



If calling, please ask for Democratic Services

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

Thursday 11 November 2021, 3.30pm

Remotely via Microsoft Teams

Members

Hon. Tracey Martin

Chairperson

Councils

Mayor Anita Baker

Porirua City Council

Mayor Campbell Barry

Hutt City Council

Mayor Alex Beijen

South Wairarapa District Council

Mayor Andy Foster

Wellington City Council

Mayor Wayne Guppy

Upper Hutt City Council

Mayor K Gurunathan

Kāpiti Coast District Council

Mayor Greg Lang

Carterton District Council

Mayor Lyn Patterson

Masterton District Council

Council Chair Daran Ponter

Greater Wellington Regional Council

Mayor Bernie Wanden

Horowhenua District Council

Ministers of the Crown

Hon. Dr Megan Woods

Minister of Housing

Hon. Michael Wood

Minister of Transport

Iwi organisations

Darrin Apanui

Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust

Kelly Bevan

Raukawa ki te Tonga Trust

Helmut Modlik

Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc.

Huia Puketapu

Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust

Di Rump

Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc.

Cherie Seamark

Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust

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

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

Thursday 11 November 2021, 3.30pm

Remotely via Microsoft Teams

Public Business

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1.	Apologies		
2.	Conflict of interest declarations		
3.	Public participation		
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Wellington

Regional Leadership Committee

Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meeting on 11 November 2021.

Report 21.418

Public minutes of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meeting on 7 September 2021

All members participating remotely, via Microsoft Teams, at 2.31pm.

Members Present

Hon. Tracey Martin

Chairperson

Councils

Mayor Anita Baker

Porirua City Council

Mayor Campbell Barry (until 4.25pm)

Hutt City Council

Mayor Alex Beijen

South Wairarapa District Council

Mayor Andy Foster (from 2.35pm)

Wellington City Council

Mayor Wayne Guppy

Upper Hutt City Council

Mayor K Gurunathan

Kāpiti Coast District Council

Mayor Greg Lang

Carterton District Council

Mayor Lyn Patterson

Masterton District Council

Council Chair Daran Ponter

Greater Wellington Regional Council

Mayor Bernie Wanden

Horowhenua District Council

Iwi organisations

Darrin Apanui

Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust

Helmut Modlik

Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc.

Huia Puketapu (from 2.33pm)

Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust

Di Rump (until 3.49pm)

Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc.

Cherie Seamark

Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust

All members participated at this meeting remotely via Microsoft Teams, and counted for the purpose of quorum, as per clause 25B of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002.

Karakia timatanga

The Committee Chair opened the meeting with a karakia timatanga.

Public Business

1 Apologies

Moved: Mayor Guppy / Mayor Baker

That the Committee accepts the apology for absence from Minister Wood and Minister Woods.

The motion was **carried**.

2 Declarations of conflicts of interest

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

3 Public participation

There was no public participation.

Huia Puketapu arrived at the meeting at 2.33pm, after the above item.

Mayor Foster arrived at the meeting at 2.35pm, after the above item.

4 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meeting of 1 July 2021 - Report 21.309

Moved: Mayor Beijen / Mayor Guppy

That the Committee confirms the Public minutes of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meeting of 1 July 2021 - Report 21.309

The motion was **carried**.

5 Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Programme Director Report – Report 21.353

Kim Kelly, Programme Director, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee, spoke to the report.

Moved: Mayor Patterson / Mayor Lang

That the Committee:

- 1 Endorses the direction of work outlined in the Programme Director Report.
- 2 Notes the analysis completed in the Governance Heatmap (Attachment 1).

The motion was **carried**.

6 Iwi Capacity and Capability – Issues and Opportunities – Report 21.373

Kim Kelly, Programme Director, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee, introduced the report.

The Committee Chair invited the iwi organisation Committee members, Darrin Apanui, Helmut Modlik, Huia Puketapu, Di Rump and Cherie Seemark, to speak to the report and introduce their iwi and their specific capacity and capability issues and opportunities. Darrin Apanui tabled a presentation.

Moved: Mayor Patterson / Mayor Baker

That the Committee:

- 1 Notes the opportunities for building iwi capacity and capability as outlined in Attachment 1.
- 2 Agrees that officers will report back to the Committee on opportunities to build iwi capacity, incorporating any feedback received at this meeting.

The motion was **carried**.

The Committee Chair advised that discussion would return to agenda item 5 - *Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Programme Director Report – Report 21.353* – to accommodate an external speaker.

7 Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Programme Director Report – Report 21.353

John Allen, Chief Executive, WellingtonNZ, provided the Committee with an update relating to the Wellington Regional Strategy work programme.

Di Rump left the meeting at 3.49pm and did not return.

8 Let's Get Wellington Moving update – September 2021 – Report 21.411 [For information]

David Dunlop, Programme Director, Let's Get Wellington Moving, spoke to the report and tabled a presentation.

9 Regional Climate Action and the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee – Report 21.415 [For information]

Councillor Thomas Nash, Chair, Wellington Regional Climate Change Forum, spoke to the report and tabled a presentation.

Mayor Barry left the meeting at 4.25pm, during the above item, and did not return.

Karakia whakamutunga

The Committee Chair closed the meeting with a karakia whakamutunga.

The meeting closed at 4.30pm.

Hon. T Martin

Chair

Date:

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
11 November 2021
Report 21.492



For Decision

PROGRAMME DIRECTOR'S REPORT – NOVEMBER 2021

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To:
 - a Update the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee on the work of the Secretariat
 - b Advise the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee on the:
 - i Establishment of a WRLC Property Developers Forum; and
 - ii Invitation to Horizons Regional Council and Te Matarau a Māui as observers to the WRLC.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That the Committee:

- 1 **Endorses** the direction of work outlined in the Programme Director's Report.
- 2 **Approves** the establishment of a Property Developers Forum as outlined in the proposed Terms of Reference (Attachment 2).
- 3 **Agrees** that the nominated spokespersons, as outlined below, be invited to attend Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meetings as observers, as permitted under the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee's Terms of Reference:
 - a Chair of Horizons Regional Council or their nominee
 - b Chair of Te Matarau a Māui or their nominee
- 4 **Endorses** the direction of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework aspects of the Regional Policy Statement Change 1 as outlined in Attachment 3.

Te horopaki Context

2. This report is a regular update to the WRLC by the Programme Director on the work of the WRLC Secretariat and other administrative matters.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

Refugee Housing

3. At the WRLC meeting on 1 July 2021, a question was raised about refugees and their impact on housing in the Wellington Region and Horowhenua District. Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga – Ministry for Housing and Urban Development has provided related information ([Attachment 1](#)).

Property Developers Forum

4. SmartGrowth and FutureProof operate a number of forums as a mechanism to get input into policy and projects and to test various piece of work as it is being developed. These forums each have a specific focus (e.g. social sector, or developers).
5. The SmartGrowth forums are set up in a formal manner with invitees, agendas, minutes and a Chair; and are undertaken on a regular basis (e.g. every two months, or quarterly).
6. Feedback from SmartGrowth personnel on lessons learnt are:
 - a Provide a clear terms of reference for the forum
 - b Have a clear purpose for each forum, and provide an end or review date
 - c Don't duplicate or repeat the work of other forums – this is confusing and can waste attendees' time
 - d Have an enthusiastic chair (if relevant for the forum)
 - e Forums can be time consuming to manage and provide information to/get information back from; so be clear about each forum before these are set up, what can be achieved from that forum, and the capacity required to manage the forum.
7. The WRLC Secretariat has undertaken analysis of the forums used by other committees, spoken to key staff, and discussed this at the WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting on 20 October 2021 and the CEO Group Forum on 29 October 2021. We consider that the WRLC should establish, as a starting position, a Property Developers Forum. This is a group that we would benefit from hearing from and providing information to on a regional basis about the work of the WRLC and other matters. Whilst it is recognised that councils and iwi partners have a number of mechanisms for working with their local developers, there is no current forum to work at a regional basis.
8. The proposed Terms of Reference for the WRLC Property Developers Forum is included as [Attachment 2](#).
9. It is recommended that the WRLC approved the proposed Terms of Reference for the WRLC Property Developers Forum.

Observers on the WRLC

10. The WRLC Joint Committee Agreement (the Agreement) and Terms of Reference (July 2021) provide for observers. The agreement has now been approved by each of the councils that is party to the Wellington Regional Leadership Joint Committee Agreement.
11. The Agreement states:
 - a Observers will be entitled to speak at meetings but will not be members of the WRLC
 - b At each meeting, the independent chairperson shall recognise those observers attending in accordance with these provisions and the persons recognised by the independent chairperson shall have speaking rights at the meeting
 - c The attendance at any public excluded session by observers shall only be permitted with the prior approval of the independent chairperson.
12. The Terms of Reference also provide for the WRLC to invite the following observers to attend and speak at meetings (as relevant):
 - a One or more representatives from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
 - b Any other persons as the Joint Committee may consider necessary.
13. We propose that the WRLC invites two observers to the WRLC on a permanent basis or until the business of the organisation being represented no longer aligns with that of the WRLC.
14. The proposed two observers are identified below along with the reason for their addition to the WRLC.

The Chair of Horizons Regional Council

15. With Horowhenua District Council (HDC) being part of the WRLC, there is overlap between the work that the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF), Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington), and Horizons Regional Council (HRC) undertake; and we want to ensure that this work aligns. Examples include the work on the Climate Change Impacts project under the WRGF and the work HRC is undertaking on the same topic; the Regional Policy Statements for Greater Wellington and HRC; and the Levin Structure Plan. Whilst the Secretariat and staff from Greater Wellington, HRC and HDC are working together on these projects, it would also make sense to have this alignment and understanding at the governance level.

The Chair of Te Matarau a Māui

16. This is a governance group for the Regional Māori Economic Development Plan. The current Chair also sits on the Regional Skills Leadership Group and is on the working group for the Regional Economic Development Plan. Given the overlap between this work and the regional economic development work of the WRLC, it would make sense to have alignment at the governance level.

Infrastructure Acceleration Fund

17. Nationally, more than 200 applications were received in the initial expressions of interest period, with over \$5 billion requested from the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund. All applications were subject to a robust evaluation process and applicants were informed of the decisions in mid-October 2021.
18. Nationally, more than 80 proposals have now gone through to the next stage of the process; with successful councils, iwi, and developers invited to submit a response to a request for proposal by 17 December 2021.
19. For the area covered by the WRLC the following should be noted:
 - a Approximately 70 percent of the dwelling numbers in the initial council Expressions of Interest bids in the WRGF region are now carried forward to the Request for Proposal (RFP) stage. This equates to just over 22,000 dwellings in thirteen proposals
 - b We cannot expect all bids will be supported past the RFP stage, in part because the collective funding levels accounts for a fair amount of the total national fund
 - c Councils and their partners (e.g. Wellington Water) are now working though the next stage
 - d The WLRC area, under the Wellington Regional Growth Framework, is expected to adopt a “programme approach” to this RFP stage of the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund and we are seeking clarity on what this means.

Update on progress of one year work programme for the WRGF

20. Project plans for the following WLRC-approved year one projects were considered and all were approved at the WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting on 20 October 2021:
 - a Regional emissions reduction strategy
 - b Regional climate change impacts plan
 - c Iwi capacity and capability building
 - d West-east access, housing and resilience investigations
 - e Levin Structure Plan
 - f Ōtaki pilot project.
21. We consider that the WRLC should note that:
 - a Funding for the west-east access, housing and resilience investigations was included in the approved National Land Transport Plan, but still needs to be approved by the Waka Kotahi Delegations Committee
 - b The project scope for the Ōtaki pilot project has narrowed from that provided to the WRLC in July 2021. It now better reflects both specific requirements in that community and the ability for Kapiti Coast District Council to resource this project.
22. Reporting on these projects will be added to the WRLC reporting in March 2022.

National level policy direction of interest

23. This is a regular item in the Programme Director's report to keep the WRLC informed of policy changes that are occurring at a national level (since the last meeting) that are likely to have an impact on the work of the WRLC.
24. We consider the following policy changes are of interest:
 - a Release of the Government Policy Statement on Housing and the MAIHI Framework – see <https://www.hud.govt.nz/urban-development/government-policy-statement-gps/> and <https://www.hud.govt.nz/maihi-and-maori-housing/maihi-ka-ora/>
 - b The new \$730 million fund to accelerate Māori-led housing solutions, forms part of the [MAIHI Ka Ora - National Māori housing strategy | Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga - Ministry of Housing and Urban Development \(hud.govt.nz\)](#). This strategy is a combination of investment from Budget 2021 (\$380 million) and the Māori Infrastructure Fund (\$350 million).
 - c The Interim report on the Review of Local Government – see https://futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/DIA_16724_Te-Arotake-Future-of-Local-Government-Interim-report_22.pdf
 - d The Emissions Reduction plan consultation (closes 24 November 2021) – see <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/consultations/emissions-reduction-plan/>
 - e The Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Bill – see https://www.parliament.nz/en/pb/sc/make-a-submission/document/53SCEN_SCF_BILL_116288/resource-management-enabling-housing-supply-and-other.

Wellington Regional Growth Framework – Regional Policy Statement alignment project – project updated

25. The Regional Policy Statement alignment is a project under the WRGF, with formal reporting provided separately.
26. Whilst the development of a Regional Policy Statement is a regulatory responsibility of regional councils, the WRLC has a role in providing direction on alignment between the WRGF and the Wellington Regional Policy Statement.
27. **Attachment 3** provides an update on work to date on the urban development workstream, and outlines the options to align the WRGF and the Wellington Regional Policy Statement.
28. HRC have the Regional Policy Statement responsibility for Horowhenua District and officers from HRC, Greater Wellington, and HDC have been discussing how to achieve alignment across both Regional Policy Statements, recognising the HRC scope is wider than Horowhenua.
29. Attendees at the WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting on 20 October 2021 agreed:
 - a There is an advantage to having the full public process on regionally-agreed matters of the WRGF at the regional level through the Regional Policy Statement, rather than each of the ten councils going through a public process to essentially come to the same point through the district planning process

- b It would be useful if the Regional Policy Statement could at times provide a policy level response, but provide a more definitional level response for other matters. It was noted that the requirement for a wider policy level versus a specific level would be worked through during the development of the Regional Policy Statement.

WRLC Chair activity

30. The Chair is in the process of meeting with each member of the WRLC individually and also with other related people and organisations.
31. Activity to date and planned is in the table below:

Visits to date	Visits to be undertaken
Mayor – Carterton District Council	Mayor - Kāpiti Coast District Council
Mayor – Horowhenua District Council	Council Chair – Greater Wellington Regional Council
Mayor – Porirua City Council/Deputy Chair of WRLC	Mayor - Hutt City Council
Mayor – Masterton District Council	Mayor - South Wairarapa District Council
Muaupoko representative	Mayor - Upper Hutt City Council
Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust representative	Mayor – Wellington City Council
Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust representative	Minister Wood
Raukawa ki to Tonga representative (before the Chair's appointment to WRLC)	Minister Woods
	Ātiawa Ki Whakarongotai representative
	Te Rūnanga O Toa Rangatira representative
	Minister Shaw (in conjunction with Chair of the Wellington Regional Climate Change Forum) following a letter to that Minister advised at the last WRLC meeting

32. The WRLC CEO Group, at their meeting on 29 October 2021, discussed and agreed on the matters covered in this report. That group noted that the policy matters in this report are consistent with the Wellington Regional Growth Framework endorsed by all councils.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

33. There are no financial implications arising from this report.

Ngā tikanga whakatau

Decision-making process

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

**Te hiranga
Significance**

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

**Te whakatūtakitaki
Engagement**

36. None of the matters covered in this report required external engagement. All matters have been discussed at WRLC Senior Staff Group meetings and WRLC CEO Group meetings.

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

37. Further work will be undertaken on the matters in this report as required and as a result of discussions at this meeting.

