



If calling, please ask for Democratic Services

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## Council

Thursday 9 December 2021, 9.30am

Remotely, via Microsoft Teams

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## Members

Cr Ponter (Chair)

Cr Staples (Deputy Chair)

Cr Blakeley

Cr Brash

Cr Connelly

Cr Gaylor

Cr Hughes

Cr Kirk-Burnnand

Cr Laban

Cr Lamason

Cr Lee

Cr Nash

Cr van Lier

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

# Council

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Thursday, 9 December 2021, 9.30am

Remotely, via Microsoft Teams

## Public Business

No.	Item	Report	Page
1.	Apologies		
2.	Conflict of interest declarations		
3.	Public Participation		
4.	<a href="#">Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Council meeting on 28 October 2021</a>	21.507	4
5.	<a href="#">Confirmation of the Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting on 28 October 2021</a>	PE21.508	9
6.	<a href="#">Update on progress of action items from previous Council meetings – December 2021</a>	21.580	11

## Strategy/Policy/Major issues

7.	<a href="#">Plan Changes 2022: Progress update approach for the Regional Policy Statement change and the Natural Resources Plan changes</a>	21.516	15
8.	<a href="#">Insertion of housing bottom lines into the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region</a>	21.540	37
9.	<a href="#">Response to the receipt of Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao</a>	21.526	44
10.	<a href="#">Updating park names</a>	21.232	51
11.	<a href="#">Report of the Environment Committee on the proposed new stock grazing licence at Baring Head/Ōrua-Pouanui, East Harbour Regional Park</a>	21.575	57
12.	<a href="#">Proposed new commercial stock grazing licence at Baring Head/Ōrua-Pouanui, East Harbour Regional Park</a>	21.542	61

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|-----|---|--------|----|
| 13. | Discontinuing the proposed stock grazing licence for Queen Elizabeth Park | 21.520 | 65 |
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**Governance**

- |     |   |        |    |
|-----|---|--------|----|
| 14. | Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meeting – 11 November 2021 | 21.545 | 73 |
| 15. | Regional Transport Committee meeting – 23 November 2021             | 21.558 | 99 |

**Corporate**

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|-----|--|--------|-----|
| 16. | Statements of Expectations 2022/23                                       | 21.530 | 161 |
| 17. | Shareholders Agreement – Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency | 21.569 | 170 |
| 18. | Greater Wellington’s Quarter One Summary Report 2021/22                  | 21.561 | 216 |



Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Council meeting on 9 December 2021.

Report 21.507

## Public minutes of the Council meeting on Thursday 28 October 2021

All members participating remotely at 9.34am.

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### Members Present

Councillor Ponter (Chair)  
Councillor Staples (Deputy Chair)  
Councillor Blakeley  
Councillor Brash  
Councillor Connelly  
Councillor Gaylor  
Councillor Hughes  
Councillor Kirk-Burnnand  
Councillor Laban  
Councillor Lee  
Councillor Nash  
Councillor van Lier (from 9.36am)

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

### Public Business

#### 1 Apologies

Moved: Cr Staples / Cr Brash

That the Council accepts the apology for absence from Councillor Lamason, and the apology for lateness from Councillor van Lier.

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.

**4 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Council meeting on 23 September 2021 - Report 21.443**

Moved: Cr Brash / Cr Blakeley

That the Council confirms the Public minutes of the Council meeting of 23 September 2021 - Report 21.443.

The motion was **carried**.

**Strategy, policy or major issues**

**5 Let's Get Wellington Moving – Golden Mile Single Stage Business Case – Report 21.472**

Dave Humm, Let's Get Wellington Moving Owner Interface Manager, introduced the report. Dave Dunlop, Programme Director, Let's Get Wellington Moving, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Blakeley / Cr Nash

That Council:

- 1 Approves the Let's Get Wellington Moving – Golden Mile, Single Stage Business Case provided in Attachment 1 to this report.
- 2 Notes that Greater Wellington is not required to contribute funding to undertake the work in the next phase (pre-implementation) under the current Let's Get Wellington Moving Relationship and Funding Agreement; final cost sharing arrangements for the implementation phase will be considered by Council once developed.
- 3 Notes that the business case has been developed with involvement from Greater Wellington/Metlink officers and has been subject to the Waka Kotahi investment quality assurance process and an independent technical peer review process.

The motion was **carried**.

Councillor van Lier joined the meeting at 9.36am, during the introduction of the above item.

The meeting adjourned at 10.44am and resumed at 11.04am.

**Governance**

**6 Wellington Water Committee meeting – 24 September 2021 – Report 21.491 [For Information]**

Samantha Gain, General Manager Corporate Services, spoke to the report.

## Corporate

### 7 Policy on the Appointment and Remuneration of Directors of Council Organisations – Report 21.482

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

Moved: Cr Staples / Cr Hughes

That Council:

- 1 Approves and adopts the Policy on the Appointment and Remuneration of Directors of Council Organisations (Attachment 1).
- 2 Authorises the Chief Executive to approve any minor amendments to the Policy to address any typographical or presentational issues.

The motion was **carried**.

### 8 Local Government Funding Agency Annual General Meeting – Report 21.483

Samantha Gain, General Manager Corporate Services, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Blakeley / Cr Brash

That Council:

- 1 Notes the Local Government Funding Agency has advised that its Annual General Meeting will be held on 23 November 2021 in Wellington.
- 2 Appoints Samantha Gain to attend the Annual General Meeting as the shareholder representative for Wellington Regional Council; should Samantha Gain be unable to attend the meeting, appoints Craig Stobo, Local Government Funding Agency Chair, as Council's proxy in her place.
- 3 Approves that the attendee or proxy vote in favour of the following proposals requiring ordinary shareholder resolutions:
  - a Craig Stobo is re-elected to the Local Government Funding Agency's board as an independent director.
  - b Alan Adcock is elected to the Local Government Funding Agency's board as a non-independent director.
  - c To re-elect Christchurch City Council as a nominating local authority.
  - d To elect New Plymouth District Council as a nominating local authority.
  - e To approve the changes to the Local Government Funding Agency Foundation Policies.
  - f To approve the changes to the Local Government Funding Agency Shareholders' Agreement.
  - g To approve the increases in directors' fees payable.

- 4 Requests that the Council Chair writes to the Chair of the LGFA Board, expressing the Council’s concern with the gender composition of the LGFA Board.

The motion was **carried**.

## Resolution to exclude the public

### 9 Resolution to exclude the public – Report 21.488

Moved: Cr Gaylor / Cr Hughes

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

Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting on Thursday 23 September 2021 – Report PE21.444

Appointment of member to Wellington Regional Leadership Committee – PE21.487

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

<b>Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting on Thursday 23 September 2021 – Report PE21.444</b>	
<i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</i>	<i>Ground under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</i>
<p>Certain information contained in these minutes relates to future rail service procurement and contracting in the Wellington Region. Release of this information would be likely to prejudice or disadvantage the ability of Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) to carry on negotiations.</p> <p>Greater Wellington has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the need to withhold the information.</p>	<p>The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(i) of the Act (to enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)).</p>

<b>Appointment of member to Wellington Regional Leadership Committee – Report PE21.487</b>	
<i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</i>	<i>Ground under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</i>
<p>Information contained in this report includes personal and identifying information about a proposed candidate for appointment to the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee. Withholding this information prior to Council’s decision is necessary to protect the privacy of that natural person as releasing this information would disclose their consideration for appointment as a member of the Committee.</p> <p>Greater Wellington has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the need to withhold the information.</p>	<p>The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(a) of the Act (to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons).</p>

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Act and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act or section 6 or section 7 or section 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may require, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public.

The motion was **carried**.

The public part of the meeting closed at 11.20am.

Councillor D Ponter

**Chair**

Date:



Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Council meeting on 9 December 2021.

The matters referred to in these minutes were considered by Council in public excluded business. These minutes do not require confidentiality and may be considered in the public part of the meeting.

Report PE21.508

## Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting on Thursday 28 October 2021

All members participating remotely at 11.20am.

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### Members Present

Councillor Ponter (Chair)  
Councillor Staples (Deputy Chair)  
Councillor Blakeley  
Councillor Brash  
Councillor Connelly  
Councillor Gaylor  
Councillor Hughes  
Councillor Kirk-Burnnand  
Councillor Laban  
Councillor Lee  
Councillor Nash  
Councillor van Lier

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

### Public Excluded Business

**1 Confirmation of the Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting on 23 September 2021 - Report PE21.444**

Moved: Cr Gaylor / Cr Brash

That Council confirms the Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting on 23 September 2021 – Report PE21.444

The motion was **carried**.

**2 Appointment of Member to the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee – Report PE21.487**

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

Moved: Cr Blakeley / Cr Hughes

That Council:

- 1 Notes that as the Administering Authority, Council is responsible for the appointment of non-local government members of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee.
- 2 Appoints Kelly Bevan, for Raukawa ki te Tonga Trust, as a mana whenua representative on the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee.
- 3 Notes that officers will continue to engage with Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Charitable Trust for the appointment of its representative.

The motion was **carried**.

The public excluded part of the meeting closed at 11.26am.

Councillor D Ponter

**Chair**

Date:

**Council**  
**9 December 2021**  
**Report 21.580**



**For Information**

**UPDATE ON PROGRESS OF ACTION ITEMS FROM PREVIOUS COUNCIL MEETINGS – DECEMBER 2021**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

**Purpose**

1. To update Council on the progress of action items arising from previous Council meetings.

**Te horopaki**

**Context**

2. Items raised at Council meetings, that require actions by officers, are listed in the table of action items from previous Council meetings ([Attachment 1](#) - Action items from previous Council meetings – December 2021). All action items include an outline of the current status and a brief comment.

**Ngā hua ahumoni**

**Financial implications**

3. There are no financial implications from this report, but there may be implications arising from the actions listed.

**Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

**Next steps**

4. Completed items will be removed from the action items table for the next report. Items not completed will continue to be progressed and reported. Any new items will be added to the table following this Council meeting and circulated to the relevant business group/s for action.

**Ngā āpitihanga**  
**Attachment**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Action items from previous Council meetings – December 2021

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**  
**Signatory**

Writer	Samantha Gain – General Manager, Corporate Services
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<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b> The action items are of an administrative nature and support the functioning of Council.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> Known implications for Māori are identified to the extent advised in Attachment 1.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> Action items contribute to Council's or Greater Wellington's related strategies, policies and plans to the extent identified in Attachment 1.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> There was no additional internal consultation in preparing this report and updating the action items.
<b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no known risks or impacts.

**Attachment 1 to Report 21.580**

**Action items from previous Council meetings**

<b>Meeting date</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Status and comment</b>
28 October 2021	<p><b>Local Government Funding Agency Annual General Meeting – Report 21.483</b></p> <p><b>Resolution:</b></p> <p>Requests that the Council Chair writes to the Chair of the LGFA Board, expressing the Council’s concern with the gender composition of the LGFA Board.</p>	<p><b>Status</b></p> <p>Completed.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>Correspondence resulted in further information from LGFA Board and Shareholders Council, regarding measures in place.</p>

**Council**  
**9 December 2021**  
**Report 21.516**



**For Decision**

**PLAN CHANGES 2022: PROGRESS UPDATE, APPROACH FOR THE REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT CHANGE AND THE NATURAL RESOURCE PLAN CHANGES**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

**Purpose**

1. To update and advise the Council of development of the August 2022 changes to:
  - a The Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region (RPS)
  - b The Natural Resources Plan (NRP) Change 1, 2 and 3.

**He tūtohu**

**Recommendations**

That the Council:

- 1 **Notes** that:
  - a Matters related to changes to the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region, whilst within the scope of the Terms of Reference for the Environment Committee, will be reported to Council alongside the Natural Resources Plan Changes in the interests of efficiency and transparency due to the interrelated nature of the processes.
  - b Officers will continue to progress plan changes on the basis of reporting that has gone to Environment Committee in 2021 and work that has occurred with the Councillor Working Group in 2021.
- 2 **Agrees** to the guiding approach for the Regional Policy Statement and Natural Resources Plan Changes:
  - a Regional Policy Statement Change 1, consistent with the Wellington Regional Growth Framework, to integrate climate change, indigenous biodiversity, and freshwater as a frame, and to describe how that frame will direct urban development.
  - b Natural Resources Plan Change 1 to work through the National Objectives Framework (NOF) set out in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020, drawing heavily on the documents produced by the Whaitua process to provide values, environmental outcomes, and target attribute states for plan provisions.

- 3 **Agrees** to the initial scope of each workstream proposed in Regional Policy Statement Change 1 and Natural Resources Plan Changes 1 to 3, as set out in the report to the Environment Committee - Plan Changes 2022 Scopes and Forward Work Programme - Report 21.340.
- 4 **Endorses** the establishment of a Plan Changes 2022 Working Group to work with officers in review of plan changes research, development of options and approach, in support of reporting to Committee or Council meetings.
- 5 **Endorses** the membership of the Plan Changes 2022 Working Group as Councillors Blakeley, Brash, Connelly, Gaylor, Lee, Nash, and Staples.

## **Te horopaki Context**

2. The Environment Committee was briefed at its June 2021 meeting on the context of the RPS and Natural Resources Plan (NRP) including the NRP/RPS change work programme to give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) and National Policy Statement for Urban Development (NPS-UD) (Plan Change Work Programme to Implement National Direction – Report 21.148).
3. The Environment Committee was briefed at its August 2021 meeting on the scopes and forward work programme for each of the work-streams within RPS Change 1 and NRP Changes 1, 2 and 3 (Plan Changes 2022 Scopes And Forward Work Programme - Report 21.340). The August report set out the specific scopes proposed for each aspect of the 2022 plan changes, and the timing for each of the four plan changes to be progressed across five stages of development. These four RPS/NRP changes together form the plan changes 2022 programme.
4. The Environment Committee was briefed at its October 2021 meeting on the progress with the overall work programme, and the progress with NRP Plan Change 2, in particular (Plan Changes 2022 – Update on Work Programme and Natural Resources Plan Change 2 – Report 21.474).
5. The Environment Committee has responsibility for Council’s Environmental strategies and policies, but not specific responsibility for the NRP and proposed changes to the NRP. Whilst the terms of reference for the Environment Committee would enable RPS matters to be considered by that Committee, given the highly integrated nature of the work programmes and plan change processes it would not be efficient or appropriate for this reporting and consideration to be split; it is, therefore, proposed that RPS and NRP matters be considered directly by Council. The responsibility for agreeing to notify a plan change and the section 32 report to accompany the plan change sits with Council. This report seeks confirmation of previous items brought to the Environment Committee.
6. The hierarchy of Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) policy statements and plans, and the link between these is illustrated in [Attachment 1](#). This diagram was developed as a reference for the Plan Changes 2022 Working Group, who suggested this be incorporated in the next report to Council as a useful reference.

## **Te tātaritanga**

## **Analysis**

### **Work programme overview**

#### ***Update on work programme***

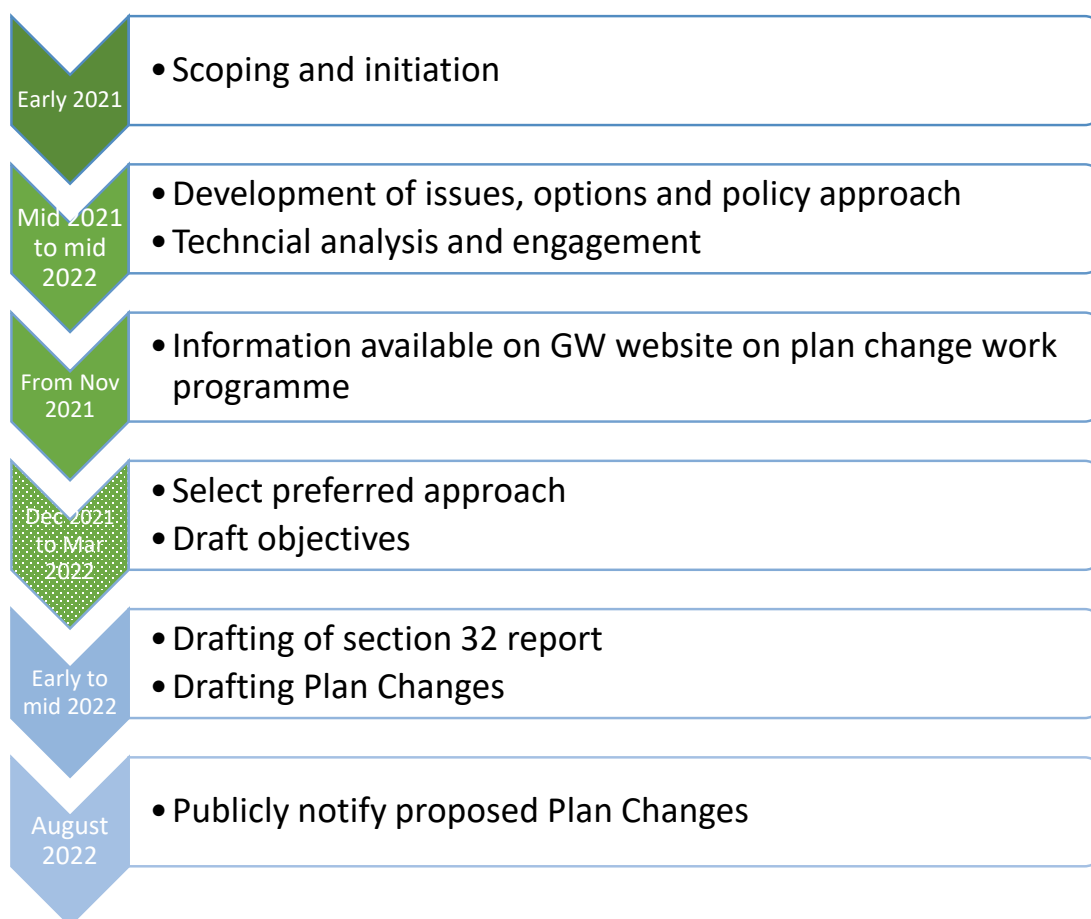
7. Officers are progressing development of each of the four plan changes and the individual work-streams within those. Significant background work to inform the plan changes is underway, engagement with territorial authorities and stakeholders is progressing, the partnership with mana whenua continues to develop, and refining options to determine a preferred approach is underway. A snapshot of progress is outlined in Table 1 below.
8. A Working Group of Councillors was established by the Environment Committee for 2022 Plan changes to progress the analysis of research, context and the requirements of national direction, and to discuss issues and options. It is proposed that Council now endorse the membership of the working group comprising Councillors Blakeley, Brash, Connelly, Gaylor, Lee, Nash, and Staples.
9. Partnership with Mana Whenua and engagement with stakeholders is ongoing and coordinated across the plan changes where possible. Engagement has commenced across many of the work programme topics; however, it is noted that a concerted focus on engagement will be required throughout 2022 and this will be informed by research and preliminary analysis currently underway.
10. A visual representation of the work programme through to August 2022 is provided in Figure 1 below, with our current progress and status shown.

**Table 1: Snapshot of status**

<b>Plan Change</b>	<b>Partnering with mana whenua and engagement continues</b>	<b>Research and analysis</b>	<b>Defining issues and options</b>	<b>Preferred approach</b>	<b>Continue analysis and draft provisions</b>
RPS Change 1	Mana whenua; TAs; Wellington Regional Growth Framework groups; internal GW technical groups for climate change, biodiversity and strategy; telecom/ radiocomm providers.	Research on intensification policy options, climate change policy, biodiversity targets. Collating existing information for Te Mana o Te Wai visions and assessing against existing RPS provisions. Analysis of approaches to integrating the key issues into existing RPS, analysis of extent of changes required.	Working papers for urban development (NPS-UD), climate change. Scoping approach for freshwater visions. Considering options / approach for integration. Options for wording updates on natural character and regionally significant infrastructure underway.	General integrated approach proposed. Consideration of specific approaches in preparation.	To come (2022)
NRP Change 1 – freshwater National Objectives Framework	Mana whenua / WIP, Wellington Water Ltd (WWL), GW groups.	National Objectives Framework (NOF) development, science and research to inform attributes and limits, analysis of WIP Defining Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) Analysis to confirm target attribute states.	Working paper on NOF framework and implementation of WIPs. Working paper underway on issues and options for managing urban and rural environments Analysis of WIP values and environmental outcomes for options to form into Plan objectives underway.	General approach to implementing NOF proposed. Approaches to elements of NOF in preparation.	To come (2022)

<b>Plan Change</b>	<b>Partnering with mana whenua and engagement continues</b>	<b>Research and analysis</b>	<b>Defining issues and options</b>	<b>Preferred approach</b>	<b>Continue analysis and draft provisions</b>
NRP Change 2 – water allocation	Mana whenua / WIP, WWL, GW groups. Engagement with landowners to commence December.	Science and research to inform approach, consent analysis, planning framework, analysis of WIP.	Working paper on policy options in preparation, analysis of options used in other regions.	Preferred options in preparation	To come (2022)
NRP Change 3 – other topics and updates	Natural character focus group.	Report on areas of outstanding natural character. Review and mapping for updated sites in schedules. Consent analysis (Community Drinking Water Supply protection areas),	Working paper on natural character options. Working paper on marine fishing	To come (2022)	To come (2022)

**Figure 1: Work programme overview**



## **RPS Change 1**

### ***RPS Change 1 - Background***

11. In August 2021, the Environment Committee was briefed on the initial scope of six workstreams making up RPS change 1 (Report 21.340): urban development; freshwater management; climate change; natural character; indigenous ecosystems; and regionally significant infrastructure.
12. The urban development and freshwater management workstreams are to give effect to national policy statements in the RPS, but also to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework, and Waitua recommendations. The climate change component takes the opportunity to embed aspects of the Regional Climate Emergency Response programme in the RPS. The indigenous ecosystems workstream will provide for the RPS to align with Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020 (ANZBS), contribute to implementing the NPS-FM, and pre-emptively consider the draft NPS-Indigenous Biodiversity expected to come into effect in 2022. The natural character and regionally significant infrastructure changes are minor fixes to existing parts of the RPS to give effect to higher order planning documents or processes since the RPS was developed.

### ***RPS Change 1 – Progress and engagement***

13. Officers have progressed by gathering information and evidence of the issues in the Wellington Region, analysing options under the national direction, assessing



approaches to integrate changes into the RPS. Officers are working towards draft issues statements, objectives, and policies by April 2022.

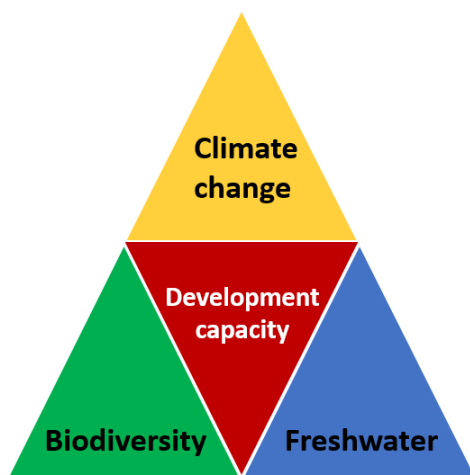
14. The programme to change the RPS has been discussed with our Mana Whenua partners individually, with a focus on freshwater management including through discussion of existing material (e.g. from the relevant Whaitua Implementation Programmes, iwi statements/plans). Bespoke arrangements are being determined with each of our partners with respect to their individual priorities and how they wish to be involved across the work programme for all four plan changes. There will be a need to come together next year to agree a regional objective for Te Mana o te Wai and other aspects of the RPS.
15. Engagement has been initiated with internal departments and external stakeholders, and will continue over the next six months:
  - i. Groups have been brought together across GW departments to support the indigenous biodiversity and climate change workstreams.
  - ii. Discussions have begun and will continue with territorial authorities through the Regional Leadership Forum, the Regional Planning Managers Group, and other existing groups and committees. Engagement will also occur directly with relevant council planners on specific topics. This ‘no-surprises’ approach will ensure that there is awareness and engagement at all levels of councils. TAs are also working on district plan changes, therefore working closely with them throughout the RPS Change 1 process will be key.
  - iii. Other stakeholders will continue to be engaged in specific topics as required, for example telecommunications and radio communications providers have been engaged on the regionally significant infrastructure change.

#### ***RPS Change 1 - Integration***

16. Topic-based workstreams are traditionally how RMA planning documents are developed, and amended through plan changes. Officers are focussed on integrating the Change 1 topic areas and how they influence each other.
17. The primary driver for undertaking RPS Change 1 in 2022 is the NPS-UD, which requires changes to the RPS and district plans by August 2022 to enable more urban development and housing intensification. The NPS-UD sets a prescriptive framework for intensification and development, unless the district councils identify that growth would conflict with specific matters. These “qualifying matters” include giving effect to any other National Policy Statement and providing for matters of national significance (RMA section 6 matters). The RPS can identify these matters in order to give clear direction to district councils.
18. Of particular note as a “qualifying matter” is the NPS-FM which requires that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises:
  - a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems
  - b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)
  - c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.

19. The RPS is the legislative instrument that must *integrate* national direction in the regional context, and give *integrated* direction to the regional and district plans. The goal is to bring together four of the workstreams - integrating fresh water, climate change, and indigenous biodiversity as a new frame, and to describe how it will direct urban development capacity and intensification.
20. This integrating frame (illustrated in **Figure 1**) will ensure there is clear direction to district councils to enable urban development that:
  - a) occurs in locations and uses approaches that prioritises the health of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, **and**
  - b) is resilient to the effects of climate change and accounts for a transition to a low/no carbon future, **and**
  - c) protects areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.

**Figure 1: Integrated framing of the key resource management issues for the region**



21. This integrated framing will bring together:
  - i. **Government direction** on urban development and freshwater management
  - ii. Aspects of the **Wellington Regional Growth Framework** where GW, territorial authorities, mana whenua and central government agencies agreed objectives, including a strong focus on climate change mitigation and adaptation
  - iii. **Whaitua recommendations** resulting from years of mahi with mana whenua partners, territorial authorities, and communities.

**RPS Change 1 – Approach and next steps**

22. There is uncertainty about reforms across local government and the RMA and what that will mean for regional planning in the long term. However, in the meantime there are deadlines set in the NPS-UD and NPS-FM for amendments to the RPS. The RPS and the 2022 amendments are expected to have a long transitional effect, and this current work will also contribute to a future regional planning framework which is likely to require a more strategic, integrated, spatial and responsive planning approach in the near future.

23. In addition to the priority items for RPS Change 1, a second change (or review) is planned for 2024. Setting the high level direction in the 2022 RPS change, is also an opportunity to signal consequential changes that may occur in 2024.
24. In particular, the concept of Te Mana o Te Wai in the NPS-FM (putting the wellbeing of the water first) is illustrative of the significant shifts that are occurring across the planning system, including:
  - a Strengthening the inclusion of Māori values in policy and decision-making
  - b The use of a clear hierarchy that sees us moving away from a 'balancing' approach towards a more directive policies where we have clearer priorities, target and limits
  - c A much more active involvement of Mana Whenua in both decision-making and implementation.
25. These fundamental shifts have implications not just for how we address each issue, but clearly affect the way we do our work. An approach that looks at putting freshwater first for example cannot be done without looking at what that means for using our land, and building our towns and cities, or without taking Mana Whenua and our communities with us. Consequently, it is essential that we look at these issues together to set the direction for what they mean for our region.
26. Integration may require adjustment to the initial scopes of the RPS Change 1 workstreams briefed to the Environment Committee in August 2021. For example, rather than a proposed new RPS chapter to provide an integrating framework for climate change, officers are now anticipating that the new chapter will integrate climate change, indigenous biodiversity, and freshwater issues, which will also describe how these issues will direct urban development. We will provide an update on scope and proposed approach in the first quarter of 2022.
27. Drafting to amend existing and insert new specific provisions within the other chapters of the RPS will still be required to give effect to national direction, and to give effect to the integrated objectives and policies. For example, the NPS-FM requires settings freshwater visions for each Whaitua, establishing an overarching objective for how we give effect to Te Mana o Te Wai, and reviewing the existing RPS in relation to the Te Mana o Te Wai hierarchy. These specific provisions will be developed as a part of the broader framework proposed.
28. While integrating these critical issues is essential, it is a significant undertaking and a new approach. Officers are currently exploring how the new integrating frame will impact existing chapters, and the magnitude of consequential changes to the objectives, policies, and methods of the RPS.

## **NRP Change 1 – National Objectives Framework (NPS-FM)**

### ***NRP Change 1 - Background***

#### *Scope of Plan Change 1: Implementation of the National Objectives Framework – Part 1*

29. The purpose of Plan Change 1: Implementation of the National Objectives Framework – Part 1 (PC1) is to give effect to the NPS-FM and more specifically will be the first of two plan changes that implement the National Objectives Framework (NOF). The NOF is a prescriptive process set out in the NPS-FM.

30. PC1 will contain:
- a Te Mana o te Wai provisions – There is no requirement to include Te Mana o te Wai objectives or policies in the regional plan. However, the regional plan must give effect to the objectives and policies of the NPS-FM and the RPS of which Te Mana o te Wai is central. Specific provisions may be required to fulfil this requirement. This will be guided by the RPS Te Mana o te Wai changes.
  - b Objectives (derived from the environmental outcomes) for all fresh water (rivers, lakes, wetlands and groundwater) and connected coastal water in Whaitua Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.
  - c Target attribute states and instream concentrations and exceedance criteria for Whaitua Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.
  - d Policies, rules (including limits where required) and other methods (including action plans) to manage activities such as urban development, earthworks, stormwater, wastewater and rural land use activities to achieve the objectives and target attribute states.
31. Relevant objectives and target attributes states for Whaitua Ruamāhanga to support water allocation provisions are related to PC1 but are included in the scope of PC2 (water allocation).
32. These additions will require amendments (and potential deletions) to the existing provisions of the PNRP. This will also create a new plan framework and approach that may also be applied (if applicable) to the Whaitua areas subject to PC4. Hence, PC1 is likely to have region-wide implications in regards to the plan approach and architecture.

