a number of Matariki celebrations that have been held or are scheduled across the Masterton District this year. Since the June 2019 report on Matariki, events have been held at Pukaha Mount Bruce and Aratoi. The Masterton District Library also held a Matariki celebration on 13 June 2019.

5.2 Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori 2019

Every year since 1975 New Zealand has marked Te Wiki o te reo Māori or Māori Language Week. This is a time for all New Zealanders to celebrate te reo Māori (the Māori language) as an official language, and to use more Māori phrases in everyday life.

Te Wiki o te Reo Māori 2019 is scheduled to be held on 9-15 September 2019. The theme is Kia Kaha Te Reo Māori – Strengthen the Māori Language. Initial planning is underway to confirm how MDC will promote and celebrate Te Wiki o te reo Māori this year.

5.3 Wellington Regional Secondary School Kapa Haka Competition

Secondary school group Wairarapa ki Uta Wairarapa ki Tai placed second overall at the Wellington Regional Secondary School kapa haka competition held this month. This qualifies them a place at the national competition scheduled to be held in Auckland next July.

Wairarapa ki Uta Wairarapa ki Tai includes students from Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Wairarapa, and Makoura, Chanel, Wairarapa, Kuranui, and Rathkeale colleges, and is tutored by Shari Taylor and younger members of adult group Te Rangiura o Wairarapa. MDC provided funding support for this group as part of the 2019 Community Wellbeing funding round.
**To:** Mayor and Elected Members  
**From:** Aaron Bacher, Community Development Advisor  
Andrea Jackson, Manager Community Facilities & Activities  
**Endorsed by:** Kathryn Ross, Chief Executive  
**Date:** 7 August 2019  
**Subject:** Community Development Update

**INFORMATION**

**Recommendation:** That Council receives the community development work update in Report 149/19.

**Purpose**

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an update on community development work being led or supported by Masterton District Council, and to provide Council with the progress report from Connecting Communities Wairarapa against its key performance indicators (see Attachment 1).

**He Hiringa Tangata, He Hiringa Whenua Strategy**

_He Hiringa Tangata, He Hiringa Whenua_ sets our long-term direction for Masterton/Whakaoriori across four criteria: social, cultural, environmental and economic development. The premise of the strategy is to ensure we are focussing on the right things for our community.

Our framework for social development is reflected in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUR VISION</th>
<th>Masterton/Whakaoriori is a positive, strong, inclusive and self-determining community with equitable opportunities for everyone.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| OUR PRIORITIES | Community led, Council supported  
Opportunities for everyone  
Pride in our place  
Engaged communities  
A Masterton District designed to maximise social wellbeing. |
Community Led, Council Supported

Community Support
The Community Development Team continue to support members of the community who are initiating/leading projects for the wider community:

- **Outdoor Poems** - The second set of outdoor poems have been erected around town and are another addition to our outdoor public art. This project is led by Artist Christine Daniell.

- **Block Party** - The Block Party is scheduled for Saturday 26 October 2019 from 10am - 2pm. This event will again be a celebration of the arts quarter and showcase art/artists, live music, guided tours, stalls and more.

Community Led Development
The Community Development Advisor (CDA) continues to support our district’s key community led groups in their endeavours:

- **Riversdale Ratepayers Association** - The current program of work the community had outlined is nearing completion in the park. Work on restoring and improving the BMX track is now complete. This has been a community led effort with strong support from council staff.

- **Castlepoint Ratepayers and Residents Association (CRRA)** - The CDA attends the annual general meeting and provides support as needed by the group. CRRA continue to work very self-sufficiently on their aspirations.

- **Upper Plain Neighbourhood Planning Group** - The group has been meeting for a few months now and has already developed a solid group of regulars. Both Connecting Communities Wairarapa (CCW) and the CDA still organize and facilitate the meetings but members of the community have already taken over the management of the mail chimp network. The group is currently working on its initial priorities and goals and putting it into a plan. Some main things the group have identified are preserving the rural character of the area, improving and extending the lime track, and improving access to park space.

- **Solway Neighbourhood Planning Group** – The group has now become self-sufficient with members managing their mail chimp network and organizing meetings. It’s a great milestone for the group and an exciting development which frees up both the CDA and staff from CCW to support bringing on the Upper Plain Neighbourhood Planning Group as well as other future groups to serve areas currently without a group. They are focusing this year on holding two community event days after a successful first one last year. The other focus is around uplifting Kirk’s Reserve with focus on the environment and opportunities for mums with young children.

- **Lansdowne Residents Association (LRA)** – Supporting the aspirations of Lansdowne around continuing the upgrade on First Street. A table and benches have been ordered matching the existing furniture to allow for patrons to stop and enjoy takeaways or picnics at a table in the communal area on First Street. Other minor repairs have also been actioned in a continued effort to provide a high-quality public space for the neighbourhood. The furniture is currently being
manufactured and will be installed shortly after it is received by council. The LRA is conducting monthly plantings of natives along the Opaki Stream with council supporting through the CDA and the delivery of the plants to site.

- **Eastside Community Development (ECG)** – Regular Eastside Project and Liaison Team meetings continue (ECG, Te Awhina, CCW, MDC, REAP and Police). Cameron Crescent green space continues as a work in progress i.e. with the council’s Parks Team, the ECG, the Eastside Project Team and Eastside youth. Recent progress includes the laying of the concrete path, section levelling, topsoiling and grass sowing. Further work is required such as bollard implementation, erection of carved Pou, rock collection, plantings, a new fence and painting. Discussions currently in place regarding the community group involvement (e.g. Makoura College, the Youth Wairua Group, the ECG, and Nga Pumanawa Tupuna). Discussions have been initiated with the Parks Team, ECG and Makoura College for involvement in a revegetation project on the edge of the Waipoua. The Church/Colombo Road traffic island is scheduled for August/September 2019.

**Skatepark Revamp**
A company, Rich Landscapes, has been engaged to lead the design work. Rich Landscapes have done numerous skate parks throughout New Zealand and in 2013 was the NZ Institute Landscape Architecture winner for the Raglan Skate Park. A range of companies were considered, taking into account their previous experience with skateparks, willingness to work in a community led manner, and value. The project will be completed in two phases. The initial phase will include community consultation, design, some restoration of existing elements which will remain, and some minor improvements as budget allows. Phase two will be the larger skatepark revamp, informed by the community consultation. The project team and community will need to raise funds for this larger phase. The design and planning work for the skatepark will link in closely to the youth café / hub as the two will function as part of a whole rather than separate elements.

**Youth-Led Social Enterprise**
A group of Makoura Students will join the team of young people working on the Youth Café/Social Enterprise. As part of the schools Aratahi programme, students will be able to opt into the group and lead the ongoing work needed to open the enterprise.

The team will lead the design, build the vision for the day to day running of the café, engage with other young people and ensure that all steps of the project have the voice of young being heard. Joining this team will be of specific interest for young people who are interested in social enterprise/business, mental health, design and opportunities for youth. This group will get together in week four of term three.

**Opportunities for Everyone**
**Shift**
July sees the end of the Shift Wairarapa Pilot. Since March, Shift in Wairarapa has been able to provide over 200 movement opportunities for young women and weekly LeadHERship sessions in Lakeview School, Solway College, Kuranui College and the Wairarapa Teen Parent Unit. Through Codesign with
the young women they have been able to experience many ‘firsts’, learn and practice the five ways to wellbeing and be exposed to leadership in their schools, community and for themselves.