**Ngā āpitihanga
Attachments**

Number	Title
1	Refugees, and their impact on housing in the Wellington-Horowhenua region
2	Property Developers Forum Terms of Reference
3	Regional Policy Statement Change 1: Urban development workstream update

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writer	Kim Kelly – Programme Director WRLC Secretariat
Approver	Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki / General Manager, Strategy

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<p><i>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</i></p> <p>The Programme Director’s report updates the WRLC on work programmes for which it has specific responsibility (e.g. the Wellington Regional Growth Framework) and on other matters of regional importance.</p>
<p><i>Implications for Māori</i></p> <p>These are noted where applicable in the report itself and outlined in the analysis on the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>The activity outlined in this report contributes towards the work of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>Information and analysis in this report has been discussed at the WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting and the WRLC CEO Group meeting. Related views are incorporated into this paper.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>There are no known risks arising from this report.</p>

Attachment 1 to Report 21.492

Refugees, and their impact on housing in the Wellington-Horowhenua region

REFUGEES, AND THEIR IMPACT ON HOUSING IN THE WELLINGTON-HOROWHENUA REGION

Purpose

1. At the WRLC meeting on 1 July 2021, a question was raised about refugees and their impact on housing in the region. The following update has been prepared by Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga – Ministry for Housing and Urban Development.

Refugee quota affected by COVID-19

2. New Zealand accepts and provides full support for around 1,000 refugees each year under the Refugee Quota Programme.
3. In September 2018, the Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee agreed to increase the refugee quota from 1,000 to 1,500 refugee individuals per year from 2020/21¹.
4. The programme was put on hold in March 2020 when New Zealand moved to Alert Level 4, and resumed in late 2020 for emergency cases and in January 2021 for general protection cases.
5. The 14 refugee resettlement locations are Auckland, Hamilton, Whanganui, Palmerston North, Masterton, Levin, Wellington, Nelson, Blenheim, Christchurch, Ashburton, Timaru, Dunedin, and Invercargill.
6. Following recent challenges with international travel and MIQ capacity, the Minister of Immigration has approved a refugee quota programme in 2021/22 of between 750 and 1,000 refugees.
7. Although COVID-19 is still impacting our ability to resettle more refugees, the Government remains committed to finding solutions.

New supply has been built to offset the growth in demand from refugees

8. The government is mindful that New Zealand is facing a housing crisis and there are many New Zealanders in urgent need of permanent housing. There are separate plans for housing refugees in addition to the public housing plan, and additional homes are being funded to meet the needs of refugees. We believe every New Zealander deserves to live in a warm, dry home and that the state has a role in helping make that happen. We have committed to adding over 18,000 public and transitional housing places by 2024 and this is well on track.
9. To support the small refugee quota, and acknowledging refugees are housed in a mix of private rentals and public housing once leaving the Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre, between 520 and 580 public housing places are being delivered across the 14 locations over three years (2020/21 – 2022/23).
10. These places are intended to offset the additional housing pressure resulting from refugee resettlement. It is intended that 70 percent of these housing places will be delivered by Kāinga Ora and 30 percent by Community Housing Providers (CHPs). Kāinga Ora has been tasked with undertaking 100 percent of delivery (175 places) in Year One (2020/21). CHP delivery will start from Year Two (2021/22).

¹ Prior to 2020/201, New Zealand has been providing 1,000 places for refugees each year.

Attachment 1 to Report 21.492

Refugees, and their impact on housing in the Wellington-Horowhenua region

Refugee demand is a small component of total (housing) demand

11. In most places, and especially major metro centres, refugee demand is a small component of total (housing) demand.
12. Refugee allocation into housing may impact the length of time other families are on the waitlist; however, refugees are incredibly unlikely to be the main reason there is a waitlist in the first place (given (at least to 1 July 2023) refugees are, increasingly, being housed in private housing).

Refugee settlement in the Wellington Region

13. The three-year targets for refugee housing have already been met in Wellington (51), and are on track to be met in Masterton (20) and Levin (36).

Wider implications of refugees

14. The [New Zealand Refugee Resettlement Strategy](#) (the Refuge Strategy) is a whole-of-government approach to delivering improved refugee resettlement [outcomes](#).
15. The Refugee Strategy is a holistic framework which brings together refugees' goals for settling in New Zealand with the Government's vision for refugee resettlement, combining support from government agencies, settlement partners and refugees themselves.
16. Communities can have their say about refugee resettlement through the review of the Refugee Strategy that Immigration New Zealand manages under the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

[UNCLASSIFIED]

Attachment 2 to Report 21.492



Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Property Developers Forum – Terms of Reference

Purposes

The purposes of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) Property Developers Forum (PDF) are to:

1. Gather information and input from property developers to the WRLC and partners to:
 - a. Enable property developer input into relevant projects (both Wellington Regional Growth Framework and economic development) under the WRLC during the development phase of work and when reports from projects are in draft phase; and
 - b. Provide their views to the WRLC Secretariat to assist in identifying and prioritising possible projects to include in the WRLC work programme.
2. Provide information from the WRLC and partners to property developers to provide:
 - a. The PDF members with a 30-year regional view of planning and development so they have an increased understanding of the long term regional picture; and
 - b. An update on WRLC projects and outcomes.
3. Discuss with property developers more operational level aspects on a regional basis (e.g. industry capacity, and new building materials).

Membership

- Landowners or developers
- Land developers and sub-dividers
- Property developers (residential and commercial)
- Property industry - management consultancies
- Property industry – professional services consultancies
- Building contractors (residential and commercial)
- Representatives of industry groups and organisations
- Iwi developers and property companies.

Members will be identified utilising forum lists and stakeholder groups that currently exist within partner organisations and other industry groups. Meetings will be open to all those invited. The invite list will vary based on the purposes.

Operation

- The PDF will meet two to three times a year on a needs basis.
- PDF meetings will be run and administered by the WRLC Secretariat with an agenda, any relevant meeting papers, and minutes/actions provided.
- Minutes/actions of PDF meetings will be provided to the WRLC at its next available meeting.
- PDF meetings will be open for staff from partner organisations to attend.
- The WRLC independent chair may attend PDF meetings from time to time.
- This Terms of Reference and the need for the PDF will be reviewed by November 2023.

Attachment 3 to Report 21.492

Regional Policy Statement Change 1: Urban development workstream update

1 Purpose of this report

This report has been prepared for the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee to provide an update on the current progress of the urban development workstream of Regional Policy Statement (RPS) Change 1. This workstream will give effect to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPSUD) and provide regulatory weight to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF).

2 Background and context

At the 11 August 2021 WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting, a project plan was presented. A revised project plan covering all workstreams of RPS Change 1 was provided after the meeting and was now been approved. Since the 11 August meeting, work on the urban development workstream has progressed. The WRGF Integration team provided initial insights into which of the WRGF components should be considered for further work to determine whether they should be included in the RPS Change 1.

High level policy options have been identified, and a first workshop has been held with the Territorial Authorities in the Wellington Region (TA working group). A second workshop with the TA working group is intended to be scheduled for early November 2021 as a follow up to present more specific policy options including potential draft provisions.

A decision has been made for engagement with mana whenua to be across the full RPS Change 1 and Natural Resource Plan Changes level as opposed to this specific workstream.

Based on the high level policy options, and through the discussions with the TA working group, there are aspects of the WRGF that should be incorporated through the RPS Change 1. Additional aspects may also be incorporated following further testing with the TA working group. The policy options and the aspects of the WRGF that could be incorporated through RPS Change 1 are detailed below.

3 Policy options and aspects of the WRGF to be incorporated

The WRGF provides regional direction on a number of matters in relation to growth over the next 30 years with the key components being:

- a Six overall objectives;
- b Identified growth corridors; and
- c Identified strategic spatial maps.

Attachment 3 to Report 21.492

The RPS can provide for these in a number of ways. At a high level, four policy options have been identified:

- (a) General provision to enable the outcomes to occur (not preclude) but no specific direction;
- (b) Specific (high level) direction through policies within the RPS to provide for the outcomes of the WRGF;
- (c) Incorporation of spatial elements of the WRGF into the RPS with supporting policy directive; and
- (d) Incorporation of specific direction from the WRGF such as relevant definitions, density requirements, hazard direction, and criteria of well-functioning urban environments.

These policy options provide differing levels of prescription and direct incorporation into the RPS, and will need to be evaluated against the criteria in the Resource Management Act 1991. The appropriate option(s) should strike a balance between providing appropriate regional direction that has a strong evidence base and limiting the ability to make district specific decisions and/or conflict with work that has already been undertaken at a district level.

The policy options outlined above were tested with the TA working group. Based on the feedback provided, the level of prescription will be key.

There was a view that, as the WRGF is not a Future Development Strategy, there is a risk in being overly prescriptive, and generally an aversion to option (c). Largely, option (b) was identified as being the preferred; however, further consideration of option (d) will be required through testing potential provisions further with the TA working group.

In terms of what this will mean, as a minimum, the six objectives of the WRGF will be incorporated into the RPS through policy direction (though are unlikely to be directly transferred in as objectives). In addition, the western and eastern corridors will be provided for, and stronger direction given to ensuring integration between growth, transportation and infrastructure.

The TA working group were of the view that there would be considerable overlap between what is required to give effect to the NPS-UD and providing for the WRGF. Therefore, they suggested that the proposals to implement the NPS-UD are developed first, and then any gaps or conflicts in terms of providing regulatory weight to the WRGF are identified and addressed.

Further testing of potential policy options will occur through canvassing potential draft provisions with the TA working group. The WRGF will be used as an evidence base for informing the provisions to give effect to the NPS-UD, including enabling “well-functioning urban environments” in accordance with Objective 1 and Policy 1; and intensification direction in accordance with Objective 2 and 3 and Policies 3 to 5.

4 Next steps

Next steps are to evaluate options further in relation to providing for the WRGF through the RPS and test those with the TA working group and the WRLC Senior Staff Group.

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
11 November 2021
Report 21.494



For Decision

IWI CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY PROJECT – NEXT STEPS

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To advise the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the Committee) of a list of potential opportunities to assist in improving iwi capacity and capability.

He tūtohu

Recommendation

That the Committee:

- 1 **Approves** further work to be undertaken on the three opportunities outlined in this report.
- 2 **Notes** that at present the three opportunities identified are high level concept ideas derived from meetings and workshops.

Te tāhū kōrero

Background

2. During the development of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF) it was identified that the ability of the seven iwi partners to the WRLC to participate in development of the WRGF was limited by capacity and capability issues. This is particularly so for pre-settlement iwi.
3. This is an issue not specific to the WRGF. A number of government directions and reforms require engagement with iwi, for instance, the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPSUD). A lack of iwi capacity and capability means councils therefore find it hard to meet their statutory requirements in this area and iwi are not able to participate.
4. More importantly from an iwi perspective this means that the process and outputs of such plans and reforms do not clearly reflect iwi aspirations and views.
5. If the WRLC is to be a true partnership, it requires the ability for all partners to equally input and have their say at all levels of the programme for example, the specific initiatives such as the regional emissions reduction plan, at the WRLC Senior Staff Group level and at the WRLC CEO Group level. This is currently not able to be the case.

6. At its meeting of the 1 July 2021 the WRLC signed off the one-year work programme which includes an initiative related to iwi capacity and capability. At its meeting of the 7 September 2021 the WRLC was provided with a list of issues and opportunities.

Te tātāritanga

Analysis

7. Since the 7 September 2021 WRLC meeting further analysis has been undertaken to distil potential opportunities into three top opportunities and these are covered further below in this report.
8. The three opportunities have come from feedback at the 7 September 2021 WRLC meeting and one on one meetings and email conversations with iwi and other organisations.
9. It should be noted that:
 - a The opportunities listed below are high level concept ideas at this stage and much more detail needs to be developed to outline the opportunity in more detail and provide a common understanding of what the opportunity is.
 - b Once an outline level has been developed for each opportunity then a decision would be made on which of the three opportunities (if any) would be carried forward for more detailed development.
 - c For those opportunities carried forward at that stage, a business case level report would be provided.
10. When the WRLC Senior Staff Group discussed these opportunities at its meeting on 20 October 2021, there was a strong direction as follows:
 - a Yes, we should be working to improve iwi capacity and capability by looking at the opportunities below within the current frameworks we operate e.g., the Local Government Act 2002.
 - b In addition to this, we should be looking to push the boundaries and think about how the whole system operates i.e., starting this work from the point of view of Te ao Māori and what is required with this rather than what local government and central government processes or regulatory/legislative directions require.
11. When the WRLC CEO Group discussed these opportunities at its meeting on 29 October 2021 they:
 - a Agreed with the opportunities as outlined.
 - b Advised that we should ensure we work with entities already working on iwi capacity and capability opportunities such as Te Puni Kokiri, councils and central government agencies so as to maximise these opportunities and the work being undertaken by others.

12. The three opportunities are covered below.

Opportunity 1 – Formal career path/qualification

<p>What <u>might</u> this include?</p>	<p>A formal training programme covering the sectors in local government and central government as a career for iwi members – uplifting cultural integrity. To be able to confidently contribute to and explain how iwi Kaupapa can shape local government and central government policy.</p> <p>A multi-layered approach that involves several formal and informal training opportunities as a basis for building a career pathway for iwi members and meet the Local Government Act 2002 obligations regarding Māori employees.</p> <p>This could include for instance building on Councils’ partnering with mana whenua to implement knowledge exchange systems and processes e.g. including targeting career evenings at Wananga and universities to encourage students to apply for local government internships.</p> <p>People coming to partnership positions having been adequately prepared and grounded in both technical and mātauranga Māori.</p> <p>Professional development pathways through partnering (e.g., Te Whare Wananga o Raukawa) to grow people who have confidence to do training and develop themselves. Iwi members encouraging the relevant people to choose these career pathways as determined by iwi in regard to their own aspirations and collective iwi aspirations.</p> <p>Adding Te ao Māori/ mātauranga Māori to current training programmes e.g. Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) training, training for water engineers.</p>
<p>What issue/s is this looking to resolve?</p>	<p>Local and central government are not seen as a career path for iwi members.</p> <p>Lack of capacity within iwi/Māori organisations about technical matters related to local and central government e.g., three waters, housing development</p> <p>Iwi partners often spend lots of their time (their capacity) explaining Te ao Māori/ mātauranga Māori aspects to local government and central government staff. A better understanding by these staff would assist in improving capacity.</p>
<p>What outcome could be achieved?</p>	<p>For iwi/Māori organisations – people coming to partnership positions having been adequately prepared and grounded in both technical and Māori mātauranga.</p>

	<p>For local government/central government partners – staff and or people participating for iwi/Māori organisations that understand and also be able to communicate and report back effectively to their collective iwi group about the technical aspects but also provide mātauranga Māori. This would provide not only the input required but upskilling for local and government partners.</p>
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Opportunity 2: Reciprocal work placements/employment

<p>What <u>might</u> this include</p>	<p>Pilot a regional programme where central/local government employ people from each of the seven iwi partners to upskill people – with partnership agreements e.g. mutual exchange of knowledge.</p> <p>This could be with the employee working 100 percent for the employer or an option with 80 percent for the employer and 20% for their iwi (or other mixed options such as 50/50). This will provide upskilled members in the iwi and maintain expertise in the rohe rather than have people leave town.</p> <p>Alternatively piloting on a regional level (there are some current local examples) having staff from local/central government working in iwi on a longer-term secondment/basis e.g. 12 months.</p>
<p>What issue is this looking to resolve?</p>	<p>Having people in iwi adequately able to speak on a technical issue e.g., councils currently provide funding for participation/engagement but there is often no one with the technical knowledge and/or the time to participate.</p> <p>Understanding on plans, growth strategies, and planning/policy (i.e. consenting, building code etc.), and how their aspirations relate and can be enabled better. Make better connections.</p> <p>Freeing up time for iwi members to participate – often done outside work hours or they have to take time off from work.</p>
<p>What outcome could be achieved?</p>	<p>This opportunity provides upskilling through the work environment (compared to option 1 which is through formal training) and enables iwi/Māori to understand how local government and central government work relates to/impacts their Kaupapa.</p> <p>Raising the ability for iwi/Māori organisations to participate in local/central government engagement in a timely manner.</p>

	<p>The reciprocal nature of this work will provide a deeper knowledge and understanding of Te ao Māori into local and central government work places.</p> <p>Central Government and local government is able to ensure Māori aspirations and perspectives are at front and centre when thinking and shaping policy/knowning when to engage.</p>
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Opportunity 3: Short term secondments to provide technical input

<p>What <u>might</u> this include</p>	<p>Regional mentoring and business development programme - provide iwi with access to various sorts of experts (e.g., property, RMA) who can work alongside organisations to build and develop capability and capacity and provide input into projects and/or free up other staff to do this. Note the O2NL/Muaūpoko Tribal Authority placements are an example of this.</p>
<p>What issue is this looking to resolve?</p>	<p>Various central and local government organisations require (from both a statutory and relationship point of view) input into projects and often iwi do not have the capacity, technical skill and/or ability to provide input in the timeframe required.</p> <p>There is a need for additional capacity and skills for a short period of time to provide input/engagement. Even if funding is provided for engagement, iwi do not have the human resource to provide input or sometimes even the time to look for someone (e.g., a consultant)</p>
<p>What outcome could be achieved?</p>	<p>Skill transfer (from seconded person to iwi)</p> <p>Freeing up CEO or other personnel to input/engage</p> <p>Local government/central government have the input/engagement they require – these timeframes and requirements are often driven by legislative or regulatory timeframes.</p>

Ngā hua ahumoni
Financial implications

13. The budget required for the work is still being determined and as part of that we are determining where funding would come from. Central government have advised they can provide funding to this project.