***NRP Change 1 – Overview of issues and options analysis***

33. The primary resource management issue driving PC1 is that the NRP does not give full effect to the NPS-FM 2020 and that the regional plan must improve the health and wellbeing of degraded waterbodies and meet community and tangata whenua<sup>1</sup> aspirations for waterbodies.

***Development of the Plan Change 1***

34. The relevant Whaitua documents that PC1 will draw heavily from are:
- a Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme
  - b Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement
  - c Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara Implementation Programme
  - d Te Mahere Wai o Te Kahui Taiao (Te Mahere Wai).
35. The plan change development process will also work to fill any gaps in the WIPs created by the new NPS-FM 2020 and continue necessary work not completed by the Whaitua Committees.
36. The plan change must meet two tests. It must give effect to the NPS-FM and meet the requirements of section 32 of the RMA. In summary, section 32 requires that any proposed plan change must be accompanied by an evaluation report to examine

<sup>1</sup> NPS-FM 2020 uses the term ‘Tangata whenua’.

proposed provisions and if they are the most appropriate way to achieve objectives, including assessing the benefits and costs and risks of the proposed amendments.

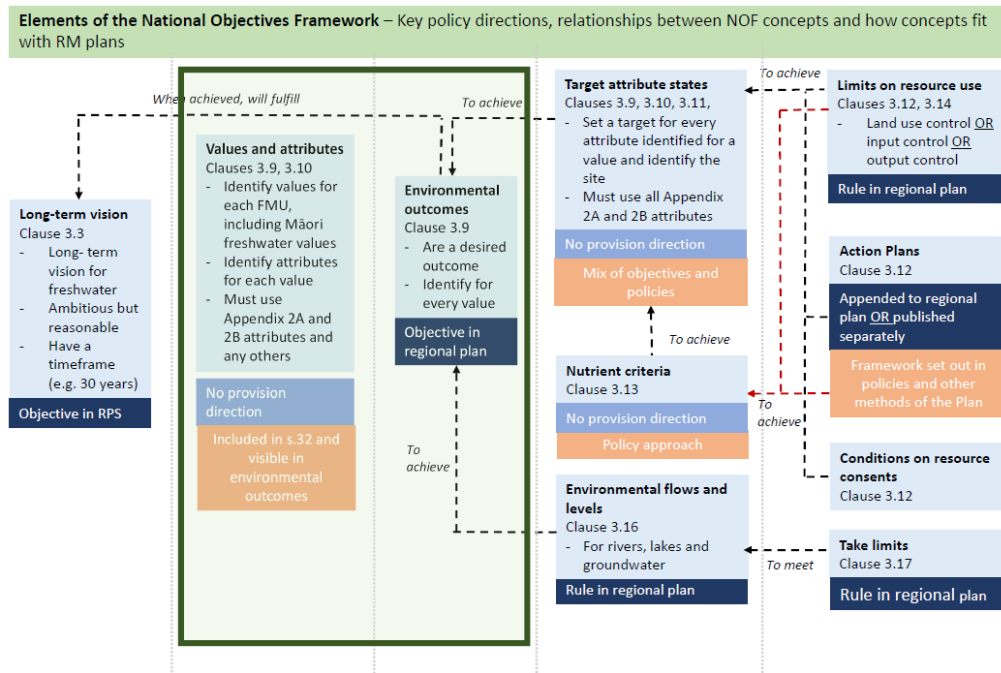
37. The development of PC1 is heavily interconnected with the RPS Change 1 related to Te Mana o te Wai and freshwater visions, and urban development. The intention is to clearly set out an approach for integrated management and resolve the tensions between urban development and freshwater with the RPS and the NRP.
38. Officers will build the plan change through successive papers to the Plan Changes 2022 Working Group and Council. At this stage all elements are draft and a work in progress.

#### ***National Objectives Framework in the NPS-FM***

39. The National Objectives Framework (NOF) is the core component of the NPS-FM in terms of operationalising Te Mana o te Wai in regional plans. It is a prescriptive process that requires regional councils to follow a set of steps to identify and/or develop visions, values, environmental outcomes, target attribute states, nutrient criteria, limits and action plans.
40. It requires GW to work with community and tangata whenua to set objectives for their waterbodies and provides a framework to manage activities to achieve these objectives through both regulatory (limits and resource consent conditions) and non-regulatory methods (action plans). It shifts the focus of the regional planning from a region-wide approach to a more local level. The whitua spatial units are a product of this approach, and the PNRP is structured to reflect this already. GW is also required to apply the hierarchy of obligations to each step of the NOF process.
41. The NOF is a complex process which can be broken up into a number of steps that flow and interact with one another. [Attachment 2](#) provides an explanation of the NOF process and its elements. An example of the NOF framework is included within [Attachment 3](#).
42. Values and environmental outcomes are at the top with target attribute states cascading below through to limits and action plans. The cascade becomes more specific as you move through it. This allows the very specific provisions at the end of the cascade (limit rules) to be justified. In the past, it has been difficult to justify specific limits or standards from non-specific objectives. The addition of target attribute states and a prescriptive process makes this possible.
43. The plan change will include all the required elements of the NOF and the section 32 report will also follow the NOF logic rather the traditional section 32 format. Officers will weave the section 32 tests into this structure.

#### ***Values and environmental outcomes***

44. The values and environmental outcomes elements of the NOF are highlighted below in this excerpt from [Attachment 2](#).



45. The first steps of the NOF require regional councils to identify values and environmental outcomes for each freshwater management unit (FMU) or sub-FMU. The NPS-FM identifies four compulsory values (ecosystem health, mahinga kai, human health and threatened species) and lists a number of other values that must be considered.
46. Environmental outcomes are a new concept that was introduced through the NPS-FM 2020. They are intended to be high level expressions that community and tangata whenua are seeking for their waterbodies and must be set to achieve the vision. The environmental outcomes are required by the NPS-FM to be included as objectives in the NRP.
47. The section 32 report will include the values analysis required by the NPS-FM and will test the objectives against the requirements of section 32.

*Draft values and environmental outcomes for Te Awarua-o-Porirua*

48. In the case of Te Awarua-o-Porirua the WIP process provides us with a clear statement of the community values for fresh and coastal waters. These value statements both identify the value and provide a statement as to the desired outcome for that value. It is proposed to use these value statements as articulations of the environmental outcomes and draft plan objectives to align with these outcomes. Table 1 outlines the community values statements from Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP.

**Table 2: Community values for Te Awarua-o-Porirua**

<b>Community values that apply across the whitua</b>
<b><i>Kai kete</i> \Food basket</b> The harbour, streams and coast can be used to gather and catch kaimoana and mahinga kai for food
<b><i>Hauora kaiao</i> \Ecological health</b> The harbour, streams and coast are clean and brimming with life and have diverse and healthy ecosystem
<b><i>Ka taea e te tangata</i> \Accessibility and recreation</b>

The harbour, streams and coast are safe and accessible for people to enjoy and undertake recreational activities
<b><i>Te ara wairua o te wai\The pathway of the spirit of the water</i></b> The harbour, streams and coast flow naturally and with energy, attracting people to connect with them
<b><i>Whanaketanga tauwhiro o te whenua\Sustainable development of land</i></b> Land is developed, used and managed sustainably, recognising its effect on water quality and quantity
<b><i>Ohaoha o te wai\Economic uses of water and waterways as a resource</i></b> The use of water and waterways provides for economic opportunities and benefits
<b><i>Ko Te Awarua-o-Porirua he taonga tuku iho a Ngāti Toa Rangatira</i></b> Te Awarua-o-Porirua is an ancestral treasure of Ngāti Toa Rangatira

49. A work programme is currently being planned with Ngāti Toa to further develop the thinking begun through the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement to confirm the values, environmental outcomes, attributes for their values associated with Te Awarua-o-Porirua. This is to provide Ngati Toa with the opportunity to develop the level of detail akin to Te Mahere Wai and align with Te Mana o te Wai and the expectations of the NPS-FM 2020.

*Draft values for Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara*

50. The Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP undertook a broad brush values assessment and determined that all values apply to all waterbodies to some extent. The WIP lists these values as:

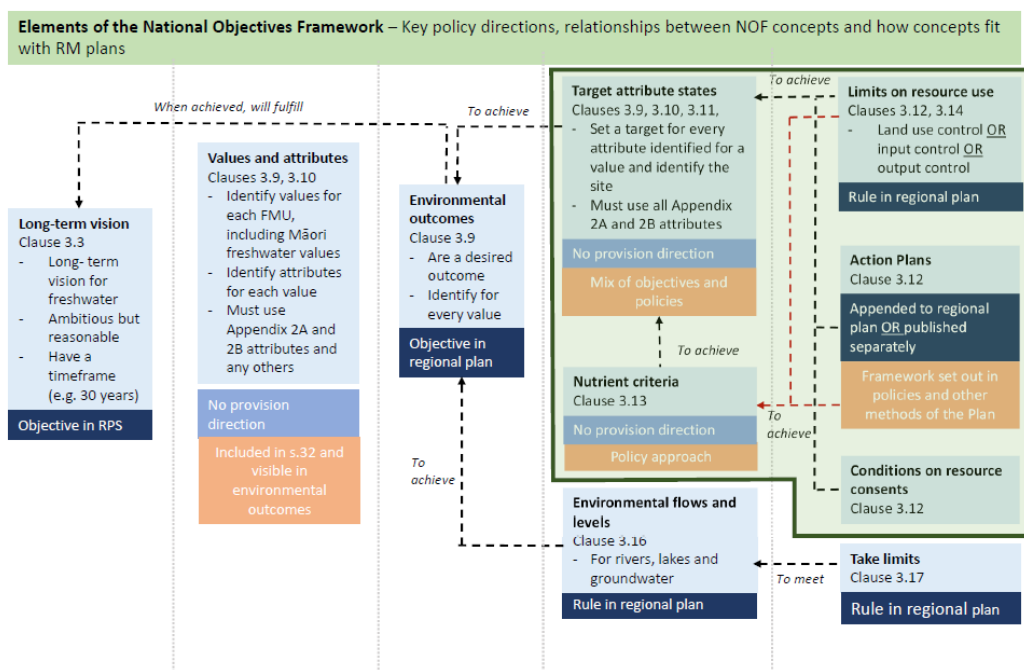
- Freshwater ecosystem health
- Mahinga kai
- Threatened species
- Natural form and character
- Māori customary use and wai tapu
- Drinking-water supply
- Human contact (primary)
- Community connection
- Animal drinking water
- Commercial, industrial use and the production of food and beverages
- Transport and Tauranga waka
- Fishing.

51. Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP identifies target attribute states but does not explicitly identify environmental outcomes. Te Mahere Wai identifies eight spatial areas within Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara and provides a detailed description of values and environmental outcomes for each.

52. Further work is required to confirm the values and outcomes for the whaitua area to be in the plan change. For example, this requires us to work with Mana Whenua to determine the elements of Te Mahere Wai to be incorporated into the plan change.

***NOF framework to achieving the environmental outcomes***

53. The elements of the NOF framework to achieve environmental outcomes are highlighted below in this excerpt from **Attachment 2**.



54. The next step of the NOF sets up a detailed management approach for achieving the environmental outcomes. This is significantly more detailed than in previous versions of the NPS-FM. The NOF requires the Council to identify attributes for each value and then set a target attribute state to achieve the environmental outcomes. Target attribute states provide a precise description of the improvement required to achieve the environmental outcomes at a specific site within a certain time. They have to be set at 10 yearly timeframes. The NOF then prescribes a process that requires a mix of nutrient criteria, limits, other rules and action plans to achieve the target attribute states and thus the environmental outcomes.

55. This framework is very directive and will heavily influence the options available to the plan change.

#### *Target attribute states*

56. The NOF requires the plan to identify attributes (or alternative criteria) for each value. This is purely a technical exercise and likely to be the same region-wide. The NOF provides us with 22 compulsory attributes for the values of ecosystem health and human health.

57. The WIPs have set target attribute states for some of these attributes and a few additional attributes. Te Mahere Wai has also developed Te Oranga Wai which is the start of an attributes framework for Mana Whenua values.

58. The target attribute states will be included in the plan as either objectives or policies. Additional work is underway to confirm the target attribute states, including testing them against the section 32 requirements of the RMA.

#### *Limits, conditions of consent and action planning framework*

59. The framework sets out a prescriptive structure that will govern the policy, rules and other methods approach for the plan change as the NPS-FM makes some regulatory and non-regulatory options compulsory. **Attachment 4** sets out the NPS-FM direction on regulatory/non regulatory management approaches for different attributes.



60. The requirement of the NOF to set specific targets for the health and wellbeing of our waterbodies and the prescriptive nature of the framework is a significant change to the current approach of the Plan. It requires a regulatory approach to achieving some of the attributes in the NOF (refer to **Attachment 4** for details) which will drive improvements through resource consents. It also requires the development of action plans for other attributes (refer to **Attachment 4** for details). Action plans will include both the regulatory and non-regulatory actions to meet environmental goals identified in regional planning processes (e.g. in WIPs). This includes phasing, prioritising and funding of all actions within a catchment to achieve those goals. The Whaitua Operational Implementation Programme currently underway will help inform the action plan development.
61. Officers are currently working on developing the policy, rules and other methods framework for the plan change which meets the expectations of the NOF as described above.

#### ***NRP Change 1 - Preferred approach***

62. The preferred approach is to work through the NOF giving effect to the NPS-FM objectives and policies as outlined above, drawing heavily on the documents produced by the Whaitua process, with refinements and additions to those objectives and policies only where necessary to fully implement the NPS-FM. Officers will use this approach to draft NRP objectives and policies, and develop the approach to limits, other rules and action planning.

#### **NRP Change 2 – Water allocation**

##### ***NRP Change 2 – Progress update***

63. Policy assessment and development is continuing for Plan Change 2. Officers are investigating provisions in other regional plans and are workshopping policy options internally with input from the Environmental Regulation and Environmental Science departments. This process will be used to develop preferred options that can be shared during engagement in 2022.
64. Development of engagement materials is underway. Meetings are being organised to take place prior to Christmas with key stakeholders in the Wairarapa to introduce the proposed Plan Change and its drivers. The meetings will discuss and inform the research, analysis, issues and options. Meetings with Wellington Water to discuss Plan Change 2 are underway and will be ongoing as it develops.
65. Technical investigation of groundwater is continuing. A contract for the small streams investigations this coming summer has been finalised and fieldwork will commence shortly.

#### **NRP Change 3 – Miscellaneous updates**

##### ***NRP Change 3 – Progress update***

66. Plan Change 3 includes a number of independent minor updates to the NRP. Work on Plan Change 3 is primarily mapping, schedule and minor wording updates and has not been prioritised in the work programme at this stage.

67. The addition of schedules for areas of outstanding and high natural character areas in the coastal environment is a change to the plan which is committed to within the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (Method M24 and Policy P25). GW (in collaboration with each of the relevant territorial authorities), has now completed natural character assessments across the full extent of the coastal environment; Wellington/Hutt (2016), Porirua (2018), Wairarapa (2020) and Kāpiti (2021). These assessments have identified the areas of outstanding and high natural character.
68. Work is underway to assess the identified areas, interested/affected landowners and stakeholders, and review the implications of scheduling the identified areas. The approach to integrate these areas into new schedules and other provisions (including the development of new plan provisions) is being developed to support engagement with landowners and stakeholders commencing in early 2022. Engagement with territorial authorities is ongoing.
69. In response to the 2019 'Motiti' decision issued by the Court of Appeal in relation to the Bay of Plenty regional plan provisions, work is underway to assess the potential impacts of marine fishing activities on areas identified as having indigenous biodiversity values. This is a complex policy area and substantive information gathering is required to inform an understanding of issues and resource management options.
70. Work is also underway on a risk-based analysis of amended community drinking water supply protection areas. Engagement with landowners and stakeholders will commence in 2022 once the technical analysis is complete.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

#### **Financial implications**

71. There are no immediate financial implications associated with this report.

### **Te huritao kit e huringa o te āhuarangi**

#### **Consideration of climate change**

72. There has been no consideration of climate change in the preparation of this report. Climate change considerations are fundamental in RMA processes. As outlined above, RPS Change 1 gives specific consideration to climate change provisions for the RPS.

### **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

#### **Decision-making process**

73. Council's core decisions will be in determining whether to notify the plan changes, having had regard to RMA section 32 matters in August 2022. Interim steps are reported for each plan change towards the formal plan change documentation in August 2022.

### **Te hiranga**

#### **Significance**

74. Officers have considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of this matter, taking into account Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington's decision-making guidelines. Officers consider the development of the plan changes to be of low significance due to it being of process

and preliminary in nature to shape the forward work programme towards the formal plan change documentation in August 2022.

### **Te whakatūtakitaki**

#### **Engagement**

75. The RMA Schedule 1 process for preparation of changes to a policy statement or plan sets requirements for consultation including with local authorities, tangata whenua, relevant Ministers of the Crown, and other parties. In addition, the NPS-FM requires that freshwater is managed in a way that ‘gives effect’ to Te Mana o te Wai, through involving mana whenua. In other aspects, plan changes that are responding to national direction (NPS) provides limited scope for engagement.
76. Engagement with stakeholders has commenced and will continue through to August 2022 as relevant information and decision points are reached. An update on partnership and engagement relevant to this report is provided in the analysis section of the report above.

### **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

#### **Next steps**

77. In order to meet an August 2022 notification date, there is regular reporting to Council. The next updates on progress and approaches will be to the February 2022 Council meeting.

### **Ngā āpitihanga**

#### **Attachments**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Resource Management Act – Policy and Plan hierarchy
2	National Objectives Framework: Information sheet
3	Example of elements of the NOF
4	National Objectives Framework: Requirements for limits, conditions of consent and action planning

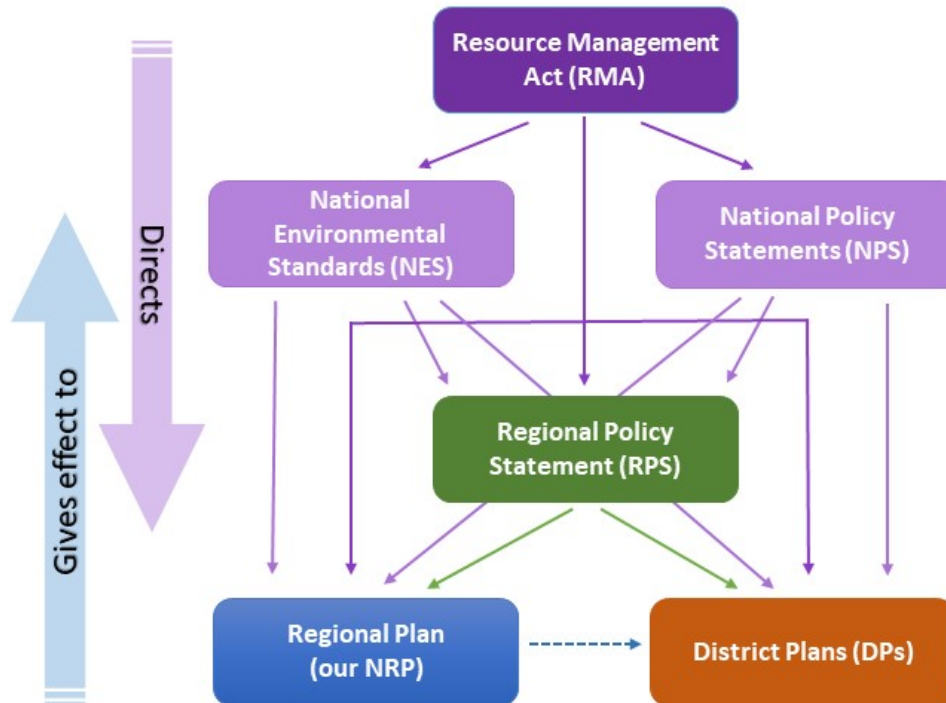
### **Ngā kaiwaitohu**

#### **Signatories**

Writers	Irene Clarke, Senior Advisor, Environmental Policy Jo Frances, Senior Advisor, Environmental Policy Rachel Pawson, Senior Policy Advisor, Environmental Policy Richard Shield, Senior Policy Advisor, Environmental Policy
Approvers	Matt Hickman, Manager, Environmental Policy Al Cross, General Manager, Environment Management

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b> <b>Summary of considerations</b>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>The Council has responsibility to agree to changes to RMA plans including the Regional Policy Statement and Natural Resources Plan.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b></p> <p>The NPS-FM requires that freshwater is managed in a way that 'gives effect' to Te Mana o te Wai, fundamentally through involving mana whenua in all elements of that management.</p> <p>The RMA Schedule 1 process requires that tangata whenua, through iwi authorities, are consulted on proposed plan changes in accordance with a Mana Whakahono a Rohe.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>Implementation of the national direction including the NPS-FM is a core resource management activity of the current LTP. Additional resources were allocated in the new LTP to meet Council's statutory obligations under the RMA.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>The Proposed Natural Resources Plan Steering Group is responsible for overseeing and delivering on the plan change project. Input to the plan change workstreams is provided from across the organisation.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>There are legal risks if Council does not meet its statutory obligations by August 2022 (for NPS-UD). There is reputational risk associated with the timing and phasing of the remaining whitua processes, and associated plan changes.</p>

Attachment 1: RMA Policy and Plan Hierarchy



The purpose of the RMA is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. The RMA envisages a **cascade of planning documents**, each intended to **give effect to** the purpose and principles. These documents form an integral part of the legislative framework of the RMA. They give substance to the purpose of the RMA by identifying objectives, policies, methods and rules with increasing specificity in terms of content and locality further down the hierarchy.

The requirement to “give effect to” an NPS, the NZ Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS), an NES or regulation gives the Minister a measure of control over what local authorities do. The Minister sets objectives and policies in these instruments, and relevant authorities must give effect to (are **obliged to implement**) this national direction in their policy statements and plans, by developing methods and rules.

The RPS provides a framework for sustainably managing the region’s natural and physical resources. It highlights regionally significant issues, sets out what needs to be achieved (objectives) and how it will be achieved (policies and methods). It does not contain rules - instead it sets out how regional, city and district councils need to manage these resources. **The RPS is a directive policy document in relation to regional and district plans and the consideration of resource consents**

The purpose of regional and district plans is to assist a regional council or territorial authority to carry out its functions (stipulated in s30 and s31 of the RMA) in order to achieve the purpose of the RMA. **District plans cannot be inconsistent with regional plans**

Attachment 2: National Objectives Framework information sheet

Attachment 2 to report 21.516

**Environmental outcomes**

- Environmental outcomes are set for a waterbody(s) within a Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) or sub-FMU – likely to at Whaitua scale but maybe specific to a type of waterbody.
- They need to be high level and are likely to be narrative.
- They nest between the vision and the target attribute states.
- Need a clear link to the relevant value statement.
- They are not target attribute states.
- They do not have to address all aspects of the vision.

**Target attribute states**

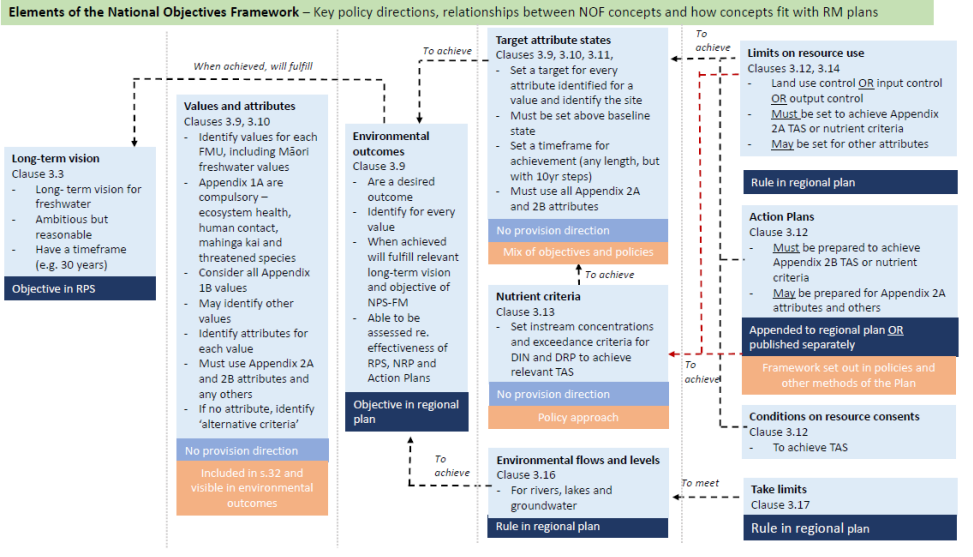
- Target attribute states describe the desired state in detail. They are set at a specific site to achieve the environmental outcome for the waterbody(s) within the FMU or sub-FMU. They should be generally representative of the state of the FMU but do not represent the intended state of all waterbodies within the FMU.
- They provide a reference point for the state of the FMU and an ability to derive limits and report on progress towards meeting the environmental outcomes.
- Plan has to identify baseline, current and target attribute states at specific sites.
- Target attribute states are numeric where possible, but can be narrative.
- If the target attribute state is not achieved – the waterbody is degraded and must be managed to improve its health and wellbeing (Policy 5 – NPS-FM).
- Attributes have different characteristics and therefore can fulfil different functions within a regional plan. Target attribute states can be either objectives or policies – they are not rules.

**Limits**

- Limits are a control on resource use – they control what people do. They are always rules.
- NPS-FM requires limits to be set for Appendix 2A attributes but the definition of limit is fairly broad allowing for a lot of flexibility.
- They are a regulatory response set to achieve the target attribute states.
- Limits provide a cap limiting any new activities and a reduction requirement for existing consented activities
- Limits will require supporting policies.

**RPS Long-term freshwater vision objective**

- Highest level statement of what community and Mana Whenua desire for freshwater – everything flows down from the vision.
- Needs to meet NPS-FM requirements – but can still be a visionary and holistic statement.
- Visions are articulated at the whaitua scale for all freshwater and connected coastal water.
- Potentially could have stepped visions to accommodate WIP 100 year visions and NPS-FM framework which anticipates visions of approximately 30 years.
- Needs to be meaningful to people, including accessible language – not ‘policy speak’.
- Concise objective supported by a more fulsome explanation and supported by policies – can introduce any required ‘policy speak’ at the policy level.
- Need to be high level enough for environmental outcomes, target attribute states and limits can nest underneath.



**Conditions on resource consents**

- Limits are a subset of the rules that will be used to manage the effects of activities. There will be other policies and rules which will also help manage the effects of activities and inform conditions on resource consents.

**Action plans**

- Action plans also required for deteriorating waterbodies.
- Action plans will include both the regulatory and non-regulatory actions to meet environmental outcomes
- A catchment-based approach is recommended.
- They need to draw on existing knowledge but also find ways of developing new knowledge.
- Action Plans need to deliver on environmental outcomes while at the same time be driven and owned by the implementers. Therefore, we need to write them in partnership.

**Values and attributes**

- Set out the values in the section 32 – potentially could sit as an introductory statement at the start of each Whaitua chapter or in a schedule.
- Express the values as set out in the WIPs – cross check to ensure that NPS-FM compulsory values have been identified.
- Values should be clearly connected to the environmental outcomes
- Te Mahere Wai is a clear statement of the Mana Whenua values for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-tara.
- Confirm mana whenua values for Te Awarua-o-Porirua.
- Attribute means a measurable characteristic (numeric, narrative, or both) that can be used to assess the extent to which a particular value is provided for.

**Nutrient Criteria**

- Must set appropriate instream concentrations and exceedance criteria (ICEC) for DIN and DRP to achieve the target attribute state for periphyton, any other nutrient attribute and any attribute affected by nutrients.
- The NPSFM framework clearly differentiates the ICEC from the target attribute states.
- Nutrient criteria sit at the policy level in the plan

**Environmental flows and levels**

- The flow and water level required to meet target attribute states (set for that purpose) e.g. habitat space.

**Take limits**

- Take limits will need to consider the hierarchy of obligations (Te Mana o te Wai).
- Maximum amount of water that can be taken, while environmental outcomes are still achieved.
- Must include any restrictions, including reliability bands, flows and levels at which takes are restricted or must cease.

## Attachment 3: Example of elements of the NOF

This table provides examples of the different elements of the National Objectives Framework and how they might be expressed. It is only a potential example.