Ministry Youth Development (MYD) Funding has been confirmed for the LeadHERship programme until December 2019. A funding application has been submitted for the Just Shift It programme with the Sport NZ Young Women’s Activation Fund, with a decision expected in September 2019. If granted this will secure Just Shift It funding for an additional two years in the Wairarapa.

In addition to the current programmes being delivered, a funding application has been submitted with MYD to provide delivery hours for a “shift your mind” programme. This will be run similarly to the Just Shift It programme (minimum one a week session) but will allow a more holistic approach to delivery.

Until September Just Shift it will run as it has, through the pilot period with the same schools and holiday sessions. LeadHERship will also continue as it has been until December 2019.

Some words from the young women that describe how they have felt after their Just Shift It session: “Powerful, Incredible, Refreshed, Empowered”.

**Refugee Resettlement**
The CDA is coordinating with Immigration New Zealand to schedule a workshop to bring together key local and national personnel. This workshop will be an opportunity to have an open discussion on what resources will be needed to successfully integrate the coming refugees into the Wairarapa community. It will cover what resourcing is provided by central government, the support contract holder and what will be expected/needed to come from local government and the wider community.

**Positive Ageing**
A coordinator role has been advertised to manage the Implementation Plan with interviews planned early August. This role will sit under the Community Development Coordinator, Carterton District Council and support the strategy across the Wairarapa. A strategy launch is planned in the first week of August, awaiting the Minister’s Office response, for a date.

**2019 Community Events Fund**
Applications for the 2019 funding year closed 28 June. This year applications also included organisations who would normally lodge a submission to the Annual Plan to request funding. A total of 25 applications were received requesting $189,200. The budget for allocation funds to the events applications is $112,000 for 2019/20. Fourteen applications have been heard at the Extraordinary Community Wellbeing Committee meeting on 24 July, with deliberations following to allocate funding.
Creative Communities Scheme

Creative Communities New Zealand (CCNZ) recently sought feedback on proposed changes to their funding scheme, following a review to ensure the scheme aligns with their Investment Strategy *Te Ara Whakamua* 2018-2023. Council provided feedback in support of the change and in April 2019, CCNZ confirmed the proposed changes to the scheme.

The funding formula for 2019/20 is now a base grant of $15,000 plus a variable component of $0.60 per capita. The formula uses the Statistics New Zealand population estimates as at 30 June 2018 to calculate the per capita component. For the Masterton District Creative Communities Scheme the funding available for allocation has increased to $30,420, previously it was $22,347. The three yearly Creative Communities Scheme Agreement has also been signed for the 2019-2022 term.

Engaged Communities

Eastside Wairua

Work continues to support Eastside Wairua projects and events. See the Connecting Communities Wairarapa report for more information (Attachment 1).

NZ Remembrance Army Initiative

The NZRA have commenced spraying the headstones to remove the moss and algae. Media coverage (handled by NZDF and NZRA) is currently being organised including social media posts to support the first working bee which is planned for Spring.

A Masterton District Designed to Maximise Social Wellbeing

Town Centre Revamp

The town centre revamp reached a milestone at the Council meeting on 26 June 2019, as the Council supported the recommendation to prioritise construction of the Park Street upgrade. Council also supported progressing both Queen Street and Park Street designs through to detailed design.
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

School Holiday Programme (SHP)
- Next SHP to be held during 7-10 October 2019.

Neighbourhood Planning
- Solway - the group continue to meet monthly with CCW providing support and guidance. The Group have identified and prioritised Kirks Reserve as a community project. The group are investigating holding another Neighbours Day in 2020. The group were successful in their application to MDC Community Wellbeing Grant’s.
- The Solway group are now self-managing the majority of the administration including Mailchimp database, meeting minutes, agenda’s and communication.
- Upper Plain - the group are meeting monthly. Development of a community-led plan continues. A key member in the group has shown interest in taking on the role of administration for the group.

Community Projects
- Masterton East - CCW continues to support the Eastside community as they further consult with the community, develop plans and seek funding.
- Wairarapa Food Poverty Research project - This research is now complete. A presentation afternoon was held with over 20 people attending. The full research document can be located at www.communityresearch.org.nz

Events
- Planning has commenced for Xmas on Queen 2019, in conjunction with MDC. CCW submitted an application to MDC Community Events fund to support CCW portion of this event.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Youth Council (YOCO)
- 7 Youth Council members will be attending Festival for the Future 2019. Contribution from MDC and CDC have made this possible. The 3-day conference is a leadership opportunity that inspires young people to think outside the box, get exposure to what is happening in the youth space nationally, initiatives other young people have developed and make key connections with other young people from around the country. For the past 2 years is has given Youth Council members the opportunity to meet other youth councils and discuss what they are currently doing and how they engage with their local councils. It also gives them a chance to learn and discuss some of the bigger issues New Zealand young people are facing.
- Wairarapa Youth Council submitted an application to the MDC Community Events grant to hold the youth-led event “Clash of the Chords” again next year. In anticipation of the event, preparations have already started with a scheduled meeting with Head of Departments of Music with Secondary schools in November to encourage participation and engagement from each school.
- 1 Youth Council member is working alongside Ka Pai Carterton to assist with youth consultation for their Community Led Development Plan to Department of Internal Affairs. The member will help develop ideas to market engagement opportunities to young people using platforms that are current to the target audience.

Te Awhina Youth Group (TAYG)
- The group continues to meet every Wednesday night.
- The group has seen a decreased amount of young people attending youth group due to winter arriving. We are currently discussing the option of changing the times we operate during winter to encourage more participation. Proposed new times are 5pm-7pm during the months of April-September to coincide with daylight savings.
Weekly workshops are running smoothly with the young people attending getting the opportunity to be more involved in food preparation and developing interest-based workshops like making homemade bath bombs and escape room challenges.

Eastside Wairua

- The group continue to meet on a fortnightly basis.
- We are trying to ensure that the 2 kaitiaki groups that meet independently have an opportunity to meet as 1 group during school times. This will ensure the group can work collaboratively together on projects, at the same time.
- Preparation for a native planting day at the Cameron Crescent plot is scheduled for July. The invitation will be extended to local community groups, local kohanga, ECE groups and schools in the Masterton East area. Department of Conservation have also shown an interest in providing education around what plants are being used and why.
- 3 members of the kaitiaki group will be participating in Festival for the Future 2019.

This is a continued work effort from MDC’s Bailey Peterson, Volunteer Willy Hammond and CCW’s Youth Development Coordinator Cherie McNamara.

Group Maintenance

Strategies to maintain and understand effectiveness of groups:

- WIP - Working with MDC on upgrading all NS street signs. Two street signs have been identified in June for removal and replacement of new ones. This gives NS a more professional look if the street signs look new - gives the idea that there “really” is a group operating and connected in the area
- Promoting the new Police 105 non-emergency number via Facebook & Heads Up newsletter - distributing posters within the community e.g. Masterton Library
- Ongoing work with all NS group contacts to encourage them to relay the police message of “to report all crime” and also any “suspicious activity” as well, to their groups.