Ngā tikanga whakatau
Decision-making process

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

Te hiranga
Significance

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

Te whakatūtakitaki
Engagement

16. The recommended opportunities in this paper were identified from engagement which included the July 2021 WRLC meeting; meetings and emails with iwi, central government and local government partners; the WRLC Senior Staff and WRLC CEO Group meetings.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei
Next steps

17. Once the opportunities are confirmed by the WRLC, work will begin on identifying resource to manage this project and the funding for this. Regular reporting on this project will be provided to the WRLC at future meetings.

Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories

Writer	Kim Kelly, Programme Director, Wellington Regional Leadership Secretariat
Approver	Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki/General Manager, Strategy

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> Iwi capacity and capability is one of the projects identified in the WRGF.
<i>Implications for Māori</i> This report has large implications for Māori in the sense of ultimately being able to provide a level of capacity and capability to enable them to partner with others in this and other work.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> This report contributes to the direction and projects of the WRGF.
<i>Internal consultation</i> Information and analysis in this paper has been discussed at the WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting and the WRLC CEO Group meeting.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no risks and impacts from this paper. Impacts may become more obvious in further papers which focus on opportunities.

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
11 November 2021
Report 21.490



For Decision

WELLINGTON REGIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE – PROGRAMME REPORTING

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose

1. To present the content of the programme reporting for the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee’s projects and programmes.

He tūtohu
Recommendation

That the Committee:

- 1 **Endorses** the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee’s programme and project dashboard reports as presented in Attachment 1.
- 2 **Notes** that the content and format may change over time if circumstances change, or improvements are identified.

Te horopaki
Context

2. Appropriate programme and project reporting is necessary for the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) to properly carry out its responsibilities.
3. The Secretariat has developed the reports in conjunction with the WRLC Senior Staff Group to provide the WRLC with a programme overview to enhance their ability to perform their role.

Te tātaritanga
Analysis

4. The WRLC has a role that includes oversight, decision making, advocacy and stakeholder engagement of the programme of work.
5. The Secretariat has been developing dashboard reports that both provide a summary of individual projects and provide an aggregated view of the programme (**Attachment 1**).
6. The reports ensure that the WRLC are informed of critical aspects of project health such as schedule, issues, scope, resources, cost, etc and allows management to take action

to address project issues and risks, without being bogged down in the details of the day-to-day management.

7. The WRLC report includes:
 - a A dashboard with the key indicators that drive the purpose of the programme. Many of these indicators will not change from meeting to meeting due to the data collection frequency, however all changes will be highlighted. Different indicators may be selected for deeper analysis and discussion at each meeting.
 - b The Programme dashboard, designed to provide a high-level summary of the programme, and an aggregated view of programme progress. The dashboard includes:
 - i basic information of each project
 - ii a “traffic-light” report of the projects, so the health of the projects is clear. This will be taken directly from the individual project dashboards
 - iii a table of project status commentary
 - iv upcoming programme level communications and engagement opportunities
 - v programme level risks and issues.
8. In addition, individual project dashboards will be provided to the WRLC Senior Staff Group for them to monitor at the project level. These will include more detail and standard project information such as,
 - i A “traffic-light” report that provides a snapshot of the health of the project
 - ii A section for the Project Lead to provide project commentary
 - iii And tables for project specific major milestones, major risks and issues and upcoming communications and engagement opportunities

Ngā tikanga whakatau

Decision-making process

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

Te hiranga

Significance

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

Te whakatūtakitaki

Engagement

11. None of the matters in this report required external engagement. All matters have been discussed at WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting and WRLC CEO Group meeting.
12. This approach has been endorsed at both the WRLC Senior Staff Group and WRLC CEO Group meetings.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

13. The programme report will be updated with the most current information for each Committee meeting.
14. The Secretariat will continue explore adjustments and improvements to the report, especially as projects progress through their lifecycle.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachment

Number	Title
1	WRLC programme reporting

Ngā kaiwaitohu

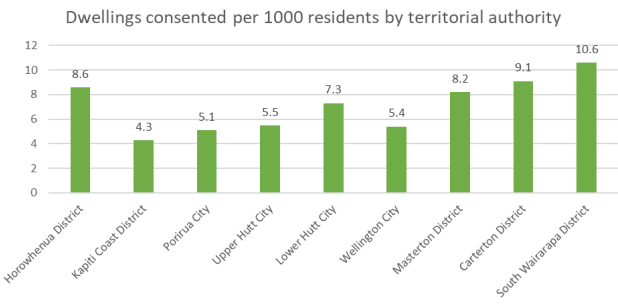
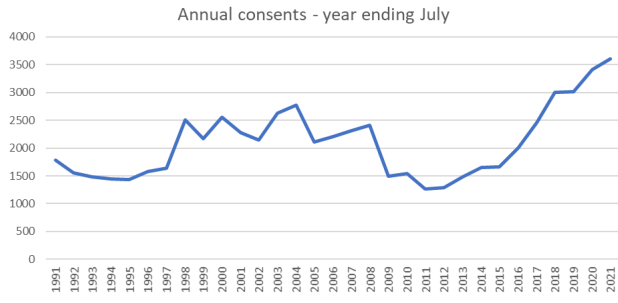
Signatories

Writer	Allen Yip - Programme Manager, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
Approver	Kim Kelly - Programme Director, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki General Manager Strategy

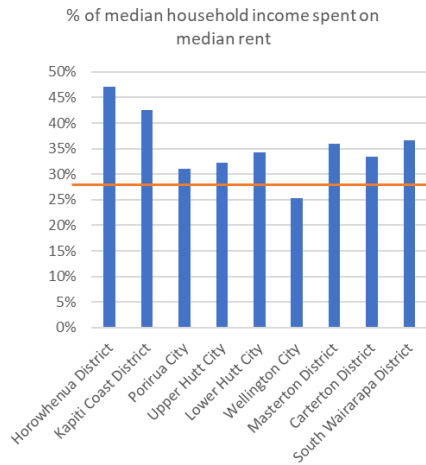
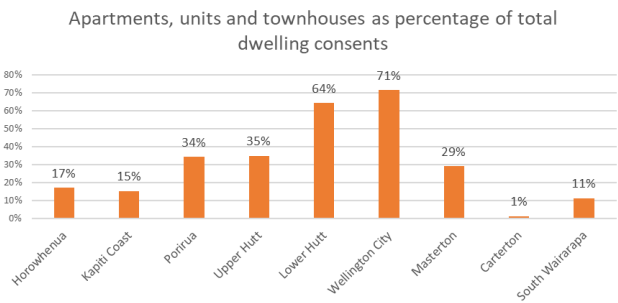
He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<p><i>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</i></p> <p>The Committee has specific responsibility for the work programme and other matters of regional importance. The reporting is to enhance the Committee’s ability to fulfil its responsibilities.</p>
<p><i>Implications for Māori</i></p> <p>Iwi members sit on the WRLC. They could advise any specific indicators that they would like reported.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>The regular reporting to the WRLC will provide it with a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>Information and analysis in this report has been discussed at the WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting. Their views are incorporated into this paper.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>There are no known risks.</p>

INCREASE HOUSING SUPPLY AND IMPROVE HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AND CHOICE

Building consents are currently at an all-time high, but not all consents result in a finished dwelling. There are indications that the sector is currently operating near capacity, with COVID-related supply and staff shortages. Not all the growth potential in the region may be able to be realised, and there are variances in how much is being built across the region.



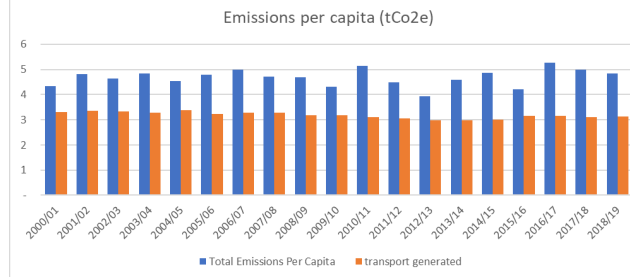
New standalone houses versus apartments, units and townhouses



"Affordable" rent is generally considered to be 30% or less of household income.

ENABLE GROWTH THAT PROTECTS AND ENHANCES THE QUALITY OF THE NEUTRAL ENVIRONMENT AND ACCOUNTS FOR A TRANSITION TO A LOW/NO CARBON FUTURE

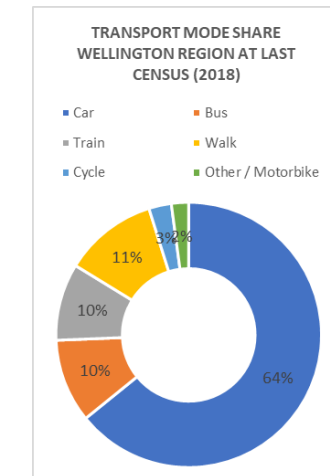
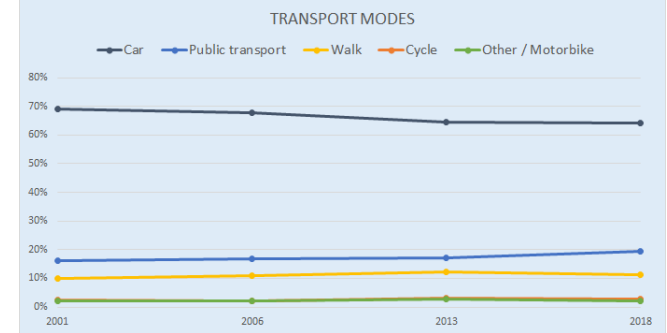
This data is sourced from the last emissions inventory.



In the next report we aim to provide some data on the type and quantity of land used for development.

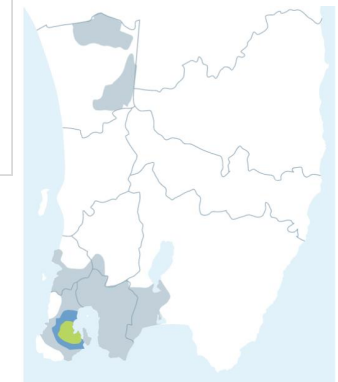
IMPROVE MULTI-MODAL ACCESS TO AND BETWEEN HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, SERVICES

Transport mode share - Journeys to work Wellington Region (census 2001-2018)



The car remains the most popular mode of transport. The popularity of public transport does is slowly increasing.

Those living close to the employment centre have good access to jobs by public transport (bus); slightly wider access by 30-minute bike ride; and that more jobs can be accessed by driving. In the next report we aim to include data for other amenities.



- 30% - 50% of regional jobs accessible by public transport within 45 mins
- 30% - 60% of regional jobs accessible by biking within 45 mins
- 30%+ of regional jobs accessible by driving within 45 mins

project name	Category Regional / local	lead organisation	leader	project plan sign-off	start date	project completion	Scope	Programme	Budget	Risk	Confidence
Lower Hutt Structure Plan	Local	HCC	Kara Puketapu-Dentice	11 Aug 21	Nov 11	May 22	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
Regional Economic Development Plan	Regional	Wellington NZ	Stuart Taylor	11 Aug 21	Aug 21	Jun 22	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
Regional Housing Approach and Action Plan	Regional	MHUD, WRLC	Kashmir Kaur/Kim Kelly	11 Aug 21	Aug 21	Mid-May 2022	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
Wellington Regional Growth Framework and Regional Policy	Regional	GWRC	Fleur Matthews	11 Aug 21	Aug 21	Aug 22	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕

Status	● Tracking as planned	● Some areas requiring action, some potential risks	● Significant issues or stop/go decision required
Trend	↑ Improvement	↔ Unchanged	↓ Decline

Status Summary

Project	summary
Lower Hutt Structure Plan	The project initiation phase has commenced with some project planning workshops scheduled for November 2021. The initial forecast of project completion by May 2022 will need to be negotiated, as it does not seem reasonable at this stage. Milestones that demonstrate progress will be agreed by December 2021, until then the programme indicator will remain at risk.
Regional Economic Development Plan	Good progress made this month including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steering Group formed, TOR agreed, met for the second time on 22 Oct. Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed. Regional workshop being developed for 6 December (Deputy PM agreed to attend). The Assessment Criteria to review and prioritise initiatives was agreed. “Regional Snapshot chapter” including key stats, benchmarking internationally being drafted
Regional housing approach and action plan	Progress has been made on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliverable 1: Issues and Opportunities paper – delivered to the WRLC meeting 11 November 2021 Deliverable 2: Interactive Housing Dashboard – first cut to include readily available data Deliverable 3: Regional Housing Action Plan – core team working on a draft of this
Wellington Regional Growth Framework and Regional Policy	Progress has been made to get initial feedback from Territorial Authorities on high level options for how to give effect to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework through the Regional Policy Statement. A full progress report will be provided to the Senior Staff group at its first meeting of 2022.

Upcoming communications and engagement opportunities

Communications and engagement plan for the programme is currently being drafted
Work is underway to establish online presence for WRLC (website and LinkedIn page)

Top Programme Risks and Issues

The Secretariat will run a risk and issues workshop before the end of November 2021, and a full risk and issues register will be produced.

Risk	Mitigation and comment
Councils may have limited capacity to deliver or participate in project delivery	Participating councils have indicated that resource availability and capacity may become an issue, which may impact the programme. This is due to both people will key experience moving to other organisations and the amount of resource required to participate in all the reform programmes. Careful prioritisation and planning will be needed to prevent this. Programme management will look for opportunities to collaborate or achieve efficiencies, as well as encouraging project leaders to signal any issues early.
Iwi capacity and capability to participate in all levels of the WRLC work programme is limited	Recruitment of an iwi liaison manager to work with iwi to get input is underway. This is being done in a tight employment market where this expertise is in high demand. The Programme Director will instigate one on one meetings with iwi partners to align with timing of key meetings to get input. The WRLC has a project on iwi capacity and capability being considered at its meeting of 11 November 2021.

Issue

No issues have emerged yet

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
11 November 2021
Report 21.493



For Decision

REGIONAL HOUSING ACTION PLAN – ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To advise the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the WRLC) of the issues and opportunities that have been identified for inclusion into the Regional Housing Action Plan project, a project of the WRLC.

He tūtohu

Recommendation

That the Committee:

- 1 **Endorses** the direction and content of the Issues and Opportunities paper ([Attachment 1](#)) for inclusion into the Regional Housing Action Plan.