Value Statement from the Porirua WIP that apply across the whaitua	Component NPS-FM values identified within the value description (1A and 1B)	Environmental outcome (to be turned into an objective for the regional plan)	Attributes (measurable characteristic of the value)	Target attribute states (target set a specific site)	Limits	Action Plans
<p><b><i>Kai kete</i></b>\Food basket</p> <p>The harbour, streams and coast can be used to gather and catch kaimoana and mahinga kai for food</p>	<p>Human contact Threatened species</p> <p>Mahinga kai</p> <p>Natural form and character</p> <p>Fishing</p>	<p>The harbour, streams and coast can be used to gather and catch kaimoana and mahinga kai for food</p>	<p><i>E.coli</i> and enterococci</p> <p>Mahinga kai</p> <p>Taonga species</p>	<p>Numeric target concentration for <i>E.coli</i></p> <p>Mana Whenua devised measure of mahinga kai and taonga species</p>	<p><i>E. Coli</i> limits set for point source discharges</p>	<p>There are many sources of <i>E.coli</i>. An action plan can bring together the Council approach for the management of wastewater, stormwater and rural land use activities to achieve the <i>E.coli</i> objective.</p> <p>Mana Whenua devised action plan for achievement of mahinga kai values that could include both management and monitoring.</p>
<p><b><i>Hauora kaiao</i></b>\Ecological health</p> <p>The harbour, streams and coast are clean and brimming with life and have diverse and healthy ecosystem</p>	<p>Ecosystem health (including five biophysical components)</p> <p>Mahinga kai</p> <p>Threatened species</p> <p>Natural form and character</p>	<p>The harbour, streams and coast are clean and brimming with life and have diverse and healthy ecosystem</p>	<p>Periphyton</p>	<p>Numeric measure of periphyton biomass</p>	<p>Periphyton – nutrient and sediment load limits</p>	<p>Periphyton – has multiple drivers – action plan to bring the Council approach together for the management of nutrients, sediment, temperature and light to achieve the periphyton objective. Action plan can direct non-regulatory measures such as riparian planting.</p>

Attachment 4: National Objectives Framework: Requirements for limits, conditions of consent and action planning

	For which attributes?		Limits	Other rules conditions on resource consents	Action plans
COMPULSORY NPS-FM APPENDIX 2A ATTRIBUTES	LAKES	Phytoplankton Total nitrogen Total phosphorus	Compulsory	Not compulsory, may be considered	Not compulsory, may be considered  When an attribute in NPS-FM Appendix 2A does not meet a target state/environmental outcome
	RIVERS	Periphyton Ammonia toxicity Nitrate toxicity Dissolved oxygen (below psd) Suspended fine sediment E. coli (human contact) Cyanobacteria (planktonic)			
COMPULSORY NPS-FM APPENDIX 2B ATTRIBUTES	LAKES	Submerged plants (natives) Submerged plants (invasive species) Lake-bottom dissolved oxygen Mid-hypolimnetic dissolved oxygen	Not compulsory, may be considered	Not compulsory, may be considered	Compulsory when an attribute in NPS-FM Appendix 2B does not meet a target state/environmental outcome
	RIVERS	Fish IBI 3 macroinvertebrate attributes Deposited fine sediment <sup>1</sup> Dissolved oxygen Dissolved reactive phosphorus 2 ecosystem metabolism attributes E. coli (primary contact sites only)			
OTHER ATTRIBUTES	Any other attribute		Not compulsory, may be considered	Not compulsory, may be considered	Not compulsory, may be considered
ADDITIONAL ACTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS	Deposited fine sediment – Any soft-bottomed river site that naturally would be hard-bottomed		N/A	N/A	Compulsory (if appropriate)
	Native fish – To achieve the NPS-FM objective for maintaining or improving fish passage		N/A	N/A	Compulsory

<sup>2</sup> An Action Plan is also directed by section 3.25.2 regarding the remediation of soft-bottomed stream



Council  
9 December 2021  
Report 21.540



For Decision

## **INSERTION OF HOUSING BOTTOM LINES INTO THE REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR THE WELLINGTON REGION**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

**Purpose**

- a To advise Council of the insertion of housing bottom lines into the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region (RPS).

**He tūtohu**

**Recommendations**

1. That Council **adopts** the changes to the RPS once the housing update to the Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment report for the Wellington Region has been made publicly available, using the format recommended by officers in Attachment 1, and the specific numbers from that report.

**Te horopaki**

**Context**

2. The National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (NPS-UD) requires Council to insert 'housing bottom lines' (HBLs) into the RPS without the use of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).
3. HBLs state how much development capacity is required to meet expected housing demand in the region. They must be set for the short-medium term (0 to 10 years) and the long term (10 to 30 years) for Tier 1 and Tier 2 urban environments. In the Wellington Region this refers to the Wellington City, Porirua City, Hutt City, Upper Hutt City and Kāpiti Coast District councils.
4. HBLs have been calculated as part of the housing update of the Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment. This assessment was due to be completed by July 2021, but has had a number of delays due to problems modelling plan-enabled development capacity. These delays do not affect the HBLs, as the HBLs rely only on housing demand projections, and the delays relate to modelling the supply of housing. The housing update report, containing the HBL calculations, is due to be completed early in early 2022.
5. The HBLs must be inserted into the RPS as soon as practicable after the report is publicly available without using Schedule 1 of the RMA – in other words, skipping the usual

notification, submissions, hearings and appeals processes. The HBL numbers for each territorial authority must be inserted into its district plan.

## **Te tataritanga**

### **Analysis**

6. The NPS-UD provides little direction on exactly where in the RPS the HBLs should go, or how they should be formulated. This leaves the details in the hands of Council. Officers have taken legal advice and assessed options for how to best insert the HBLs.
7. Officers concluded that inserting a new objective into Section 3.9 of the RPS, which sets out the regional policy approach for regional form, design and function would be the best option. This amendment would also include explanatory text following the objective, as well as a record of change near the start of the RPS.
8. A draft of the amendments to the RPS are included as [Attachment 1](#).
9. The NPS-UD requires that any changes to the RPS that are required to give effect to the HBLs must be made using a Schedule 1 process. Officers will be considering what changes are needed to give effect to the HBLs through our work to develop RPS Change 1, which is intended to be notified by August 2022.

## **Ngā hua ahumoni**

### **Financial implications**

10. There are no immediate financial implications associated with this report.

## **Te huritao kit e huringa o te āhuarangi**

### **Consideration of climate change**

11. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's Climate Change Consideration Guide 2020.
12. The proposed matter does not contribute to Council's and Greater Wellington's policies and commitments relating to climate change.
13. The proposed matter will not impact on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over its lifetime both corporately and regional, or on the targets for these.
14. There is no approach to reducing emissions, as this amendment will not generate emissions.
15. There is no need to address impacts of climate change on the proposed matter over its lifetime or increase resilience as these do not apply to amendments to the RPS.

## **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

### **Decision-making process**

16. The Council has a statutory power to make the change and is directed to do so by the NPS-UD. It also has to make a decision around the location of the new provision, its wording and the type of provision it will be. The power to make the change has not

been delegated and is retained by Council, according to GW’s Delegations Manual. Council therefore will need to approve the recommended amendments to the RPS.

**Te hiranga  
Significance**

- 17. Officers have considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of this matter, taking into account Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington’s decision-making guidelines. Officers consider this matter to be of low significance.
- 18. There is minimal cost associated with the insertion of HBLs into the RPS and doing so aligns with Council’s existing policies and strategies. Council is required to insert HBLs into the RPS without using the usual engagement process and has no choice in the matter. Furthermore, the implementation of HBLs falls predominately on territorial authorities.

**Te whakatūtakitaki  
Engagement**

- 19. Council officers have been involved in ongoing engagement with counterparts at relevant territorial authorities to develop the Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment report. The wording of the new provisions shown in Attachment 1 has been shared with the territorial authorities, who have indicated they are comfortable with the wording. Ongoing engagement will continue as part of RPS Change 1.

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

- 20. If approved by Council, officers will make the changes to the RPS as soon as practicable after the housing update of the Housing and Business Capacity Assessment report is released.

**Ngā āpitihanga  
Attachments**

Number	Title
1	Housing Bottom Line draft provisions

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writers	Richard Sheild, Senior Policy Advisor, Environmental Policy Fleur Matthews, Team Leader, Environmental Policy
Approvers	Matt Hickman, Manager, Environmental Policy Al Cross, General Manager, Environment Management



<p><b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b>  <b>Summary of considerations</b></p>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>Council must adopt the RPS and any changes to the RPS; therefore, the decision to insert the HBLs must be made by Council.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b></p> <p>The decision to insert HBLs into the RPS does not have particular implications for Māori. For RPS Change 1 and the district plan changes that give effect to the HBLs, the NPS-UD requires that Council involve hapū and iwi through consultation that is early, meaningful, and in accordance with tikanga Māori.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>Implementation of the national direction including the NPS-UD is a core resource management activity of the current LTP. Additional resources were allocated in the 2021 LTP to meet Council’s statutory obligations under the RMA.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>There is no internal consultation associated with the insertion of HBLs into the RPS.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>There are legal risks if Council does not meet its statutory obligations.</p>

**Attachment 1 to Report 21.540**

**Housing Bottom Lines draft provisions**

**New page [unnumbered page, between common seal and foreword]**

Version of RPS	Published date
Operative	24 April 2013
<b>CURRENT VERSION</b> Update to include housing bottom lines requirement of National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020.	Xx xxxxx 2022

**Record of changes to the RPS**

On xx xxxxx 2022, a new Objective 22A was inserted into the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region in accordance with section 55(2)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991. Objective 22A sets out the housing bottom lines for the Wellington Tier 1 urban area over the short-medium term (2021-2031) and long term (2031-2051). The insertion of these targets was required by Policy 7 and clause 3.6(2) of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020.

**New page with provision and explanation [new page 72a]**

**Objective 22A: Housing bottom lines to provide sufficient development capacity to meet expected housing demand**

In order to achieve sufficient development capacity to meet expected housing demand, the following housing bottom lines in Table 9a are to be met or exceeded in the short-medium and long term in the Wellington Tier 1 urban environment.

*Table 9a. Housing bottom lines in the Wellington Tier 1 urban environment*

Tier 1 local authority	Total dwellings	
	Short-medium term (2021-2031)	Long term (2031-2051)
Kāpiti Coast District Council	TBC	TBC
Wellington City Council	TBC	TBC
Porirua City Council	TBC	TBC
Hutt City Council	TBC	TBC
Upper Hutt City Council	TBC	TBC
Wellington Tier 1 Environment Total	TBC	TBC

*Explanation*

The National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (NPS-UD) requires Tier 1 local authorities to set housing bottom lines over the short-medium (next 10 years) and long term (10 to 30 years). The Wellington Tier 1 urban environment, and all Tier 1 local authorities in the Wellington region, are described in the Appendix of the NPS-UD.

The housing bottom lines in Table 9a refer to the number of dwellings that must be provided for by local authorities within the given timeframes, rather than the amount of housing that is to be built in in that time. Under other provisions of the NPS-UD, Tier 1 local authorities must provide at least sufficient development capacity to meet expected housing demand over the short, medium and long term, including by ensuring housing development is plan-enabled and infrastructure-ready.

The short-medium term (2021-2031) and long term (2031-2051) housing bottom lines are drawn from the 2022 housing capacity update of the Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment prepared by the Tier 1 councils in accordance with Subpart 5 of the NPS-UD. Changes in the future to give effect to the NPS-UD requirement to provide for sufficient housing development capacity to meet these bottom lines must be made using a Schedule 1 process.

Council  
9 December 2021  
Report 21.526



For Decision

## RESPONSE TO THE RECEIPT OF WHAITUA TE WHANGANUI-A-TARA IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME AND TE MAHERE WAI O TE KĀHUI TAIAO

### Te take mō te pūrongo

#### Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is for Council to:
  - a Formally respond to the receipt of Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Implementation Programme (Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP) and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao (Te Mahere Wai)
  - b Formally acknowledge the commitment, knowledge and time the Whaitua Whanganui-a-Tara Committee and Te Kāhui Taiao have given to deliver comprehensive and high-quality documents that reflect mana whenua and community values and aspirations for fresh water in Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua
  - c Consider Officers' initial response to what Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) and Te Mahere Wai will mean for Whaitua implementation.

### He tūtohu

#### Recommendations

That Council:

- 1 **Requests** that the Council Chair writes to Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira, acknowledging the significance of Te Mahere Wai and inviting them to collaborate with Greater Wellington in the Regional Policy Statement and Natural Resources Plan Change Processes for Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme /Te Mahere Wai.
- 2 **Requests** Officers to undertake a more detailed review and analyses of Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme and Te Mahere Wai to identify deliverables, priorities, and responsibilities.
- 3 **Notes** that Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme and Te Mahere Wai, once implemented through the Plan Change and Whaitua Operational Implementation Programmes, will give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM 2020) and Mana o Te Wai.



- 4 **Notes** the magnitude and scale of the delivery and likely implications for future funding decisions and the Long Term/Annual plan cycles.
- 5 **Notes** that appropriate governance structures are essential to implementing both Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai; and will need to help set priorities for delivery through the Whaitua Operational Implementation programme.
- 6 **Notes** that Greater Wellington will work collaboratively with district and city councils to implement the Whaitua Implementation Programmes through the respective district plan processes.

## **Te horopaki**

### **Context**

2. Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai delivered the community and mana whenua aspirations and pathways towards realising Te Mana o Te Wai, the central pillar of the NPS-FM 2020. It is now Greater Wellington's responsibility to enable and implement Te Mana o Te Wai framework through the regulatory provisions, the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) and Natural Regional Plan (NRP) changes, and non-regulatory work programmes.
3. The magnitude of fundamental shift in how we manage fresh water and land, is not only limited to the regulatory changes and on the ground implementation programmes. Giving effect to Te Mana o Te Wai, by implementing Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai recommendations, as well as the previous two Whaitua Implementation Programmes (Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Ruamāhanga), will require a significant paradigm shift not only in how Greater Wellington operates but also in how the whole of society relates and contributes to achieving the long-term visions for fresh water in the Greater Wellington Region.
4. This will require collective and integrated delivery across a number of partnerships, from integrated delivery with district and city councils, to fully realised partnership with mana whenua, and enabled and supported communities.
5. This is not a short-term assignment. Realising Te Mana o Te Wai framework will challenge and put pressure on the Long Term and Annual Plan cycles, on our investment models and priorities. Giving effect to Te Mana o Te Wai, in particular the Mana whakahaere principle, also requires befitting governance structures. The challenge ahead must not be underestimated.

### *Previous Decisions*

6. At the 23 September 2021 Council meeting, Council received Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme (Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP) and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao (Te Mahere Wai). Council directed officers to develop a two-stage response to Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai. This report addresses Stage 1 of the two-stage response (Refer Report 21.443).

### *Te Mana o Te Wai*

7. Te Mana o Te Wai framework is the central pillar of the NPS-FM 2020. The framework represents a fundamental change in how we value and manage fresh water. It directs councils to protect the health of water and its ecosystems first, followed by human

health needs before enabling other uses of water. It also directs councils to actively involve tangata whenua in freshwater management and decision-making. To implement Te Mana o Te Wai, a paradigm shift for the whole of society is required, including statutory organisations responsible for water management. For Greater Wellington that means working collaboratively with mana whenua and other partners to understand what this will mean for land use, our city and town growth, and the communities across our region.

8. The NPS-FM 2020 requires Greater Wellington to include Te Mana o Te Wai objective and visions for each Freshwater Management Unit in the RPS. The NRP changes relating to fresh water must give effect to Te Mana o Te Wai objective and visions in the RPS. By embedding Te Mana o Te Wai in these higher order documents (the RPS and NRP) the lower order documents, such as district plans, must give effect to it.

*Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai*

9. Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai provide Greater Wellington with a comprehensive and holistic vision and approach to managing fresh water. Implementation of Te Mahere Wai will enable the Council to manage fresh water and coastal receiving environments for mahinga kai as a compulsory national value required by the NPS-FM 2020, and achieve requirements of Te Mana o Te Wai including application of mātauranga Māori and iwi decision making. It also supports meeting the requirements for Māori customary use values as identified in the NRP.
10. To achieve the long-term vision for all waterways in Wellington, Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt, Wainuiomata and South-West Coast to be restored to a state of Wai Ora (healthy water) within 100 years, will require transformational thinking and operations fit for the challenge. Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai provide the blueprint for achieving that 100 year vision.
11. Te Mahere Wai provides a mana whenua framework for the improvement of water quality and quantity that establishes a relational (whakapapa) context for how we interact with water and individual water bodies. This is consistent with the direction of Te Mana o Te Wai and addresses the identity of waterbodies as living entities whose wellbeing must be provided for in the first instance. Te Mahere Wai includes new limits that support mana whenua values, a Wai Oranga measurement framework and recommendations that establish and resource the active, operative function of Mana Whenua kaitiaki in caring for water.
12. Officers propose that the Chair formally acknowledges the work of Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira in the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara process and in the development of Te Mahere Wai.
13. Officers will prepare a draft letter which will acknowledge the work that went into the whaitua process and invite mana whenua to collaborate with Council in the Plan Change Process for the WIP/Te Mahere Wai. This close collaboration will ensure that the priority recommendations laid out in Te Mahere Wai are given appropriate standing and are appropriately addressed in the Plan Change Process and Whaitua Operational Implementation Programmes.
14. The NPS-FM 2020 directs councils to adopt more integrated and co-operative approach to management of effects of land use and development on fresh water. Implementation

of Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai, as well as previous WIPs, will require the establishment of new types of governance and operative relationships not only with mana whenua, but also with key implementation partners such as district and city councils.

15. This critical governance conversation needs to be able to move on from the governance structures such as Ara Tahī and Te Upoko Taiao, and lead to the governance that is required for the fundamental shift in fresh water and land management based on future integrated catchment management arrangements. There are two key principles of Te Mana o Te Wai that will help shape this process (from page 5 of the NPS-FM 2020):

*“(a) Mana whakahaere: the power, authority, and obligations of tangata whenua to make decisions that maintain, protect, and sustain the health and well-being of, and their relationship with, freshwater”*

*“(d) Governance: the responsibility of those with authority for making decisions about freshwater to do so in a way that prioritises the health and well-being of freshwater now and into the future”*

Officers see this as a priority step which will cover implementation across all three completed WIPs, Te Mahere Wai and the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement.

#### *Whaitua Implementation Work Programmes*

16. The regulatory provisions will be included progressively into the RPS and NRP by way of plan changes (for an update on the 2022 RPS and NRP Plan Changes Refer Report 21.516). The non-regulatory programmes will be implemented over time, and in conjunction with mana whenua partners, city councils, Wellington Water, Taumata Arowai/Three Waters and other organisations.
17. Greater Wellington will work with district and city councils to ensure integrated implementation of the Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai regulatory and non-regulatory recommendations through their district plan processes.
18. Greater Wellington is implementing improvements to processes and governance to improve our delivery of WIPs, in particular non-regulatory recommendations. These improvements will ensure that recommendations are correctly translated to an operational implementation programme, with clear deliverables, and a clear prioritisation and responsibility framework. The process for Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai implementation will be developed during Stage 2 of the two-staged response. Officers will report on the Stage 2 progress at the appropriate time.
19. Officers acknowledge Greater Wellington’s current investment and operating models will need to undergo a significant transformation to implement the WIPs and provide for equitable resources for mana whenua to exercise their role.
20. The Three Waters Reform could have significant implications on the investments required to give effect and implement Te Mana o Te Wai vision and objectives as required by the NPS-FM. Officers will examine potential implications of the Three Waters Reform on the implementation of the NPS-FM 2020.

21. Greater Wellington is currently undertaking our own transformational journey towards a new operating model that will meet the demands of implementing Te Mana o Te Wai and the WIPs.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications**

22. Any regulatory components of the two WIPs will enter into the existing Regional Policy Statement/Natural Resources Plan Change programme, which is already funded. Non-regulatory elements will need to be prioritised and resourced through the Long Term Plan/Annual Plan process. It is anticipated that the overall implementation will have significant impact on the future Long Term/Annual plan cycles due to the long timescale and magnitude of the delivery. It will potentially require ongoing assessment of Council's current and future priorities. Officers are yet to undertake the assessment of potential implications and opportunities.

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

23. The implementation of WIPs will contribute to increasing the region's resilience to climate change and greater potential of carbon sequestration. Greater detail of climate change considerations was articulated in Report 21.443.

### **Ngā tikanga whakatau Decision-making process**

24. The matter requiring decision in this report has been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

### **Te hiranga Significance**

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

### **Te whakatūtakitaki Engagement**

26. Due to the decision's procedural nature and low significance, no engagement on that matter has been undertaken. The engagement on the other matters discussed in this report was conducted through the whaitua process.

## **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

### **Next steps**

27. The regulatory recommendations in the WIP and Te Mahere Wai will inform the RPS and NRP Plan Change processes in 2022 and 2024. Officers will continue to report to Council separately on progress with the Plan Change Programme.
28. We will work with mana whenua to progress Te Mahere Wai recommendations and mana whenua relevant parts of the RPS and NRP changes.
29. Officers will develop responses to all of the recommendations in the Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai to inform Stage 2 of the response process. The responses will identify priority actions including links with conversations about future governance structures.
30. As part of that process, officers will use the whaitua operational implementation process for translating the WIPs non-regulatory recommendations to implementable deliverables, including the improvements to processes and governance to enable efficient delivery of the existing WIPs.

## **Ngā kaiwaitohu**

### **Signatories**

Writer	Natasha Tomic, Senior Policy Advisor, Environmental Policy
Approvers	Matt Hickman – Manager, Environmental Policy Al Cross – General Manager, Environment Management Group

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b> <b>Summary of considerations</b>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council's roles</i></b> Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai are means of implementing the NPS-FM, a statutory document that Council is required to give effect to. This aligns with Council's role.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b></p> <p>The Whaitua Implementation Programme provides significant opportunities for mana whenua to exercise their decision-making role as directed in the NPS-FM 2020. The current RPS and NRP Plan Change programme provides opportunities for mana whenua to be integral part of the plan development process, if they chose to be.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>Implementing Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai is essential if Council is to meet its statutory requirements set by the NPS-FM 2020.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>No internal consultation has been undertaken for this report.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>There is a significant environmental risk, a reputational risk and a legal risk. If the WIP and Te Mahere Wai are not implemented, water quality and biodiversity in the whaitua will continue to decline. The reputational risk lies in our partners, stakeholders and communities thinking that the implementation has not been given sufficient priority, whilst the Whaitua Committee and mana whenua invested a significant amount of time and knowledge in developing the WIP/Te Mahere Wai. There is also a significant legal risk to Council if the statutory obligations of the NPS-FM 2020 are not met.</p>

Council  
9 December 2021  
Report 21.232



For Decision

## UPDATING PARK NAMES

### Te take mō te pūrongo

#### Purpose

1. To advise Council on the proposal to rename three parks within the regional park network.

### He tūtohu

#### Recommendations

That Council:

1. **Approves** the revised park names:
  - a Akatarawa Regional Park (renamed from Akatarawa Forest)
  - b Pakuratahi Regional Park (renamed from Pakuratahi Forest)
  - c Wainuiomata Regional Park (renamed from Wainuiomata Recreation Area).
2. **Authorises** the publication of a notice in the Gazette for the purpose of legal public notification of the Council decision.

### Te tāhū kōrero

#### Background

2. At its meeting on 10 December 2020 Council adopted a new management plan for the regional park network, Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30 (Toitū Te Whenua) (Report 20.493). This Plan covers all the areas of land managed as part of the regional parks network, regardless of how the land is held.
3. The regional parks are governed by different legislation including the Reserves Act 1977, Local Government Act 2002, Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 and Conservation Act 1987.
4. Toitū Te Whenua has a number of specific actions regarding the changing park names (Actions A115, A145, A196, A262, A318 and A356) to provide greater consistency and use of te reo Māori. Policies and actions in Toitū Te Whenua direct and identify the proposed changes (63P, 64P and Actions A115, A318 and A388). Toitū Te Whenua policies 63P and 64P identify the requirement 'to follow Greater Wellington te reo Māori and Tikanga Policy 2019-2022 and LINZ Geographic Place Name Board directions when naming parks' and to consult with mana whenua, stakeholder groups and the public, 'considering the level of significance or interest in the name change'.

5. Three areas of the regional parks network include part Māori and part English names: Akatarawa Forest, Pakuratahi Forest and Wainuiomata Recreation Area.
6. It is proposed to change the names of these parks to reflect the equal place of these parks in Greater Wellington's network of public open space. In the past, the forest areas were not maintained to the same high level of service as other parks, but this is no longer the case. A consistent approach to levels of management service has been adopted for all parks in the network for many years and a name change would create greater consistency and legibility across the network.
7. Section 139 (1) of the Local Government Act provides a definition of a Regional Park as:  
*In this section and section 139A, regional park—*  
*(a) means land—*  
*(i) owned by a regional council; and*  
*(ii) acquired or used principally for community, recreational, environmental, cultural, or spiritual purposes;'*  
All of the land of these parks is owned by Greater Wellington (Refer Appendix six, Legal Descriptions, Toitū Te Whenua).
8. Appropriate te reo Māori dual naming is supported by Greater Wellington's Te Reo Māori and Tikanga Policy; 'Greater Wellington will use tikanga reo rua bilingual signage, dual names and Maori designs and artwork', and 'b. in our external public spaces (e.g. regional park names, river corridors)'.

#### **Consultation on names**

9. Consultation with stakeholders took place as part of the Toitū Te Whenua management plan consultation process in 2018 and 2020.
10. The Plan was publicly consulted on in 2020 for two months and previously in initial consultation to develop the Plan in 2018. All submissions that referenced the proposed name change policies and actions were in support of them.
11. Mana whenua were involved in the development of the new management plan over a period of two years and provided input during the process of engagement.

#### **Te tātaritanga**

##### **Analysis**

12. Akatarawa Forest, Pakuratahi Forest and Wainuiomata Recreation Area are all owned by Greater Wellington. All areas are managed under the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 apart from a small area of Scenic Reserve in Pakuratahi Forest which is managed under the Reserves Act 1977.
13. It is proposed that 'Regional Park' become part of the park names. Investigation, via research and discussions, took place in 2021 in relation to the appropriateness and spelling of the names Akatarawa, Pakuratahi and Wainuiomata and no issues were found.
14. Greater Wellington's Te Reo Māori and Tikanga Policy guidance supports implementing effective tikanga reo rua bilingual signage in a number of ways:



- a. 'use tikanga reo rua bilingual
- b. or dual names which is a combination of te Reo traditional and contemporary English names
- c. clearly communicate the meaning of the te Reo names whatever the preferred approach'.

The approach proposed is consistent with the approach followed by other public land management agencies.

### ***Name change process***

15. In respect of the three parcels of land classified as Scenic Reserve within Pakuratahi Forest (approximately 64 hectares of the 7000 hectares of park), the name change process is prescribed in section 16(10) of the Reserves Act 1977. For reserves vested in a regional council, as with the Scenic Reserve within Pakuratahi Forest, the Council may declare park names by notice in the Gazette. The notice will include the legal descriptions of the land parcels held within the park.
16. The Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 does not specify park naming, but section 109 acknowledges that the Board (now Greater Wellington) has general management rights in respect of these areas vested in it :  
'Board may provide sports grounds and recreation areas  
(1) The Board may take, purchase, or otherwise acquire land for the purposes of providing sports grounds and recreation areas for the inhabitants of the region, and may for those purposes develop, manage, and control any land vested in it for soil conservation and river control purposes'.  
Revising park and place names within them could reasonably be considered part of the management of parks.
17. The Reserves Act 1977 (via one of its precursor Acts, the Reserves and Domains Act 1953) does not apply to parks held under the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 unless the park has, under section 111, "been provided from money derived from or in respect of any public reserve or public domain".
18. The Reserves Act 1977 process above needs to be followed in respect of the Scenic Reserve within Pakuratahi Forest, however this report recommends including all of these three parks within the proposed Gazette notice (given the difficulty of determining the source of the original funding) and for consistency.
19. The New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa, is New Zealand's place naming authority responsible for making place names official. Proposed name changes for Crown owned land must follow the board process. This does not affect any name change for Pakuratahi Forest, Akatarawa Forest nor Wainuiomata Recreation Area (but will affect any proposed name changes for Queen Elizabeth Park and parts of East Harbour, Northern Forest and Belmont parks).

### **Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications**

20. Park signs and brochures will be progressively updated to reflect the new names through existing parks capital budgets.
21. Replacement of all Wainuiomata park's signs is scheduled to occur in 2021/22 and will enable the name change to Regional Park to be completed in the short term. In Akatarawa and Pakuratahi parks, signs will be progressively updated as sign assets are replaced within existing budgets.

**Ngā tikanga whakataua**  
**Decision-making process**

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

**Te hiranga**  
**Significance**

23. The subject matter of this report is part of a decision-making process that will lead to the Council making a decision of low significance within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002. The matter has already been publicly consulted on and is considered to be procedural. The decision supports work specifically outlined in Toitū Te Whenua Parks Plan.

**Te whakatūtakitaki**  
**Engagement**

24. Minor updates to website information to reflect new park names will be made and communicated through social media and other communication channels. Park signs and brochures will be progressively updated.

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

25. Prepare and publish a notice in the Government Gazette identifying the name changes and legal descriptions of these parks.
26. Updated website information and progressively update park signs and printed material as they are due for replacement.
27. Proposals for any name changes to Battle Hill, Belmont, East Harbour Northern Forest Regional Parks and Queen Elizabeth Park will be the subject of future council reports.

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writers	Fiona Colquhoun, Parks Planner, Strategy Zoe Genet, Senior Legal Advisor, Legal and Procurement
Approvers	Jake Gilmer, Acting Manager, Strategic and Corporate Planning Luke Troy, General Manager, Strategy

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b> Council has delegated authority from the Minister of Conservation under the Reserves Act 1977 to approve park names on land managed under this Act.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> Mana whenua of the region were consulted in the process of developing Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30 which identifies proposed name changes.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> The costs associated with park sign changes are budgeted within the annual parks operational plan.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> Officers in Parks, Te Hunga Whiriwhiri, Strategy and Legal teams are engaged in the proposed name changes for parks as well as Customer engagement and external consultants Jigsaw Property.
<b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no known risks or health and safety implications.