Special programmes

- 25 Graffiti kits were received and have been distributed to MDC & Masterton Library. They will also be promoted to all NS groups in the next Heads Up Newsletter.
- Additional Well Being funding of $5,000 was approved for WEconnect programme.
- More volunteers coming through Volunteering Wairarapa interested in the WEconnect programme - 6 more in the last two weeks!
To: Mayor and Elected Members

From: Sandy Green, Library Manager
Andrea Jackson, Manager Community Facilities and Activities

Endorsed by: Kathryn Ross, Chief Executive

Date: 7 August 2019

Subject: Library and Archive Update

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Recommendation:**
That Council notes the contents of Report 150/19.

**Purpose**
The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an update on work being undertaken by the Masterton District Library and Wairarapa Archive.

**He Hiringa Tangata, He Hiringa Whenua Strategy**
*He Hiringa Tangata, He Hiringa Whenua* sets our long-term direction for Masterton/Whakaoriori across four development areas: social, cultural, environmental, and economic. The services provided by the Library and Archive primarily align with the social and cultural vision and priorities within *He Hiringa Tangata, He Hiringa Whenua*.

**Digital Programmes**

**Spark Jump and Stepping Up Courses:** Spark Jump courses continue to be popular with a further five people receiving their modems at the Thursday evening session held on 4 July 2019. We delivered the pilot Online Banking Course for Stepping Up on 28 May 2019 with seven people attending. There was a total of 66 participants who attended the Stepping Up Courses delivered during this term.

**Digital Outreach:** Digital staff delivered a session covering 3D printing; 3D design and laser and vinyl cutting to two classes (60 students) at Fernridge School and have been asked to return to deliver advanced sessions for the same students.

**Digital Inclusion for Seniors:** The first two sessions of the Masterton Digital Inclusion for Seniors Hub at the Library have been extremely successful with six people attending each session. Digital Seniors volunteers are also going to be available to assist with the library Device Advice sessions. The Device Advice sessions for May/June had 55 attendees over eight sessions.

**Fab Lab and the Library Learning Centre:** The Library and Fab Lab representatives have been meeting to discuss the procedures for working together under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding. Fab Lab are the lead applicants in an application to the Working Together More Fund.
which supports collaboration between community organisations to make a difference for communities. If the funding is secured it will be used to support the setup of the systems and processes to manage the collaboration between the Library and Fab Lab.

**Literary and Educational Programmes**

**Winter Warmers Reading Challenge:** 165 children have registered for this reading programme. The programme will end on 8 August 2019 with a finale party where each child that has read and reviewed five books over the six weeks, will receive a new book.

**School Holiday Programmes:** A full programme of activities has been set up for the school holidays with at least one programme each day as well as Winter Warmers reporting in. The Harry Potter Quiz evening has attracted full registrations of nine teams of up to six members.

**Maths is Fun:** Sessions were fully booked (20 places) for the Year 1 to Year 4 groups, but the sessions for the older groups have not been as popular.

The photo to the right shows the Level 1 group of Year 1 and 2 students engrossed in the maths activities.

**SCHOOL HOLIDAYS @ MASTERTON LIBRARY**

**School Visits:** Four groups of 30 MIS students visited the Library as part of a cultural experience that included a visit to Aratoi. The children’s section staff showed students how to find non-fiction materials and use them for research to inform their projects on exploration. Fifty students from Whareama School attended library tours, story times and an hour of code sessions for the older students.
End of Year Statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>Baseline 2017/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programmes and Activities</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Computer sessions</td>
<td>31,016</td>
<td>30,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-books, newspapers, magazines</td>
<td>24,948</td>
<td>12,214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The income from internet related services, scanning and printing charges increased over the previous year which highlights the high demand for these services and the experience and knowledge of the Library staff that enables them to deliver high quality and valued assistance in this area.

Staff and Training

Tiffany Daubitz has been appointed to the Children’s and Youth Services Librarian position. We are now in the position of filling the role that Tiffany has vacated (Outreach Librarian).

Three library staff will be taking part in ‘Fundamentals of Child Protection online training for local government staff working with children.’ Staff are scheduled to complete this training over the next six months.

Wairarapa Archive

There were 183 registered researchers for the month of June 2019 compared with 118 in June 2018.

The District Archivist published three newspaper features; the 120th anniversary of the Ranfurly Club, the effects of prohibition in Masterton in the early 20th century and the miniature train in Queen Elizabeth Park. He also hosted an evening visit from members of the Book Bugs group from the library; spoke to a group at the St John’s Church, Featherston on the importance of naming and spoke at a reunion of Renall family members.

The District Archivist has been advised that he has been appointed to the Archives Council. It has a statutory role to provide the Minister with independent advice on archives and recordkeeping matters. This appointment attests to both Gareth and his remarkable skills and knowledge as a historian and archivist and to the reputation that he has built for the Wairarapa Archive and Masterton District Council.

The Archive launched its latest book, a life of the Masterton Mayor, Member of Parliament and businessman Alfred Renall.
To: Mayor and Elected Members

From: Deanna Elwin, Grants Administrator  
Andrea Jackson, Manager Community Facilities & Activities

Endorsed by: Kathryn Ross, Chief Executive

Date: 7 August 2019

Subject: Masterton Arts Fund 2018/19

FOR INFORMATION

Recommendation:
That Council receives Report 151/19 on the Masterton Arts Fund allocation for the 2018/19 funding year.

Purpose
The purpose of this report is to provide Council with a report on the grants allocated for the Masterton Arts Fund in the 2018/19 year.

Background
Council currently contributes $12,000 per year to the Masterton Arts Fund providing a minimum grant of $2,000 for any application for a project meeting the scope intended below, that is to be completed within a year.

The intention of the Fund is to provide funding to make a difference to the quality, scope or participation in the arts sector and/or to the arts economy by:

- increasing participation at local activities/public events
- improving the capacity of arts groups to reach an audience or expand membership
- developing skills of practitioners as well as audience discernment and knowledge
- growing the arts economy
- promoting youth involvement in the arts
- celebrating diversity
- supporting community celebration or commemoration of Masterton history and heritage.

The Fund is allocated over two rounds, in September 2018 and March 2019. Applications are assessed by the committee members of the Masterton District Creative Communities Scheme at the same time as applications to the Creative Communities Scheme (funded by Creative New Zealand) are considered.
Assessment Committee

During the year two members resigned; Richard Silcock and Belinda Carey and two new members replaced them, Dianne Manson and Gwenda Saunders. Corrinne Oliver took up the position as Chair from Belinda Carey.

A brief background biography of the members is in Attachment 1.

Funding Processes and Outcomes for the 2018/19 Year

Round 1 – September 2018

Seven applications for funding were received in Round One requesting a total of $24,904.25. These were as follows:

- Con Art Gallery and Studios for artists to hire the studios
- Christine Daniell for Outdoor Poems displayed through Masterton
- King Street Artworks for workshops for Maori Art week
- Jonas Koukl co-creation music workshops
- Lansdowne Residents Association for Te Reo Street signs, Pataka and Little Free Libraries
- New Zealand Pacific Studio for an artist residency, music and writer’s workshops
- Anna Rutherford for Masterton and Me photographic documentary

The committee allocated $2,000.00 each to Con Art Gallery, Christine Daniell, King Street Artworks and Anna Rutherford’s projects.