Te tāhū kōrero

Background

2. At its meeting of 1 July 2021, the WRLC approved a number of projects to commence in the 2021/2022 year. One of these projects was the Regional Housing Actions Plan with the following high level information:
 - a Priority: Housing supply, affordability and choice
 - b Project purpose: To develop a short terms (i.e. next five years) region wide housing action plan that includes a stocktake of current localised activity and identifies regional level actions that can be implemented in the short term to increase housing across the continuum. The project will focus on how the relevant organisations in the Wellington-Horowhenua region can together impact the housing market
3. This project has four deliverables as below with a short update on the status of each deliverable.

Deliverable	Status
Deliverable 1: Issues and Opportunities paper	Complete (see Attachment 1)
Deliverable 2: Regional Housing Action Plan	Underway. On time for draft by December 2021 and final by February 2022.

Deliverable	Status
Deliverable 3: Interaction Regional Housing Dashboard	Underway. First cut of the dashboard will be a regional view of available data such as the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD) housing data plus a short list of other key information required and a plan for second cut of the dashboard.
Deliverable 4: Housing Delivery Model Options	Yet to commence. Following WRLC workshop on housing, the scope of this will narrow to looking for regional opportunities that may result in a regional urban development entity or similar.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

4. The Issues and Opportunities paper:
 - a Is not a silver bullet answer to immediately solving current housing concerns such as high rents, lack of housing and affordability and choice and homelessness.
 - b Is the first phase of investigation for the Regional Housing Action Plan which will provide a short term (2022-2027) focus on working smarter together.
 - c Provides an outline of the regionally agreed issues and opportunities for working together that have been identified through workshops and one on one meetings with partners and stakeholders.
 - d Will be used to develop the actions in the Regional Housing Action Plan
5. Within the Issues and Opportunities paper we have identified both priority and non-priority opportunities. The thinking at present is that both lists will be part of the Regional Housing Action Plan but with more emphasis/timing and resource focused on those that are in the priority list.
6. As we work with the Regional Housing Action Plan Core Team and the WRLC Senior Staff Group on developing the thinking on the opportunities further we may find that the current priority listing and non-priority listing shifts slightly i.e. because some ideas may not be workable or practical once we start to explore them further.
7. Feedback from the WRLC Senior Staff Group meeting on 20 October 2021 with regards to **Attachment 1** was:
 - a There needed to be more context added to the paper regarding where the Issues and Opportunities paper fitted into the wider Wellington Regional Growth Framework – this has been added.
 - b There was no mention of aspects associated with housing such as three waters infrastructure and transport. These aspects are being dealt with in other projects – for instance the three waters and transport requirements related to Structure Plans will be dealt with in those projects.

- c We need to identify what we already have to operate under – for instance the Government Policy Statement on Housing, the National Policy Statement - Urban Development (NPSUD). These aspects will be included in the Regional Housing Action Plan.
 - d We should identify quick wins and longer term projects. Timing will be included in the Regional Housing Action Plan.
8. Feedback from the WRLC CEO Group meeting on 29 October 2021 was:
- a We need to be clear about what the Regional Housing Action Plan is going to do and what it is not going to do. What it will include and not include.
 - b We need to be clear about priorities and where people/organisations are going to focus their energy.
 - c A shorter list of well thought through priorities is better than a long list that cannot all be achieved.
 - d We need to focus on where we can work deliberately to maximise the opportunities across all partners for the region.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

9. There are no financial implications from the Issues and Opportunities paper, however actioning the opportunities that are included in the Regional Housing Action Plan will have financial implications. These will be provided when the Action Plan is provided to the WRLC.

Ngā tikanga whakatau

Decision-making process

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

Te hiranga

Significance

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

Te whakatūtakitaki

Engagement

12. Input into the content of the Issues and Opportunities paper has been received from a workshop with the Regional Housing Action Plan Core Team (which included members from local government, iwi, central government, community housing providers, emergency housing providers and associated organisations) on 4 October 2021, a

workshop with the WRLC on 11 October 2021, a meeting with the WRLC Senior Staff Group on 20 October and a meeting with the WRLC CEO Group on 29 October 2021.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

13. The issues and opportunities from the attached paper will now be incorporated into the Regional Housing Action Plan which is being developed by the Regional Housing Action Plan Core Team and will be tested with other groups. This is due to be developed in draft by 8 December and as a final document by February 2022.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachment

Number	Title
1	Regional Housing Action Plan. Deliverable 1: Issues and Opportunities Paper

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

Writer	Kim Kelly – Programme Director WRLC Secretariat
Approver	Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki/General Manager, Strategy

<p>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</p>
<p><i>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</i></p> <p>One or the areas of responsibility for the WRLC is the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and the content of this paper if for one of the initiatives in the Framework.</p>
<p><i>Implications for Māori</i></p> <p>Housing choice and affordability is an issue for Māori and will be in part addressed through this work and also through an initiative related to iwi/ Māori housing.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>This contributes to the work of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>Engagement on the information in this paper has been undertaken with the Core Team working on the Regional Housing Action plan, the WRLC Senior Staff Group, the WRLC CEO Group and the WRLC members.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>There are no risks and impacts from this paper.</p>



Regional Housing Action Plan 2022-2027
Deliverable 1: Issues and Opportunities paper November 2021



Regional context for this Issues and Opportunities paper

Housing challenges

As identified in the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF), the region is growing faster than it has done for many decades. Consequently, the region lacks sufficient and affordable housing supply and choice, housing affordability is declining and a significant investment in infrastructure is needed to enable enough housing and quality urban environments.

These immediate and longer-term challenges are regional issues that are best dealt with together and not individually. Many of these challenges cross local council boundaries and the maximum benefits can be had from tackling these together.

Interconnected dynamics of housing challenges

A significant investment in housing, urban development, transport, electricity infrastructure and the three waters infrastructure and services, as well as regional and district planning and policy changes, will be needed to support future growth.

Beyond the forecast population and dwelling growth there are a number of other challenges facing the region. Projected sea-level rises, the severity of weather events, environmental stewardship pressures, barriers to mana whenua in fulfilling their role as kaitiaki, and natural hazards are creating challenges as well as uncertainty.

An increasing number of vehicles on the roads, capacity and reliability issues associated with buses and trains, and network resilience issues are straining the regional transport system and may not result in the necessary transport system shifts that we are seeking, such as improving safety and access, reducing emissions, and reducing reliance on private vehicle travel.

Community infrastructure will also need more coordinated investment to accommodate growth, including in open spaces, community facilities, schools, and health care facilities. All these challenges will need to be resolved for the future and are regional issues best dealt with together and not individually.

The WRGF is a spatial plan that has been developed by local government, central government, and iwi partners in the Wellington-Wairarapa-Horowhenua region to provide an agreed regional direction for growth and investment. It identifies how the region could accommodate a future population of 780,000 and an additional 100,000 jobs in the next 30 years. This would represent an additional 200,000 people living in the region.

The WRGF has a number of agreed initiatives to address housing and urban development including a number of structure plans and investigations. This Issues and Opportunities paper has been developed in the context of all the other initiatives underway.

Purpose and scope of the paper

This Issues and Opportunities paper represents the first phase of investigation for the WRGF Regional Housing Action Plan (RHAP) project.

The purpose of this paper is to provide information to the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) on a suite of housing issues and opportunities for the region.

The issues and opportunities within this paper have been identified through workshops and one-on-one meetings with partners and stakeholders (including government organisations, iwi, councils of the region, and housing providers) and public documents e.g., housing plans.

The agreed issues and opportunities will be used to inform the development of the RHAP.

The diagram below shows where this paper fits into the other deliverables in this project:



It is intended that the RHAP project will assist in achieving the following priority and objectives from the WRGF:

WRGF PRIORITY AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Supply, Affordability, and Choice
RELEVANT WRGF OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage sustainable, resilient, and affordable settlement patterns/ urban forms that make efficient use of existing infrastructure and resource Increase housing supply, and improve housing affordability and choice

The geographic scope of this paper and the associated RHAP is all the districts within the Wellington-Wairarapa-Horowhenua region. This project acknowledges that the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPSUD) is already enabling councils to respond to intensification through District Plan processes and that changes to plans will come into effect within the next five years. This project, therefore, focuses on non-District Plan mechanisms that can have an impact on supply, affordability, and choice in the short-term (interim) period of one to five years.



Regional Housing Action Plan 2022-2027 Deliverable 1: Issues and Opportunities paper November 2021

Attachment 1 to Report 21.493

Wellington
Regional Leadership Committee

Summary of the problem

Overarching housing problem

While not the focus of this project, for completeness, we have included a summary of the long-term and systemic housing issues for the region that are reflective of wider New Zealand, and international problems.

In more and more areas of the Wellington-Wairarapa-Horowhenua region, housing is unaffordable for many people. For instance, across the region the average rent per week increased by 24.4% between 2018 and 2021 and the average house price increased by 46.2% between 2018 and 2021. A lack of supply and a limited choice of housing types and locations are limiting options.

The lack of affordability for renters and homeowners has become much more of an issue in the past five years. In 2019 the average house price in the Wellington region was eleven times the average wage. House prices have increased significantly since 2019 while wages have not, so the level of unaffordability is certainly even higher now. Rental costs have similarly skyrocketed in recent years.

This is increasingly contributing to homelessness, overcrowding and poor health and educational outcomes; for example, at March 2018 there were 8199 people (161.8 per 10,000 people) in the Wellington region over all four categories of housing deprivation and as at June 2021 there were 2616 on the housing register, an increase of 1420 since June 2018. Those working with people who are homeless and experiencing precarious housing situations can attest that actual numbers are much higher than the housing register reflects.

The lack of affordability is also changing the distribution of demand for housing across the region, pushing more residential growth to outer areas such as Levin and Wairarapa, and causing the displacement of people away from family, community, and whenua. A major investment in infrastructure, particularly for three waters and transport, will be required to enable large-scale housing development in the region.

The 'operational affordability' of homes in the region and their impact on occupant health is also of concern. Poorly built homes cannot be affordably heated and ventilated. Recent research has shown that over 40% of homes are damp and moldy – conditions linked to our very high housing-sensitive hospitalisation figures. Supply is even scarcer when considering fit-for-purpose homes, including size and accessibility.

Problem-focus for the Regional Housing Action Plan

At present, there is sub-regional variance across policy/regulatory processes and the collection and management of data. In some areas information is not available because it is not gathered – such as accurate information on the number of people who are homeless and in precarious housing. This makes it difficult to fully understand the nature and extent of the overall housing problem for our region, to monitor change over time consistently, and ultimately to develop a regional approach to managing issues. Limited cross-council collaboration on policy processes also increases risks associated with innovative approaches (e.g., inclusionary zoning), and duplication/ limited knowledge sharing on data collection and management increases resourcing and cost requirements for Councils.

While cross-organisational partnerships are underway for specific projects across the region, there is not an over-arching multi-level and cross-organisation approach to collaborating on housing. This can result in unintended outcomes, misalignment of priorities, duplication of information, and a fragmented approach that does not maximise funding opportunities or well-being outcomes.

Councils, iwi housing organisations, community housing providers and others have limited capacity and lack capital funding, which impacts on their ability to resource projects which other partners have access to funding but not land. Working smartly is vital to avoid duplication and ensure the right parties are at the table.

Advocacy to Central Government on significant housing related issues and processes is important to ensure that all levels of governance are 'singing from the same hymn sheet'. Our workshops and one-on-one meetings have highlighted that existing advocacy approaches on key regional housing matters could be significantly strengthened through the development of a formal regional approach to identifying issues and engagement with Central Government.

There are various emerging technologies and construction techniques that have the potential to help increase efficiency and reduce build time and cost for housing. Education on these techniques and understanding how they can help manage housing outcomes in our region (teamed with advocacy for maximizing opportunities to upskill the construction industry and removing unnecessary regulatory and process barriers) will be important for managing housing targets and affordability.

While we are one inter-connected region, we know that there is sub-regional variance in the nature, form and extend of housing issues across localities that must be identified and acknowledged through this project. By understanding locational or specific place-based issues we can, as a region, work more effectively together to manage housing need and to prioritise issues and actions.

*To provide context for the issues and opportunities noted in this document, here is a representation of the **housing continuum** within the region. This housing continuum is similar to other regions in New Zealand and abroad. Definitions for the housing types can be found in Appendix 1. Further work is required on how to represent affordability in the diagram, as well as on where specific target groups fit (e.g., worker/seasonal worker or older people).*





Regional Housing Action Plan 2022-2027
Deliverable 1: Issues and Opportunities paper November 2021



Key Moves

Regional Housing Action Plan (RHAP) project

The overall RHAP project will focus on how the relevant organisations in the region can, together, impact the housing market over the short-term using mechanisms and approaches that sit outside District Plans.

Key moves and recommended opportunities in this paper focus on areas where local government, iwi, central government, and the broader housing sector could collectively affect the greatest level of change across the Wellington-Wairarapa-Horowhenua region. **It focuses on non-District Plan mechanisms that can have an impact on supply, affordability, and choice in the short-term (interim) period of one to five years.**

Issues and Opportunities Paper

This paper represents a first investigative deliverable for the RHAP project and seeks to provide the initial direction that the RHAP needs. It has been developed to identify key moves in response to housing issues (*pages 4-5*) and to bring together the region’s early thinking on potential opportunities (*pages 6-8*) that can be brought forward over the short-term.

SIX KEY MOVES	
A Harnessing the regional benefits of current policy and processes	D Taking a regional multi-party approach to the advocacy of key housing issues
B Providing improved resources in the region to achieve our housing aspirations and goals	E Improving access to smart and standardised housing data and information driving housing innovation
C Driving cross-organisational collaboration and partnership at all levels	F Introducing new technologies and new and smarter ways of building and providing houses and communities

Summary of the likely ability of opportunities proposed through this paper to fill the housing gap

- The opportunities identified in this paper will have differing levels of ability to impact on the housing issues that are the focus of this RHAP project.
- While we have identified the most opportunities for the themes of policy/regulatory processes and cross-organisational collaboration, the number of opportunities per key move is not reflective of the potential impact on housing outcomes. For example, while there are only a couple of opportunities identified for capacity and resourcing, smart and standardised data collection and management, and the use of new technologies it is anticipated that progressing opportunities in these areas may have the potential to have a significant impact on housing outcomes.
- At this stage of investigation, it is anticipated that all of the opportunity actions identified within this paper can be progressed within the timeframe of this project (1 – 5 years), with the priority opportunities being an early focus.



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Identifying regional housing issues

The focus of this paper is identifying issues where collectively the region's councils, iwi housing organisations, community housing providers, central government and others could respond to housing issues through non-district plan mechanisms and processes in the short term (next 5 years). By collectively identifying and working on these issues now, the region can contribute towards resolving some of the longer-term issues, such as affordability and choice, to achieve both quick wins and processes that can endure.

The table below identifies specific issues particular to this RHAP project in the context of the key moves identified above.

Table 1: Regional Housing Issues

RHAP Key Move	Regional Housing Issue
A Harnessing the regional benefits of current policy and processes	1 Some regulatory settings may need or benefit from review to improve the efficiency of the system e.g., modular dwellings and building consent requirements
	2 The partners to the WRLC own or have access to quite a lot of land in the region e.g., central government, local government, iwi, but we don't understand how much of this is potentially "excess to requirements" and/or could be freed up and developed and we don't have a process for putting it all together
	3 The social housing register does not reflect all those who are in need of social housing – for instance it does not count the number of people say in a family.
	4 Lack of clear accessible information around regulations that may enable individuals/developers to contribute to increased affordable housing supply especially when if they have changed recently.
	5 The lack of incentives at both a local and regional level to drive new typologies at scale and pace, with some possible incentives being rebates, "fast track", affordability outcomes, inclusionary zoning
B Providing improved resources in the region to achieve our housing aspirations and goals	6 Resourcing is an issue now and is likely to continue. We have the numbers that indicate the level of building required to meet growth projections for the next 30 years – how do we work to ensure we have capacity over the next 5 years and beyond. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Councils are at capacity for issuing consents (both resource consents and more importantly building consents). Building consents teams are maxed out and are competing with the rest of the country for a relatively small pool of Building Consent Officers. b) Papakāinga housing – there is some money available but limited capacity to develop these. We need people to manage approved projects/outcomes and the capacity is not there to manage/deliver projects. c) Māori housing needs more support and assistance d) CHPs and even community collectives, non-profit developers may have land, experience, and management capacity to deliver housing, but lack the necessary equity capital and/or access to finance e) There is already a lack of builders, electricians, plumbers etc and we know we need to build more houses than ever before – we should be planning for this
	7 We are at present dealing with both a housing shortfall (i.e., we don't have enough houses at present) and the need to develop housing for growth
C Driving cross-organisational collaboration and partnership at all levels	8 There are many central government programmes and tools to target increased housing options e.g., Land for Housing, Progressive Home ownership but: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) We (the region as a whole) are not making the most of these tools and programmes at present. b) We don't understand them as well as we could - there are multiple entities across the region trying to understand and/or access these programmes and tools resulting in a duplication of resources. c) We have no regional picture of the need for each of these programmes i.e., where does the Land for Housing programme fit into the regional demand?
	9 There is a lack of whole of government approach to some aspects of the housing market e.g. different government entities providing submissions to district plan changes that provide conflicting opinions (based on their organisational direction)
	10 The region lacks a collective approach to the housing market and parts of it, for instance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) What is the regional public housing plan/requirement and how do we portray this regional joined up (e.g. central government, local government, iwi, and Community Housing Providers (CHPs) approach? Including looking at local issues such as a lack of public housing in some areas (e.g., Wairarapa have no Kainga Ora presence). b) How do we support community housing and others to step into housing provision or upscale?