Council  
9 December 2021  
Report 21.575



For Decision

## REPORT OF THE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE ON THE PROPOSED NEW STOCK GRAZING LICENCE AT BARING HEAD/ŌRUA-POUANUI, EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK

Te take mō te pūrongo

### Purpose

1. This report outlines the deliberations and recommendations of the Environment Committee on the proposed new commercial stock grazing licence at Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui, East Harbour Regional Park.

He tūtohu

### Recommendations

That Council:

- a **Agrees** to the issuance of a commercial stock grazing licence for Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui, for the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023, incorporating the following provisions:
  - i The provisions set out in Option 1 (paragraph 25 of Report 21.563), including that the licence provisions are designed to protect the nationally endangered banded dotterel nesting areas on the south coast area of the park.
  - ii That the licence includes a condition limiting the use of fertiliser to a 5 hectare area of Wainuiomata River flats, avoiding the riparian zones of the river and its overflow formed drainage areas.
  - iii That the licence specifies that the use of agri-chemicals is not permitted.
- b **Agrees** that practices, as outlined in Option 2 of Report 21.563, to increase threat management for fire, weeds and pest animals, required for restoration of native vegetation, will commence during the term of the approved grazing license.
- c **Agrees** that the discontinuation of stock grazing licences, at the conclusion of this licence, will be the Council's strategic approach.
- d **Notes** that the Reclothing Papatūānuku/Parks Restoration plan currently in development, will provide directions for future restoration at Baring Head in

support of Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30 (Toitū Te Whenua) directions.

## **Te tāhū kōrero**

### **Background**

2. The process encompassing hearings for public submissions is set out in the Reserves Act 1977 and outlined in the process for considering submissions and feedback on the proposed new stock grazing licence at Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui (Report 21.566).
3. Consultation on the proposal took place between 29 October and 25 November 2021.
4. The committee met on 2 December 2021 to hear one oral submission, followed by deliberations considering all 25 submissions (outlined in Report 21.563).

### *Deliberations summary*

5. The Committee agreed to recommend to Council changes as set out in the recommendations of this report.

## **Ngā hua ahumoni**

### **Financial implications**

6. Continuing stock grazing as proposed will incur additional costs for fencing to protect endangered banded dotterel nest areas on the south coast estimated at \$3,000 to \$5,000. Revenue from the grazing licence is expected to be approximately \$10,000.

## **Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi**

### **Consideration of climate change**

7. The matter for decision in this report was considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's *Climate Change Consideration Guide*.
8. Phasing out stock grazing and focusing efforts and funds on restoration work to restore ecosystem health is key direction of Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30.
9. Restoration and threat management is being resourced via Greater Wellington's Low Carbon Acceleration Fund as part of the Climate Emergency Response Programme.

## **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

### **Decision-making process**

10. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.
11. This report outlines the recommendations of the Committee as a result of consultation on the proposed new commercial stock grazing licence and follows the consultation procedure as required by the Reserves Act.

**Te hiranga  
Significance**

12. The subject matter of this report is part of a decision-making process that will lead to the Council making a decision of low significance within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002. The decision supports work outlined in Toitū Te Whenua Parks Plan to restore ecosystem health in parks, particularly degraded grazed areas.

**Te whakatūtakitaki  
Engagement**

13. All submissions were acknowledged when received. At the hearing the submitter was thanked for their attendance.
14. Further communication will be sent after the Council meeting on 9 December. As required by the Reserves Act 1977, submitters will receive a copy of the report identifying the recommendations of the Committee and decision agreed by the Council.

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

15. Council will make a decision on the proposed new stock grazing licence on 9 December 2021 (Report 21.542)
16. If approved, a new stock grazing licence agreement will be finalised.

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writer	Cr Penny Gaylor, Chair, Environment Committee
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<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b> <b>Summary of considerations</b>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>The principles of consultation, set out in section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002 applied to the submission process. Section 174 of the Reserves Act applies to the proposed licence agreement. Council is authorised to approve licences under the Reserves Act.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b></p> <p>Mana whenua provided feedback during the consultation process and are park neighbours.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>Phasing out stock grazing and focusing on restoration is key direction of Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>Officers in the Democratic Services department were consulted about this report.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>A legal agreement will be prepared for the new commercial stock grazing licence.</p>



**Council**  
**9 December 2021**  
**Report 21.542**



**For Decision**

**PROPOSED NEW COMMERCIAL STOCK GRAZING LICENCE AT BARING HEAD/ŌRUA-POUANUI, EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

**Purpose**

1. To advise Council of the proposed new commercial stock grazing licence at Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui, East Harbour Regional Park.

**He tūtohu**

**Recommendations**

That Council:

1. **Notes** that the new commercial stock grazing licence will be drafted to incorporate the necessary requirements of:
  - a. Section 74 of the Reserves Act 1977
  - b. The decisions made by Council on the recommendations outlined in the Report of the Environment Committee on the proposed new stock grazing licence at Baring Head/Ōrua-Pouanui, East Harbour Regional Park (Report 21.575)
  - c. Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30, encompassing advice in the Assessment of Environmental Effects consulted on with the proposal, and the Restricted Activity Assessment recommendations in Report 21.427.
2. **Authorises** the Chief Executive to prepare and sign the new commercial stock grazing licence agreement (made under Section 74 of the Reserves Act), commencing 1 January 2022 and ending on 31 January 2023, with no further extension or right of renewal.

**Te tāhū kōrero**

**Background**

2. At its meeting on 21 October 2021, the Environment Committee approved a one month public consultation on a new commercial stock grazing licence proposal (Report 21.427)
3. At its meeting on 2 December 2021, the Environment Committee received public submissions, and deliberated on them (Reports 21.563 and 21.566).

4. At this meeting, 9 December 2021, Council received the Report of The Hearing Committee on the Proposed New Stock Grazing Licence at Baring Head/Ōrua-Pouanui, East Harbour Regional Park (Report 21.575).

### **Te tātaritanga**

#### **Analysis**

5. The Environment Committee met on 2 December 2021 to hear one oral submission, followed by deliberations considering all 25 submissions (outlined in Report 21.563). Changes as recommended by the Environment Committee are detailed in Report 21.575 and reflected in the recommendations above.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

#### **Financial implications**

6. The new licence fee is expected to be approximately \$10,000. Costs are expected to be \$3,000 to \$5,000 for stock proof fences to protect endangered banded dotterel nesting areas and park ranger time in managing the licence over the licence term and its exit in 2023. A significant amount of officer time has been spent in assessing the preproposal, preparing an Assessment of Environmental Effects, public consultation and reports.

### **Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi**

#### **Consideration of climate change**

7. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's Climate Change Consideration Guide.
8. Toitū Te Whenua identifies stock grazing as a high impact activity. Stock grazing is a high emission activity. However, the proposal is short term and presented as a temporary practice while restoration plans are prepared for this part of East Harbour Regional Park.

### **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

#### **Decision-making process**

9. Toitū Te Whenua Parks Plan process for high impact Restricted Activities was followed in the assessment of the proposed new stock grazing licence.

### **Te hiranga**

#### **Significance**

10. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of this matter, taking into account Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington's Decision-making Guidelines.
11. Officers consider this matter is of low significance. Whilst the use of commercial stock grazing as a land management tool has been a matter of concern in many other public consultations, this proposal is a short-term step towards restoration of the park, and no further grazing is foreseen beyond the term of the licence.

### **Te whakatūtakitaki**

#### **Engagement**

12. A range of engagement activities were undertaken during the public consultation period as outlined in Report 21.563. Submitters will be notified of Council's decision on this matter.

### **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

#### **Next steps**

13. The new licence agreement will be drafted by lawyers for approval by the Chief Executive.
14. Submitters will be notified of Council's decision.

### **Ngā kaiwaitohu**

#### **Signatories**

Writers	Jimmy Young, Parks Manager Fiona Colquhoun, Parks Planner, Strategy
Approvers	Jake Gilmer, Manager Strategic and Corporate Planning Al Cross, General Manager, Environment Management Luke Troy, General Manager Strategy

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b> The Council has the authority to approve a new stock grazing licence under section 74 of the Reserves Act, and delegate to the Chief Executive preparation of the agreement.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> Engagement with mana whenua was sought for the proposed new stock grazing licence. Strategic alignment with Te Whāriki, the Maori Outcomes Framework is considered.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> Phasing out stock grazing is consistent with the directions of Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> Officers in Democratic Services and legal teams were consulted, as well as external lawyers.
<b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> Acting on the strategic directions, policies and rules of Toitū Te Whenua Parks Plan, Greater Wellington's Climate Emergency Action Plan has been identified as important by submitters. Fire threat management information and advice is helping to inform Greater Wellington's approach associated with land use transition to restoration.

**Council**  
**9 December 2021**  
**Report 21.520**



**For Decision**

## **DISCONTINUING THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL STOCK GRAZING LICENCE AT QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

### **Purpose**

To advise Council on fire threat management information for Queen Elizabeth Park and recommend that the process relating to the grant of the proposed grazing licence be discontinued in its current form.

**He tūtohu**

### **Recommendations**

That Council:

- 1 **Notes** that the primary rationale for a new stock grazing licence was to reduce the risk of fire in Queen Elizabeth Park. However, fire threat management information and advice received subsequently indicates that grazing is not strictly necessary to manage this risk.
- 2 **Agrees** that it is not appropriate to continue with the licence proposal in its current form and that it be discontinued.
- 3 **Agrees** that given the discontinuance, consideration of the submissions on the proposed grazing licence is not required.
- 4 **Notes** the range of alternative threat reduction land management practices outlined in this report.
- 5 **Notes** that the Recloning Papatūānuku/ Parks Restoration Plan currently in development, and the master planning process (detailed Park specific plan), commencing in July 2023 for Queen Elizabeth Park, will provide directions for facilities supporting recreation and conservation benefits at this park in support of Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30 (Toitū Te Whenua) directions.

**Te tāhū kōrero**

### **Background**

1. The proposal for a new three-year, 208-hectare commercial stock grazing licence (sheep and cattle) at Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP) was outlined in Report 20.330 (QEP Land Management Report) on 24 September 2020. The proposal was presented and approved for consultation under the previous operative management plan which

allowed grazing if it met five criteria (Parks Network Plan 2016, Policy 37, which included protection of natural values).

2. The rationale outlined in report 20.330 was that without grazing *'the land will otherwise remain unmanaged following the exit of the grazing licence holder'*, and *'The land that is now QEP has been grazed since the mid-19th century and the practice continued following the establishment of the park as an entity in the mid-20th century. It has been a means of both securing income from the land and to help minimise the risks of fire and large scale weed infestations'*.
3. Since the last grazing licence ended, and stock was removed in November 2020, it has been found that many of the formerly grazed areas can be managed with grass cutting for hay or silage as a means of fuel reduction to help reduce the spread and impact of a fire, should it occur in the park. Weeds have been managed with the traditional approaches of spraying and mulching. Some areas have proven to be too wet for mower access and have been allowed to revert to natural vegetation regeneration processes.
4. The 2020 proposal was acknowledged as a short term measure to manage specific areas within the park. In the public consultation the purpose was described as follows: *'The granting of this licence is an interim land management solution to control weeds and the fire risk until the longer term planning process is completed. Part of this planning will provide an analysis of wildfire risk to the park and provide treatment recommendations aimed at managing this'*.
5. The new grazing proposal was consulted on publicly between 27 August and on 1 October 2021, with 152 submissions received. 72% of submitters identified that they do not support the proposal for a new stock grazing licence and 27% indicated support. Supporters were mostly equestrian users of the park, who raised a number of concerns (explored below). One submitter was neutral.
6. At this stage, fire threat for the park was estimated but not quantified. It was based on local knowledge of beach fires and a small fire in the park in 2020 (started by concessionaires mowing dry grass).
7. Commercial stock grazing was seen at the time to be the best means of maintaining low fuel loads (grass/weeds) in the northern areas of the park, should there be a fire. However, since then, new information and advice has been received, particularly about different lower-impact ways to manage seasonal fire threat.

## **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

### *Threat management – weeds and fire*

8. A fire threat and risk management plan has been commissioned for the park. The report is still being drafted, but useful preliminary information and advice has been received. The consultant preparing the report has identified key information, issues and opportunities, including day to day operation practices which are now being used to guide seasonal fire threat management practices and risk reduction.
9. Fire history for the park was researched. It was found that 100% of fires had human sources of ignition. People lighting beach fires at Raumati South and Paekākāriki ends

of the park constituted the majority of fires in or near the park. Fires in these areas also present the most significant threat to built and natural assets in the park. Particular types of flammable vegetation particularly pine trees and kanuka/Manuka present the greatest threat.

10. Fire modelling based on the primary source and locations of ignition beach fires lit by people) indicates that the prevailing north westerly winds would see fire move from the beach away from residential areas in Raumati South, into the park, and from the beach into the picnic areas at the Paekākāriki end of the park. The picnic areas have large mown areas which are seen to reduce fire spread and there are higher moisture levels along the stream, another fire break.
11. The many existing park tracks and roads, running north to south, have been identified as providing a strategic fire asset for the park. They offer the benefit of acting as fire breaks in stopping or slowing the spread of a fire, and also allow rapid access to extinguish a fire, if were to occur.
12. The advice provided includes key management measures and practices which will be employed to reduce risks associated with seasonal fire threat. This advice will enable an alternative approach to commercial stock grazing to be taken in the park, which is more aligned with Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan policies and vision. These include:

*Short term:*

- Continuing the practice of baling hay or creating silage in the flatter park areas, along with mulching other vegetation that is not suitable for baling will be undertaken. A possible wetter La Niña summer (as predicted by NIWA) may mean two rounds of hay cutting. 'Low quality' hay is sold for erosion control purposes (rather than stock feed). Proceeds from the sale of hay offsets the costs. Hay cutting produces significantly less emissions than sheep and cattle grazing (Refer report 21.427, Attachment 1, section 2.5 'Emissions from other land management methods').
- Seasonal mowing of wider cut backs beside tracks and roads (to reduce fine fuel loads) will be undertaken. This increases the effectiveness of tracks and roads as fire breaks, and helps ensure easy access for emergency response.
- Hazard reduction. Removal or reduction of dry undergrowth associated with highly flammable pines and other species close to residential areas. This work is in progress for trees close to the northern residential areas (the location of most beach fires)
- Relocating existing utility based firefighting equipment from Battle Hill to QEP to support rapid response, and refresher training for park staff. This will enable rapid response by rangers based on the park (prior to emergency services) should a fire be started or spread into the park from the beach campfires.
- The close proximity of the park to Kapiti Airport allows for rapid aerial emergency response by helicopter with monsoon buckets should a fire occur.
- Utilising existing, and refreshing application of, national standard operating procedures and guidelines such as the:

- 'Heat and Spark Hazardous Operations (Hotworks) Fire Prevention Guideline'
- Refresher training for park rangers in fire threat management and response
- Incorporation of fire threat management related rules into concessionaire and event agreements and annual operating plans.

#### *Medium term work*

- Restoring wetlands and peatlands throughout the park and maintaining their moisture levels has been identified as significantly reducing the risk of fire taking hold or spreading.
- Planting of less flammable native vegetation as 'green fire breaks' in key areas (such as close to residential areas or park assets). Preliminary fire modelling has indicated that as maturing native species begin to dominate, they will further reduce possible fire intensity and spread.
- Planting green fire breaks in key areas will *'maintain a fuel barrier that can either slow or stop fire spread going west/east or north/south ... while vegetation transitions through scrub to a native forest cover of broadleaf and podocarp. If areas are to maintain manuka and kanuka forest then they should be in locations surrounded by lower flammability species'*.
- Progressively removing fences and gates not required to support ongoing horse grazing will improve access for emergency purposes. This will also support improving public access and park amenity.

#### *Long term*

- Restoration of the extensive drained peat wetlands of the park and less flammable native vegetation as outlined in Toitū Te Whenua, section 2.3.3, is the best long term solution; *'The most effective way to reduce fire threat is to restore native vegetation. This takes generations so other measures are required to mitigate the fire threat. Speeding up the natural recovery of forests through restoration plantings, or most commonly, a combination of natural regeneration and restoration plantings reduces fire threat'*.

#### *Ongoing work to support fire threat management*

- Education activities, signage and possible surveillance cameras at the key locations where beach fires are most frequently lit.
- Liaison with utility companies (e.g. power line) about possible ignition hazards and risk reduction practices.
- Discouraging park visitors from smoking cigarettes and discarding their butts in the park (Toitū Te Whenua policy) to reduce the risk of this possible source of fire ignition.

#### *Other work:*

- Investigation of possible relocation (and/or expansion) of recreation related horse grazing areas in the park to areas formerly grazed by stock. Both horse



grazing concessionaire agreements are due for renewal in 2022 (Kapiti Stables and Kapiti Pony Club). This provides a timely opportunity to review and identify appropriate areas of the park, for long term horse grazing. Maintaining areas grazed by horses for recreation purposes is in accordance with the parks classification as a Recreation Reserve and Toitū Te Whenua directions. It also supports the maintenance of open space areas within the park and seasonal fire threat fuel reduction.

*Threat management – weeds and pest animals*

13. Additional weed management (e.g. gorse and blackberry) of the previously stock grazed areas utilising existing Low Carbon Acceleration Funds (LCAF). This work will be guided by the Recloning Papatūānuku Restoration Plan and Greater Wellington's pest plant and animal programme advice.
14. Over time these measures will become part of routine seasonal fire threat management practice and help to reduce the risks and impacts of fire, should it occur. The same or similar practices apply to management other parks, noting that fire threats and risks differ (e.g. pine plantation areas).

*Cost implications:*

15. Short term works identified about to support seasonal fire risk reduction are accommodated within existing park operational budgets. Grass cutting for hay or baleage is cost neutral.
16. Restoration plantings have been funded by LCAF, local grants (e.g. McLean Trust) and Friends and other volunteer work. Additional weed reduction work prior to restoration plantings is also expected to be funded by LCAF. A report will be presented to Council's Climate Committee on 16 December in relation to preparation for restoration work.

*Officer recommendations:*

17. Based on this new fire threat management information and advice, it is proposed that the current process for a new 208 hectare commercial sheep and cattle stock grazing licence is discontinued.
18. A range of other low-impact practices will be employed to reduce the risks of fire spreading into the park (or to neighbouring residential areas) or impacting assets including restoration plantings.

**Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi**

**Consideration of climate change**

19. The matter for decision in this report was considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's *Climate Change Consideration Guide*.
20. Stock grazing in regional parks accounts for between 20 and 25 percent of Greater Wellington's corporate carbon emissions. Consideration of climate change and reduction of corporate carbon emissions are now a core consideration in the Restricted Activity Assessment process required by Toitū Te Whenua. However, this process was not followed for this proposal because the consultation was undertaken on the basis of

Committee approval under the previous operative Parks Network Plan 2016 (Report 20.330 QEP Land Management Report, 24 September 2020).

21. The Actions of Council's Corporate Carbon Neutrality Action Plan and corporate carbon emission reduction pathways are now key drivers for emission reductions in parks. In particular; Action 1. *Introduce a carbon reduction policy for the organisation. Decisions must consider what impact they will have on the carbon target(s), with a strong bias towards those options that will avoid, reduce or absorb emissions. The carbon reduction policy will be reflected in procurement policy;* and Action 8. *Review the future of grazing licences in regional parks as part of the review of the Parks Network Plan and options to use this land for native reforestation where appropriate to earn carbon credits.*
22. Utilising a range of other management practices as outlined in this report will enable the high emission activity of the new commercial stock grazing proposal to be *avoided*.
23. There was a nett practical reduction in emissions when stock was removed at the end of the last grazing licence in 2020. If the committee supports the discontinuation of the proposed new QEP commercial stock grazing licence, the nett decrease in corporate carbon emissions from this park will be accounted for in the next corporate carbon emissions report, due in 2022.
24. The Recloning Papatūānuku Restoration Plan, currently being prepared, will guide restoration of the grazed areas of regional parks with restoration works progressing over the next 2-3 years largely funded via the LCAF, but also supported by community groups and other funding programmes (such as One Billion Trees). The Recloning Papatūānuku Plan will provide strategic guidance for accelerating emission reduction and carbon sequestration in parks.

### **Ngā tikanga whakatau Decision-making process**

25. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

### **Te hiranga Significance**

26. This matter is considered to be of low significance given the matter now aligns with Toitū Te Whenua Parks Plan policies and requirements.

### **Te whakatūtakitaki Engagement**

27. A range of engagement activities were undertaken during the consultation period for the proposed new stock grazing licence including public notices, social media and direct email. Media coverage of the new stock grazing proposal at QEP including an article in Stuff on 14 October 2021 titled 'Grazing licence back up for grabs'.
28. Officers will advise submitters and a media statement will be issued advising that the license application has been discontinued in light of the fire threat management

information received. No additional consultation is necessary as this is only a decision to discontinue the current proposal, as opposed to a decision on whether or not to allow grazing on QEP. Any management practices subsequently employed will be consistent with Toitū Te Whenua and any relevant legislative requirements.

### **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

#### **Next steps**

29. A range of low-impact park land management practices as outlined above will be used to support restoration, recreation open space management and threat and risk reduction in the park.
30. The process of determining the most sustainable and appropriate areas for recreation-related horse grazing in the park will continue in liaison with concessionaires.
31. All new grazing proposals are now subject to Toitū Te Whenua requirements which include Assessment of Environment Effects and benefits.

### **Ngā kaiwaitohu**

#### **Signatories**

Writers	Jimmy Young - Manager, Parks Deborah Kessell-Haak – Manager Legal and Procurement Fiona Colquhoun, Parks Planner, Strategy
Approvers	Al Cross - General Manager, Environment Management Jake Gilmer, Manager Strategic & Corporate Planning Luke Troy – General Manager, Strategy

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b> The Council has authority to discontinue the current license proposal.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> Discontinuing the proposal and utilising lower impact land management practices is likely to be supported by mana whenua, and better meet their previously expressed aspirations for the future of the park.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> Discontinuing the stock grazing proposal and adopting lower impact land management practices is in alignment with alignment with the strategic directions of the LTP, Te Whāriki, the Maori Outcomes Framework and Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan policies to phase out grazing in regional parks and support the climate emergency.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> Officers in the Democratic Services, Legal, Environment and Strategy groups were consulted in the preparation of this report.
<b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> Seasonal fire threat in this park is now being managed with the assistance of advice from external consultants. Tony Teeling (Fire Expert) provided advice in relation to matters raised in this report. Weeds are being managed with advice from the Biodiversity and Biosecurity teams.

**Council**  
**9 December 2021**  
**Report 21.545**



**For Information**

## **WELLINGTON REGIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE MEETING – 11 NOVEMBER 2021**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To inform Council of the deliberations of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the Committee) at its meeting on 11 November 2021.

### **Te horopaki**

#### **Context**

2. The business considered by the Committee is set out in the following paragraphs.

#### ***Written reports***

##### *Programme Director's Report – November 2021 – Report 21.492*

3. The Committee agreed to approve the establishment of a Property Developers forum.
4. The Committee agreed that the Chair of Horizons Regional Council or their nominee, and the Chair of Te Matarua a Māui or their nominee, be invited to attend Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meetings as observers, as permitted under the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee's Terms of Reference.

##### *Iwi Capacity and Capability Project – Next Steps – Report 21.494*

5. The Committee approved further work on the opportunities set out below to increase iwi capacity and capability, noting that the opportunities are currently high-level concepts:
  - a Formal career path/qualification
  - b Reciprocal work placements/employment
  - c Short term secondments to provide technical input.
6. The Committee also agreed that officers undertake work to address immediate capacity and capability needs along with the above-mentioned medium to long term projects.

##### *Regional Housing Action Plan – Issues and Opportunities – Report 21.493*

7. The Committee approved the direction and contents of the Issues and Opportunities paper ([Attachment 1](#)) for inclusion into the Regional Housing Action Plan.

*Wellington Regional Leadership Committee – Programme Reporting – 21.490*

8. The Committee endorsed the project reporting dashboards developed by the Committee Secretariat.

**Oral Reports**

*Let's Get Wellington Moving update – November 2021 – Report 21.514*

9. Dave Brash, Chair, and David Dunlop, Acting Programme Director, Let's Get Wellington Moving (LGWM), provided an update on the LGWM work programme and areas of synergy between the Committee and LGWM.
10. Mr Brash outlined the regional context of the LGWM work programme and spoke to the connections between the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and LGWM objectives.
11. Mr Dunlop provided a high-level summary of the current engagement being undertaken by LGWM on the four proposed options for mass rapid transit in the Wellington region:
  - a Option one: South coast light rail and new public transport tunnel
  - b Option two: Bus rapid transit
  - c Option three: South coast light rail
  - d Option four: South coast light rail via Taranaki Street.

*Wellington Regional Skills Leadership Group – Report 21.513*

12. Glenn Barclay, Co-Chair, and Helen Steven, Regional Lead, Wellington Regional Skills Leadership Group (WRSLG), provided an update ([Attachment 2](#)) outlining the role of the WRSLG and current areas of focus.
13. The WRSLG is made up of iwi, industry, worker and community representatives from the Wellington Region who identify and support better ways of meeting future skills and workforce needs in the Wellington region by:
  - a Gathering and sharing insights on local labour markets
  - b Coordinating actors and initiatives in the region
  - c Informing national direction so education, welfare and immigration can act effectively.
14. The WRSLG is progressing the Regional Workforce Plan with a draft due for consultation in March 2022.
15. The Committee Secretariat and Mr Barclay will continue to keep the Committee updated on the work of the WRSLG.

**Ngā āpitihanga**  
**Attachments**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Regional Housing Action Plan
2	Wellington Regional Skills Leadership Group presentation

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**  
**Signatory**

Approver	Council Chair Daran Ponter
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<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b> It is appropriate for Council to be kept informed of the business conducted by its committees.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> There are no known implications for Māori.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> There are no direct contributions by this report but the subject matter referenced contributes to key programmes of regional work.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> No internal consultation was required.
<b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no known risks or impacts arising from this report.





**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:

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

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.



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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).*





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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			
<b>A</b>	Harnessing the regional benefits of current policy and processes	<b>D</b>	Taking a regional multi-party approach to the advocacy of key housing issues
<b>B</b>	Providing improved resources in the region to achieve our housing aspirations and goals	<b>E</b>	Improving access to smart and standardised housing data and information driving housing innovation
<b>C</b>	Driving cross-organisational collaboration and partnership at all levels	<b>F</b>	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
<b>A</b> Harnessing the regional benefits of current policy and processes	1 Some <b>regulatory settings</b> 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 <b>incentives</b> 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>B</b> Providing improved resources in the region to achieve our housing aspirations and goals	6 <b>Resourcing</b> 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. 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
<b>C</b> Driving cross-organisational collaboration and partnership at all levels	8 There are many <b>central government programmes and tools</b> to target increased housing options e.g., Land for Housing, Progressive Home ownership but: 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 <b>whole of government approach</b> 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 <b>collective approach</b> to the housing market and parts of it, for instance: 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?