Round 2 – March 2019

Four applications for funding were received in this Round requesting a total of $22,494.00. These were as follows:

- Lansdowne Residents Association for and ANZAC walk on the Lansdowne Trails
- Jane Ross for Film Talks Wairarapa
- Wairarapa Singers for The Creation performance
- Grafia Productions for two Live@Aratoi events

The committee allocated the remaining $4,000.00 of available funding to Jane Ross and Grafia Production projects.

The committee have allocated all of the $12,000 for 2018/19.

Other Considerations

As part of the Implementation Plan of the Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategy, this year we will undertake a review of the Fund’s funding criteria to ensure alignment with the Strategy.
Corrinne Oliver
Corrinne has been a coordinator working for many Wairarapa community organisations such as Women’s Refuge, Stopping Violence Services, Rise above it Campaign and Like Minds Like Mine.

She was previously the Arts, Culture & Heritage Toi Wairarapa Regional Advisor and Coordinator starting up Heart of Arts in Carterton, which continues to flourish and is a former member of King Street Artworks Committee. Her ongoing interest in the arts world keeps her in contact with many artists in the arts, culture and heritage arena.

Penelope Bunny
Penny has an education background having trained as a Primary School Teacher, she then moved onto secondary teaching and set up a Learning Centre for students with learning and behaviours needs at Makoura College when first arriving to the Wairarapa. She has taught English at Wairarapa College and developed a department there for those with learning difficulties. Penny is involved with Aratoi and its predecessor the Art Centre, being a member and Chairperson of the Friends of Aratoi and on the The Friends Committee together with volunteer work there. Penny enjoys painting, drawing and sculpture and manages a book discussion group.

Lynn Bushell
Holding a BA and PGDip in English focussing on creative and expressive arts, professional experience in NPO governance and extensive experience in theatre and event management, Lynn is a passionate arts advocate. She has taught children’s drama and held artistic, creative, production and governance roles with Wairarapa theatre organisations. Her philosophy is that the arts are a conduit for public education through challenging our traditional perceptions of identity, history, society and culture.

Patricia Findlay
Trisha is a local artist who creates simple reflective fabric work using traditional quilting processes and has worked as a quilt, installation and textile artist. She grew up with fabric, her mother Natalie was an established painter and printmaker in Northland. Trisha has shown her work at exhibitions in 2005 through to 2017 and has BA (Art History and English) and Post Graduate Diploma Education and has qualifications in weaving, creativity and tutoring.

AJ Hunter
AJ has a background in graphic design, 3D animation, web design, videography and photography. He is completely self-taught and has worked as a magazine editor and photographer in Hollywood and a news and promo video graphics artist for TV3, Auckland. He taught advanced graphic design at UCOL Wairarapa when moving to Masterton in 2004 and freelances at Aratoi. His main artistic influences are art nouveau, art deco and pop art including concrete sculpture and kinetic art.

Anne Guyan
Anne has a financial and grant application background. She worked as the financial controller at the Access Radio Station in Wellington and has dealt with a very diverse range of organisations. Presently running a small accounting business Anne has a keen interest in music and is a committee member for the Wairarapa Singers.

Dianne Manson
Dianne is a retired teacher with over 40 years teaching experience with juniors and as an Arts Coordinator and has been involved in the selection of school artworks for Aratoi’s School Art
Exhibitions. She is involved with art and artists in the Wairarapa and dabbles in photography, painting, drawing and making jewellery.

Gwenda Saunders
Gwenda is a creative painter, cartoonist, caricaturist and illustrator. Residing on a sheep and beef farm she is actively involved in the daily running of their farm. In her Art Studio she produces vibrant and quirky paintings which have ended up offshore in many countries, TV1, NZ Academy of Fine Arts, Aratoi and in private galleries and exhibitions. “Faces4U” is her own caricature and cartoon business and she is a member of the International Society of Caricature Artists and has attended conventions in America and Tokyo.
To: Mayor and Elected Members

From: Tom Hullena, Special Projects Lead - Education and Community Development

Endorsed by: Kathryn Ross, Chief Executive

Date: 7 August 2019

Subject: Special Projects – Education and Community Development Update

INFORMATION

Recommendation:
That Council notes the contents of Report 152/19.

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an update on the Special Projects Lead – Education and Community Development work programme.

1. Education Strategy (He Hiringa i te Mahara)

He Hiringa i te Mahara sets out the medium-long-term focus of the Whakaoriori Education Strategy.

The education framework is set out in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VISION</th>
<th>The development of thriving and sustainable communities (personally, socially, culturally, economically, &amp; environmentally) through the provision of ongoing and life-long learning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| PRIORITIES | o Enhancing Transitions and Pathways  
| | o Enhancing Educational Equity  
| | o Enhancing Teaching and Learning fit for the 21st Century  
| | o Enhancing life-Long learning opportunities  
| | o Establishing Communities of Learning |

○ Transitions and Pathways

- **Nga Pumanawa Tupuna:**
  - A Provincial Growth Fund (PGF) grant has been approved for this initiative for two years
  - The initiative will provide intense support for rangatahi at-risk of not making an effective transition into the work force
  - All roles have been advertised and applicants have been interviewed for each (Tutor/mentors, navigator, administration)
  - It is planned to engage an initial cohort of 27 participants between the start of the programme and the end of the year.
YETE:
- Work and Income have extended their contract with YETE to fund the delivery of the Youth Employability Programme (YEP) for another year. The programmes focus is to transition NEETs into work
- YEP Graduation (June)
- Employer Workshop (June)
- A successful Quick-Fire Connection event (June)
- Planning is underway for the “Big day Out” (end of July).

○ Education Equity
  - Te Patukituki
  - Regular programmes continue (carving, weaving, art displays, etc)
  - Internship grant application in process
  - Matariki Wednesday workshops completed
  - See also MDC Library programmes designed to enhance equity.

○ 21st Century Teaching and Learning
  - Wairarapa Tertiary Advisory Group (WaiTAG) – next meeting scheduled for mid-August to consider the implications from the release of ROVE (Review of Vocational Education) decisions
  - See also MDC Library programmes with 21st Century focus.

○ Life-Long learning
  - Wairarapa Tertiary Community of Learning (WaiCOL) is working to develop an online Directory of Learning for promoting and enhancing all official learning programmes and opportunities in the Wairarapa.

○ Communities of Learning
  - WaiTAG - ongoing
  - WaiCOL – ongoing.

2. Community Development

See Community Development Update Report 149/19 re Eastside Initiatives.
To: Mayor and Elected Members
From: Andrea Jackson, Manager Community Facilities & Activities
       Rosanne Heyes, Parks and Open Space Planning Advisor
Endorsed by: Kathryn Ross, Chief Executive
Date: 7 August 2019
Subject: Parks and Open Space Maintenance Contract

INFORMATION

Recommendation:
That Council notes the changes to the contract outcomes for the Parks and Open Space Maintenance Contract contained in Report 153/19.

Purpose
To provide Council with information as requested on the changes to the contract outcomes for the Parks and Open Space Maintenance Contract 2019.

Background
In November 2018 Council completed a Section 17A review of parks and open space service delivery. Following Council’s acceptance of the review’s recommendation in December 2018, Council approved a three-stage procurement plan for a new contract to deliver parks and open space maintenance services.

Step one of the procurement plan (negotiation with the incumbent) was successfully completed with approval given by Council to enter into a contract with Recreational Services according to agreed negotiated terms, in February 2019.