Wellington
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Regional Housing Action Plan 2022-2027
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		11	We (collectively) need to get better at working with the development community across the region such as: a) In a number of cities/districts the current district plan allows/enables the type of change in housing typology the region wants, but developers are not building these – why is this? b) Developers in the region have an inertia to change and tend to build what they know (there is a slow change in products) c) The limited capability of developers in some areas (e.g., Kapiti) to deliver housing at scale d) Uncertainty arising through district plan changes/reviews – this can create tensions.
D	Taking a regional multi party approach to the advocacy of key housing issues	12	There is a disconnect between some housing opportunities and requirements of banks – can these be worked on?
		13	The current Building Code does not yet meet the minimum level in comparable countries and often seen as a “target” and the not the minimum requirement
E	Improving access to smart and standardised housing data and information driving housing innovation	14	Data and information on housing: a) Is kept in multiple places and is generally redeveloped and repackaged by multi entities for their individual use b) Is not easily and quickly accessible for all
		15	The housing and urban development sectors require better data and therefore a better understanding of the housing supply that is needed.
		16	There is limited knowledge of and access to information driving housing innovation making change hard to understand and/or implement
F	Introducing new technologies and new and smarter ways of building and providing houses and communities	17	There are a number of emerging technologies and approaches to housing that are being developed at a small scale, but these are not currently being engaged at scale. One reason is that individual projects or agencies lack the capacity or reach to try these at a larger scale. In turn the absence of larger scale and predictable markets hinders development of capacity in areas such as prefabrication.
		18	There is a limited regional, multi-party work on how to use innovative solutions for short term solutions. e.g. temporary housing on future development sites.



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Developing regional housing opportunities

Below are two lists of opportunity actions identified through workshops, one-on-one meetings, and public documents e.g., housing plans. The first list represents the priority opportunities. The second list provides the non-priority opportunities. Recommended opportunities focus on areas where local government, iwi partners, central government and the broader housing sector could collectively affect the greatest level of change across the region. **This is in terms of both interim actions that can be progressed, and mechanisms and processes that can endure alongside updated District Plans.**

As can be seen in the tables, individual opportunities have been developed to respond to the issues and link directly to the key moves.

Table 2: Priority Opportunities

	RHAP Key Move		Priority Opportunity
A	Harnessing the regional benefits of current policy and processes	A1	Investigate and then instigate opportunities to implement Fast Track processes for developments that are at scale and/or medium density, affordable and with social and environmental outcomes
		A2	Identify current regulatory barriers that could be changed and/or reduced to ease the time to market for new housing e.g., modular dwellings building consents
		A3	Investigate rolling out the WCC Build-to-Rent housing example across the whole region. See https://wellington.govt.nz/property-rates-and-building/property/te-kainga
		A4	Identify and release at speed surplus central government (esp. Waka Kotahi), local government land and any other land (e.g., church owned land). Begin by undertaking a stock take of relevant land in the region – both total and vacant
		A5	Utilise all available regulatory tools e.g., Specified Development Project (SDP), Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), Infrastructure Funding & Financing (IFF) on a regional basis. Develop a plan for which projects/areas to use which tools for.
B	Providing improved resources in the region to achieve our housing aspirations and goals	B1	Establish a regional resource/entity for housing in the region (e.g., staff resources at scale, experts at Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), master planning, data analytics, demonstration developments)
C	Driving cross-organisational collaboration and partnership at all levels	C1	Provide regional support to iwi/Māori housing provision, in alignment with the Government's Māori Housing and Innovation (MAIHI) Framework and the Māori Housing Strategy. Seeing if we can support mana whenua and iwi housing work - with developers – e.g., similar to Te Puna Wai - see https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/118692859/papakinga-development-to-help-mori-into-home-ownership
		C2	Develop a regional approach, plan, and targets for accessing central government programmes and tools e.g., Land for Housing Programme and Progressive Home Ownership Programme – see https://www.hud.govt.nz/residential-housing/progressive-home-ownership/
		C3	Develop a regional approach to regeneration in centres around rapid transit stops – master planning and working with single site landowners. Possible use of SPVs
		C4	Support and upscale CHPs at a regional level
		C5	Establish a regional developers forum for input in WRGF projects and activities (such as the RHAP) and also to provide regional information and plans to e.g., presentation to regional/key developers about the region's opportunities.
		C6	Provide input/feedback on Infrastructure Acceleration Fund opportunities as a regionally agreed picture. Underway
D	Taking a regional multi-party approach to the advocacy of key housing issues	D1	Advocate for councils to have the ability to provide the Income Related Rent Subsidy



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E	Improving access to smart and standardised housing data and information driving housing innovation	E1	Improve the provision of regionally consistent up-to-date data, information and agreed definitions e.g., affordability. One source of the truth that all parties can use.
		E2	Improve access to information driving (or blocking) housing innovation

Table 3: Non-priority opportunities

	RHAP Key Move		Non-priority Opportunity
A	Harnessing the regional benefits of current policy and processes	A1	Develop Inclusionary Zoning plan and district plan chapter and implement Inclusionary Zoning in district plans (as timing fits)
		A2	Utilise the Streamlined Planning process for implementation of the National Policy Statement -urban development (NPS-UD) medium density requirements AND/OR advocate for NPS-UD implementation plan change to have immediate effect and no appeals
		A3	Explore and implement targeted incentives e.g., rebates for affordable housing development or fast track deals. Use Development Contributions Policy or similar to target affordable and appropriate homes supply. Ensure affordability is retained in the model e.g., separate land from building
		A4	Identify large areas of land within the region that could be acquired for large scale urban development – investigate feasibility
		A5	Investigating the feasibility of providing emergency or social housing at a Council-owned site
		A6	Identify regional opportunities and barriers to increasing minor dwellings as a short-term approach to increase housing and meet the needs of some sectors of the housing market
		A7	Consider land tenure barriers and opportunities e.g., leasing land and what a regional response and/or plan for this might be
B	Providing improved resources in the region to achieve our housing aspirations and goals	B1	Identify and start to close building and related skills gap shortage. This would include feeding into the relevant Skills Leadership Groups.
		B2	Investigate setting up a special unit to deal with social housing consents
C	Driving cross-organisational collaboration and partnership at all levels	C1	Establish partnerships between developers and Community Housing Providers (CHPs) to bring on more public housing – develop a regional approach to this.
		C2	Work in partnership to coordinate land-use e.g. Council and Kainga Ora and make more effective use of land.
		C3	Establish a “whole of government” approach e.g. a whole of government submission on district plan changes rather than individual entities
		C4	Develop an agreed direction/plan for of social housing at a regional approach – where is this a priority in the region and focus goes on those with right social outcomes
D	Taking a regional multi party approach to the advocacy of key housing issues	D1	Skills – advocate/push for speedy visas for current overseas staff in NZ and import of new (including those involved in planning, consenting, and building)
		D2	Advocate for central government enabling opportunities such as. considering ‘emergency legislation’ that enables temporary housing on future development sites.
E	Improving access to smart and standardised housing data and information driving housing innovation	E1	Develop regional modelling on such aspects as price affordability
F	Introducing new technologies and new and smarter ways of	F1	Speed up off-site manufacturing – in conjunction with releasing land – to speed-up supply
		F2	Establish a regional programme for marketing and info sharing e.g. what is medium density



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	building and providing houses and communities	F3	Establish temporary housing on future development sites e.g. Notice of Requirement (NoR) sites. With a focus on providing for those people who already live in and want to remain in that community.
		F4	Investigate alternative financing ideas – including local government housing bonds taking advantage of Council's high credit rating.
		F5	Develop opportunities for collective housing models in the region and what a regional view on this might look like. See example here https://www.stuff.co.nz/life-style/homed/latest/124774974/collective-housing-is-our-future-new-report-recommends-a-solution-to-the-housing-crisis



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Appendix 1: Definitions

The definitions within the table below have been taken from the Community Exchange website and can be evolved through this project to best reflect the tenure of our region.

Name	Definition
Emergency housing/ shelter	<p>Emergency housing is often where people enter the housing continuum because they do not have a home. In some cases, it's because they have lost their home due to an eviction, family dispute or domestic violence. Other times it's because they're leaving another system (such as the foster care system, hospital, or incarceration).</p> <p>Emergency shelters are meant to offer shelter for a short period of time until they can move to a more permanent form of housing. Some people experience chronic homelessness and end up staying for longer periods more frequently.</p>
Transitional Housing	<p>Transitional housing provides temporary housing with support services, with the goal to eventually move along the continuum to affordable rental and eventually market rental or ownership.</p> <p>Examples of transitional housing includes independent housing with special security features for victims of domestic abuse, housing to help people transition from incarceration to the community and housing for people working to overcome addictions.</p>
Social housing/ Community housing	<p>Social housing, sometimes known as community housing, is made up of public housing, non-profit housing, co-operative housing and rent supplements. It is geared towards low and moderate incomes.</p> <p>Much of the housing stock that makes up social housing is older, and it has not been expanded over the years, so there are significant waiting lists to access these programs.</p> <p>Rent supplements have helped to ease some of the burden, with the tenant paying rent geared to income and a subsidy covering the difference between that amount and amount charged by the landlord for rent.</p>
Assisted rental/ Affordable rental	<p>There are varying definitions of "affordable". For the purposes of this report for housing to be affordable, it should make up approximately 30% of a household income, or less. When households spend more than 30% of their income, it eats up income that could be spent on other necessities, like food, medication, or transportation.</p> <p>Affordable rentals can be owned publicly, privately or by a non-profit. There are lots of types of rentals that can fall under this category, including housing schemes that support targeted groups to access and afford private market rentals. Different kinds of rentals are needed to meet the individual needs of renters in the community.</p>
Assisted ownership/ Affordable home ownership	<p>Like affordable rentals, affordable home ownership costs should not exceed approximately 30% of total income. This makes it hard for people living on a low income to access home ownership, but affordable home ownership programs can help.</p> <p>Affordable home ownership schemes support individuals into home ownership through financial support and/or capped purchase prices.</p> <p>International examples include non-profits like Habitat for Humanity and government programs to help with down payments. There are also programs to help low-income homeowners make their home more efficient.</p>
Market Rental Housing	Market rental housing is any kind of rental that is not subsidised in any way. Landlords choose what they want to charge for rent and are not limited by the income of their tenants.
Market ownership	Any kind of home ownership that is not subsidised in any way. Owners are independent and responsible for meeting all of their housing costs.

**Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
11 November 2021
Report 21.514**



For Information

LET'S GET WELLINGTON MOVING UPDATE – NOVEMBER 2021

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To update the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the WRLC) on Let's Get Wellington Moving (LGWM) initiatives and current work.

Te horopaki

Context

2. LGWM will regularly update the WRLC on LGWM programmes and initiatives to support the Wellington Region's urban and spatial planning. The update (**Attachment 1** – Let's Get Wellington Moving November 2021 update) will be presented by the LGWM Programme Director.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

3. The LGWM Programme Director will speak to **Attachment 1** at the WRLC meeting on 11 November 2021.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachment

Number	Title
1	Let's Get Wellington Moving September 2021 update

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

Approver	Kim Kelly – Programme Director, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
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He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<p><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>The LGWM update (Attachment 1) supports the WRLC role in overseeing the development and implementation of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.</p>
<p><i>Implications for Māori</i></p> <p>There are no known implications for Māori.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>The update contributes to the delivery of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>There was no internal consultation.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>Risks and impacts are described to the extent in Attachment 1.</p>

Attachment 1 to Report 21.514

HAILO

To the future of Wellington

Our transformational
programme

WRLC
11 November 2021

Saying hello to a brighter future

Welcoming more people

More places to live

Greener, smoother ways of getting around with fewer vehicles:

- Safer walkways and bike paths
- Improved buses
- Refurbished Basin Reserve
- New Mt Victoria Tunnel
- New mass rapid transit