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		11	We (collectively) need to get better at working with the <b>development community across the region</b> 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.
<b>D</b>	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
<b>E</b>	Improving access to smart and standardised housing data and information driving housing innovation	14	<b>Data and information</b> 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
<b>F</b>	Introducing new technologies and new and smarter ways of building and providing houses and communities	17	There are a number of <b>emerging technologies and approaches</b> 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
<b>A</b>	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 <a href="https://wellington.govt.nz/property-rates-and-building/property/te-kainga">https://wellington.govt.nz/property-rates-and-building/property/te-kainga</a>
		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>B</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)
<b>C</b>	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 <a href="https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/118692859/papakinga-development-to-help-mori-into-home-ownership">https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/118692859/papakinga-development-to-help-mori-into-home-ownership</a>
		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 <a href="https://www.hud.govt.nz/residential-housing/progressive-home-ownership/">https://www.hud.govt.nz/residential-housing/progressive-home-ownership/</a>
		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. <b>Underway</b>
<b>D</b>	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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<b>E</b>	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
<b>A</b>	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>B</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 Leaderships Groups.
		B2	Investigate setting up a special unit to deal with social housing consents
<b>C</b>	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
<b>D</b>	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.
<b>E</b>	Improving access to smart and standardised housing data and information driving housing innovation	E1	Develop regional modelling on such aspects as price affordability
<b>F</b>	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 <a href="https://www.stuff.co.nz/life-style/homed/latest/124774974/collective-housing-is-our-future-new-report-recommends-a-solution-to-the-housing-crisis">https://www.stuff.co.nz/life-style/homed/latest/124774974/collective-housing-is-our-future-new-report-recommends-a-solution-to-the-housing-crisis</a>





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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
<b>Emergency housing/ shelter</b>	<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>
<b>Transitional Housing</b>	<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>
<b>Social housing/ Community housing</b>	<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>
<b>Assisted rental/ Affordable rental</b>	<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>
<b>Assisted ownership/ Affordable home ownership</b>	<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>
<b>Market Rental Housing</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Market ownership</b>	<p>Any kind of home ownership that is not subsidised in any way. Owners are independent and responsible for meeting all of their housing costs.</p>



# The Wellington Regional Skills Leadership Group



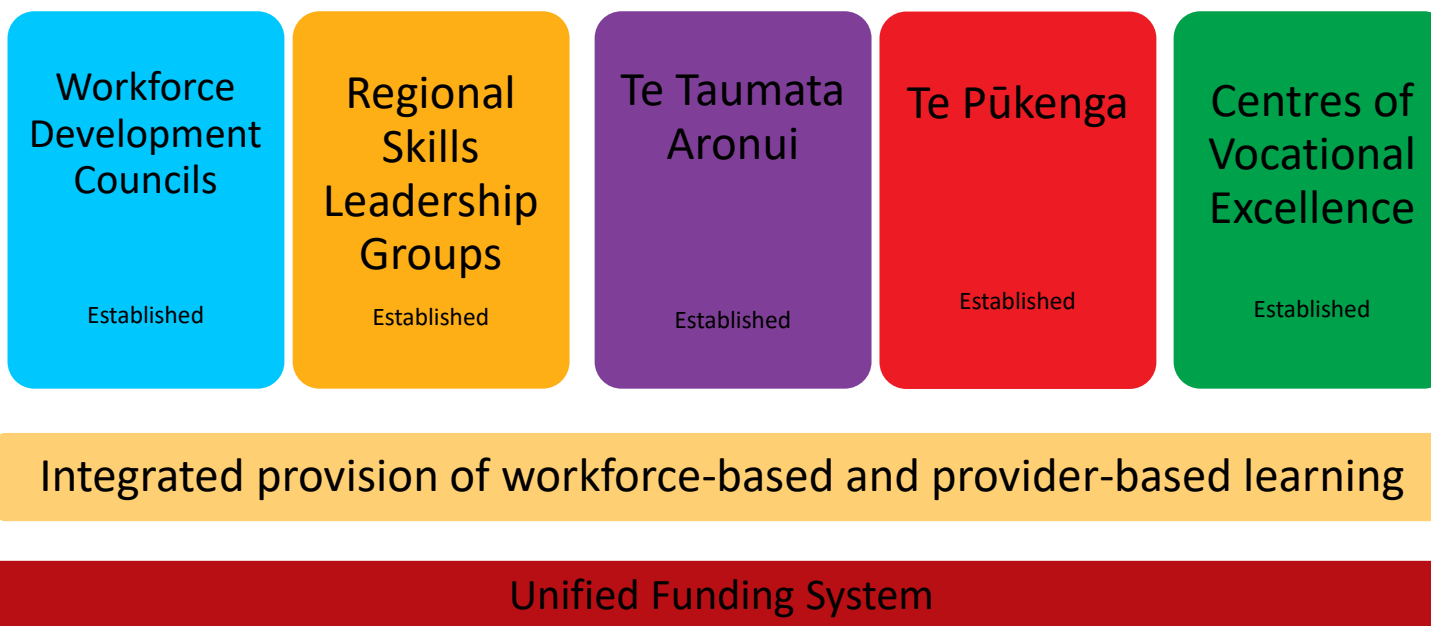
## This session's purpose is to:

- 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

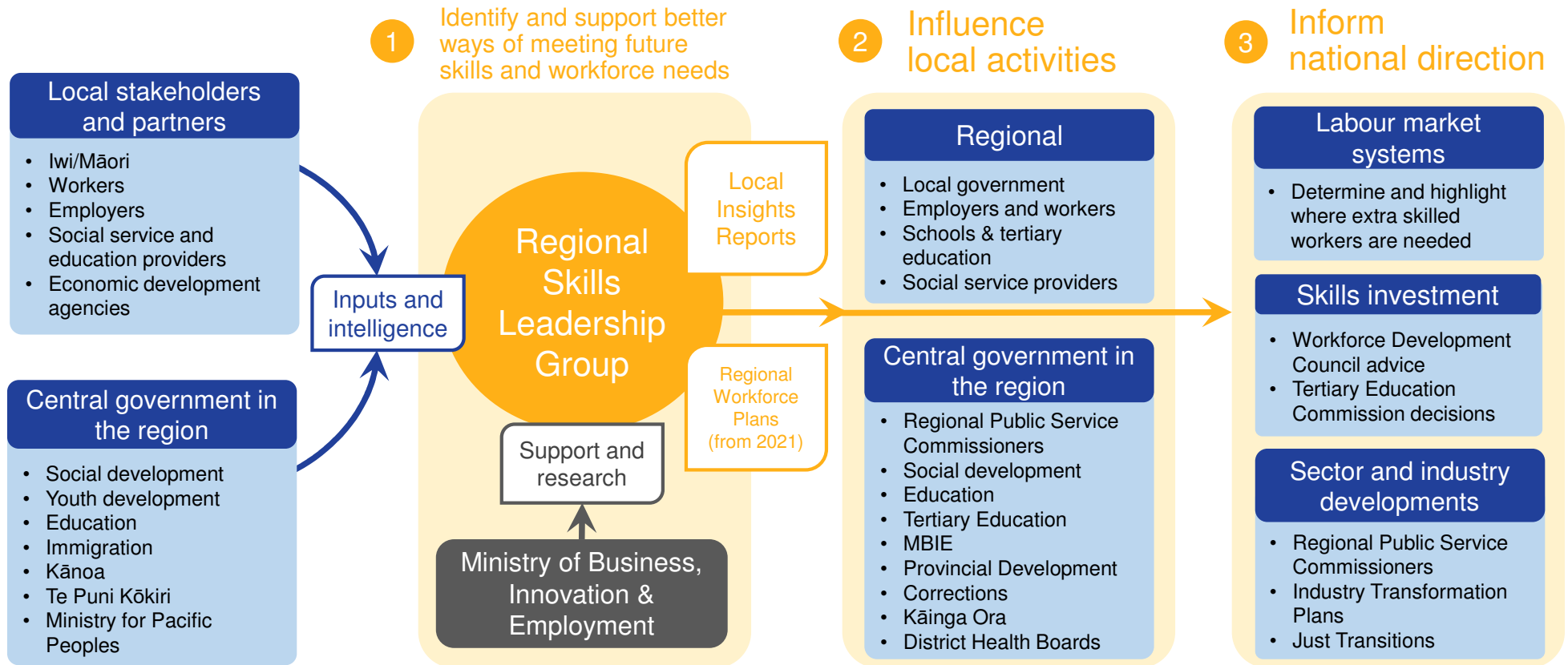
RSLGs identify and support better ways of meeting future skills and workforce needs in regions and cities by:

- 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



Council  
9 December 2021  
Report 21.558



For Information

## REGIONAL TRANSPORT COMMITTEE MEETING - 23 NOVEMBER 2021

### Te take mō te pūrongo

#### Purpose

1. To inform Council of the deliberations of the Regional Transport Committee (the Committee) at its meeting on 23 November 2021.

### Te horopaki

#### Context

2. The business considered by the Committee is set out in the following paragraphs.

#### **Written reports**

##### *Emissions Reduction Plan Submission – Report 21.534*

3. The Committee approved its submission to the Ministry for the Environment on its consultation document *Te hau mārohi ki anamata: Transitioning to a low-emissions and climate-resilient future* (Emissions Reduction Plan discussion document).
4. The focus areas for transport are:
  - a Reducing reliance on cars and supporting people to walk, cycle and use public transport;
  - b Rapidly adopting low-emission vehicles and fuels; and
  - c Beginning work now to decarbonise transport and heavy freight.
5. The Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan 2021 is primarily aligned with focus area (a). The Committee's submission (**Attachment 1**) encourages emphasis on mode shift over low emissions vehicles. Reducing dependence on the private vehicle enables long-term, sustainable changes for people moving around the Wellington Region.

##### *Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan Monitoring Report 2020/21 – Report 21.510*

6. The Annual Monitoring Report (**Attachment 2**) reports on the progress made in the 2020/21 financial year towards the implementation of the Regional Land Transport Plan.
7. The Annual Monitoring Report comprises of three headline targets, performance indicators and their progress in relation to the targets. Nineteen indicators make up the monitoring framework and provide information on the progress of the five Regional Land Transport Plan outcomes.

### **Oral reports**

#### *Climate Assessment Tool for Investment – Report 21.541*

8. Ian Binnie, Performance Measure Specialist, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi), gave a presentation to the Committee on a climate assessment tool developed to help decision-makers understand and compare the extent of emission reductions offered by different interventions and options included in an investment programme.

#### *Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency Update – November 2021 – Report 21.532*

9. Emma Speight, Director Regional Relationships, Waka Kotahi, provided an update (**Attachment 3**) on the National Land Transport Plan (NLTP) with impacts for the Wellington Region; broader national messages; and regional projects currently underway.
10. Ms Speight provided the Committee with the highlights over the past year:
  - a Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Bill
    - i This Bill establishes roadside oral fluid testing for recent drug use
    - ii An Independent Expert Panel on Drug Driving would be established
  - b Accessible Streets package which is designed to enhance the safety and accessibility of footpaths, bike lanes and cycleways
  - c Land Transport Amendment Act 2020 which enabled provisions for the Setting of Speed Limits Rule (under development), which will bring the new speed management framework into effect
  - d Safe Vehicles programme which helps to increase awareness of vehicle safety ratings and encourage consumers to buy the safest vehicle in their price range
  - e National road safety advertising programmes and training, which includes guidance and training for road safety professionals and driver training and licensing support.

#### *Metlink Update – November 2021 – Report 21.500*

11. Scott Gallacher, General Manager Metlink, provided an update on public transport performance and patronage. Mr Gallacher also provided the Committee with information on current initiatives:
  - a Detailed business case for the Lower North Island Rail Integrated Mobility
  - b Public Transport on Demand Trial in Tawa
  - c COVID-19 “Delta Buster” bus and the free travel on Metlink Public Transport to vaccinations
  - d Double-tracking on the Upper Hutt Line, with new platform and station
  - e Metlink Accessibility Charter and its launch on 25 November 2021.



*Let's Get Wellington Moving Update – November 2021 – Report 21.533*

12. Dave Dunlop, interim Programme Director, updated the Committee on the current consultation on the mass rapid transit options and the four different options. Mr Dunlop also went through how the design of the routes would look, particularly around the Basin Reserve and the tunnels through Mount Victoria.

**Ngā āpitihanga  
Attachments**

Number	Title
1	Regional Transport Committee's submission on the Emissions Reduction Plan
2	Annual Monitoring Report for the RLTP
3	Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency update – November 2021

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writer	Lucas Stevenson – Kaitohutohu, Democratic Services
Approvers	Alex Smith – Kaitohutohu Matua, Democratic Services Francis Ryan – Kaiwhakahaere Matua, Democratic Services Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki Councillor Adrienne Staples – Chair, Regional Transport Committee

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b> <b>Summary of considerations</b></p>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>It is appropriate for Council to be kept informed of the business conducted by its committees.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b></p> <p>There are no known implications for Māori.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>The business conducted at the Committee meeting contributes to the Regional Land Transport Plan 2021, as the reports provide updates, progress, and insights into the key objectives of the Regional Land Transport Plan 2021. Let's Get Wellington Moving additionally is a key project in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>The Regional Transport department was consulted.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>There are no known risks or impacts arising from this report.</p>



## By email

24 November 2021

Email to: [climateconsultation2021@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:climateconsultation2021@mfe.govt.nz)

Tēnā koutou

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### **Submission on Te hau mārohi ki anamata: Transitioning to a low-emissions and climate-resilient future discussion document**

The Wellington Regional Transport Committee (RTC) thanks the Ministry for the Environment for leading work on the Emissions Reduction Plan discussion document, and for the opportunity to make a submission. We also acknowledge the contribution the Ministry of Transport has made to the Transport section.

We welcome the suite of initiatives proposed to reduce transport emissions. At the regional and local level, we believe reducing demand and enabling the accelerated delivery of mode shift activities is the most significant and beneficial approach. We see improving the fleet as a secondary and longer-term focus where appropriate alternatives are not available or practicable. There are a number of areas however, where we need action from central government to facilitate systems level change to enable this to happen, particularly with the urgency that is required in a crisis. We note for these significant changes to have greatest impact, the current levels of maintenance and operations must be sustained.

Through the recently adopted Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan 2021 (RLTP) the RTC – a partnership of all local councils in the region, Waka Kotahi and KiwiRail – have agreed to target a reduction in the region's land transport emissions of 35%, and a 40% increase of public transport and active modes share by 2030. We have collectively agreed policies to support this direction and have identified and prioritised a programme of activities to implement these targets and other important transport outcomes like safety and resilience.

In the recently released National Land Transport Programme (NLTP), 92% of the region's bid was included. This is much welcomed support for our programme and will go a long way in aiding our emission reduction and mode shift targets. However, significant obstacles remain for us, and our RLTP partners, in playing our part to achieve a just transition to a low-carbon transport sector.

In our view, the priority areas to enable effective action are as follows:

- Establish adequate and sustainable funding sources to support the scale of Government's emission reduction ambitions
- Reform the transport investment decision making and funding approval settings and processes
- Remove regulatory barriers to delivery
- Provide the tools and partnerships needed to re-shape our cities and towns and change the way we travel

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- Develop nationally consistent and robust tools to measure and monitor emission reduction at the national, regional, local and project level
- Build social licence for change.

Expanding on the points above, current issues and recommendations are noted below:

- **Establish adequate and sustainable funding sources to support the scale of Government's emission reduction ambitions**

We need greater certainty of funding to deliver on key public transport and urban development programmes. The National Land Transport Fund is already strained and is inadequate to facilitate the transformation required over the next decade. We understand that the Ministry of Transport has commenced work on medium-term revenue requirements and agree that alternative funding sources must be identified with urgency. We would like to note the importance of the continuation of essential maintenance and renewals work and any future funding initiatives should be in addition to these requirements.

- **Reform the transport investment decision making and funding approval settings and processes**

Current business case and approval processes to unlock transport funding are long, cumbersome and expensive. They are not designed for addressing a climate emergency. There is considerable opportunity for streamlining the processes without compromising on investment assurance and value for money objectives, particularly for climate reduction and mode shift 'no-brainers' like bus priority, and walking and cycling improvements. This activity, plus public transport improvements and active-mode facilities, urgently need processes that accelerate delivery and free up resources for implementation. The acceleration of bus priority improvements in Wellington City has been considerably stalled. Both Greater Wellington Regional Council and Wellington City Council adopted the Bus Priority Action Plan in December 2019 but with a change in business case process and a wider multi-modal lens required, two years later we are just now able to proceed with further detailed corridor planning. This is not supporting the rhetoric that we must act now.

- **Remove regulatory barriers to delivery**

Issues such as overlapping responsibilities between public transport authorities and road controlling authorities and lengthy traffic resolution processes create unnecessary obstacles to getting things done. Repetitive and drawn out consultation requirements also add to delays and cost money that could be better spend on improvements themselves. We would like you to work with us to identify and remedy these barriers.

- **Provide the tools and partnerships needed to re-shape our cities and towns and change the way we travel**

We welcome regional spatial strategies and look forward to working with you on developing these. However, we recognise the difference between metropolitan centres, provincial centres, towns, and rural areas. Different solutions will be required if all are to reduce their carbon emissions beyond those being deployed in the metropolitan areas. We would welcome the opportunity to work with you further on these tools and partnerships, for example Resource Management Act reform, congestion charging and other pricing options.



- **Develop nationally consistent and robust tools to measure and monitor emission reduction at the national, regional, local and project level**

Assessing the carbon emission reduction benefits of regional programmes, transport projects, and urban intensification has been a major challenge in Wellington, nationally, and internationally. A nationally consistent approach would reduce churn and give assurance to government around progress towards reducing our transport emissions. While the factors applied might be at different levels, the framework for analysing major transport and urban transformation projects should align.

- **Build social licence for change**

Lack of community support can be a significant barrier for us. We need support at the national level to give people confidence in a just transition, show the benefits of change, and inspire communities to embrace both systems change and individual actions, noting the different approaches and demands that will be placed on urban and rural residents to reduce emissions. Smaller scale 'quick wins' are an opportunity to demonstrate action and build trust locally. Pilots and trials are a good way to introduce changes; they invite more direct community feedback and provide a better opportunity to take them with us. An added benefit is the quicker, less bureaucratic access to funding. Better funding and support for behaviour change programmes at the local and regional level are critical for enabling behaviour change within communities.

In the Emissions Reduction Plan, we would like to see primary emphasis be given to achieving better travel demand management, including reducing the need for people and goods to travel, and a shift to more sustainable transport modes, over rapid adoption of low-emissions vehicles and fuels in the short and intermediate term, while we continue to progress the urban form changes to our cities and regions that will deliver reductions for the long term. Reducing the need to travel and a shift to more sustainable modes of transport has benefits over a sole focus on emissions reduction and decarbonising the vehicle fleet. These benefits include equity, safety and health benefits, creating more liveable places, and land and resource efficiency. Mode shift also delivers on other government priorities such as those set out in the Government Policy Statement on Housing and Urban Development and Road to Zero Strategy.

Further considerations for the Emissions Reduction Plan include:

- Regarding the proposal to **implement Mode Shift Plans**. The Wellington Region Mode Shift Plan, developed by Waka Kotahi, sits outside the legislative framework and applied a mode-shift lens to collate projects that were already identified through other planning processes. With regional mode shift targets, policies and activities included in our recently adopted RLTP 2021, updating the Mode Shift Plan in its current form would only duplicate this. However, if the Mode Shift Plan was re-shaped as an action plan, focused on co-ordinated implementation and facilitated fast-tracking of funding allocation and approval, there is potential for it to be a useful tool in accelerating delivery. We would expect the Plan to identify the optimisation of current infrastructure and targeted delivery of 'quick wins', with an integrated view of the long-term significant changes that are underway. We would welcome the opportunity to work with Waka Kotahi on refreshing Wellington Region's Mode Shift Plan.
- We support **advancement of the National Freight Strategy**. The road freight industry offers significant potential for carbon reduction and greater resilience through mode shift away from road and decarbonisation. Acceleration of the Rail Plan and early adoption of coastal shipping are essential to provide cost effective and attractive alternatives to long-haul freight. Market and regulatory reform is



required, however, to provide certainty for operators and to incentivise change. In local and regional markets, emphasis should be given to decarbonising the local delivery fleets and where appropriate changing delivery patterns and modes to ensure greater overall energy efficiency.

- The move away from fossil fuels is underpinned by **renewable energy supplies**. Significant investment in generating and transmission capability will be required to support this shift. Evidence of the current market's ability to deliver this step change is equivocal. We support work to better estimate the requirements through to 2050 and ensure that the market is incentivised to invest in long-term capacity.

The RTC welcomes further discussion on any point raised in this submission and looks forward to seeing this progress to New Zealand's first Emissions Reduction Plan.

Yours sincerely

Adrienne Staples

**Chair**

Wellington Regional Transport Committee

For further discussion on the specifics of this submission, please contact [Grant.Fletcher@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Grant.Fletcher@gw.govt.nz).



**Wellington Regional  
Land Transport Plan –  
Annual Monitoring Report**  
2021



Attachement 2 to Report 21.558



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Attachement 2 to Report 21.558

## 1. Executive summary

This is the first annual monitoring report (AMR) for the Wellington Region Land Transport Plan 2021 (RLTP). The RLTP sets the direction for transport in the region for the next 10-30 years. It identifies regional priorities, policies, targets and objectives and sets out the transport projects we intend to invest in.

The monitoring framework (for the RLTP) consists of the headline targets which are the main performance indicators. Together with the measures and indicators in the framework, these will track our progress toward the regional programme objectives and outcomes.

The COVID-19 emergency during 2020 and 2021 continues to have a recognisable impact on the transport sector and consequently the measures we monitor. The latest data on deaths and serious injuries (DSI) on our roads shows that serious injuries were significantly less during COVID alert levels 3 & 4 in 2020, the long term trend shows DSI continues to increase.

More recently, public transport patronage has rebounded to 86% of pre-COVID numbers under level 1. Traffic volumes are largely back to pre-COVID levels and this trend is evident in the transport-generated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for the region.

**Table 1** is a summary of the latest results for each headline target and indicator, for most indicators this refers to the 2020/21 financial year. If not, the year will be stated with either calendar year (CY) or financial year (FY). Indicator progress is shown according to short-term and five-year trends.

**Table 1: Headline targets and indicator summary**

Headline indicator	2030 Target	Result FY2020/21	2019 vs Latest result	5 year trend
Combined mode share for public transport & active travel	39%	34% (FY2020)	↑ 4%	Only 3 yrs of data
Deaths and serious injuries on region's roads	122 DSI	212 DSI (CY2020)	↑ 2%	↑
Land transport generated carbon emissions	770 kilotonnes	1,242 kilotonnes	↓ 0.6%	↑
Measure	Indicator	Result FY2020/21	2019 vs Latest result	5 year trend
Public transport patronage	Bus and rail boardings (peak times)	19.5 million	↓ 14.6%	↓
Public transport journey times and variability	Average travel times on core bus routes	36 mins	↓ 5%	↓
Active travel and public transport (PT) journeys to work & education	Combined mode share (Cordon survey)	54%	↓ 1.4%	↑
Deaths and serious injuries on regions roads	Percentage of DSI with speed as a factor	21% (CY2020)	↓ 1%	↓
Participation in active travel to school	% of students using active travel to journey to school	32% (CY2018)	no trend data	
Cyclist and pedestrian deaths and serious injuries	DSI for pedestrians & cyclists on roads	55 DSI (CY2020)	no change	↑
Road network resilience	Frequency of unplanned road closures	99 events	↑ 24%	↑
	Duration of unplanned road closures	116 hours	↓ 16%	↓
The efficiency of the road network on strategic routes	Average travel speeds on selected strategic routes	37 km/hr	no trend data	
Regional freight moved by rail	Annual freight volumes moved by rail	1.45 million tonnes	↑ 4%	↑
Transport generated emissions	Transport CO2 emissions (per capita)	2.25 tonnes	↓ 5%	↓
	Ambient air quality - Nitrogen dioxide	16.1 µg/m3 (CY2020)	↓ 5%	↓
Vehicle fleet composition	% of the private car fleet that are EV and hybrid vehicles	18% of new registrations	↑ 11 % points	↑
	% of the bus fleet that are EV and hybrid vehicles	2.4% of vehicles	↑ 0.2 % points	↑

## 2. Introduction

The AMR reports on the measures used to monitor the performance of activities in the regional programme and how successful they are in delivering the desired regional outcomes. The reporting covers the 2020/21 financial year (FY) for most indicators, with remaining indicators based on the calendar year (CY).

The monitoring framework follows a nationally consistent structure based on the five Ministry of Transport Outcomes (briefly outlined below):

- **Inclusive access** – enabling all people to participate in society with affordable and reliable transport choices
- **Healthy and safe people** – protect people from transport related injuries and make active travel an attractive option
- **Environmental sustainability** – transition to zero carbon emissions with improvements to air and water quality
- **Resilience and security** – to minimise risks from natural and man-made hazards, adapt and recover from disruptive events
- **Economic prosperity** – the efficient movement of people and products

The measures and indicators within the monitoring framework consist of eleven measures and 19 indicators for the Wellington region discussed in section 4. The main performance indicators are the headline targets, they are ambitious and indicate the scale of change we want to make in the ten years to 2030. The targets are based on 2018 results for each indicator.

The headline targets are:

- Increase public transport and active mode share by 40 percent
- Reduce transport-generated emissions by 35 percent
- Reduce road deaths and serious injuries by 40 percent

### 3. Headline targets

#### 3.1 Active travel and public transport mode share

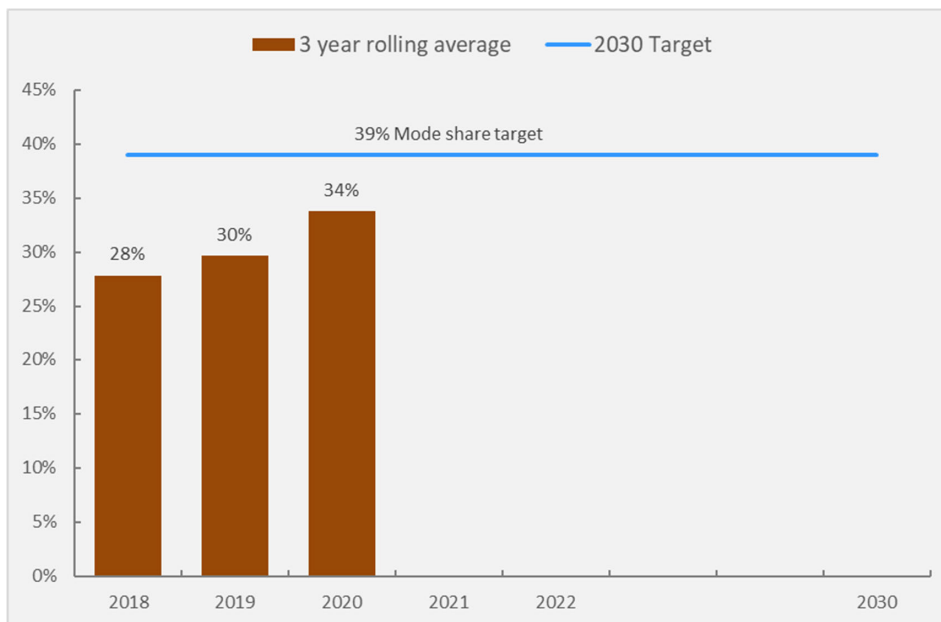
Target: To increase mode share<sup>1</sup> by 40 percent by 2030

An investment priority for the RLTP is to make walking, cycling and public transport a safe, sustainable and attractive option for more trips throughout the region. By monitoring how often we travel by active travel and public transport, we can determine if we are meeting this headline target. Mode share is monitored using the Statistics New Zealand Household Travel Survey (HTS) results, which measures all types of household travel (travel to work and education, shopping, leisure) by travel mode.

The FY2019/20 results<sup>2</sup> in **Figure 1** below, show:

- combined active and public transport mode share is 34%
- an increase of 4 percentage points since 2019 but no change to public transport mode share
- walking trips have increased by 3 percentage points to 26% and cycling trips increased by 1 to 2%
- it is likely that the 2020 mode share results were affected by COVID-19 (i.e. people travelling less by car and PT for work and leisure).

**Figure 1: Combined mode share for public transport and active travel**



Data source: Household Travel survey, Ministry of Transport

<sup>1</sup> Mode share refers to the proportion of trips taken by each transport mode for all household trips e.g. leisure, work, shopping and entertainment. The 2018 HTS result (28%) is the baseline for mode share and 39% is the 2030 target.

<sup>2</sup> The Household travel survey results are reported annually but are a three year rolling average from consecutive surveys. The survey methodology was changed in 2018 from a 7 day to 2 day survey therefore caution should be used in interpreting change from 2018 to 2019. Changes may be due to changes in methodology.

### 3.2 Road deaths and serious injuries

Target: To reduce deaths and serious injuries (DSI) by 40 percent

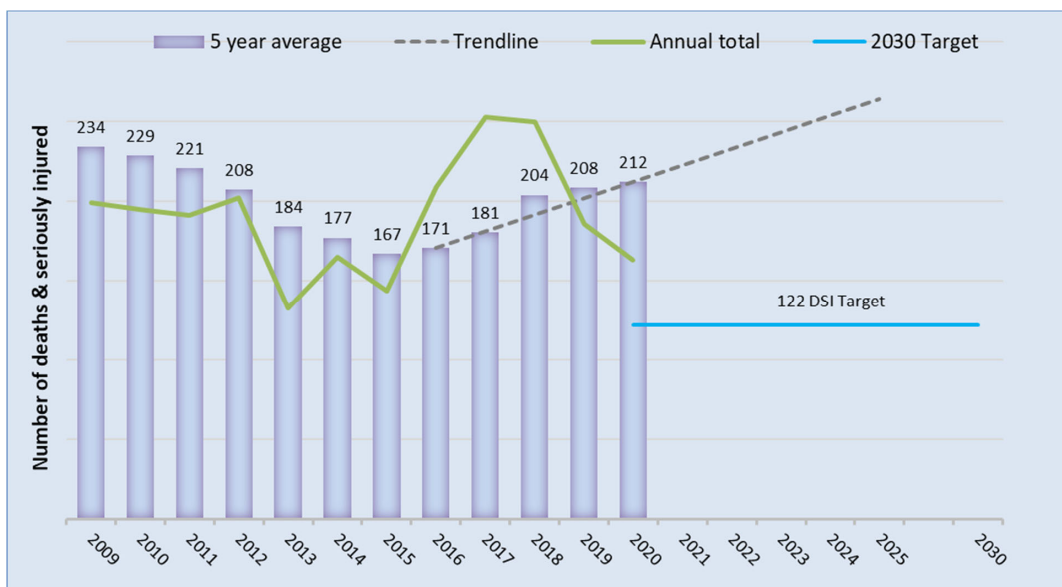
Strategic objective: People can move around the Wellington Region safely.

The second headline target is to reduce deaths and serious injuries (DSI) by 40 percent. There were 204 DSIs in the region in 2018 (results are all CY). The target is reduce this to below 122 DSIs by 2030. The five-year average is used to report on serious road accidents because it smooths out annual fluctuations and reveals long-term trends. This accident data is reported by calendar year.

In **Figure 2**, the CY2020 DSI data shows:

- 212 deaths and serious injuries, an increase of 2% compared to CY2019 (derived from a five-year rolling average)
- The rolling average result remains high due to the high number of DSIs in CY2017 & 2018
- Annual DSI has dropped for the third consecutive year (green line)
- 2020 annual results were lower than previous years, likely due to COVID-19 restrictions (the lower DSI occurred during April and May 2020).