The contract term is initially five years with renewal options up to a maximum term of ten years. Term extensions are earned through the life of the first term:
   Y1 – no incentive (establishment period)
   Y2 – earn Y6
   Y3 – earn Y7
   Y4 – earn Y8
   Y5 – earn Y9 and Y10

Key changes in 2019 contract

Unlike the former Parks and Open Space Maintenance Contract the new contract is outcome focused based on the framework established by Council (see Table 1.).

To support such change, the contract has moved from a transactional style contract to a collaborative relational model, with shared goals, objectives, and decision-making processes, to achieve agreed outcomes.
Table 1. Contract outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flexibility and Agility</th>
<th>Capability and Knowledge</th>
<th>Relationship and culture</th>
<th>Parks and Open Spaces Service Delivery</th>
<th>Asset and Budget Management</th>
<th>Focus and measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We collaborate to plan for, and respond to, changing demand</td>
<td>We develop and maintain effective capability and knowledge management across people, systems and processes</td>
<td>We grow trust across all stakeholders through a culture of ownership and accountability of place, and shared outcomes</td>
<td>We demonstrate increasing efficiencies and effectiveness in affordable, predictable and sustainable service delivery</td>
<td>Our levels of provision and service are well-planned, clear, sustainable and affordable</td>
<td>We know that we’re on track to meeting our community’s expectations and outcomes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the conclusion of contract negotiation, several matters were agreed to specifically support the achievement of contract outcomes and the relational collaborative contract framework. These agreed matters are:

- A three-tier collaborative governance structure that clearly outlines roles and responsibilities of both parties to assist in building relationships, a culture of ownership, accountability and shared outcomes.

- An annual target cost model reflecting a commitment to work within a defined maximin cost.

- Increase proactive management by Recreational Services through: Restructuring of their Senior Management and Operations Team to enable a greater focus on best practice and contract outcomes.

- A more systems approach for Masterton including categorising parks to Premier, Community, Informal, Berms and Sports and aligning level of services, specifications and frequency targets to the categories.

- Service delivery directed according to Park category (see Table 2.)

- The addition of 3.5FTE roles made up of: mower/edging operator; QE Park ‘Kaitaiki’; mower operator; spray weed operator and additional hours for the administration position, as well as corresponding resources to support specific targeted increased service levels.

- Greater accountability, more focused reporting, transparency and use of a shared information service (one drive) for all documents. Overall a more systems approach.
- An asset condition assessment as core work (carried out in the quieter months each year) and Recreational Services greater involvement in the asset whole of life cycle.
- Greater collaboration and joint decision making (from strategy to tactical to quality control), including joint auditing and review.

**Service delivery and outcomes**

Individual parks and open space have been assigned a category, determined by landscape values and activities (and aligned with the Parks and Open Space Strategy data). Each of these categories then has a corresponding service delivery level to achieve. For example, parks that are determined as ‘premier’ command a higher frequency of mowing regime and other activities. In comparison an informal park will be mown at a lesser frequency. Resources are allocated according to park category. Overall the levels of service have increased, which should improve customer satisfaction. Table 2 outlines examples of this shift in service levels.

**Table 2: shift in service delivery levels according to park/asset category**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARK CATEGORY</th>
<th>ASSET SUB TYPE/ACTIVITY</th>
<th>OLD SPECIFICATION OR FREQUENCY</th>
<th>NEW SPECIFICATION OR FREQUENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Premier</td>
<td>Mowing</td>
<td>Approximately 24 cuts per year</td>
<td>Approximately 30 cuts per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Mowing</td>
<td>Approximately 24 cuts per year</td>
<td>Approximately 26 cuts per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Berm</td>
<td>Mowing</td>
<td>Approximately 24 cuts per year</td>
<td>Approximately 26 cuts per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Mowing</td>
<td>Approximately 24 cuts per year</td>
<td>Approximately 17 cuts per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All parks</td>
<td>Mechanical edging in all parks where chemical not permissible</td>
<td>8 cuts per year</td>
<td>14 cuts per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Vegetation control with weed eaters</td>
<td>2 cuts per year</td>
<td>4 cuts per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premier</td>
<td>Toilet Facilities</td>
<td>Serviced once a day</td>
<td>Service twice a day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During contract establishment (Year 1), service delivery will be checked and fine-tuned to ensure constant improvement and maximum efficiency is achieved.

Getting the service delivery right, according to seasons and customer feedback, is a critical part of contract establishment. A relational collaborative style of contract provides the flexibility to achieve this, within the agreed contract value.

**Additional parks and open space (and activities)**

In addition, some parks and open space work previously sitting outside the main contract, as day
works, has now been incorporated into the contract value. The recreational trail systems are an example of this with the inclusion of; Lansdowne, Fourth Street and Waipoua trail systems now within the main contract. New parks, such as Riverstone, in Solway Crescent, have also been included within the contract scope.

In Summary

Council approval was given in February 2019 to enter into a new contract with incumbent, Recreational Services. The new contract is modelled in a collaborative manner to support shared goals and objectives for achieving contract outcomes.

At the conclusion of contract negotiation, a number of changes to contract management and service delivery were agreed, including a three-tier collaborative governance structure and the categorisation of parks and open space as a driver for service delivery. Overall the contract model adopted affords agility and flexibility for change without additional costs to Council and has led to higher levels of service across activity and assets groups.

Significance, Engagement and Consultation

The proposed changes have been assessed against Council’s Significance and Engagement policy, and the assessment concludes that these changes are not significant.
To: Your Worship and Members

From: Kathryn Ross, Chief Executive

Date: 7 August 2019

Subject: Chief Executive’s Report

FOR INFORMATION

Recommendation:
That Council notes the information contained in the Chief Executive’s report 146/19.

Purpose
The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an update (as at 29 July 2019) on the key projects and areas of focus for the Chief Executive and Strategic Leadership Team since the last CEO report to Council (26 June 2019).

Chief Executive’s Overview
Staff will be moving to Waiata House (on Lincoln Road) in August. The move will be phased over a week (Friday to Friday) with the Bannister Street teams moving first. We will still retain our public-facing presence on Queen Street.

1. Transport and Roading
Public consultation on the new road safety strategy Road to Zero opened in July. The strategy can be accessed at www.transport.govt.nz/zero The proposed vision is a New Zealand where no one is killed or seriously injured in road crashes and a proposed target to reduce death and serious injuries on our roads by 40 percent over the next decade.

Submissions close at 5pm, 14 August 2019. Council staff have prepared a draft submission for Council’s consideration. The Government intends to publish a final strategy and a first plan of actions before the end of 2019.

The Regional Transport Committee has begun looking at the context, issues and opportunities to inform the development of the 30-year strategic framework for the Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) 2021. A workshop will be held on 31 July in Wellington on the 30-year vision, objectives and targets for the regional transport network.

The current RLTP was adopted in April 2015 and a midterm review was carried out in 2018, which resulted in changes (particularly to take account of the revised Government Policy Statement and a shift in investment priorities, with more emphasis on public transport, resilience, walking and cycling and safety). www.gw.govt.nz/RLTPPlan
2. Water

Subsequent to completing the majority of this report, on 31 July 2019 the Government announced the first tranche of water reforms, focused on the regulatory framework and the regulator. Given the timing of the release staff have not had time to analyse the proposals in any detail (the Cabinet Paper and Minute, including Regulatory Impact Assessment, are over 290 pages long). Once this has occurred staff will more fully report to Council.