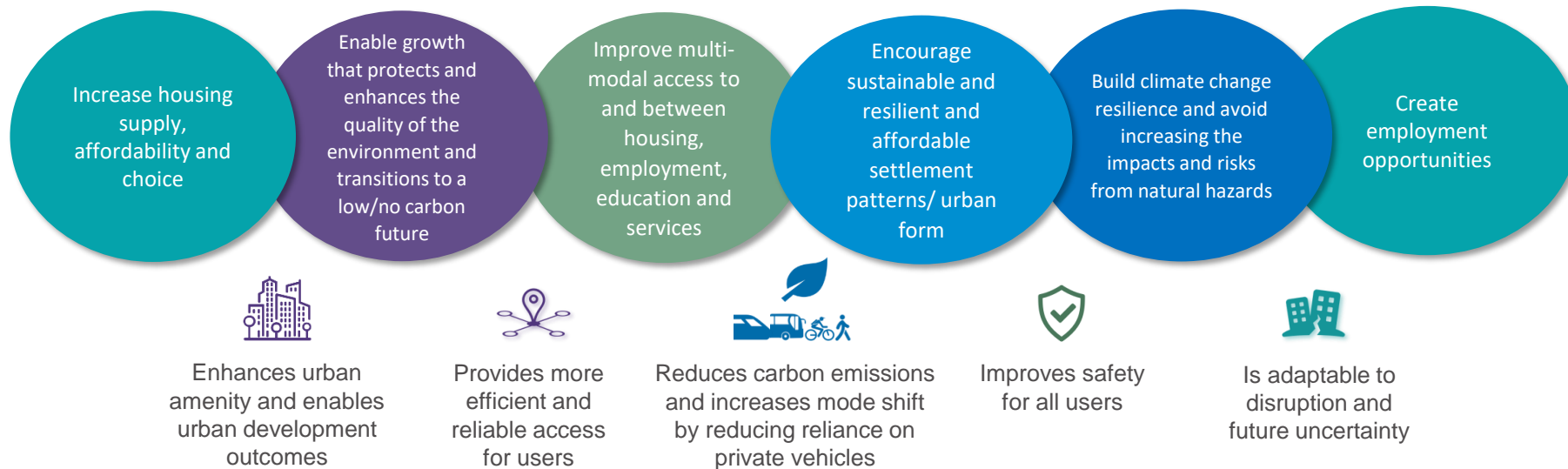
Attachment 1 to Report 21.514



Regional context

LGWM in the regional context

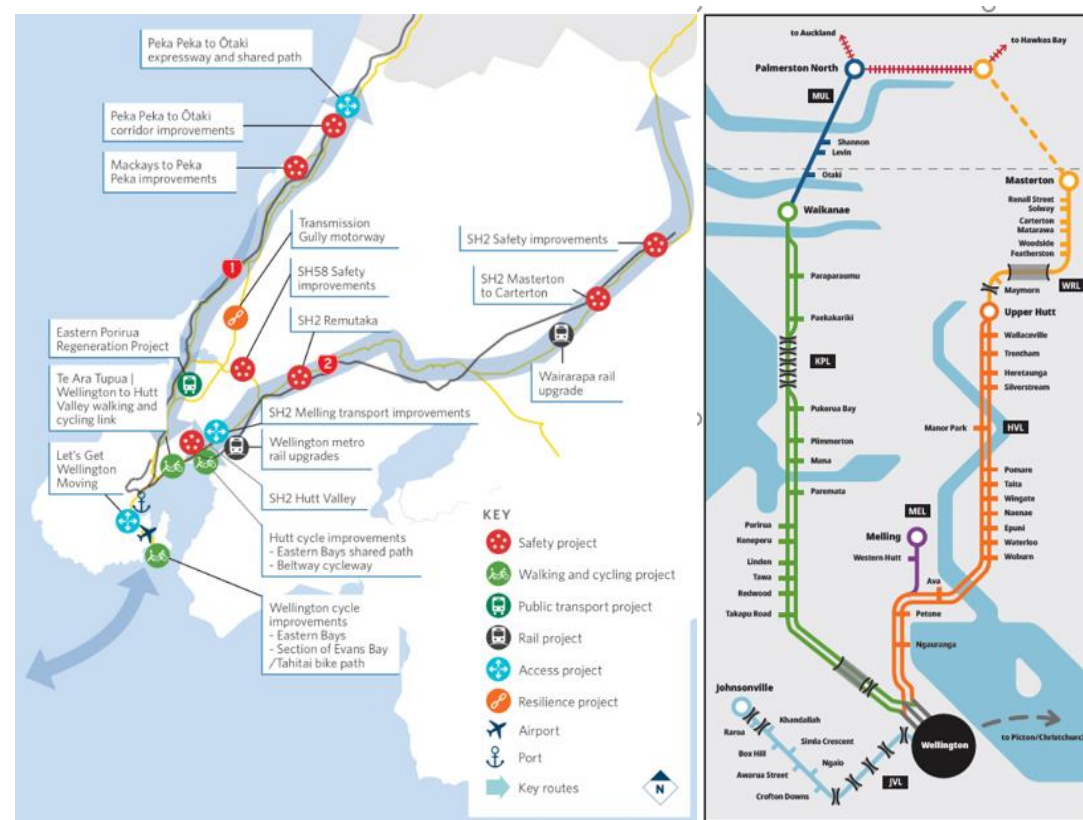
Wellington Regional Growth Framework and LGWM objectives



- Let's Get Wellington Moving is a transformative city-shaping programme delivering benefits to the wider region.
- Intensive land use to enable housing supply, help reduce our emissions, and improve access and resilience.
- WRGF 'key move' is to 'fully unlock the urban development potential of current and future rapid transit orientated corridors particularly the Let's Get Wellington Moving corridor.

Regional context and opportunities

- LGWM directly relevant to the wider WRGF projects
- Regional housing action plan – increasing housing supply
- Critical to reducing our emissions from transport – regional emissions reduction plan
- Integrated with significant investment in Regional Rail and Transit-Orientated Development opportunities across the region
- Central to building our regional pipeline of housing and infrastructure investment
- Regionally retaining and attracting new sector capacity and capability



This engagement

This engagement – 6 weeks to 10 Dec



Focused on mass rapid transit

- Transformational project with potential to enable urban development in a large part of the city
- Key to tackling transport challenges, supporting mode shift, more housing, reducing emissions



Some information on Basin Reserve and extra Mt Victoria tunnel

- To help people understand the kinds of changes that would be needed (e.g. traffic and public transport movements).
- Too early to confirm property impacts – multiple options are still on the table, decisions not yet made, impacts on properties unclear at this point



We want people to tell us how they want to move through the city

- Your feedback will be used to inform which of the four options should go on to detailed investigation.
- We will update you on the outcomes of this engagement in early 2022.
- Anticipated decision on preferred option in May 2022.

How people can provide feedback



Visit lgwm.nz/hello and give us your feedback

- Learn more about the options
- Answer the engagement questions
- Provide feedback on the maps



Come along to an LGWM event

- Open days
- Pop up events
- Online webinar
- WCC “Our City Tomorrow” roadshow

Mass rapid transit: The catalyst for urban transformation

Future Wellington

Possible **light rail** outside Wellington Regional Hospital

Artist impression for illustrative purposes only

WRLC

11/11/2021



Future Wellington

Possible **bus rapid transit** on the waterfront Quays

Artist impression for illustrative purposes only

WRLC

11/11/2021



Attachment 1 to Report 21.514

Our transformational programme: Mass rapid transit and urban development

Mass rapid transit and urban development

A catalyst
to support
Wellington's growth

- Enables higher density development with a lower environmental footprint
- Makes it easier for a growing population to get around and connect with regional rail and the wider bus network
- Provides significant economic stimulus for the central city



Opportunity and aspiration – urban scale and form



Graphic: Courtesy Auckland Light Rail

Artist impression for illustrative purposes only

Attachment 1 to Report 21.514

2050 Future Wellington

Urban
development
enabled by
Bus priority



2050 Future Wellington

Urban
development
enabled by
Bus rapid transit



Artist impression for illustrative purposes only

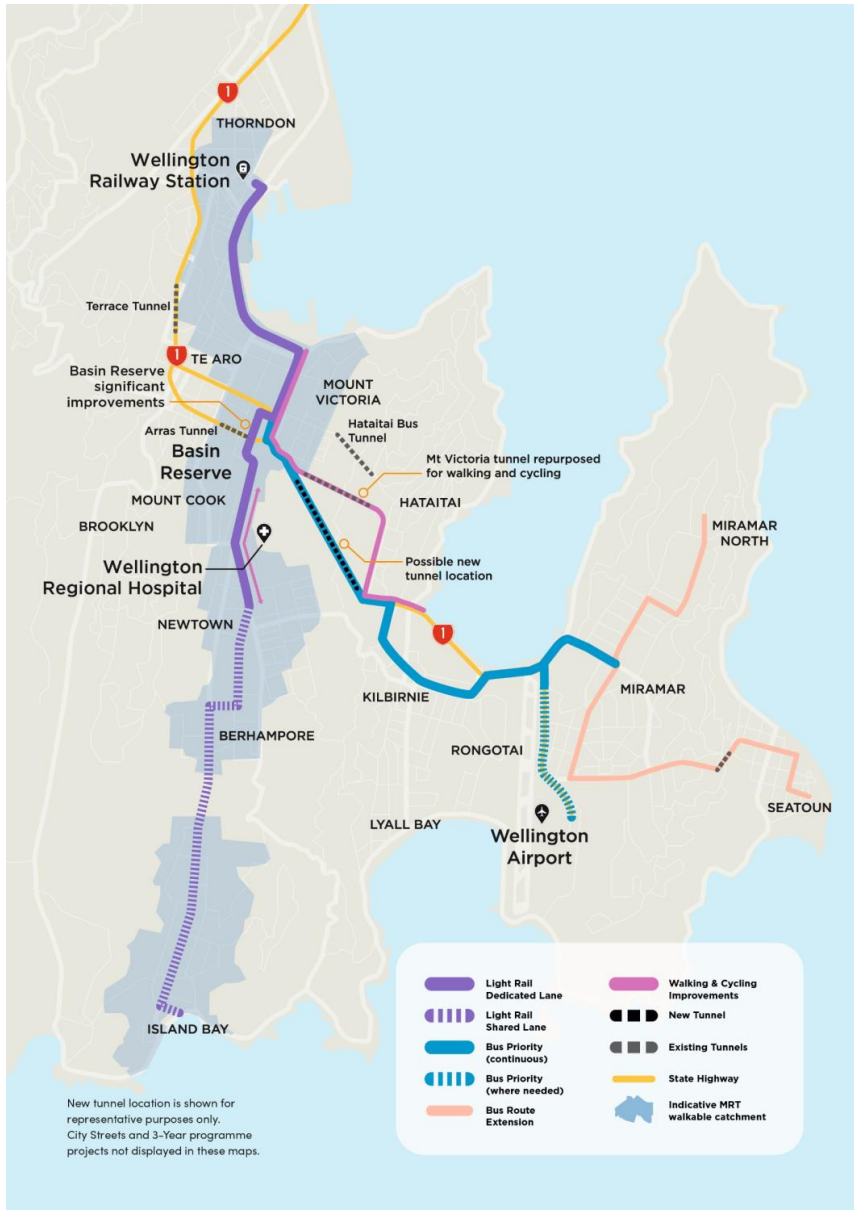
2050 Future Wellington

Urban
development
enabled by
Light rail



Artist impression for illustrative purposes only

Our transformational programme: The options



Option 1 Attachment 1 to Report 21.514 South coast light rail + new public transport tunnel

Moving the most people possible to Island Bay, beautifying the Basin Reserve, supporting the most housing and urban development, and bettering our streets for everyone.

Route south and east

Light rail from the Wellington Railway Station along waterfront quays and continuing to Wakefield Street, turning right onto Cambridge Terrace and along to the Basin Reserve.

- **Light rail towards Island Bay** around the west side of the Basin Reserve and up Adelaide Road to Wellington Regional Hospital (dedicated lane) following Riddiford Street, through Berhampore to Island Bay (shared lane).
- **Bus towards Miramar and the airport**, with dedicated bus lanes from Kent/Cambridge Terrace around the east side of the Basin Reserve through a tunnel to Wellington Road or Ruahine Street. Continues with dedicated bus lanes along Kilbirnie Crescent around Cobham Drive roundabout to Wellington Airport or the Miramar shops. Buses then share with other traffic to Miramar north and Seatoun.

What happens at the Basin?

It's no longer a roundabout

- **Over Arras Tunnel for light rail and local travel:** Arras Tunnel is made longer so that light rail, buses, vehicles and people can travel over it.
- **Through Arras Tunnel for highway traffic:** Highway traffic heading north from Mt Victoria Tunnel passes around the northern side of the Basin Reserve and into the extended Arras Tunnel and is physically separated from local traffic.
- **Walking and cycling:** Provides new walking and cycle paths around, and connections to, the Basin Reserve.

What happens at Mt Victoria Tunnel?

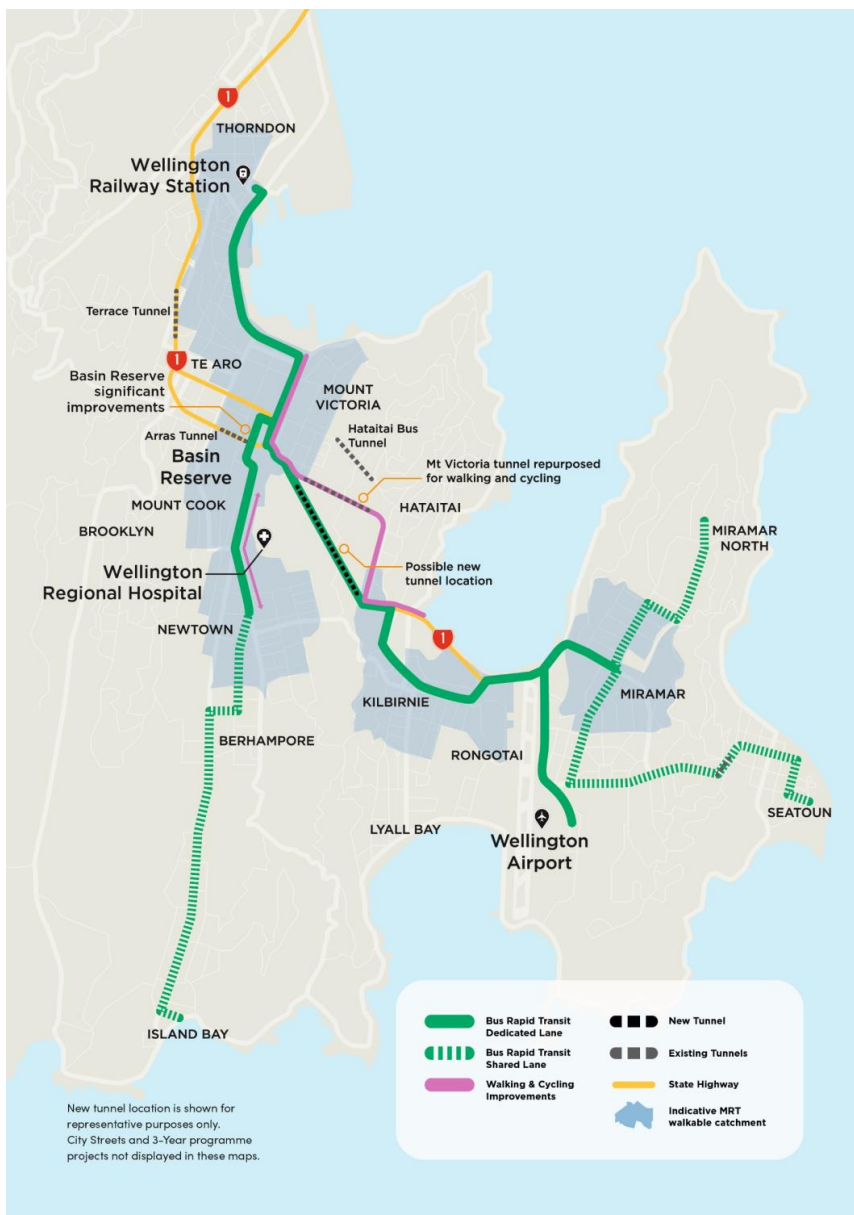
A new tunnel is constructed through Mt Victoria and, combined with the existing tunnel provides:

- A dedicated walking and cycle path
- One dedicated public transport lane in each direction
- One lane in each direction for all other vehicles
- Hataitai Bus Tunnel remains for local buses



Option 2 Bus rapid transit to the sea and skies

Moving more people out to Island Bay, the eastern suburbs and the airport on longer buses, but with less housing and urban development than option 1.



Route south and east

Bus Rapid Transit from Wellington Railway Station along waterfront quays and continuing to Wakefield Street, turning right onto Cambridge Terrace and along to the Basin Reserve.

- **Bus Rapid Transit towards Island Bay** along the west of the Basin Reserve and up Adelaide Road to Wellington Regional Hospital (dedicated lane), following Riddiford Street, through Berhampore to Island Bay (shared lane).
- **Bus Rapid Transit to the airport and Miramar** with dedicated lanes around the east side of the Basin Reserve through a tunnel to Wellington Road or Ruahine Street. Continues with dedicated bus lanes along Kilbirnie Crescent around Cobham Drive roundabout to Wellington Airport or the Miramar shops. Buses then share with other traffic to Miramar north and Seatoun.

What happens at the Basin?

It's no longer a roundabout

- **Over Arras Tunnel for Bus Rapid Transit and local travel:** Arras Tunnel is made longer so that light rail, buses, vehicles and people can travel over it.
- **Through Arras for highway traffic:** State Highway traffic heading north from Mt Victoria Tunnel passes across the northern side of the Basin Reserve and into the extended Arras Tunnel so that it is physically separated from local traffic.
- **Walking and cycling:** Provides new walking and cycle paths around and, connections to, the Basin Reserve.