**Figure 2: Deaths and serious injuries on region's roads**



Source: CAS, Waka Kotahi

### 3.3 Land transport-generated carbon emissions

Target: A 35 percent reduction in transport-generated emissions by 2030

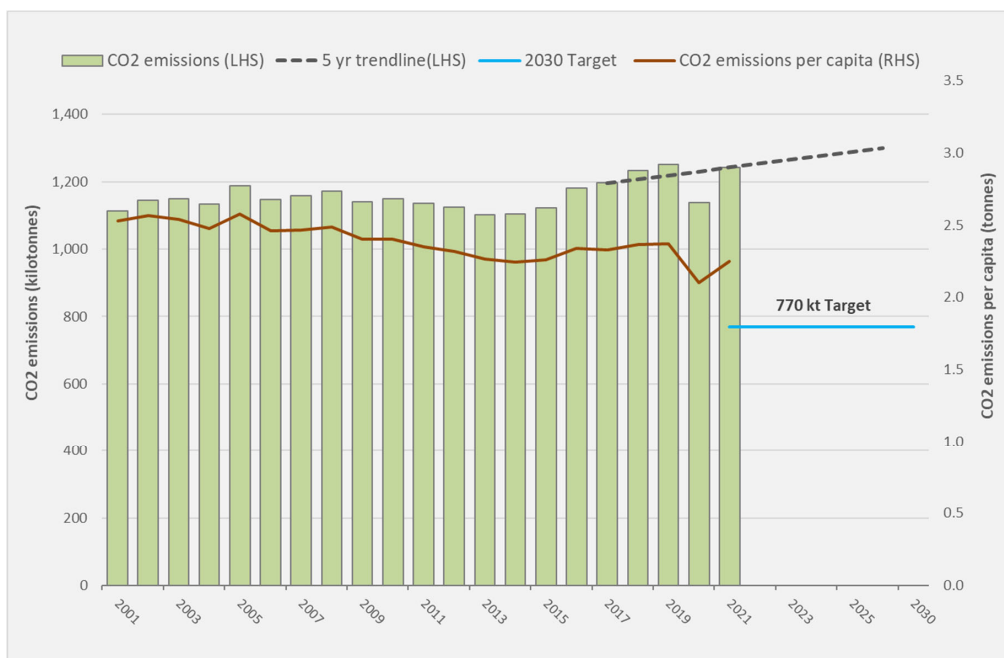
Strategic objective: The impact of transport and travel on the environment is minimised.

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) accounts for the bulk of transport-generated emissions, and is therefore a suitable proxy for overall transport-generated greenhouse gas emissions. By converting the annual regional fuel consumption data (litres of petrol & diesel consumed) to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions<sup>3</sup> we will be able to track our progress toward reducing emissions. The 2030 target is a 35% reduction of the FY2018 result of 1,232 Kilotonnes (kt).

In **Figure 3**, transport generated emission for FY2020/21 show:

- Carbon dioxide emissions were estimated to be 1,242 kilotonnes
- Emissions have decreased by 0.6% compared to FY2019 results
- Emissions have increased by 4% over the last five years – general trend shown by the 5-year trend-line (black dotted line in Figure 3)
- The red line shows emissions per capita. In FY2020/21 these were 2.25 CO<sub>2</sub> tonnes per capita. This a decrease of 3% over five years.

**Figure 3: Transport-generated carbon dioxide emissions absolute and per capita**



Data source: Fuel supply data from WCC & MCDC

<sup>3</sup> Petrol and diesel litres consumed are converted to kilotonnes of Carbon dioxide emissions. Conversion factor: 2.45 for petrol, 2.69 for diesel. MFE: Measuring emissions: a guide for organisations 2020.



#### 4. Inclusive Access

Measuring: Public transport patronage, journey times on core bus routes, active travel and public transport journeys to work

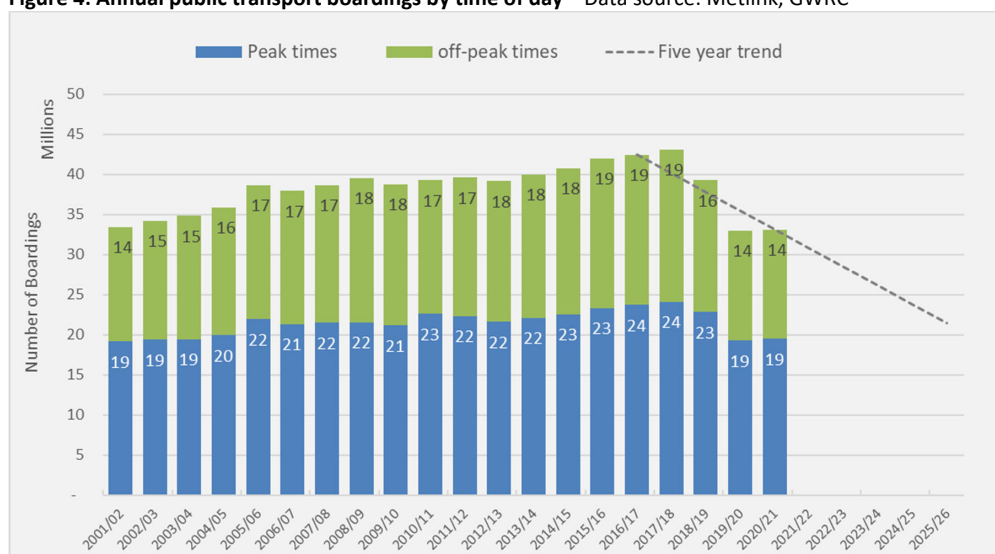
Indicator	2021 results	Trend	Comment
The number of people boarding bus, train and ferry services during peak and off-peak times	Peak times: 19.5 million boardings Off-peak: 13.6 million boardings	Patronage at peak times is 18% below and for off-peak 27% below 2017 boarding levels.	COVID-19 has had a negative impact on PT patronage
Average travel times on core regional bus routes	AM: 36.0 mins PM: 33.5 mins	Travel times have slowly improved.	
Travel time variability on core regional bus routes	AM: 3.0 mins PM: 3.5 mins	Lateness is slightly more likely in the PM.	
Combined mode share of travel to work trips by walking, cycling & public transport. (Cordon survey)	54% mode share for Wellington City	Slight tilt upward showing mode share is increasing slowly.	COVID-19 had an impact on PT travel

##### 4.1 Access to public transport

Another strategic objective is that people have access to good affordable travel choices and to increase the attractiveness of public transport and services so more people will board our trains, buses and ferries. This indicator monitors annual public transport boardings during peak and off-peak times.

Figure 4 shows the number of people boarding rail, bus and ferry services during the peak and off-peak. Peak time boardings have decreased in the last five years by 18% but have increased by 1.2% in the last year. COVID-19 has had a significant impact on patronage; just prior to the COVID emergency, PT boardings showed 3.6% growth compared to the previous year. The five-year trend line for boardings at peak-times now shows a downward trend, a direct result of the COVID emergency. However, data for FY2020/21 is showing a recovery.

Figure 4: Annual public transport boardings by time of day Data source: Metlink, GWRC



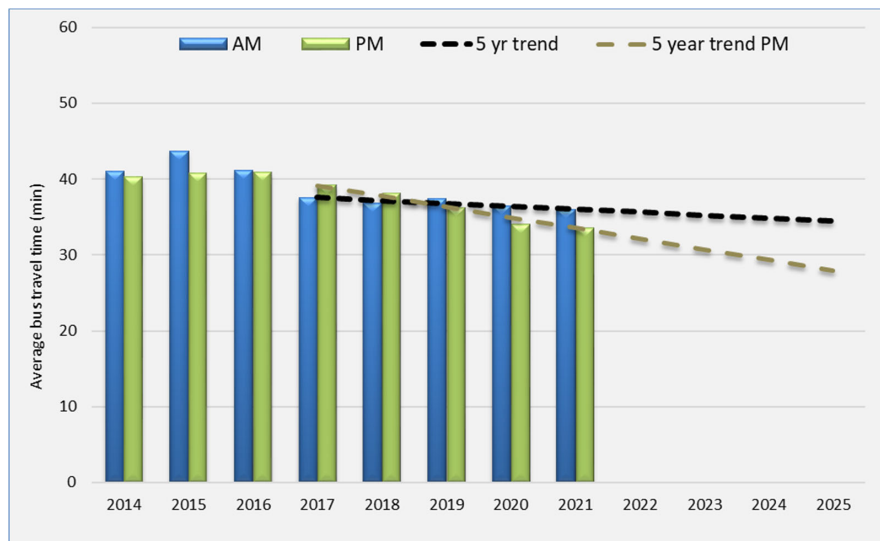
**4.2 Bus service travel times and reliability**

Improving service reliability by having consistent and competitive journey times makes public transport more attractive and improves accessibility for daily trips. By tracking travel times we can monitor if the services on core routes are reliable and quicker over time.

Figure 5 shows average travel times for journeys on Metlink’s core bus routes<sup>4</sup> for morning and afternoon peak times up to FY2021. Results show that:

- Average travel time for AM peak is 36 minutes, an improvement of 1.5 minutes since 2017
- Average travel time for PM peak is 33.5 minutes, an improvement of 5 minutes since 2017
- There is a slight downward trend or reduction in average travel time for morning peak trips and more pronounced downward trend for PM peak times (over the last five years).

**Figure 5: Travel times on core bus routes (FY2014 – 2021)**

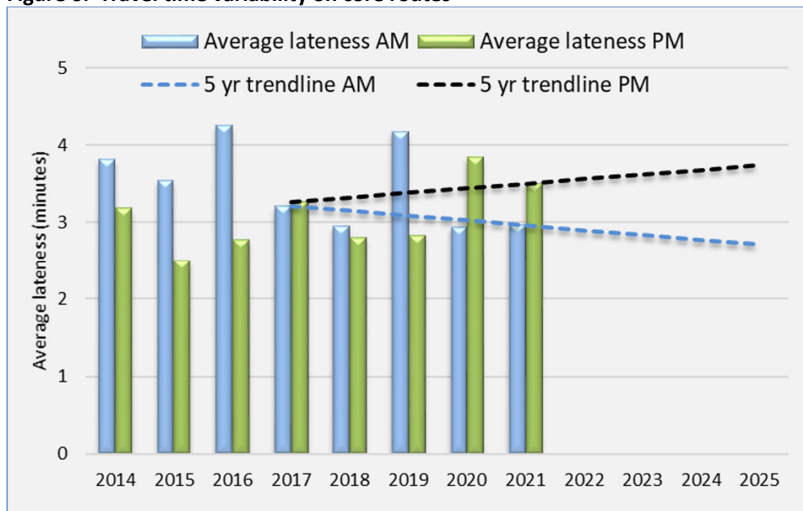


Data source: Metlink, GWRC

The second measure, average lateness, shows the variability of bus travel times and indicates how reliable our bus services are during peak times (on core routes). Figure 6 shows average lateness during AM peak is 3 minutes and PM 3.5 minutes in FY2021. The AM trend line indicates travel time lateness is overall decreasing and during PM peak, slowly increasing with both showing fluctuating results.

<sup>4</sup> Core bus routes include routes # 1, 2, 3, 11, 110, 120, 130, 220. Travel times are averaged over one month each year,

**Figure 6: Travel time variability on core routes**



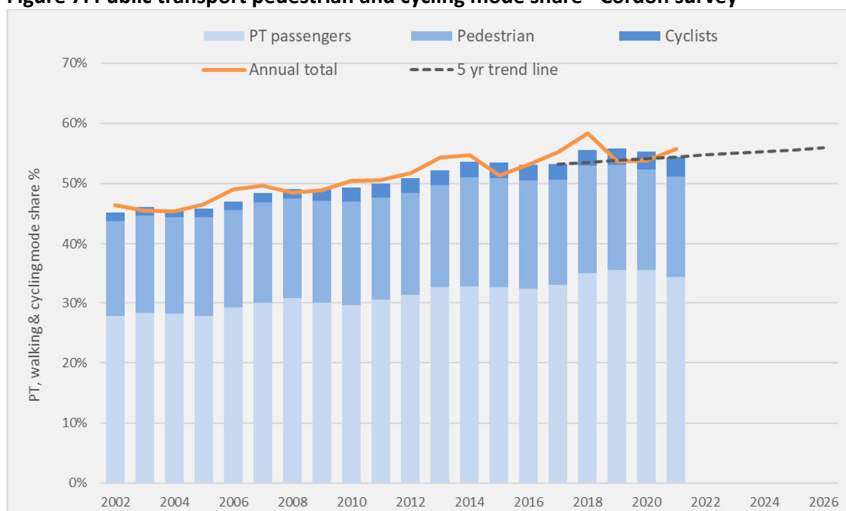
**4.3 Mode share for travel – Cordon Survey**

The Wellington City CBD cordon survey counts all people by transport mode as they travel inbound into the Wellington CBD during morning peak time (7-9AM). This annual survey takes place over one week in March. A three-year rolling average has been applied to the results to smooth the variability caused by day-to-day fluctuations and the impact of weather.

For the last two years, the survey results have been affected by COVID-19 restrictions which has reduced the number of people travelling to work and in turn the 5-year trendlines.

In **Figure 7** the annual total for combined mode share is shown by the orange line. Blue bars show the three-year rolling average result. The combined mode share in 2021 is 54.4% (rolling average). This is a drop of 1.4% points compared to 2019. The five year trend line indicates the combined mode share is slowly increasing despite the recent drop in mode share.

**Figure 7: Public transport pedestrian and cycling mode share - Cordon survey**



## 5. Healthy and safe people

Measuring: Deaths and serious injuries from road transport and participation in active travel to school.

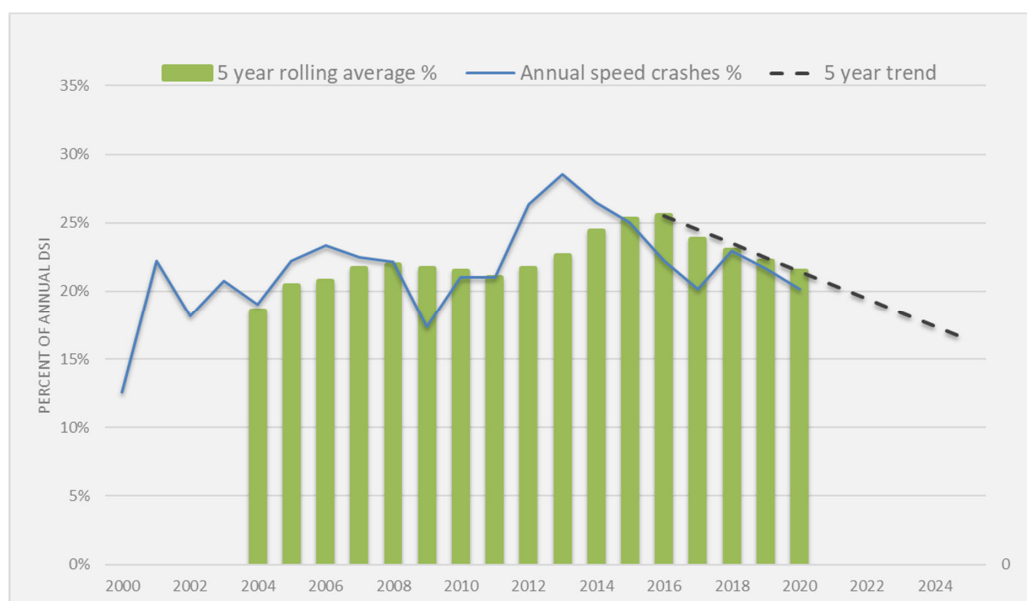
Indicator	Latest results	Trend	Comment
Percentage of crashes involving death and serious injury when inappropriate speed is a contributing factor	21% of serious or fatal crashes (2020)	The proportion of speed-related accidents is decreasing.	
Percentage of students cycling, scooting & walking to school by school sector	32% of travel to school is active travel (2018 Census).	No trend yet.	The methodology changed for travel to education in the 2018 Census, so no time series yet.
Number of deaths and serious injuries for pedestrians and cyclists	55 DSI (5 year rolling average, 2020)	5 year trend-line shows DSI increasing.	

### 5.1 Death and serious injuries when speed is a contributing factor

Improving road safety through the region’s investment programme is expected to have a particular emphasis on infrastructure and speed management. Addressing these issues will be critical if the region is to improve its safety performance and contribute to Road to Zero.

**Figure 8** shows that speed (travelling too fast for the conditions) contributed to approximately 22-25% of crashes involving death or serious injury in the region over the five years 2016–20. The proportion of speed-related accidents is trending downward (shown by the green bars) meaning less accidents involving speed. Other major causes of serious accidents include use of drugs and alcohol, fatigue and lack of attention.

**Figure 8: Proportion of deaths & serious injuries when speed is a contributing factor (2004-2020)**



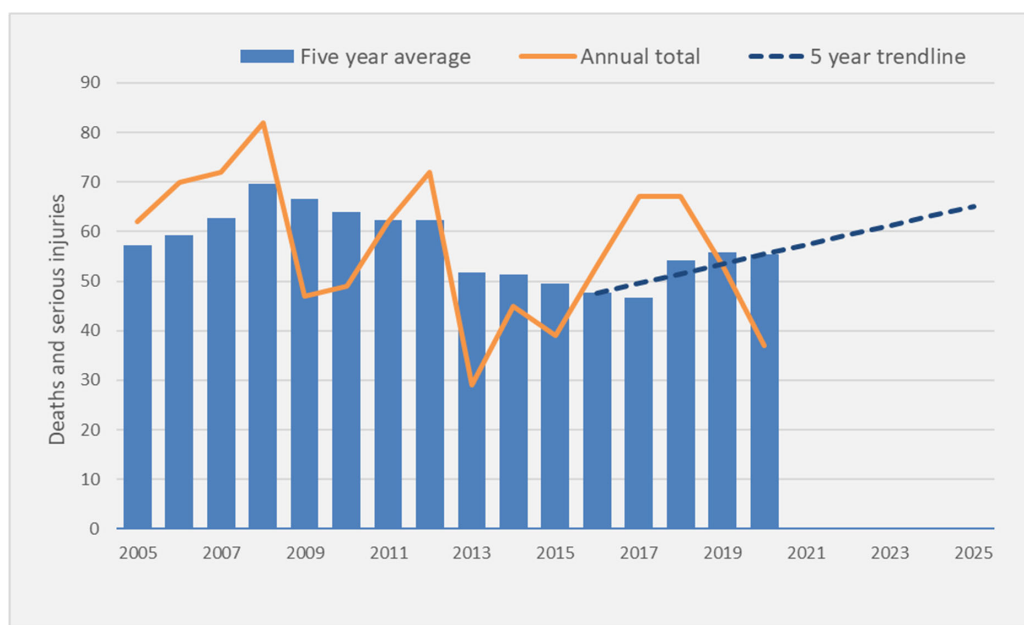
Data source: CAS, Waka Kotahi

### 5.2 Pedestrian & cyclist deaths and serious injuries

This indicator assesses the safety of the road network for pedestrians and cyclists by monitoring deaths and serious injuries over time. A five-year rolling average is applied to the data to even out fluctuations in the annual results (based on the calendar year).

Figure 9 shows the number of pedestrian and cyclist deaths and serious injuries each year. The five year average (blue bars) for CY2020 is 55 DSI – this is similar to the previous year. The annual results (orange line) have decreased for the second year running. The 5 year trend line shows an upward trend due to the high rates in 2017 and 2018. This trend will reverse if annual results continue to fall as they have done in 2019 and 2020.

Figure 9: Deaths and serious injuries of pedestrians and cyclists on roads



Data source: CAS, Waka Kotahi

### 5.3 Participation in active travel to school

In March 2022, Waka Kotahi is launching *Te Haerenga o Ngā Tamariki*, a prototype tool to record how students travel to school. This will be timed to coincide with Greater Wellington’s Movin’March campaign. Using the regional results from this tool we will monitor how students travel to school, in particular active travel.

This tool will help us understand how students currently travel to school across the region and New Zealand. This initiative aims to help schools develop a picture of issues at the school gate, give students the chance to think more about their mode of travel, and to help promote conversations in the classroom about mode choice, health and sustainability.

## 6. Resilience and security indicators

Measuring: Road network resilience

Indicator	2021 results	Trend	Comment
The availability of a viable alternative to high-risk and high-impact routes	No results this year.		
The frequency and duration of resolved road closures on major roads	99 road closures, 116 hours of unplanned road closures	Annual increase in unplanned road closures over the last ten years. Decrease in average duration of road closures.	

### 6.1 A resilient road network

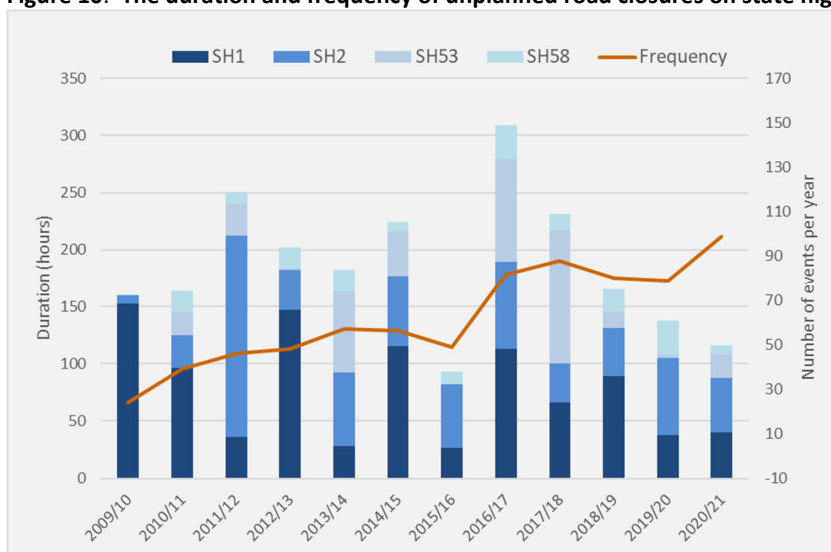
Resilience is a priority area for investment in the RLTP. A key objective is to ensure journeys to, from and within the Wellington Region are connected, resilient and reliable. There is no data at this time for the first indicator – availability of alternative routes. The second indicator, monitors unplanned road closures.

**Figure 10** shows the duration and frequency of unplanned events on the region’s state highways that lead to road closure. These events disrupt the flow of commuter traffic and freight causing delays and test the resilience of the network. The main cause of unplanned road closures are vehicle accidents, flooding and other weather conditions (e.g. strong wind, ice, snow).

The frequency of events has increased since 2010, from 60 to 99 per year, likely due to increased traffic volumes. However the length of time to resolve these events has reduced since 2010. In FY2020/21 the average duration of a road closure was 1.2 hours against an average of 5.4 hours per event in FY2009/10.

The type of road closure event that has a high impact in the region is flooding. Flooding events are the main reason for road closures on State Highway 53 in the Wairarapa; a road closure lasts on average 20 hours (for events from 2010 to 2021).

**Figure 10: The duration and frequency of unplanned road closures on state highways**



Data source: Waka Kotahi

## 7. Economic prosperity indicators

Measuring: The efficiency of the road network on strategic routes and regional freight moved by rail.

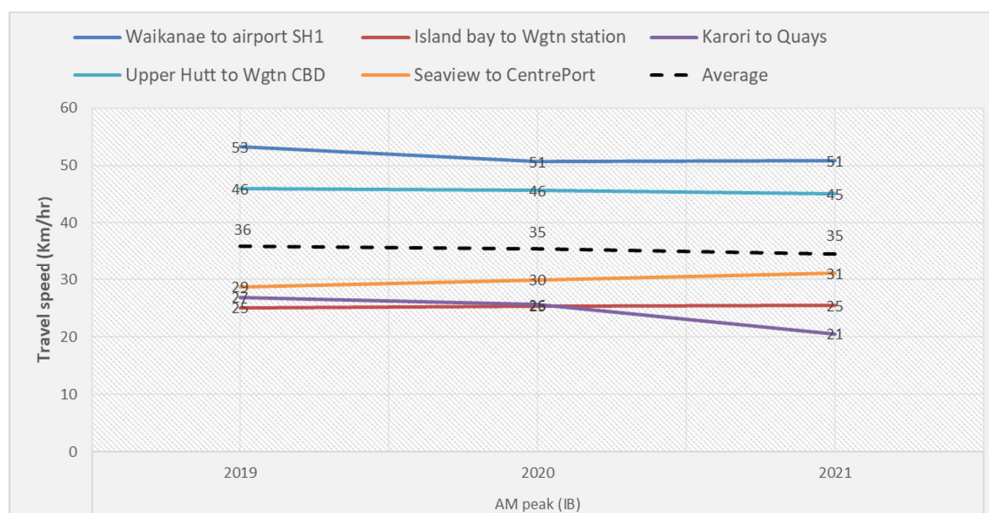
Indicator	2021 results	Trend	Comment
Average travel speeds on selected strategic routes	36.5 km/hr peak times 37 km/hr inter-peak	This is a new data series so no trend.	
Average travel time variability on selected strategic routes.	7 minute variability inbound.	This is a new data series so no trend.	
Annual freight volumes moved by rail	1.47 million tonnes	The movement of freight has increased by 21% over last five years.	

### 7.1 An efficient road network

A key investment priority is to improve access to key regional destinations, including the port, airport and hospitals for people and freight. Strategic routes comprise state highways and high volume regional roads. These key routes provide access and connectivity for people and goods to key regional destinations.

The efficiency of the road network can be estimated by trends in travel speed at peak travel times. **Figure 11** shows average travel speed for inbound traffic on core routes<sup>5</sup> over three years (2019-2021). In future, with more data, this indicator will use a three year rolling average to monitor travel speeds. The dotted line in **Figure 11** shows the average speed over all routes<sup>6</sup> at AM peak from 2019 to 2021. The three-year rolling average is 35.3km/h for AM (inbound) and for PM (outbound), slightly faster average speed of 36.4 km/h.

**Figure 11: Average travel speed on core routes for inbound at peak time travel**



Data source: Traffic Watcher

<sup>5</sup> Core routes are: SH1 Waikanae to airport, Island bay to Wellington station, Paremata to Seaview via SH58, Karori to Quays, Upper Hutt to Wellington CBD, Seaview to Centreport.

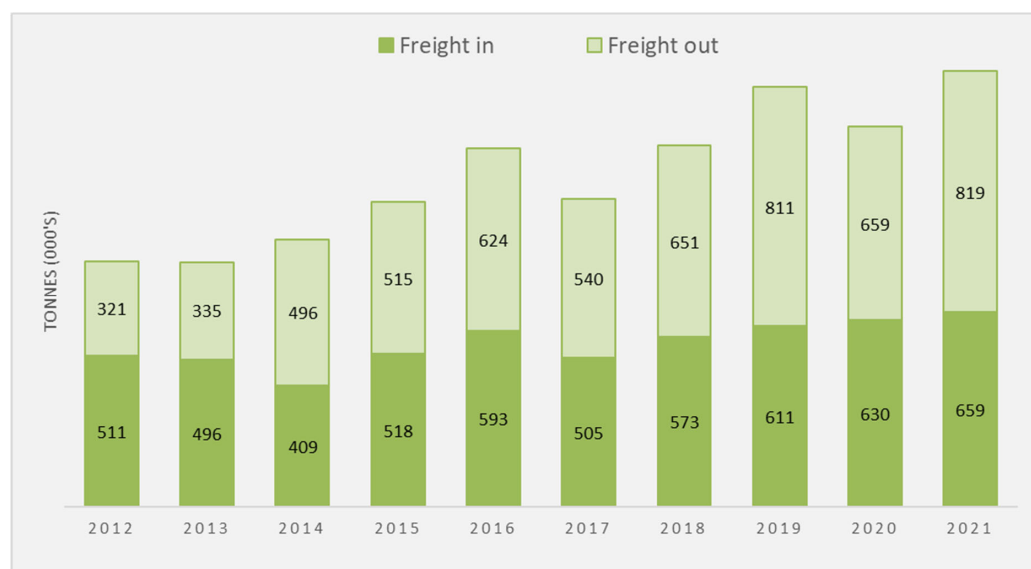
<sup>6</sup> Except for results for Paremata to Seaview via SH58 due to inconsistencies in the data.

## 7.2 Regional freight moved by rail

The region relies on road, rail and coastal shipping networks to move freight efficiently. Developing the rail network to increase the volume of freight moved by rail will benefit the regional economy.

The Freight Information Gathering System (FIGS) data provides annual estimates of rail freight volume nationwide. The combined movement of freight by rail inbound and outbound was 1.5 million tonnes in 2020/21 for the Wellington region, shown in **Figure 12**. Compared to 2019, freight volume has increased by 4%, mainly driven by an increase in the volume of freight moved out of the region.

**Figure 12: Freight moved by rail in and out of the region**



Data source: FIGS, Ministry of Transport



## 8. Environmental sustainability

Measuring: Transport generated emissions and vehicle fleet composition

Indicator	2021 results	Trend	Comment
Transport CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (per capita) – see page 3	2.25 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> per capita	Current result is 3% below 2017 levels.	COVID-19 has had an impact on household travel.
Ambient air quality - Nitrogen dioxide & black carbon matter	Nitrogen dioxide is 16.1 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Nitrogen dioxide has decreased on average by 2.5% each year for the last 5 years.	
Percentage of the private car fleet that are EV and hybrid vehicles	18% of new registrations are hybrid or electric	Registrations have increased from 4% to 18% in the last 5 years.	Refers to light private vehicles.
Percentage of the bus fleet that are EV and hybrid vehicles	2.4% electric or 11 buses up to June 2021	EV buses first introduced in 2018, a small increase since then.	Additional electric buses to join the fleet in 2022.