By way of overview, as anticipated, the new regulatory framework for drinking water will include:

- cover all drinking water suppliers, except individual household self-suppliers. This will have implications for private water schemes, marae, papakainga, schools etc and councils.
- mandatory disinfection of water supplies i.e. chlorination (with limited exemptions – the example given is back country huts)
- stronger obligations on water suppliers and councils to manage risks
- strengthened compliance, monitoring and enforcement of drinking water regulation.

The Cabinet Paper notes that if non-council water suppliers have issues with meeting standards or if the supplier exits there would be an obligation on council to ensure safe drinking water continues to be provided. What this obligation looks like needs further work and will be the subject of more discussion, however the paper notes that “this does not necessarily mean becoming the supplier directly, or that the supply would have to be provided via a reticulated network”. Transition for all suppliers is likely to be over a five-year period.

Regional councils will remain the primary regulators for the environment. However, the Government has signalled that there will be:

“stronger central oversight of wastewater and stormwater regulation, including:
- requirements for wastewater and stormwater operators to report annually on a set of national environmental performance measures;
- national good practice guidelines for the design and management of wastewater and stormwater networks; and
- monitoring of emerging contaminants in wastewater and stormwater and coordinating national responses where necessary.”

In September Cabinet will consider the scope, roles and institutional form of the regulator (including whether there is a single regulator, or separate entities for each of the three waters). The Cabinet paper clearly favours a single regulator.

Most of these changes will be made through a Water Services Bill that will be introduced by the end of the year. Enactment would follow, potentially mid-2020. “The legislation will include transitional arrangements to allow water suppliers to adjust to the regulations, with support from the new regulator, if necessary.” Wastewater discharge standards will take the form of National Environmental Standards (but regional councils will be able to set stricter standards in regional plans).

National performance metrics for wastewater and stormwater could cover a wide range of things such as discharges, sludge disposal practices, greenhouse gas emissions and energy use, environmental impacts, resilience, social/cultural indicators, and compliance and enforcement information.

The Cabinet paper notes that the “costs of reform will be significant for some communities”. The RIA contains the following cost table for compliant drinking water. These figures are naturally rough order,
however what is immediately apparent is that the indicative costs to achieve compliance for networked supplies serving less than 25 people are huge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Population band</th>
<th>Type of supplier</th>
<th>Total number of schemes</th>
<th>Total population served</th>
<th>Number of non-compliant schemes</th>
<th>Number of people affected by non-compliance</th>
<th>Capex (million)</th>
<th>Opex (million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networked supplies</td>
<td>Between 25 and 500 people</td>
<td>Non-council</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>22,430</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>16,756</td>
<td>$47</td>
<td>$2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fewer than 25 people</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1,130 - 5,050</td>
<td>22,600 - 113,000</td>
<td>1,070 - 5,370</td>
<td>21,500 - 107,400</td>
<td>$36 - $231</td>
<td>$15 - $95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specified self-supplies</td>
<td>Between 25 and 500 people</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>88,255</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>48,318</td>
<td>$68.8 - $127.8</td>
<td>$5.6 - 10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fewer than 25 people</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>2,580</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1,648</td>
<td>$1.9 - 3.6</td>
<td>$0.8 - $1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,242 - 6,782</td>
<td>130,865 - 221,265</td>
<td>1,759 - 6,059</td>
<td>88,222 - 174,122</td>
<td>$153.7 - $408.4</td>
<td>$24 - $109.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, the Government has released its Plan for Three Waters Reform. This Plan includes funding (which isn’t specified but the request was for $5m for 4-6 regional initiatives) to incentivise voluntary shifts in service delivery arrangements (such as those being explored in the Central Hawkes Bay). This may provide an opportunity for Council.

Three high-level service delivery options for are on the table:
- “proceed with regulatory reforms only, with voluntary, sector-led reforms to service delivery arrangements;
- establish a three waters fund to subsidise infrastructure costs for struggling communities;
- develop options for a system of larger, publicly-owned, drinking water and waste water providers.”

The Plan signals that significant reform decisions will not be made this year.

Further information can be found at [www.dia.govt.nz/Three-Waters-Review](http://www.dia.govt.nz/Three-Waters-Review)

### 3. Elections and Pre-election report

On 30 July the Pre-election report will be published on our website and available from Council offices. It provides information to promote public discussion about the issues facing us.

While not legally required, the pre-election report includes information about what Council has achieved in the past three years, the major projects we have planned for the next three years, and the challenges we expect to face in the future. I have specifically highlighted climate change, water and housing as three of the district’s big challenges.
It also covers the legally required material e.g. Funding Impact Statements for this year (estimates) and the previous two years, summary balance sheets etc.

The nomination period is open and a candidate’s evening will be held on 30 July.

4. Communications and Engagement

MEDIA

June was a busy month for media engagement with more than 100 items mentioning the Masterton District Council and six media releases proactively distributed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Coverage result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 June</td>
<td>Next steps to be decided on Town Centre</td>
<td>WTA double-page spread, pp4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 June</td>
<td>Maintenance at Rec Centre</td>
<td>WTA pg. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stuff follow-up online 27 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 June</td>
<td>Wellbeing grants</td>
<td>WTA pg. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 June</td>
<td>Election campaign launched</td>
<td>WTA editorial, pg. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WTA pg. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 June</td>
<td>Annual Plan adoption</td>
<td>WTA pg. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 June</td>
<td>Decision on Town Centre</td>
<td>WTA pg. 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant issues being covered over June included the aircraft accident near Hood Aerodrome, Council’s move into Waiata House, Mayoral and Councillor candidates, hangar development at Hood Aerodrome and the Kaiwhata slip. There was also speculative coverage of the potential for an air passenger service between Masterton and Auckland.

SOCIAL MEDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Followers</th>
<th>% change on last month</th>
<th>Engagements (shares, comments, likes)</th>
<th>Reach</th>
<th>Engagement Rate (ER)</th>
<th>ER last month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDC Facebook</td>
<td>2,613</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>46,085</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:

An engagement rate of between 1 – 2% percent for brand pages is considered good so we are performing well with very little promotional budget being spent. Note: Follower counts are not a particularly valuable metric for pages to measure because the value of an online community is in how engaged it is, not in how large it is. Engagement is all about how people are interacting with the content and sharing with Council to become more active participants in Council-led conversations.

Popular posts included:

- **Stand for Election (promoted to extend reach)**: attracted 38 reactions, 31 comments and 11 shares.
- **Plastic recycling (promoted):** attracted 96 reactions, 76 comments and 23 shares.

| My Masterton Facebook | 7,322 | 0.2% | 482 | 26,093 | 2% | 1.5% |

**Comments:**

For a town of circa 25,500 the My Masterton follower count is extremely high. Albeit, many of those that follow are not situated in Masterton.

**Popular posts included:**

**Jorge Sandoval Interview** (an insight into refugees coming to Masterton), 76 reactions, 13 comments, 11 shares and 1,262 video views.

Some comments received over social media over June include:

**Stand for Election:** Please fix the footpaths in Masterton. Especially Ngaumutawa road...full of shingle and impossible for elderly with walkers wanting to get to Mitre 10 store.