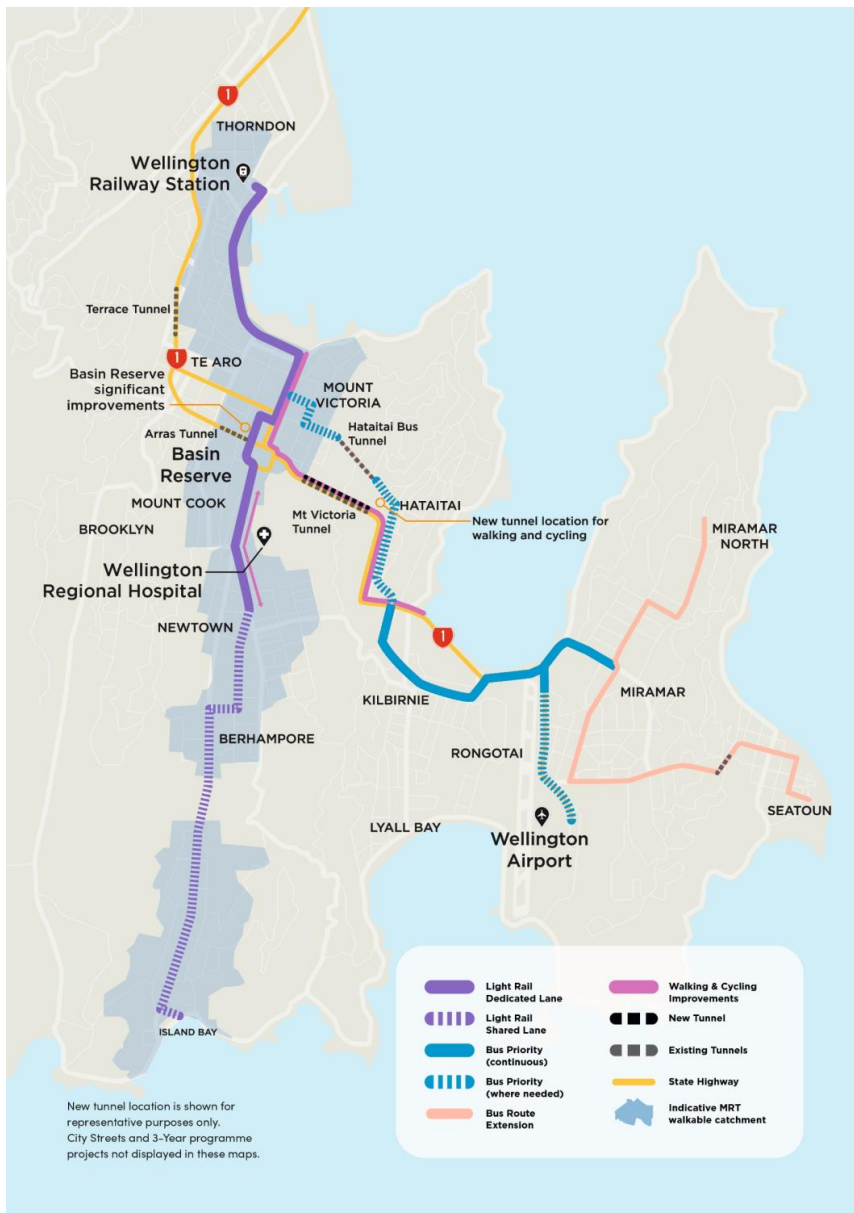
What happens at Mt Victoria Tunnel?

A new tunnel is constructed through Mt Victoria and, combined with the existing tunnel provides:

- A dedicated walking and cycle path
- One dedicated public transport lane in each direction
- One lane in each direction for all other vehicles
- Hataitai Bus Tunnel remains for local buses

Option 3 South coast light rail

Connecting the most people between Wellington Railway Station and Island Bay, encouraging the most housing and urban development, bettering our streets for everyone, and providing some public transport improvements to Hataitai, Miramar, and the airport



What happens at the Basin?

It's no longer a roundabout

- **Over Arras for Light Rail and local travel:** Arras Tunnel is made longer so that light rail, buses, vehicles and people can travel over it.
- **Through Arras for highway traffic:** Highway traffic heading north from Mt Victoria Tunnel passes across the northern side of the Basin Reserve and into the extended Arras Tunnel so it is physically separated from local travel.
- **Walking and cycling:** Provides new walking and cycle paths around and, connections to, the Basin Reserve.

What happens at Mt Victoria Tunnel?

Existing:

- Mt Victoria Tunnel unchanged for vehicles
- Hataitai Bus Tunnel remains for all buses

New:

- New tunnel for people walking and cycling

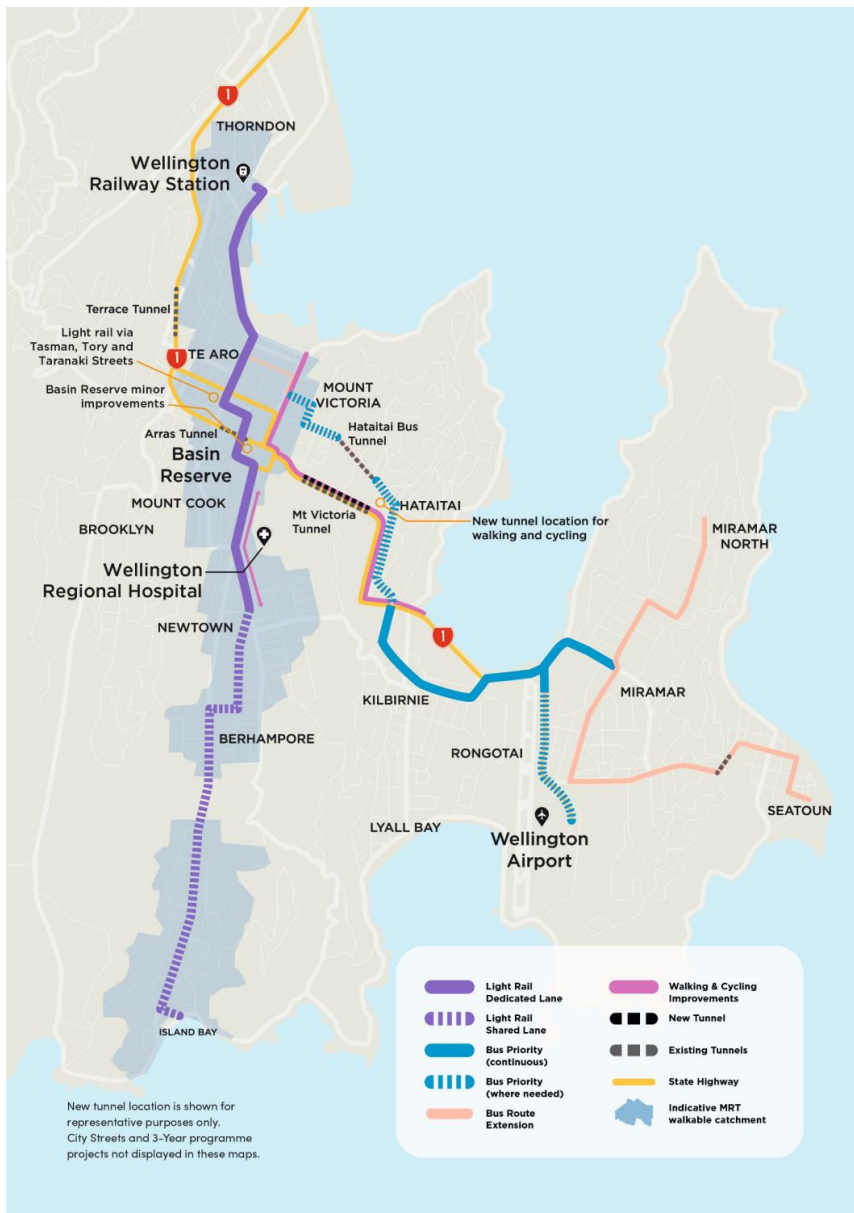
Route south and east

Light rail from Wellington Railway Station along waterfront quays and continuing along Wakefield Street, turning right onto Cambridge Terrace and along to Basin Reserve.

- **Light rail towards Island Bay** around the west side of the Basin Reserve and up Adelaide Road to Wellington Regional Hospital (dedicated lane) following Riddiford Street through Berhampore to Island Bay (shared lane).
- **Bus towards Miramar and the airport** through Hataitai Bus Tunnel with enhanced bus priority through Hataitai, along Kilbirnie Crescent to Cobham Drive roundabout to the airport or the Miramar shops, and through to Miramar north and Seatoun.

Option 4 South coast light rail via Taranaki Street

Light rail to Island Bay, but via Taranaki Street, bypassing the Basin Reserve, beautifying streets and encouraging the most housing and urban development, for the lowest cost.



Routes south and east

Light rail from Wellington Railway Station up Jervois Quay, turning right onto Taranaki Street.

- **Light rail towards Island Bay** through Haining Street to Tory Street. Goes past the Basin Reserve via Tasman Street and Rugby Street then up Adelaide Road to Wellington Regional Hospital (dedicated lane), following Riddiford Street, through Berhampore to Island Bay (shared lane).
- **Bus towards Miramar and the airport** through Courtenay Place to Cambridge Terrace then through Hataitai Bus Tunnel with enhanced bus priority through Hataitai. Along Kilbirnie Crescent and around Cobham Drive roundabout to the airport and Miramar shops, and through to Miramar north and Seatoun.

What happens at the Basin?

Stays as a roundabout

Fewer changes are needed than the other options, where local and state highway traffic is physically separated over and through an extended Arras Tunnel.

Improvements will be made to the layout such as extra lanes, an intersection at Adelaide Road, and ways for people walking and cycling to link up with the extra Mt Victoria Tunnel.

What happens at Mt Victoria Tunnel?

Existing:

- Mt Victoria Tunnel unchanged for vehicles
- Hataitai Bus Tunnel remains for all buses

New:

- New tunnel for people walking and cycling

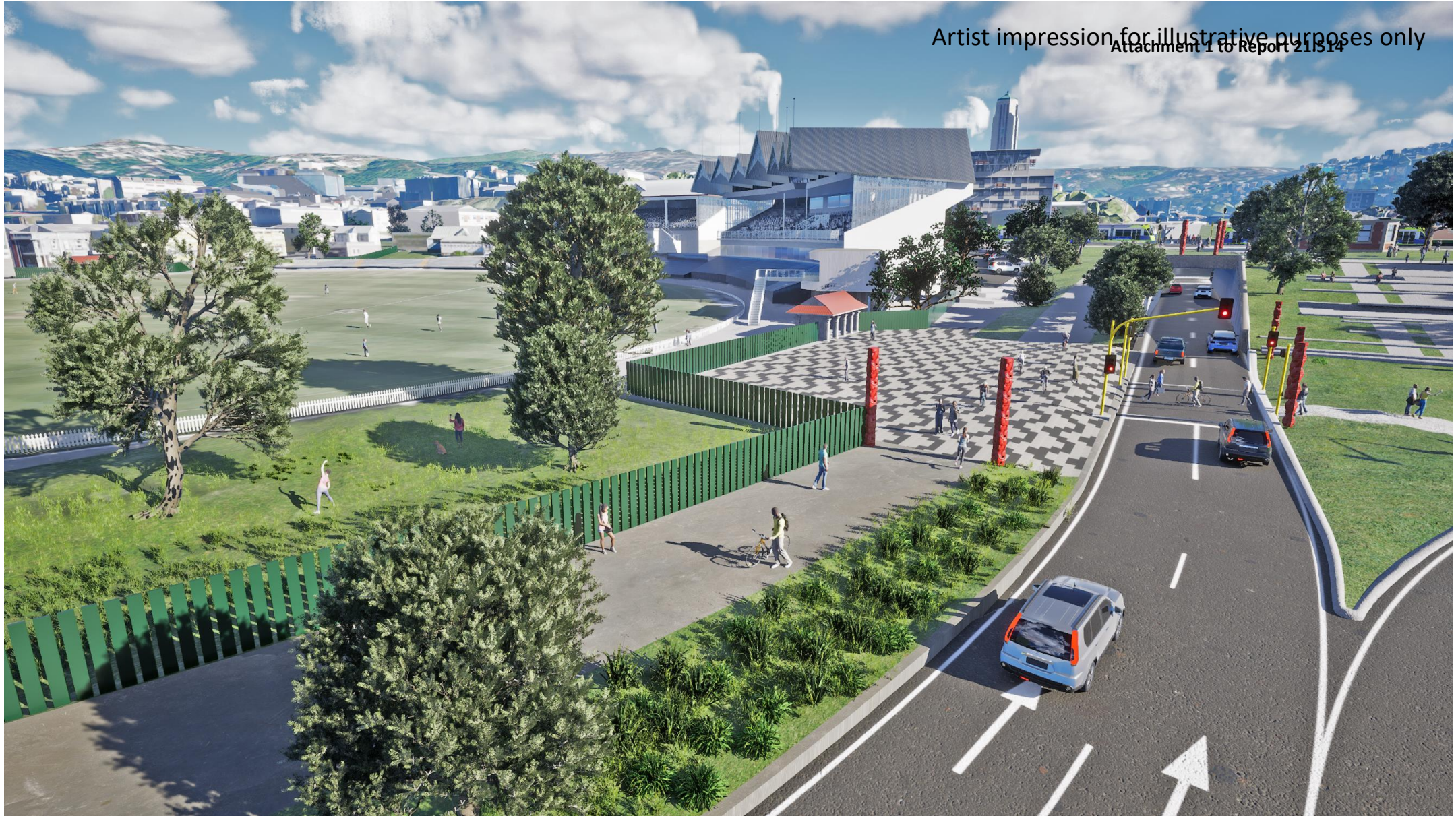
The Basin Reserve and Mt Victoria Tunnel



Artist impression for illustrative purposes only

Attachment 1 to Report 21.514

- State highway traffic heading north towards the motorway from Mt Victoria Tunnel would pass around the northern side of the Basin Reserve and into an extended Arras tunnel.
- Local north-south traffic, including public transport, would be physically separated passing over northbound state highway traffic.



Attachment 1 to Report 21.514

MOUNT VICTORIA TUNNEL

1931

Depending on the configuration of a new Mt Victoria Tunnel, the existing tunnel could be converted to walking and cycling

Artist impression for illustrative purposes only

How the options perform

How the options compare

Measure		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Urban development (extra houses)		Up to 21,000 dwellings	Up to 16,000 dwellings	Up to 21,000 dwellings	Up to 21,000 dwellings
Potential carbon reduction					
Public transport journeys (AM peak)	Island Bay → Wellington Railway Station	12 minutes less (35 → 23 min)			
	Miramar → Wellington Railway Station	14 mins less* (32 → 18 min)		10 mins less (32 → 22 min)	
	Airport → Wellington Railway Station	8 mins less* (25 → 17 min)		5 mins less (25 → 20 min)	
Vehicle journey (AM peak)	Airport → Terrace Tunnel	3 min less*		Little change	
Vehicles on local streets (AM peak per hour)		500 fewer vehicles		350 fewer vehicles	200 fewer vehicles
30-year cost (including 3-year programme and City Streets)		\$7.4 billion	\$7.0 billion	\$6.6 billion	\$5.8 billion

* Depending on the configuration of the Mt Victoria tunnel. These results assume a diagonal tunnel.

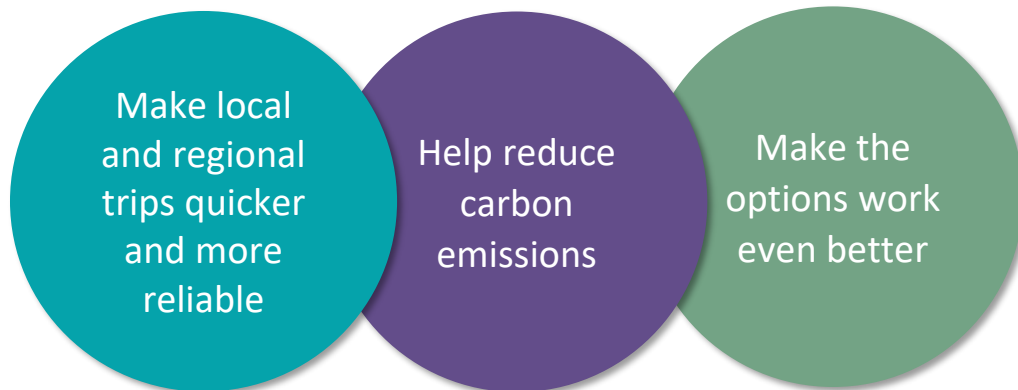
Smarter transport network

Smarter transport network

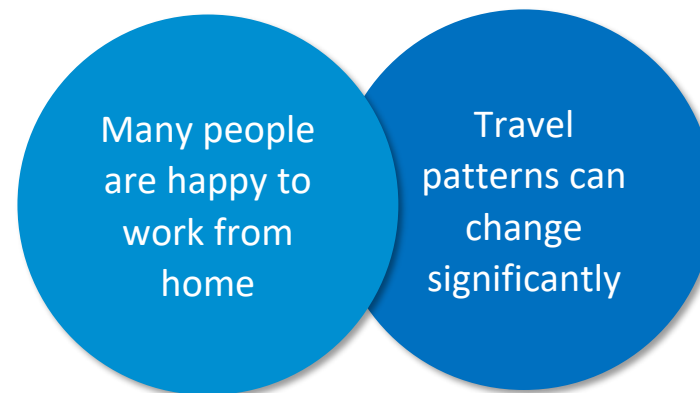
Changing the way we travel

- Mass rapid transit, plus our wider plans to improve public transport, walking and cycling, will provide high-quality alternatives to private vehicle travel.
- We want to encourage Wellingtonians to **consider other ways of getting around**, to help reduce the number of cars using our streets and **make travel more reliable for those who need to use a vehicle**.
- Ideas include things like working with schools and workplaces on new options and 'pricing' incentives such as parking levies or congestion charges. We will be consulting further on these in future phases of the programme.