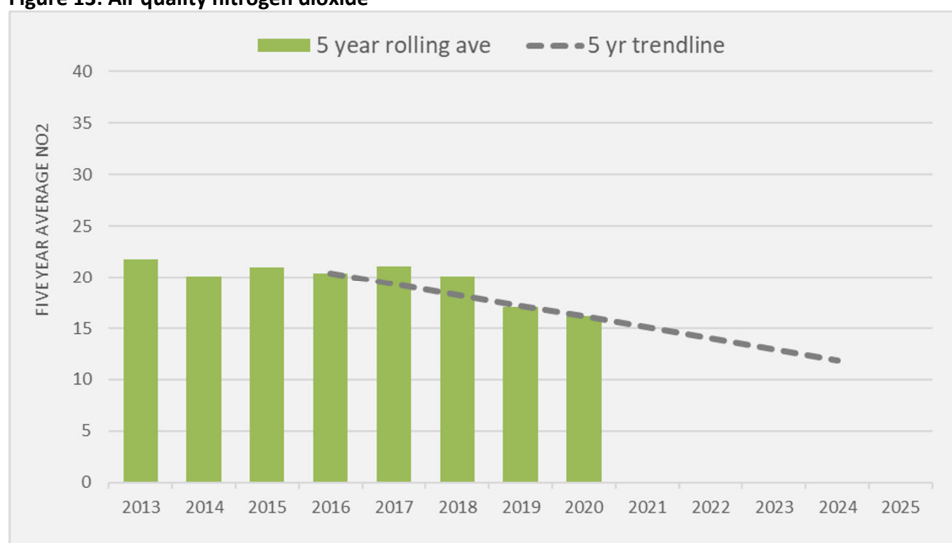
### 8.1 Air quality – Nitrogen dioxide

The RLTP advocates for and supports initiatives that contribute to ongoing improvement of the vehicle fleet to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality, including uptake of electric vehicles, alternative fuel options and improved fuel efficiency.

Air quality is monitored based on levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), a harmful pollutant arising from vehicle emissions. The data is from Waka Kotahi’s national NO<sub>2</sub> monitoring network at multiple sites across the region (except the Wairarapa). The Waka Kotahi sites are mostly along the state highways, but include a small number of local roads.

**Figure 13** shows the results from NO<sub>2</sub> monitoring sites. In 2020, NO<sub>2</sub> was on average 16.1 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, calculated using a five-year moving average (calendar years). Since 2017, levels of NO<sub>2</sub> have decreased, overall there has been a 9% reduction in NO<sub>2</sub> during this time.

**Figure 13: Air quality nitrogen dioxide**



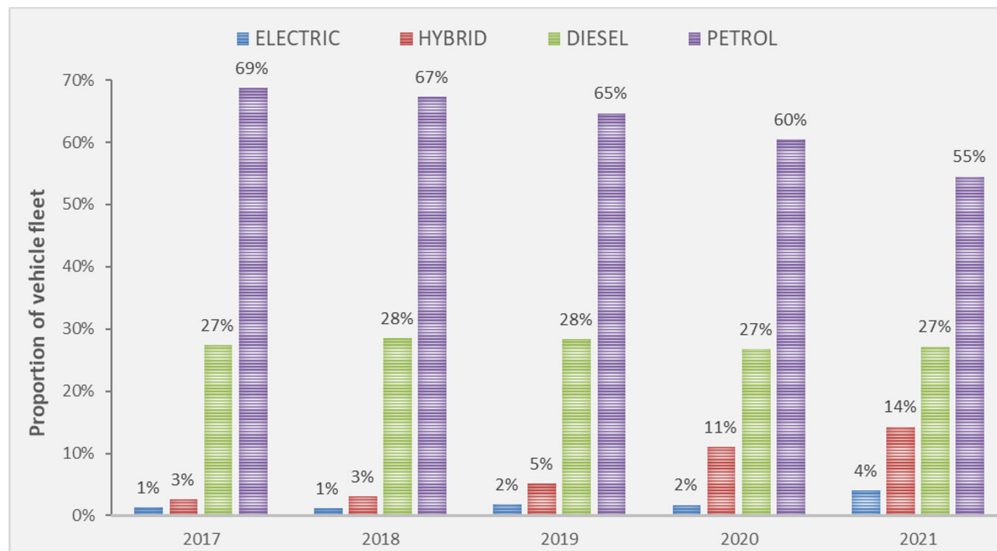
(Data source: GWRC/Waka Kotahi)

**8.2 Changes to the vehicle fleet**

This indicator monitors the transition from fossil fuel based engines to low-emission vehicles such as electric (EV) and hybrid vehicles.

The uptake in electric and hybrid cars had been gradual to 2019 then uptake doubled in 2020. New registrations of electric and hybrid cars have increased from 4% to 18% in the five years to 2021. Light electric vehicles are approximately 1.4% of the total light vehicle fleet in the region (all registered vehicles).

**Figure 14: New registrations for private vehicle fleet by engine type**



Data source: Waka Kotahi

**8.3 Electric bus fleet**

In 2021 the regional bus fleet consisted of 11 electric buses, this is 2.4% of the fleet. An additional 111 electric buses will join the fleet by the end of 2023, increasing the proportion of EVs to approximately 24%. The new buses will progressively replace diesel buses in the fleet, reducing the fleet’s total carbon emissions.

**9. Reporting on the RLTP Programme 2021-24**

Going forward, quarterly reports will summarise progress on the RLTP programme. Reporting will present project highlights, risks and issues, and mitigations. The programme/project status information - time, scope and cost will also be captured in the quarterly reports. This information will be publicly available via the GWRC website.

# Regional Transport Committee

Greater Wellington Region  
23 November 2021



# Road to Zero

## Annual Monitoring Report 2020

- Highlights over the past year include:
  - 16% decrease in rate of deaths and serious injuries in 2020 compared to 2018
  - Introduction of the Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Bill
  - Public consultation on the Accessible Streets package of rule changes
  - The Land Transport Amendment Act 2020, which enables the Setting of Speed Limits Rule
  - Launch of the Safe Vehicles programme
  - Delivering national road safety advertising programmes and training





# Standard Safety Intervention toolkit

## Part of Road to Zero

- We've updated the toolkit, which provides guidance on:
  - the effectiveness, and
  - value-for-money cost range of proven safety interventions.
- The toolkit is a 'living' document and updated regularly so new interventions can be included.
- It provides examples of individual standard safety interventions and technical references, with external links to more information.
- The toolkit is designed for both state highway and local authorities.



# Delivering Broader Outcomes

## Partnering with Māori and Pasifika businesses

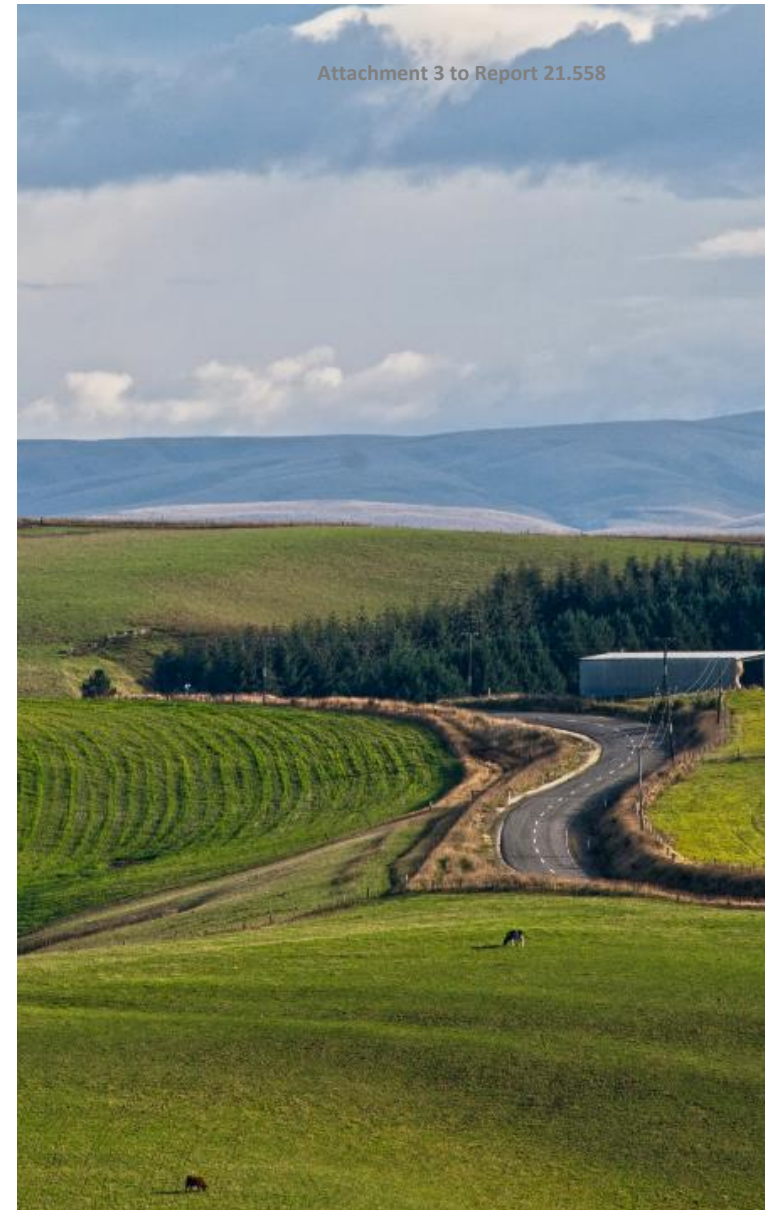
- Our Broader Outcomes strategy looks beyond the immediate outputs of projects and considers:
  - additional outcomes, and
  - positive impacts that can be achieved for communities.
- We are working with Amotai suppliers in the following areas:
  - the New Zealand Upgrade Programme
  - iwi consultancy
  - traffic control
  - publishing, and
  - marketing and media.



# Te Hiringa o te Taiao

## Our resource efficiency strategy

- We want to:
  - lower our energy usage and emissions
  - increase our use of recycled materials
  - cut the amount of waste we produce, and
  - reduce the use of virgin materials.
- Te Hiringa o Te Taiao includes:
  - actions and milestones for the short to medium term to deliver on objectives, and
  - developing and implementing a policy to embed resource efficiency in all our construction and maintenance activities.





# Tohu huarahi

## Māori bilingual traffic signs update

- We have a multi-disciplinary team on this project:
  - We are working closely with Te Mātāwai and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.
  - We have also sought advice from colleagues involved in bilingual signage in Wales and Scotland.
- We expect the signs will be introduced in a phased approach.
- We will work with our partners to:
  - establish a selection criteria, and
  - prioritise which signs will be enabled first.
- To enable the signs, consultation and legislative amendments are required.





# Emissions Reduction Plan

## Out for public consultation

- Supporting development of the country's first Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP)
- Key opportunity to progress a low-carbon, safe and healthy land transport system
- Draft transport focus is on:
  - encouraging uptake of shared and active modes to reduce reliance on cars
  - increasing EVs and low-emission fuels
  - decarbonising heavy transport
- Based on an 'Avoid-Shift-Improve' framework.



# Regulatory Funding and Fees

## Review

- Spent 18 months reviewing our regulatory funding and fees.
- First comprehensive review of Waka Kotahi funding and fees since 2008
- Review was prompted by the release of two independent reports in 2019 which found gaps and weaknesses our regulatory contributed to death of passenger travelling in a vehicle that had received a WoF.
- Our review confirmed that our current funding situation is unsustainable.
- Most of our fees and charges don't reflect current cost to provide our regulatory services.





# Regulatory Funding and Fees

## New funding model

- We've developed a new regulatory funding model so Waka Kotahi can deliver improved compliance and safety outcomes.
- The new model will mean:
  - our regulatory functions are appropriately funded.
  - New Zealanders will meet the cost of regulation fairly, with the right people paying for the right things.
- We're proposing a number of changes to our fees and funding for our regulatory services in the new model.



# Greater Wellington Regional Update

November 2021

# Greater Wellington Regional Update

Activity	2021 – 24 NLTP 2021/22 Allocation	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
State highway maintenance, operations and renewals	<i>36 Million Yr1 106 Million 3Yrs</i>	Ongoing	Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waka Kotahi has put together another annual programme for our maintenance and operations for 2020/21. The Interim Alliance Agreement (IAA) costs are separate and yet to be quantified.</li> </ul>
Low Cost / Low Risk	<i>8.7 Million</i>	On-going	Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The annual programme funding has not yet been allocated.</li> </ul>
Emergency Works	<i>1.3 Million</i>	On-going	Amber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Works sites planning/design ongoing.</li> <li>There was a 1 in 20 year rainfall event on 17 July 2021</li> </ul>

# Wellington Transport Alliance update

A new alliance is being set up to deliver maintenance and operations activities across Greater Wellington's highway corridors in 2022, commencing 1 July 2022.

- Proposal to embed a number of Waka Kotahi staff, along with Non-Owner Participants (NOP's ie consultant & contractors) into this new entity to deliver 'transport as a service'.
- Consultant preferred NOP is WSP & in final stages of procurement evaluation for preferred contractor(s).
- 30% of activities will be procured outside core NOP's, to ensure health of the supplier market.
- Next phase is to establish Interim Alliance (Jan-June 2022) and develop the KRA's, team shape/size and the Target Outturn Cost.
- An 11-year contract, with reviews at regular intervals (2+3+3+3).
- Will allow flex to cater for changing transport environment across Wellington region.





## RiverLink / Melling Transport Improvements

Attachment 3 to Report 21.558



Looking south at the new Melling bridge (*draft impression, subject to change*)



Heading southbound on SH2 towards new grade separated Melling interchange (*draft impression, subject to change*)

# NZ Upgrade Programme – Melling

Grade separated Melling interchange and new river bridge, with improved active mode links, including relocated Melling station

GHD has been appointed Principal Technical Advisor for the RiverLink project.

Direct referral to the Environment Court has been approved by the RiverLink Board and regulators due to the risk of appeal. Date of court hearing to be confirmed, likely April 2022 with a decision in July. The RiverLink team are working through the procurement programme implications and the dates below are indicative.

PHASE	SH / LOCAL RD / RAIL	DELIVERABLE	RECENT PROGRESS	KEY DATE
Tender	SH/Local Road/PT	Construction contract tendered	Principal Technical Advisor appointed 7 Oct 2021	Mid 2022
Contract	SH/Local Road/PT	Construction contract awarded		Late 2022-early 2023
Construction	SH/Local Road/PT	Construction start		Mid-late 2023
Completion	SH/Local Road/PT	Melling interchange and bridge open		Late 2027

Attachment 3 to Report 21.558



Aerial view of the new Melling bridge and pedestrian/cycle bridge connecting to the relocated Melling train station (*draft impression, subject to change*).



# Ō2NL safety improvements

Safety improvements and speed reviews on existing highways are progressing in parallel with the Ō2NL programme and are funded from the NLTF

- **SH57:** Stretches of edge barrier and wide centre lines on SH57, plus SH57 / Queen St roundabout and speed review
  - Construction of the SH57/Queens St roundabout is progressing, after some delays we are on target to open the roundabout to traffic in early 2022; construction will pause to allow for holiday traffic: 22 December-8 January; work on widening shoulders and installing safety barriers will begin in early 2022.
  - Formal consultation on speed closed on 27 September with a total of 327 submissions received. Submissions are now being considered.
- **SH1 Ōtaki to Levin:** Stretches of median barrier and wide centrelines, plus SH1 / SH57 roundabout, and speed review engagement
  - Community engagement report published early November; we are exploring the possibility of bringing some or all this work forward, or putting temporary measures in place
  - We have publicly committed to having safety improvements of some kind underway before Christmas.
- **SH1 from Levin to Manawatū River:** Safety improvements north of Levin being investigated, and speed review
  - Community engagement scheduled for early 2022.

Attachment 3 to Report 21.558



Improving safety and resilience of the Ōtaki to north of Levin transport corridor in the medium term, while progressing a new four-lane highway to support growth in Levin and increase transport choice for the growing population by the end of the decade.

# Ō2NL new highway - NZUP

Continuing to progress 24km four-lane new highway to improve safety and resilience in the Ōtaki to north of Levin transport corridor

- **Conversations with property owners in November**
- Site investigation work is continuing to help us further understand environmental and social effects of the new highway
  - As a result of this work and the refinement of the alignment we have started conversations with property owners about potential effects on access to their property or their water bores.
  - Property owners will be informed of the preferred alignment in early December, with further meetings taking place in the new year.
  - In early 2022, we will be engaging with the wider community about the new highway.
- **NZ Upgrade Programme baselining completed in June**
  - Confirmed funding of \$1.5b (including contingencies) - costs will continue to be refined



Refinements to draft preferred alignment released in March 2021. The preferred alignment will be announced in December.



# Greater Wellington Large Capital Project Updates - PP20

Attachment 3 to Report 21.558



Our people on site



Pavement works on southbound lanes, near Te Horo



# Greater Wellington Large Capital Project Updates - PP20

Attachment 3 to Report 21.558




Our people on site

WAKA KOTAHI



Northern diversion on SH1, allowing tie-in works to commence

# Greater Wellington Large Capital Project Updates

Activity	2018 – 21 NLTP	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
Peka Peka to Ōtaki (PP2O)	\$410m	Underway	Amber 	<p>Key construction activities following a return to site after Level 4 lockdown include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion of the shared path section between Te Hapua and Te Kowhai Roads, in late October.</li> <li>• A temporary diversion of SH1 at the northern end of the project opened in early August for southbound traffic, with northbound traffic switched in early October after a short delay due to COVID-19. This will allow for tie-in works to commence.</li> <li>• Works on Bridge 9 (Makahuri Rail Overbridge) are complete, including the last concrete pour and barrier installations. This will allow construction access over the entire 13km alignment.</li> <li>• Demolition and removal of the old Ōtaki Gorge Road Railway Bridge is complete, and earthworks for the construction of the new off-ramp are progressing well.</li> <li>• Final earthworks, trimming and subbase construction are continuing through the southern area, followed by the laying of pavement aggregates and asphalt.</li> <li>• The mobile asphalt plant has been fully commissioned and in full production to allow for construction of the structural asphaltic pavement and surfacing, comprising around 130,000T of asphalt.</li> </ul>



# Transmission Gully: Wainui Saddle

Attachment 3 to Report 21.558





# Transmission Gully: Paekākāriki Interchange

Attachment 3 to Report 21.558








# Transmission Gully: Kenepuru interchange

Attachment 3 to Report 21-558




# Greater Wellington Large Capital Project Updates

Activity	2018 – 21 NLTP	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
Transmission Gully	c.\$500m	Road opening tbc Project completion six months after road opening	Amber 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We want the road open before the Christmas holidays. Achieving this depends on the ability of the PPP Contractor Wellington Gateway Partnership and CPB HEB JV, the Builder of Transmission Gully, to finish construction, meet the safety and quality checks and comply with consent conditions for road opening.</li> <li>• Because of the scale and complexity of the road construction and the PPP contract, there are more tests required than usual to ensure that when the road is finished and open it has been built to the agreed standards.</li> <li>• This is crucial to ensure safety and quality and also so that there are no major issues that need to be repaired or redone after it's opened, which could lead to frustrating closures for road users.</li> <li>• It is ultimately the responsibility of WGP and CPB HEB to deliver a road that meets the safety, quality and environmental standards agreed in the project.</li> <li>• There are 100 safety and quality assurance tests that the contract stipulates must be met before the road can open. Around a quarter of these have been met.</li> <li>• There are also 47 consent tasks that WGP and CPB HEB need to complete in order for the road to meet the contractual requirements for road opening. Only three had been fully completed as of 29 October 2021.</li> <li>• Commercial negotiations continue on compensation for delays as a result of the Covid-19 lockdown and Alert Level restrictions.</li> </ul>

# Greater Wellington Project Updates – TG

Attachment 3 to Report 21.558

Activity	2018 – 21 NLTP	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
Wellington Network Operational Readiness for Transmission Gully	\$20.4m	TBC	Green 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New on-ramp merge line markings between Newlands and Porirua to improve merging were delivered December 2020.</li> <li>• Ongoing communications to improve driver behaviour around merging and tail-gating are having an observable effect on driver behaviour.</li> <li>• Work to renumber SH1 between Linden and Mackays Crossing as SH59 is underway, with a date for the switch yet to be confirmed. The switch will be supported by extensive communications.</li> <li>• Installation of Intelligent Transport Systems, between Porirua and Johnsonville, is underway. These will improve safety and efficiency, and include new variable message signs, CCTV and an extension of the southbound Ngauranga Gorge variable speed system.</li> </ul>
TG Revocation	\$0.6m	Jun 2021 Porirua future function agreed	Green 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waka Kotahi continues discussions on proposals to retain SH59 Linden to Mackays as a state highway, and revoke the state highway status of SH58 Paremata to Pāuatahanui</li> <li>• The work includes consultation with Porirua City Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wellington City Council, iwi, communities and stakeholders</li> <li>• TG BOI requires that consultation on the future of these roads must begin no earlier than six months after TG opening. This will include speed reviews of SH59 and SH58. Feedback will be sought from the wider community.</li> <li>• Future function of these roads has been agreed through Porirua NOF</li> </ul>

# SH58 Safety Improvements



Drone image of culvert installation, near Hugh Duncan St

Surfacing works – looking east towards Hutt Valley

# NZ Upgrade Programme – SH58 Safety Improvements

Work is nearing completion on Stages 1 and 2a

Project / deliverables	Progress	Key dates
<b>Stage 1 (NLTF \$55m)</b>		
Construction	Culvert installation has been completed Installing final asphalt layers.	Completion late 2021
<b>Stage 2a (NZUP \$16m)</b>		
Construction	Surfacing underway Culvert and retaining wall construction begins shortly	Completion mid 2022
<b>Stage 2b (NZUP \$89m)</b>		
Consenting	Confirming design and programme and works	Early 2022



# Greater Wellington Large Capital Project Updates

Attachment 2 to Report 21-558



Activity	2018 – 21 NLTP	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
Let's Get Wellington Moving (LGWM)	\$30.8m	Underway	Amber	<p><b>Mass Rapid Transit, Strategic Highway Improvements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicative Business Case technical work and programme integration continuing</li> <li>• Four options for MRT options and routes unveiled on Nov 1</li> <li>• Public engagement on SHI/MRT from Nov 2 – Dec 10</li> </ul> <p><b>City Streets package</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicative business case approved by all three funding partners and we are working through the release of funding</li> <li>• New roles in the city streets team have been approved and recruitment is underway however current market conditions are providing a challenge</li> <li>• Procurement for the two consortia that will deliver the majority of the city streets business cases is close to completion, business cases are expected to commence from early 2022 once procurement is complete and city streets team members have been hired</li> <li>• A targeted improvements project is planned to commence in November</li> </ul> <p><b>Travel Demand Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A draft Single Stage Business Case on travel behaviour change has been developed</li> <li>• Initial investigation of congestion pricing and a commuter parking levy has been carried out</li> <li>• These have been publicly released as part of the current public engagement.</li> </ul>



# Greater Wellington Large Capital Project Updates

Activity	2018 – 21 NLTP	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
Let's Get Wellington Moving (LGWM) <b>Three year programme</b>	\$30.8m	Underway	Amber 	<p><b>Thorndon Quay - Hutt Road</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement completed May/June on proposals.</li> <li>Single Stage Business Case (SSBC) was submitted for reviews in September 2021.</li> <li>Approval path expected early 2022.</li> </ul> <p><b>Golden Mile</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Golden Mile business case has been endorsed by the LGWM Board and approved by WCC &amp; GWRC in October. The final approval is sought from Waka Kotahi Board on 25th November.</li> <li>The Pre-Implementation phase has commenced with preferred professional services supplier confirmed as Future Group consortia. Preferred option confirmed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Cobham Drive Crossing &amp; SH1 Safer Speeds</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation in June/July on speed and crossing proposals.</li> <li>Feedback from consultation being analysed, and the design refined.</li> <li>An announcement will be made once final design, cost and timeframe is confirmed.</li> </ul>

# Greater Wellington Project Updates – Active Modes

Activity	2018 – 21 NLTP	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Ara Tupua - Petone to Melling</li> </ul>	\$38m	Completion early-mid 2023	Amber 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction is ~60% complete with project completion now in early-mid 2023.</li> <li>Challenges of COVID, underground services and complexity of working in the rail corridor contributed to delay in the project completion date.</li> <li>Recent milestones are the completion of all piling works – nearly 1km of piles to support 8 ramp walls for the cycleway underpasses. And completion of all retaining walls.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Ara Tupua – Ngauranga to Petone</li> </ul>	\$178 - \$197 m		Green 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interim Project Alliance Agreement (iPAA) signed between Waka Kotahi, Downer NZ, HEB Construction and Tonkin + Taylor on 2 July.</li> <li>Alliance team mobilised to project office at 180 Taranaki Street and working through design development and planning of construction logistics. This work is now well into the 'estimating' phase to develop the agreed Target Outturn Cost (TOC). Work on site now expected to start in 2022.</li> <li>Investigative work (e.g. wildlife surveys, site visits) have begun.</li> <li>Collaboration between Waka Kotahi, Alliance, and Hutt City Council means Alliance is also developing a price for the first portion of Eastern Bays Shared Path.</li> </ul>

## Te Ara Tupua – Petone to Melling



Kerb and Channel – main alignment



Ramp at Petone underpass taking shape



## Greater Wellington Project Updates – Corridor Improvements

Activity	2018 – 21 NLTP	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
Mackays to Peka Peka Revocation (M2PP)	\$17.5m	Underway	Green 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13km of corridor improvement works.</li> <li>• Construction of northernmost 4km has been completed.</li> <li>• Work on southernmost 2km, including construction of Raumati Rd roundabout is expected to be complete by mid-December.</li> <li>• Works at Paraparaumu Town centre underway.</li> <li>• Engagement on safer speed limits took place in April/May 2021. Preparations for formal consultation in early 2022 now underway.</li> </ul>
Peka Peka to Ōtaki (PP2Ō)	\$13m	Underway	Green 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community and stakeholder engagement on preliminary designs took place in April/May 2021. Feedback from this engagement is assisting detailed design. Final designs will be presented to the community in 2022.</li> <li>• Engagement on safer speed limits took place in April/May 2021. Preparations for formal consultation in early 2022 now underway.</li> <li>• The target is to be ready for implementation by completion of the PP2Ō Expressway project.</li> </ul>

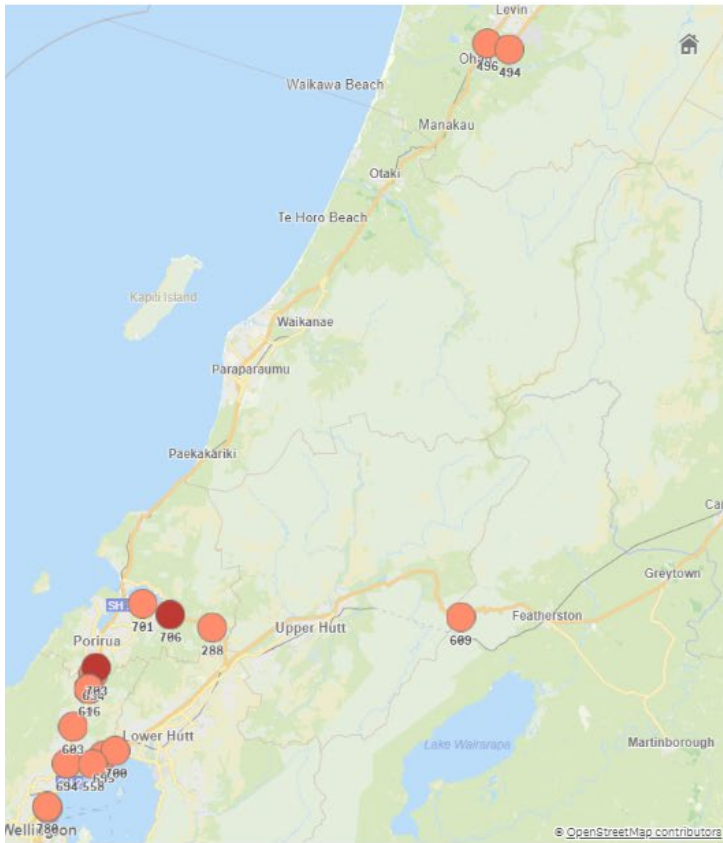
# Greater Wellington Project Updates – Safety

Corridor	Speed Review Status	Infrastructure Interface
SH2 Masterton to Featherston	Consultation complete and summary report is being completed	Yes – SH2 Masterton to Carterton safety improvements
SH2 Featherston to Ngauranga	Engagement finished and engagement summary report is being completed	Yes – SH2 Remutaka Hill and SH2 Upper Hutt safety improvements
SH2 Pahiatua to Masterton	Engagement to begin in 2022	No
SH58 Paremata Rd (SH1 to Pauatahanui)	Engagement to begin with Transmission Gully Revocation team undertake speed limit review	Yes – Transmission Gully Revocation

# Network Activity

There are many high impact activities (not Public Events) planned in the Wellington Region as at 2/11/2021

*Approximate dates for planning purposes*



Project Details (Dates are approximate and are susceptible to change)

Impact Rating	ProjectID	Proj_Name/Description	StartDate	FinishDate
4	288	SH58 Safety Improvements Stage 2A - Occasional OFF PEAK Stop/Go activity 7 Days when weather permits	03/05/2021	01/11/2021
4	558	Te Aru Tupua - Ngauranga to Petone cycleway	01/10/2021	01/01/2025
4	603	P2J Porirua to Johnsonville - POTENTIAL regular SB closures TG Operational Readiness -	03/11/2021	01/01/2022
4	605	Transmission Gully - SH1 Linden Pavement Works Extended Contraflow (Friday 6pm to Sat 10am) - 1 of 2	05/11/2021	06/11/2021
4	607	Transmission Gully - WEATHER BACKUP SH1 Linden Pavement Works Extended Contraflow (Sat 6pm to Sun 10am)	06/11/2021	07/11/2021
4	609	Remutaka Hill Closures (5 nights - Sunday to Friday) - Nov 2021	07/11/2021	11/11/2021
4	616	Transmission Gully - SH1 Linden Pavement Works Extended Contraflow (Friday 6pm to Sat 10am) - 2 of 2	12/11/2021	13/11/2021
4	617	Transmission Gully - WEATHER BACKUP SH1 Linden Pavement Works Extended Contraflow (Sat 6pm to Sun 10am)	13/11/2021	14/11/2021
4	634	SH1 SB Full Night Closures for Gantry Installation - Stage 2 - TBC once TG Opened	01/12/2021	01/01/2022
4	694	LCLR Resilience Ngauranga Rockfall Hazard	25/12/2021	25/01/2022
4	695	LCLR Resilience Petone to Ngauranga Rockfall Hazard	25/12/2021	25/01/2022
4	701	NOC Barrier - SH2 Petone - Ngauranga (NJB) - Slip form CJR-B6024 (awaiting approval)	27/12/2021	14/01/2022
4	700	NOC Barrier - SH2 under Petone Overbridge - Slip form CJR-B6012 (awaiting approval)	27/12/2021	14/01/2022
4	779	LGWM - Aotea Quay Roundabout (TQHR Project)	01/01/2022	01/01/2024
4	780	LGWM - Thorndon Quay & Hutt Road (TQHR) Improvements	01/01/2022	01/01/2024
4	496	SH1 SIP - SH1 / 57 Roundabout	01/01/2022	20/12/2022
4	494	SH1 SIP - SH57 POSSIBLE 24/7 with one way system	01/01/2022	01/09/2022
5	703	Transmission Gully - Opening Day SH1 - Stage 1 REVISED OPENING TBC	01/01/2022	01/02/2022
5	706	Transmission Gully - Opening Day SH58 - Stage 1 REVISED OPENING TBC	01/01/2022	01/02/2022



Attachment 3 to Report 21.558

# Hei konā mai



New Zealand Government

Council  
9 December 2021  
Report 21.530



For Decision

## STATEMENTS OF EXPECTATIONS 2022/2023

### Te take mō te pūrongo

#### Purpose

1. To advise Council of the key themes in the Statements of Expectations for various Council Organisations for the 2022/2023 financial year.