**Wheelie Bins:** We can all see the big piles of crushed drink bottles, milk bottles etc at the recycling depots - How about some information of where they go from then? Where do the three councils mentioned send them away to, and what are they recycled into? To me that information is very relevant.

Would love it if the Councils would provide recycling stations at all major events held in the Wairarapa. Get way to recycle and educate large amount of people at the same time.

Interesting that in the video plastic bottles were put in with lids on. I am often told that they don’t get recycled if they have lids on them. I’ve also been told that this information has been put on this Facebook page and in the weekly free papers, yet I’ve never seen it. Could you clarify with me if this is in fact true. Thanks

If Masterton council wants us to recycle - why do they not only have rubbish bins along main st- the majority of the rubbish in them is recyclable bottles and cans.

Yay!! so happy this is happening! I missed this from Manawatu when I relocated back to the Wairarapa! no more cardboard and plastic blowing into the gutters on recycling day 🛑.now for our councils to get involved in upgrading our recycling centres so we don’t have to send it offshore!

**QE Park Custodian Job:** Queen Elizabeth park is a credit to Masterton something you can all be proud of. I am from Masterton but live in Gisborne my family were amazed at the park we have nothing like it in Gizzy. Loved the park when we lived there lost a pair of glasses in the lake they got splashed when I was rowing took them off and must have shook my skirt or stood up never found them.
### WEBSITES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Users</th>
<th>Change on last month</th>
<th>Bounce Rate (those that left after visiting one page)</th>
<th>BR last month</th>
<th>Five most-visited pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDC</td>
<td>6,078</td>
<td>-4.3%</td>
<td>54.67%</td>
<td>52.41%</td>
<td>1. Homepage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. District Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Online maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Cemeteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town Centre</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>1,191%</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
<td>55.88%</td>
<td>1. Next steps media release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Homepage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Council to prioritise Park St media release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Town Centre Rejuv info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. News</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**
The waste collection webpage was the sixth most-visited, jumping up significantly as communications around wheelie bins have ramped up.

**Town Centre**

**Comments:**
Proactive media releases drove a significantly higher number of people to the Town Centre website over June.

### DIRECT COMMS

The June edition of the Masterton Monthly Wrap saw the strong open rates continue with people clicking to view more still well above industry benchmarks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
<th>Open Rate</th>
<th>CTR</th>
<th>Unsubscribed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benchmark</td>
<td></td>
<td>21.17%</td>
<td>8.57%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>1,969</td>
<td>54.99%</td>
<td>17.58%</td>
<td>0.46% (9 people)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>2,028</td>
<td>54.45%</td>
<td>18.21%</td>
<td>0.4% (8 people)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The June edition included information about rates, project updates, wheelie bins and the new parks contract.

5. **Compliments / complaints**

From 11 June through to 25 July:
- No official complaints have been received
- 15 compliments have been received (ranging from “thanks for” putting in a street light outside my property, putting in new trees at Beetham Street Reserve, for your input into
solving our parking problem at St Matthews Church, “I am continually impressed with the level of service, patience and kindness from the staff at the library”, “a great job the new mower operator has done, much better than the previous guy”).

6. Service Requests
   - Over the 11 June – 25 July period, Council has received 948 service requests. 222 of these remain open. Nine of the total number of service requests have come via Elected Members; 4 were requests to contractors (i.e. to Recreational Services) and 5 were to internal staff. The remainder came from the public.
   - In general, the service requests cover the full range of Council activities such as street lighting, dumped rubbish, toby replacements, footpaths, potholes, signs, dogs, trees etc.

7. Other
   Housing Report
   Together with Connecting Communities Wairarapa (CCW) we have completed an initial assessment of Masterton’s housing situation. The draft report describes the strategic context for housing in Masterton, with a summary of the various research reports, legislative and policy changes, and other interventions being introduced at the national, regional and local level. It provides an overview of the current state of Masterton’s housing sector and looks at the current demand for, and supply of, housing across the continuum – from emergency housing to home ownership. The draft report also identifies key stakeholders in the sector and discusses their current capacity and capability.

   With the exception of a small number of interviews, it has been completed as a desktop exercise, informed by existing research. The report is the first step towards the completion of a housing strategy for Masterton, as per Year 2 of the implementation plan for our Wellbeing Strategy He Hiringa Tangata, He Hiringa Whenua 2018. The housing strategy would then feed into a regional housing plan under the Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy.

   We have provided a draft and methodology to Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils to assist them in completing a similar stocktake for their districts.

   The final report will be published on our website by Wednesday 14 August 2019. A summary is attached for information (see Attachment 1).

   Hood

   The tender process has been well received by 20 interested parties; of those nine requested Tender Documents and have been emailed out for the first three sites. Tenders close on 31 July at 4pm.

   Coronation Hall
   Tender document out to market, closes 23 August 2019. We have sent a targeted communication to the 2,000 MyMasterton subscribers in addition to locals and TenderLink. We have had 50 downloads of documents via this channel.

   Castlepoint and Henley Lake
   Tender documents have been published on TenderLink closing 30 August 2019. We have also
received expressions of interest from local builders. Documents agreeing to a variation of funding to extend through to April 2020 have been received from MBIE.

**Waiata House**

Planning is progressing well for the first staff move date of Friday 9 August. All furniture is due for delivery to site on Thursday 8 August.

**Economic development**

The Governance Group are currently focusing efforts on Water Resilience and Primary Sector Skills, for which committees and supporting groups are currently being formed.

The Reform of Vocational Education (ROVE) report is due out on 1 August. An active Vocational Skills Leadership Group for the Wairarapa has been established to work alongside Government on implementing the Reforms. The group is made up of iwi, education providers, Federated Farmers and leaders from the Governance Group and their first focus in on addressing our region’s primary sector skills needs.

The Group is developing a Wairarapa Water Resilience Plan to address the impacts of climate change and regulatory constraints, identify how an augmented supply of water will moderate those impacts, and determine how to implement a water management regime in the Ruamahanga Catchment.

Wairarapa Water Limited are due to complete their pre-feasibility review in early August and a proposal for a Wairarapa Food Hub is in development. The project aims to deliver a physical site to grow businesses in and an Accelerator programme.

8. **Staff**

**New starters:**

- Nicki Wehi-Allen – Customer Service Specialist – 1 July – previously on fixed term contract, moving into permanent role
- Nanette Larkin - Customer Service Specialist – 1 July – previously on casual agreement, moving into permanent role
- Anita Crocker - Graphic Designer and Communications Coordinator – 1 July – previously worked across Customer Services and Communications, but moved into full-time Communications role
- Tiffany Daubitz – Children and Youth Services Librarian – 24 June – promoted from Team Librarian role.

It is great to see people moving into permanent employment with us as well as internal promotions occurring.

- Steve Rendle has accepted the Senior Communications Advisor position and will start with us on 9 September.

Steve’s current role is Chief Reporter at the Wairarapa Times-Age. Steve has also worked in communications roles including at NZQA and the Parole Board. We’re thrilled to have someone with his experience, both in communications and the media world, coming to join us.
Staff leaving:

- Ken Downing will be retiring on Tuesday 30 July, after over 14 years working at Masterton District Council.