These positive changes in travel behaviour would:



Covid-19 has shown:

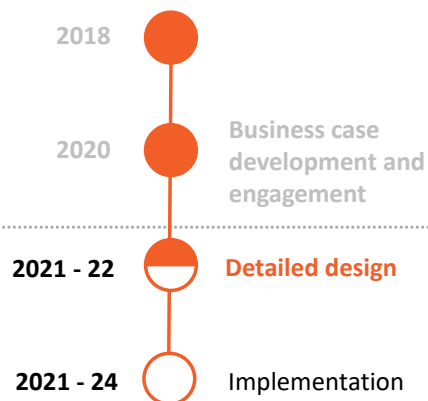


The path forward

The path forward

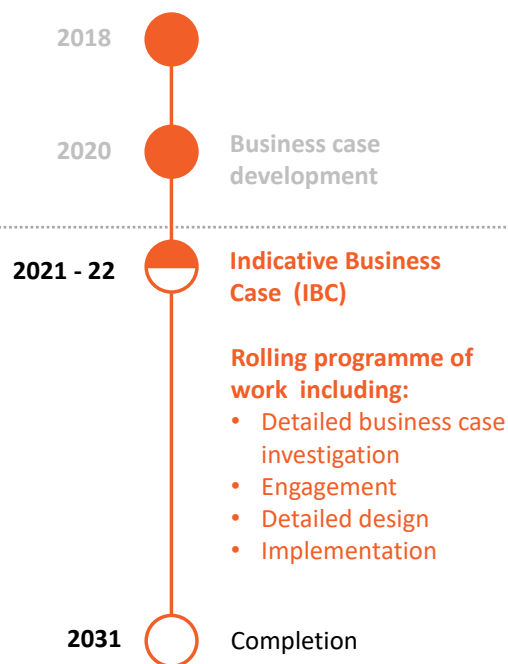
3-year programme

- Transforming the Golden Mile
- Thorndon Quay and Hutt Road improvements
- Central city pedestrian improvements
- Cobham Drive Crossing and SH1 speeds east



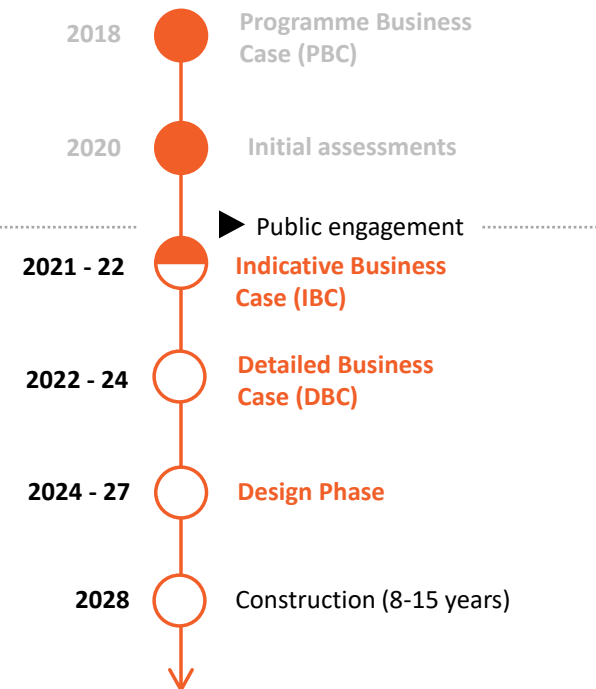
City Streets

Walking, cycling and bus priority improvements on 19 corridors between the suburbs and the central city



Transformational programme

- Mass rapid transit
- Basin Reserve improvements
- Extra Mt Victoria Tunnel
- Smarter transport network



The capacity challenge

There is a significant pipeline of project work in the Wellington region

Let's Get Wellington Moving

- Up to \$7.4 billion investment over 10-20 years
- Construction projects starting 2021, growing year-on-year

Other major projects

- Rail enhancements
- Three waters
- Riverlink
- Port/terminals upgrade
- Otaki to North Levin
- WCC Cycle Network Plan
- Safety improvement plan

What does this mean?

- Staff and people resource issues
- Consultant and contractor capacity
- International expertise
- Material supply and resources

The challenge:

Programming the pipeline

- Coordination
- Programme phasing

Questions?

Thank you



Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
11 November 2021
Report 21.513



For Information

WELLINGTON REGIONAL SKILLS LEADERSHIP GROUP

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To introduce the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the WRLC) to the work of the Wellington Regional Skills Leadership Group.

Te horopaki

Context

2. The Wellington Regional Skills Leadership Group (RSLG) identify and support better ways of meeting future skills and workforce needs. The Wellington RSLG is made up of iwi, industry, worker and community representative from the region.
3. An introduction and update covering matters of interest and opportunities for collaboration with the WRLC will be presented by representatives from the Wellington RSLG.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

4. Representatives from the Wellington Regional Skills Leadership Group will speak to [Attachment 1](#) at the WRLC meeting on 11 November 2021.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachment

Number	Title
1	Wellington Regional Skills Leadership Group update

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

Approver	Kim Kelly – Programme Director, Wellington Regional Leadership Committee
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He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> The Wellington Regional Skills Leadership Group presentation (Attachment 1) supports the WRLC role in overseeing the development and implementation of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.
<i>Implications for Māori</i> There are no known implications for Māori.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> The update contributes to the delivery of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.
<i>Internal consultation</i> There was no internal consultation.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> Risks and impacts are described to the extent in Attachment 1 .



The Wellington Regional Skills Leadership Group



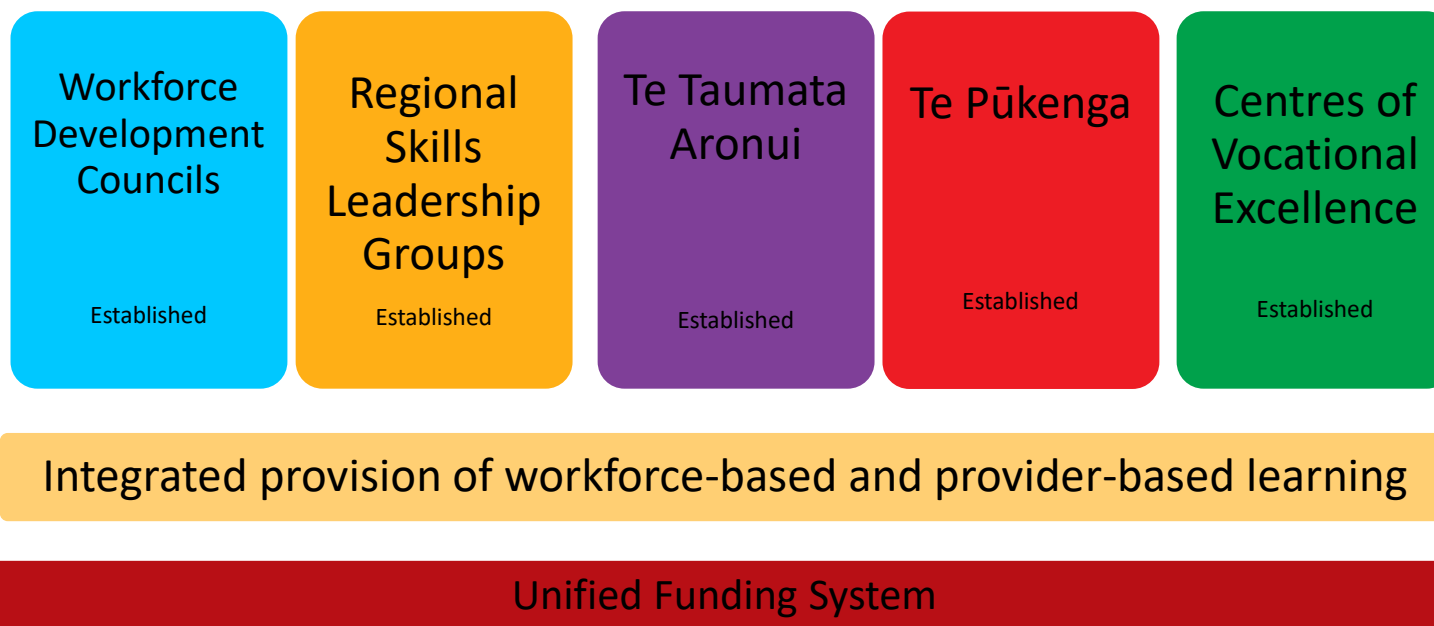
This session's purpose is to:

- Outline the role and purpose of the Regional Skills Leadership Group
- Explain how we are connecting with the region
- Present our proposed focus and priority areas
- Outline next steps



Who and what we are

RoVE is the biggest change of our vocational education system in 35 years. Seven key changes form the new vocational education system:



RSLGs: purpose - functions – membership

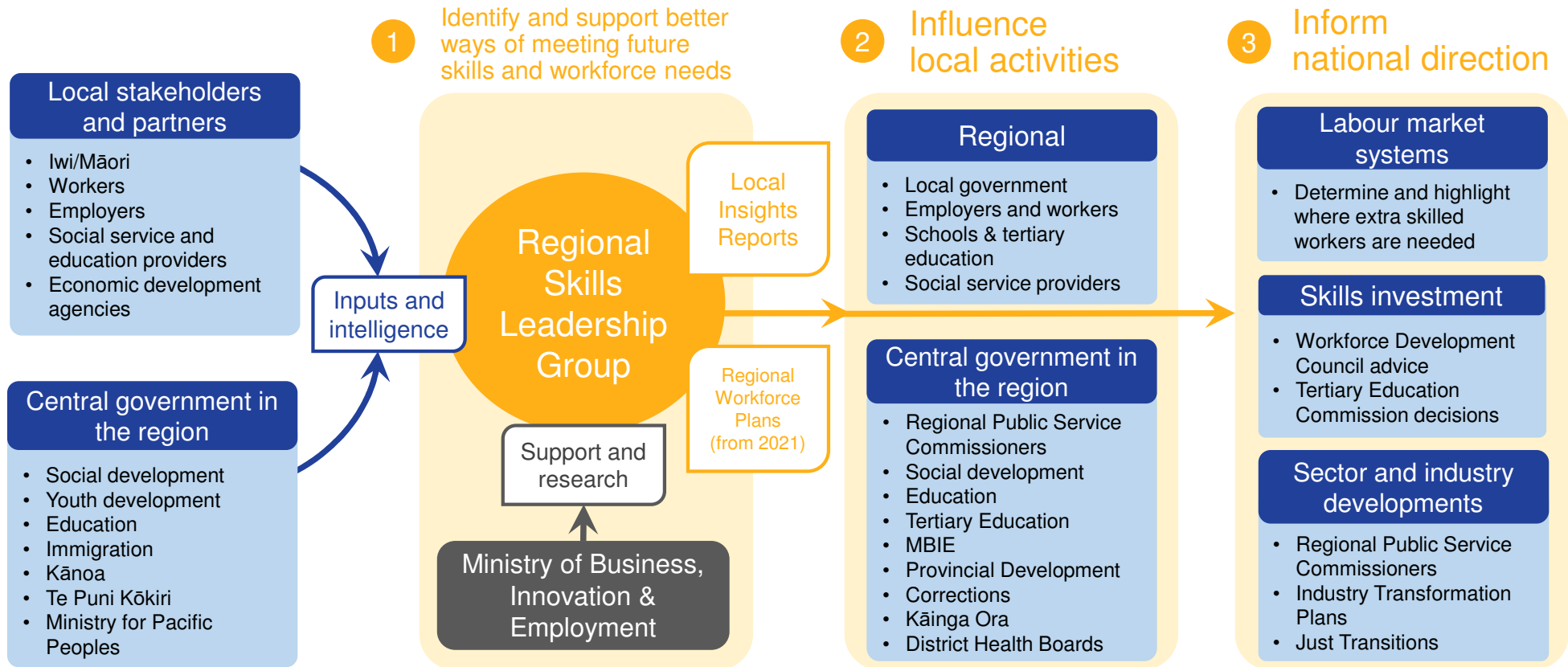
RSLGs identify and support better ways of meeting future skills and workforce needs in regions and cities by:

- Gathering and sharing insights on local labour markets:
 - In the short term through **Local Insight Reports**
 - In the longer term through annual **Regional Workforce Plans**
- Playing a key role in co-ordination of actors and initiatives in the region
- Informing national direction so our education, welfare and immigration can act effectively. This means providing advice on regional skills needs to the Tertiary Education Commission, Workforce Development Councils, local vocational education providers. And providing insights and advice to the welfare and immigration agencies.

The Wellington RSLG is made up of iwi, industry, worker and community representatives from our region.



What regional workforce planning looks like



We've been connecting with the region

Gathering insights and data about our region

Talking with stakeholders including:

- iwi and their employment and skills work and plans
- senior officials of most councils
- key sectors such as digital skills and health/aged care
- local communities

Understanding sub-regional plans and strategies

Connecting with the Wairarapa RSLG



Why your work is important to ours

The work of the WRLC is an important part of our strategic landscape and has direct implications for regional workforce development, specifically skills demand.

Economic development plans will need the right skills to work.

In particular, they will drive demand for infrastructure and construction – two areas we've prioritised.

So...

We're paying attention to the **Wellington Regional Growth Framework** and heard an update on this last year.

We meet often with the team developing the Regional Economic Development Plan and have a WellingtonNZ member on our group.

And...

We're watching the development of Te Matarau a Māui, the region's Māori economic strategy, and its implications for our work



Proposed aspirations and strategic outcomes

We aspire to work in partnership for a skilled and inclusive workforce doing quality work to cultivate innovation, prosperity and resilience for all in our region.

Our proposed strategic outcomes:

- 1) A regional culture of decent work allowing everyone to participate fully and equitably in their places of work, community and society.
- 2) A skilled workforce, with clear pathways for development, upskilling and progression.
- 3) Collaboration to develop our region's workforce for our region's current and future needs.
- 4) Workforce aspirations of the region's iwi are realised.
- 5) Across our region the aspirations of local communities are realised.



Progress on the Regional Workforce Plan

- It is due June 2022.
- We'll have a draft out for consultation in March 2022.
- We've completed a draft framework for and we're currently testing this with stakeholders, including your senior officials
- We've identified 5 strategic outcomes, key focus areas for the next 3 years , and priority communities and sectors.



Our proposed key focus areas for the next 3 years

1. Maximising the available workforce to meet regional demand.
2. Improving access to relevant skills development
3. Building connections between employers, educators and workers
4. Building workplaces that are worker-friendly, inclusive and where workers thrive
5. Supporting employment initiatives for young people.



Our proposed priority areas

Priority communities



- Mana whenua and matāwaka
- Pacific peoples
- People with disability
- Youth
- Women

Priority sectors



- Health
- Construction
- Infrastructure
- Advanced Digital skills
- Manufacturing
- Food, hospitality, retail and accommodation



Next steps and keeping in touch

- We'll keep getting updates on your work
- Our Regional Lead meets regularly with your Programme Director and with WellingtonNZ
- Our co-chairs and secretariat will keep you up to date on our work
- Please contact us (Glenn or Helen) with any questions



Thank You