Currently recruiting:

- Assistant Accountant
- Management Accountant
- Team Librarian (part-time) to backfill role due to internal promotion.
Summary Report – Masterton District Housing

Masterton’s housing situation follows a nationwide trend of decreasing affordability. New Zealand’s home ownership rates are at their lowest level in 60 years, and could fall further. While Masterton’s housing is still more affordable than the New Zealand average, the gap is closing.

The following table shows the key indicators of housing supply and demand in Masterton:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Masterton</th>
<th>New Zealand (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supply Side</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of dwellings (2013)</td>
<td>10,976 (9,608 occupied and 1,368 unoccupied)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing density (2013)</td>
<td>85% low-density, separate houses 9.1% medium density 0.9% low density</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of bedrooms (2013)</td>
<td>4,494 have 3 bedrooms 396 have 0-1 bedroom</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new dwelling residential consents issued (March 2019 quarter)</td>
<td>62 (compared with 38 for the same quarter in 2018)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual % change in number of residential consents issued (March 2018 to March 2019)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demand Side</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average house price (March 2019)</td>
<td>$366,708</td>
<td>$683,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in average house price over previous 12 months</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing affordability index (March 2019 quarter)</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median weekly rent</td>
<td>$286 (March 2018)</td>
<td>$398 (March 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$350 (as at 31 May 2019)</td>
<td>NB. Comparable data for NZ in May 2019 not yet available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental affordability index</td>
<td>0.331</td>
<td>0.359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual earnings</td>
<td>$49,094 as at March 2018</td>
<td>$60,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in mean annual earnings (March 2017 – March 2018)</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of working population (15 – 64) receiving a benefit</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table shows the breakdown of renter and owner-occupier households in the Masterton District as at June 2017, and the number of households at the different stages of the housing continuum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market Segment</th>
<th>Number of Households</th>
<th>% of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renter households</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency housing and homeless people</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social housing</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannot affordably pay the lower quartile market rent</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannot affordably pay the median market rent</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannot affordably buy at the lower quartile house price</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can affordably pay the median market rent and could buy</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total renter households</td>
<td>3,190</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owner Occupiers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total owner occupiers</td>
<td>7,090</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS</strong></td>
<td>10,280</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Homelessness**

Infometrics has recently released its Regional Wellbeing Framework. The higher a score is (the closer it is to 100), the better the outcome in terms of community wellbeing. For the year to March 2018, Masterton’s household crowding rate was 75.9. This compares favourably with New Zealand as a whole (44.75) but less favourably than Carterton (97.63) and South Wairarapa district (92.87). There is currently no data available for levels of homelessness in Masterton, but anecdotally, we understand it is on the rise.

In the month of March this year, Women’s refuge turned down 16 women/families. These are people who do not meet the domestic violence criteria, but who are homeless or have a myriad of other issues. While not an emergency housing provider (other than for those who meet the criteria outlined above), Wairarapa Women’s Refuge note that they have always been flexible and have tried to assist other agencies whenever possible. However, they are now adhering strictly to their criteria because once a family is in the safehouse it is difficult to move them on given the region’s housing shortage.

**Transitional Housing**

Emerge Aotearoa provides transitional housing to people on the Social Housing register, via a contract with the Ministry of Social Development (MSD). They currently have seven transitional houses in Masterton. All seven houses are at capacity; however this fluctuates as people transition into longer-term accommodation. MSD have recently purchased the Colonial Cottage Motel on Chapel Street to provide a further 11 transitional housing units. These will also be managed by Emerge Aotearoa and will be operational by the end of this year.

**Social Housing**

There are currently no Housing New Zealand-owned properties in the Wairarapa. In 1999 the former government sold all of its Wairarapa housing stock to community-owned company Trust House. Today, Trust House is a registered CHP and owns 362 houses in Masterton. All houses are full and there is a current waitlist of over 100 households. According to Trust House, 50 – 100 of those households are actually in need of rental accommodation.
The government’s Public Housing Plan 2018-2022 notes that over the next four years MSD will work with Housing New Zealand and Community Housing Providers (CHPs) to bring on as many additional public housing places as possible within available funding. Under the Plan, MSD intends to purchase 50 net additional public housing Income Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS) places in the Masterton District.

**Senior Housing**

Council provides senior housing to ensure that low-cost rental accommodation is available for older members of the community who have limited financial resources. Anyone who meets the eligibility criteria can, at their request, be put on MDC’s waitlist for a unit. Units are essentially allocated on a ‘first-in-first-served’ basis rather than being allocated based on housing need.

The Properties and Facilities team have indicated a desire to review this process, and to allocate units based on need. One option for consideration is to place people from Masterton’s Social Housing Register who meet the eligibility criteria for senior housing. MSD have said they would strongly support an approach of this sort (though it may need adapting) and that they are very keen to work alongside Council in the process.

**Rental Housing**

Demand for good quality, affordable rental housing in Masterton exceeds the availability of suitable properties. Rents have risen relatively sharply in recent years, with a 6.4% increase in the year to March 2017, and a 6.2% increase in the year to March 2018.

Infometrics calculates a rental affordability index which is the ratio of the average weekly rent to average weekly earnings. A higher ratio, therefore, suggests that average rents cost a greater multiple of typical incomes.

The following page shows the Rental Affordability Index between 2000 – 2018, comparing Masterton with New Zealand as a whole. While Masterton rentals are becoming less affordable, the same trend can be observed for all of New Zealand.
All data contained in this summary report is correct as at 7 June 2019.

**Home Ownership**

Masterton's average residential property price was $327,969 in March 2018. This represents a 16% increase in the ten years since March 2008.

The following graph shows housing affordability in Masterton in March 2018. A trend of decreasing affordability can be observed since 2016. In 2018 the average Masterton house cost 6.7 times the average Masterton income. However, this is still less than in 2008 when the average house cost nearly eight times the average income. Masterton's house prices are also still more affordable than New Zealand as a whole, where the average house costs 10.5 times the average income.

![Housing Affordability Index, Masterton District, 2000 – 2018](chart.png)

A total of 46 new residential building consents were issued in the Masterton District in the December 2018 quarter. This is just over double the 10-year average for the quarter. On an annual basis, the number of residential consents issued increased by 10% in the year to December 2018. The number of consents in New Zealand increased by 6.1% over the same period. Masterton district's total greenfields units are in excess of 750.

**Interventions**

Work is underway at the national and regional level to address declining housing affordability. One example is the Wellington Regional Investment Plan 2019 (WRIP), being developed by Greater Wellington Regional Council in conjunction with councils and central government. However, the Plan will have a 30-year timeframe and is not intended to solve the region's housing issues in the short-term.

There are some actions that could be considered at the local level to help address our district's specific housing issues. These include:

- advocating for Councils to have the ability to provide the Income Related Rent Subsidy;
- reviewing MDC's process for allocating tenancies at its senior housing units;
- investigating the feasibility of providing emergency or social housing at a Council-owned site; and
- exploring the potential to provide further housing options at Panama Complex, which is currently designated for senior housing.
All data contained in this summary report is correct as at 7 June 2019.

Some of these potential actions could form part of a Masterton housing strategy. The development of a housing strategy is currently scheduled in MDC’s work programme for 2020/21. This could be brought forward to 2019/20 so that actions arising from it can begin earlier but this would require a re-assessment of MDC’s existing priorities and allocation of resources.