### He tūtohu

#### Recommendations

That Council

- 1 **Approves** the key themes for the Statements of Expectations
- 2 **Delegates** to the Council Chair authority to sign off the final Statements of Expectation.

### Te tāhū kōrero

#### Background

2. Council has a number of Council Organisations<sup>1</sup> (COs) which operate under a variety of statutory and legal frameworks. Some of these COs Council has less input or influence over. The COs covered are
  - WRC Holdings (Group includes GWRL and CentrePort)
  - Wellington Regional Stadium Trust<sup>2</sup>
  - Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WellingtonNZ)
  - Wellington Water Limited (WWL)
  - Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA)
  - Civic Financial Services Limited (Civic).
3. For those COs covered by the Local Government Act (WRC Holdings, WellingtonNZ, WWL, LGFA and Civic), the shareholders are able to issue a Statement of Expectations (SOE) under section 64B of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). While the SOE may cover relationship and reporting matters, it can also provide an opportunity for

<sup>1</sup>Council Organisations is used as an umbrella term for the purpose of this report to include Council Controlled Organisations, Council Controlled Trading Organisations and other Council Organisations.

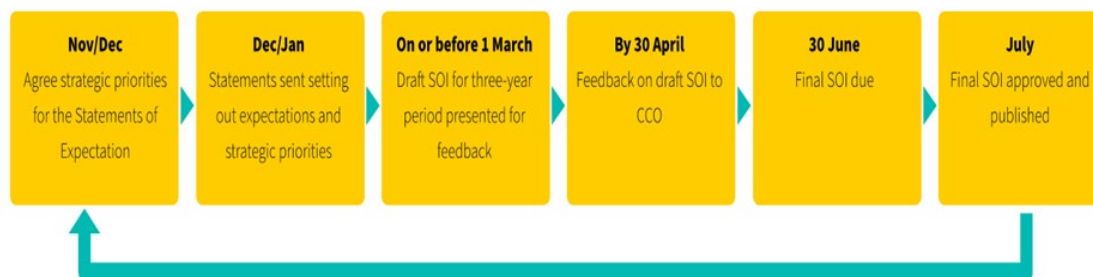
<sup>2</sup> The Wellington Regional Stadium Trust was established under the the Wellington Regional Council (Stadium Empowering) Act 1996. It is a self-contained statutory body. While it is not a CO it is treated consistently with those bodies that are COs.



shareholders to outline other expectations about the CO services and its impact on the community. Any SOE must be published on the shareholders’ website (section 64B(3)).

4. A SOE allows the shareholder to provide clarity and guidance as the CO prepares its Statement of Intent (SOI). The LGA (section 64) requires every CO to prepare and adopt a SOI. The SOI (section 64(2)) provides an opportunity to:
  - *(a) state publicly the activities and intentions of the council-controlled organisation for the year and the objectives to which those activities will contribute; and*
  - *(b) provide an opportunity for shareholders to influence the direction of the organisation; and*
  - *(c) provide a basis for the accountability of the directors to their shareholders for the performance of the organisation.*
5. To allow Shareholder input, Schedule 8, Part 1 of the LGA requires each CO to produce a draft SOI by 1 March of the year preceding the start of the financial year to which the SOI relates. Shareholders can then provide comment before 1 May to the CO before the final SOI is presented back to the shareholders prior to the commencement of the relevant financial year. This process is outlined in simple terms in the diagram below:

The Statement of Intent (SOI) process



6. The Wellington Regional Stadium Trust (WRST) is not covered by the LGA provisions. The establishment Funding Deed (January 1998 )requires the WRST to provide a draft Statement of Trustee Intent by 1 April each year, to be finalised by 30 June (Section 10). The deed also allows for the settlor Councils to provide advice on governance issues they wish the Statement of Trustees Intent to address. For ease, the settlor councils have mirrored the LGA timeframes in addressing this process.
7. There are some overarching principles that apply across all of the COs. There is an enduring expectation that the COs will focus on improving their Board Governance, including greater understanding and awareness of the critical risks and issues around

their health and safety framework. There is also an enduring expectation that all COs will operate under a “no surprises” basis. Boards need to be aware of the implications of their decisions across other areas of Council activity and to engage with the shareholder at an early stage on any strategic initiatives.

8. Council’s strategic priorities for the 2021-31 Long Term Plan should also guide the themes proposed in the SOE’s. These are
  - Responding to the climate emergency
  - Improving outcomes for mana whenua and Maori
  - Adapting and responding to the impacts of COVID-19
  - Aligning with Government direction.
9. This report seeks approval for the key themes to be submitted as part of the SOE process. The key themes relating to each CO are listed below and a summary of the key themes is included as [Attachment 1](#).
10. The report also looks to delegate to the Council Chair final sign off and communication of these themes to the relevant CO before the end of December 2021.

## **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

### **Key Themes**

#### *WRC Holdings*

11. For WRC Holdings and Greater Wellington Rail Limited (GWRL), Council seeks to understand the Board’s current assessment framework and plans for board development and succession, including a greater focus on diversity and cultural competency. Council also wants to ensure that the Board’s oversight of its critical risks relating to health and safety remains a priority of the work programme and meetings.
12. Council would like to see work undertaken to align Council and the Holdings board’s future strategic ownership objectives.
13. Council has budgeted through the 2021-31 Long Term Plan for a continued dividend from WRC Holdings and this needs to be reflected in its plans.

#### *Wellington Regional Stadium Trust*

14. Council would like to work with Wellington City Council and WRST to explore insurance options and affordability over the coming period. This is increasingly challenging given the nature of the ongoing pandemic and we will look to the WRST to provide guidance on how they will navigate this situation. Council is also looking to WRST to open a conversation around the longer term future for WRST both in terms of future planning, potential longer term stadium options and the need to examine funding mechanisms at a regional level.
15. The Statement of Trustees Intent should reflect a commitment to complete a plan for the seismic works supported by both Councils in their Long Term Plans to ensure this is budgeted for appropriately.

16. The return of events will need to be reflected in the Statement of Trustees Intent, with the need for ongoing flexibility amidst uncertainty while still delivering events in a cost-effective and safe manner.
17. The SOE for WRST will be sent jointly, combining the issues highlighted from both Councils to provide a more structured interface for WRST.

#### *WellingtonNZ*

18. Council has significant interest in the governance of WellingtonNZ and ensuring it meets both its regional and local commitments. Council will want to see a commitment to exploring the board's skills matrix through the SOI, to ensure a more forward looking approach to board development and identifying new directors.
19. Council's current funding agreement was put in place for a one year period while the Regional Economic Development Plan (REDP) was developed. The SOE will outline a further commitment to establish a three year funding agreement and deliverables linked to the completed REDP.
20. A key component of the REDP will be the commitment to a just transition from a climate and carbon perspective. Council expects the region's economy to be supported with not only managing the transition but also continuing to explore and support opportunities.
21. Council is committed to the delivery of Te Matua a Maui as the Region's strategic plan for Māori economic development. The SOE will reflect this commitment and support and requires WellingtonNZ to support and facilitate the delivery of initiatives contained in the plan.
22. Council will support ongoing work towards understanding the economic impacts, challenges and opportunities for the region arising from COVID-19. WellingtonNZ will be asked to work with the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee on addressing these issues.
23. The SOE for WellingtonNZ will be sent jointly combining the issues highlighted from both Council shareholders to provide a cohesive communication to WellingtonNZ.

#### *Wellington Water Limited*

24. Council wishes to see WWL provide leadership and guidance as a smooth transition for Wellington Water's workforce and Council's assets is undertaken as part of the three waters reform restructure.
25. Demand management across the network remains a priority and the SOI will need to reflect the ongoing initiatives to reduce demand on water usage.
26. WWL will still be expected to provide demonstrable Value for Money which has been a priority focus for shareholders.
27. The impact of COVID-19 has caused issues for infrastructure projects in terms of supply chain issues and also resource availability. The capital programmes need to be realistic and deliverable.
28. The need for WWL to meet the shareholders individual and collective responses to climate change and carbon neutrality needs to form a key performance measure for Wellington Water.



29. The WWL SOE is managed through the Wellington Water Committee and lead Council and key messages will be fed into this process.

*Local Government Funding Agency*

30. Council wishes to see a greater and more transparent commitment to diversity amongst the LGFA board and that this is reflected in future appointments.
31. LGFA will need to provide assurance to the shareholders of the impact of the government's three waters reform, how this may impact LGFA and what mitigation can be put in place to ensure the impact does not effect LGFA's ability to operate effectively.
32. Council supports the use of Green Bonds by LGFA and would like a greater focus on this in the SOI and the development of other possible products and services.
33. The LGFA SOE and SOI are managed by the shareholder council (of which Wellington Regional Council is not a delegate). The key themes will be submitted to the shareholder council for consideration.

*Civic Financial Services Limited.*

34. Civic has historically been a provider of local government superannuation schemes. Given the homeopathic shareholding (0.71%) it is not proposed to engage on the SOE or SOI process. This is consistent with previous years.

**Ngā hua ahumoni  
Financial implications**

35. There are no financial implications to this report.

**Ngā tikanga whakatau  
Decision-making process**

36. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

**Te hiranga  
Significance**

37. Officers considered the significance of the matter, taking into account Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington's Decision-making guidelines. Officers recommend that the matter is of low significance due to its administrative nature.

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

38. The key themes will be communicated in statements of expectation and draft responses through Statements of Intent or Statements of Trustees Intent will be received by Council next year.

**Ngā āpitihanga  
Attachment**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Key Themes for the Statements of Expectations

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

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

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</b> Council as shareholder is responsible for identifying issues for the Statements of Expectation.
<b>Implications for Māori</b> Where Council has significant leverage they will be requesting that CO give effect to the Māori Outcomes Framework.
<b>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</b> There are no implications.
<b>Internal consultation</b> Earlier drafts of this report have been circulated across the organisation for input and feedback.
<b>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</b> There are no known risks.

Attachment 1 to Report 21.530

Statement of Expectations Key Themes

Council Organisation	Overarching Issues	Governance	Financial	Climate	Mana Whenua / Maori	COVID-19	Government Direction
WRC Holdings Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial Sustainability.</li> <li>No Surprises and regular reporting on performance and future issues to the shareholders.</li> <li>Boards remain aware of and compliant with all Health &amp; Safety obligations.</li> <li>Risk management is reported to the shareholder on a regular basis.</li> <li>Boards will work to give effect to the Maori Outcomes Framework.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board Development and succession considerations</li> <li>Board continues proactive Health &amp; Safety approach for both Rail and the Port and understanding/managing critical risks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued dividend payments are maintained.</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continual alignment to regional projects and developments such as RGF.</li> </ul>
WRST		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board development and skills matrix.</li> <li>Development of new options for stadium insurance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed plan for seismic works funded in LTP</li> <li>Open conversation on long term future and funding of the Stadium.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WRST to continue working with Council on meetings its carbon neutrality plans.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reflect the flexibility and planning now needed to deliver post lockdown events.</li> </ul>	
WellingtonNZ		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board development and skills matrix.</li> <li>Lead on the delivery of the Regional Economic Development Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New three year funding agreement in place for regional rate with cost effective deliverables.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work alongside the region to prepare the region's economy for the impact and opportunities from climate change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to support Te Matua a Maui as the region's Maori economic development strategy and support initiatives contained within it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with the Regional Leadership Committee on post COVID recovery and response.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver on Governments Regional Economic Development strategies and Tourism support for the regions.</li> </ul>
Wellington Water		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The company continues to work towards a smooth transition towards water reform.</li> <li>Demand management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to provide demonstrable Value for Money</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued support and input to regional climate change initiatives, including carbon monitoring.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How are Capex programmes being managed realistically and effectively when the impact of Covid on the supply chain and resource availability is a challenge.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The company continues to work towards a smooth transition towards water reform.</li> </ul>

**Attachment 1 to Report 21.530**

**Statement of Expectations Key Themes**

<p>LGFA</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commitment to achieving greater diversity amongst the board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further understanding of the impacts of the Three Waters reforms on LGFA's composition and profile.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued development and support of Green Bonds and other products.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further understanding of the impacts of the Three Waters reforms on LGFA's composition and profile.</li> </ul>
<p>Civic</p>							

Council  
09 December 2021  
Report 21.569



For Decision

## SHAREHOLDERS AGREEMENT – WELLINGTON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Te take mō te pūrongo

### Purpose

1. To advise Council of the updated shareholders agreement for the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency.

He tūtohu

### Recommendations

That Council:

1. **Approves** entering into the shareholders agreement as contained in [Attachment 2](#).
2. **Authorises** the Chief Executive to make any minor editorial amendments and sign the agreement.
3. **Notes** that the separate funding agreement between Greater Wellington Regional Council and WellingtonNZ provides direction and accountability over the attribution of the regional targeted rate.

Te tāhū kōrero

### Background

2. The Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WellingtonNZ) is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) owned by Greater Wellington Regional Council (Council) and Wellington City Council (WCC). Council is the 20 percent shareholder in WellingtonNZ, with WCC owning the remaining 80 percent.
3. WellingtonNZ was established from the combination of economic development agencies and activities, namely Grow Wellington, including CreativeHQ (a Council CCO), Positively Wellington Tourism, Positively Wellington Venues (both WCC CCOs) and other business unit activities of WCC.
4. In establishing WellingtonNZ the Wellington Regional Strategy Committee (WRS), a committee of Council, was given a range of governance functions for WellingtonNZ, including the recommendation of directors' appointments, the monitoring and management of the Statement of Intent process, direction for the expenditure of the regional targeted rate and general reporting and oversight.

5. In May 2021 Council agreed to discharge the WRS, recognising that the agreement to establish the Wellington Regional Leadership Joint Committee (Joint Committee) would now provide leadership for regional economic development (Dissolution of Wellington Regional Strategy Committee and future governance arrangements - Report 21.98). In discharging the WRS a number of governance functions reverted back to the shareholders and it was noted that Council and WCC "*as shareholders in the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency are preparing a new shareholders agreement to be presented to council at a future date*".
6. Council has also put in place a funding agreement with WellingtonNZ for the 2021/22 financial year and work is underway on the completion of a Regional Economic Development plan for the Joint Committee's approval.
7. The revised shareholders agreement is included as a tracked changes document ([Attachment 1](#)) for information and a finalised version as **Attachment 2**.

### **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

8. The Companies Act 1993 (The Act) provides the baseline for any shareholders agreement and in the absence of a specific agreement being in place provides the legal relationship between the shareholders. Unless otherwise specified, the Act (section 105) powers are exercised by Ordinary Resolution which is a simple majority. The Act requires that some decisions are reserved for Special Resolution (section 106) which would require decisions to have the support of 75 percent of the shareholders. The constitution of WellingtonNZ has no requirements for unanimous shareholder decisions.
9. It is intended that if the revised shareholders agreement is entered into (**Attachment 2**) this will contemporaneously terminate the agreement of December 2014. The shareholders agreement removes all references to the WRS and the accountability previously held by the WRS.
10. The section relating to the appointment of directors (section 5.2) notes that WCC will take the lead in the appointment of directors, however this will be in consultation with Council at various stages before the formal and final decision is made. This has been trialled for the current vacancies for WellingtonNZ Directors.
11. The shareholders agreement proposes that in developing the Statement of Intent (section 6) the shareholders will issue a joint Statement of Expectation. The shareholders will then jointly consider the draft Statement of Intent and WCC will issue a response on behalf of the shareholders.
12. Council has entered into a funding agreement for its annual grant. This agreement contains a series of deliverables and looks to create greater accountability and visibility for the annual targeted rate expenditure. It is intended that once the Regional Economic Development Plan (REDP) has been completed and agreed by the Joint Committee, the REDP will form the key document for identifying and agreeing funding priorities and accountabilities over the coming years from a regional perspective.

13. The proposed shareholder agreement provides assurances for Council that they will receive greater shareholder oversight than is currently contained in the Act. It reflects a level of collaboration that is necessary to provide clear and consistent support to the WellingtonNZ board in creating its plans and work programmes. It also ensures the relationship has a formalised mechanism to acknowledge the Region's role even though the entity is owned 80 percent by WCC.
14. The previous shareholder agreement was executed by the two respective Chief Executives on behalf of the shareholders. It is proposed that the new agreement also be signed by the Chief Executives to give effect to their Councils' approvals.

### **Nga kōwhiringa**

#### **Options**

15. Council could choose to operate without a shareholders agreement. This would default to the provisions of the Act being the guide for decision-making on directors and Statements of Intent.
16. Council could enter into the shareholders agreement to create a framework for the input into the decision-making processes. This is the recommended option.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

#### **Financial implications**

17. The decisions in this paper create no financial implications.

### **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

#### **Decision-making process**

18. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

### **Te hiranga**

#### **Significance**

19. Officers considered the significance of the matter, taking into account Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington's Decision-making guidelines. Officers recommend that the matter is of low significance due to its administrative nature.

### **Te whakatūtakitaki**

#### **Engagement**

20. Engagement on the matters contained in this report has been undertaken with officers from Wellington City Council. The issues were also raised in earlier discussions with all of the regions territorial authorities in establishing the Joint Committee.



## **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

### **Next steps**

21. The Shareholders Agreement will be signed by both Council Chief Executives.

## **Ngā āpitihanga**

### **Attachments**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Shareholders Agreement Tracked Changes
2	Shareholders Agreement Final Version.

## **Ngā kaiwaitohu**

### **Signatories**

Writer	Seán Mahoney - Company Portfolio and Economic Development Manager.
Approver	Luke Troy - General Manager, Strategy

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b> The approval of a shareholders agreement sits with Council.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> There are no implications for Maori from entering into this new agreement.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> There are no direct impacts on Councils planning documents.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> The proposed shareholders agreement has been reviewed by the legal team.
<b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> No known risks arise from the issues contained in this paper.

# **Shareholders' Agreement**

**relating to**

Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency Limited

**Wellington City Council**

WCC

**and**

**Wellington Regional Council**

GWRC

**Date**

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This **Shareholders' Agreement** is made on 2021

between (1) **Wellington City Council (WCC)**  
and (2) **Wellington Regional Council (GWRC)**

## Background

- A. The parties are shareholders in Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency Limited (**Company**) and are parties to a shareholders' agreement dated 22 December 2014 (the **Original Shareholders' Agreement**) in relation wish to enter into this agreement for the purpose of recording the agreements they have reached in relation to managing their shareholdings in the Company and their respective relationships with each other.
- B. The Company provides services related to economic development, Venues, Major Events, Tourism Activities and the Destination Wellington programme.
- C. The parties wish to terminate the Original Shareholders' Agreement and contemporaneously enter into this agreement for the purposes of recording their agreements in relation to managing their shareholdings in the Company and their respective relationships with each other.

## It is agreed

### 1. Termination of Original Shareholders' Agreement

With effect on and from the date this agreement is executed, the Original Shareholders' Agreement will terminate, provided that termination will not affect the accrued rights of either Shareholder against the other in respect of any breach of the Original Shareholders' Agreement which occurred prior to its termination.

### 1.2. Shareholder obligations

#### 1.12.1 Duty to comply with constitution

Each Shareholder will comply with the Company's Constitution.

#### 2.2 Briefings and presentations to **CompanyShareholders**

~~Each Shareholder~~The Company must, on request and where reasonably practicable, following receipt of notice in writing from any other Shareholder, present to the **CompanyShareholders** on any matter and at such date, time and place as, in each case as reasonably set out in such notice required from time to time. **[Note: Please let us know if you would prefer that some restrictions / parameters are included here (e.g. in relation to subject matter, frequency, etc. or if you are happy for this to be general (noting it applies to both WCC and GWRC).]**

#### 2.3 Shareholders' meeting

The Shareholders will meet within the first 18 months of this agreement, with such meeting to be held at a date, time and place to be agreed or, failing agreement, at a date, time and place reasonably notified in writing by WCC, to discuss the future feasibility of the Company and the matters contemplated by this agreement.

#### 4.22.4 Council controlled organisation

The Shareholders acknowledge that the Company is a council controlled organisation and they will each use their best endeavours to ensure that they each comply with their, and the Company complies with its, obligations under the LGA and the Companies Act.

#### 4.32.5 Security Interest

A Shareholder must not grant a Security Interest over any of its Shares without the written consent of the other Shareholders.

### 2.3. Shareholders

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The parties acknowledge that at the date of this agreement the Shares in the Company are structured so that each Shareholder holds Shares as set out in the table below and that the ratio of Shares held by each Shareholder approximately equates to the Minimum Base Funding contributed by each Shareholder:

Name of Shareholder	Number of Shares held	Value of Shares held
WCC	800	\$800
GWRC	200	\$200

### 3.4. Funding of the Company

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#### 3.14.1 Minimum Base Funding

- (a) Subject to clauses 4.1(d) ~~and 3.2(a)~~, the Shareholders will provide the Minimum Base Funding to the Company until at least ~~1 July 2019~~[30 June 2023]. [Note: We have included this date as it is the end of the financial year in which the "18 month" shareholders' meeting will occur.]
- (b) Each Shareholder will enter into a Funding Agreement with the Company in respect of the Actual Base Funding that Shareholder will supply to the Company in each Financial Year. If a Shareholder intends to provide Actual Base Funding different from the Minimum Base Funding, then it will notify the other Shareholders as soon as reasonably practicable and no later than 31 December in the year preceding the Financial Year for which the Actual Base Funding will be changed.
- (c) Subject to clause 4.1(d), each Shareholder will pay to the Company, the Actual Base Funding in accordance with its Funding Agreement.
- (d) The Venues Maintenance Funding:
- (i) is deemed to be included in WCC's Minimum Base Funding and Actual Base Funding (as applicable);
  - (ii) will be applied directly to the Venues by WCC; and
  - (iii) will not be paid to the Company.

#### 3.24.2 Adjustment to Shareholding where proportion of Funding changes

- (a) If a Shareholder pays no [Actual Base Funding or](#) Minimum Base Funding to the Company in any Financial Year then this agreement will terminate and clause ~~11.4(a)~~[11.5\(a\)](#) applies.
- (b) ~~From 1 July 2017, wW~~here a Shareholder's Actual Base Funding for a Financial Year:
  - (i) falls 10% or more below the Minimum Base Funding; or
  - (ii) increases 10% or more above the Minimum Base Funding,

Shareholdings will be adjusted (either by way of share transfer at their nominal value or issue of new Shares as agreed by the parties), in accordance with the formula set out in clause 4.2(d), so that each Shareholder holds the proportion of Shares which corresponds to the proportion of funding it is committing to contribute to the Company and clause 14.5 applies.

- (c) Where clause 4.2(b) has been applied in any year (Year A), unless otherwise agreed by the parties, clause 4.2(b) will apply in future years (Year B) as if the Actual Base Funding used to calculate the adjusted Shareholdings in Year A were the Minimum Base Funding for the purposes of determining whether clause 4.2(b) should apply in Year B.
- (d) The following formula will be used to determine the Shareholders' Shareholdings where clause 4.2(b) applies:

$$A + B = C$$

Where:

A =  $(D / F) \times 100$  being the percentage of shares to be held by WCC

B =  $(E / F) \times 100$  being the percentage of shares to be held by GWRC

C = 100%

D = the Actual Base Funding contributed by WCC for the applicable Financial Year

E = the Actual Base Funding contributed by GWRC for the applicable Financial Year

F = (D + E) being the total Actual Base Funding of the Company for the applicable Financial Year

- (e) If another Shareholder becomes party to this agreement then [Schedule 2 and](#) clause 4.2(d) will be amended accordingly.

## ~~4.~~ **WRS Committee**

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~~The Shareholders acknowledge the governance role of the WRS Committee in relation to the Company and note that the functions of the WRS Committee are set out in the WRS Committee's terms of reference and the Multilateral Agreement to which the Shareholders are party.~~

## ~~6.5.~~ **Composition and powers of the Board**

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### ~~6.15.1~~ **The Board**

**Attachment 1 to Report 21.569**

- ~~(a)~~ The Shareholders acknowledge that the WRS Committee's role includes recommending to the Shareholders persons to be appointed as Directors of the Company.
- ~~(b)~~(a) The Shareholders agree that all Directors must be Independent Directors appointed in accordance with clause 5.2 and the Board Skills Matrix, subject to the maximum number of Directors permitted under the Constitution.
- ~~(e)~~(b) An appointee must not be a person disqualified from acting as a Director under the Companies Act.
- ~~(d)~~(c) Otherwise, the Directors are to be appointed and removed in accordance with the terms of the Constitution and this agreement.
- ~~(e)~~(d) A performance evaluation of the Board will be undertaken by the Board on an annual basis, in line with accepted good governance principles and practices, and the results will be reported directly to ~~the Chair of the WRS Committee and to~~ the Chief Executives of the Shareholders.

## 6.25.2 Appointment of Directors

The Shareholders agree that notwithstanding the Company's constitution, Directors will be appointed as follows:

- ~~(a)~~ WCC is entitled, by notice in writing to the Company, to appoint and remove all Directors in its sole discretion subject to clause 5.2(b).
- ~~(b)~~ The Shareholders will appoint Directors jointly on the recommendation of the WRS Committee (including any reconsidered recommendation) and WCC must:
  - ~~(i)~~ takeing into account the Board Skills Sets at Schedule 1 when considering whether a person is suitable to appoint as a Director; and
  - ~~(i)~~ consult with GWRC on any proposed appointment or removal of a Director in good faith and in a meaningful manner, including by allowing GWRC a reasonable opportunity to express its views in writing and by having due regard to those views, before making a final decision as to the appointment or removal of the Director.
- ~~(b)~~ The Directors first appointed to the Company after the date of this agreement will be appointed for two, three or four year terms as follows:
  - ~~(i)~~ Two Directors will be appointed for four year terms;
  - ~~(ii)~~ Three Directors will be appointed for three year terms; and
  - ~~(iii)~~ Three Directors will be appointed for two year terms;
- ~~(c)~~ The Shareholders will agree the term for which individual Directors are appointed pursuant to clause 5.2(b) or, failing such agreement or at the Shareholders' election, the individual Directors' terms will be determined by drawing lots.
- ~~(d)~~(c) Subject to clause 5.2(b), Unless otherwise determined by WCC at its sole discretion, Directors will be appointed to the Company for a three year term and each Director can serve a maximum of six years after which they must either resign or be removed as a Director unless the Shareholders WCC agree decides to extend the Director's term of office in accordance with the process described in clause 5.2(b).



- ~~(-) Where the WRS Committee has not made a recommendation in respect of one or more Directors appointments, the Shareholders will jointly appoint such Directors.~~
- ~~(-) Where the Shareholders do not agree on the appointment of one or more Directors the dispute resolution procedure in clause 10 will apply subject to clause 5.2(g).~~
- ~~(-) If the Shareholders fail to reach an agreement by negotiation or mediation pursuant to the procedure in clause 10, or if the Shareholders agree unanimously that the following procedure should apply, then each Shareholder will have the right to appoint a number of Directors based on the percentage of Shares in the Company that Shareholder holds.~~

### 6.65.3 Chief Executive Officer

- (a) The Board will be responsible for appointing and monitoring the performance of the Company's Chief Executive Officer.
- (b) The Board of Directors will be responsible for setting the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer. However, noting the public nature of this entity the Chair of the Board will liaise with the Shareholders prior to finalising the Chief Executive Officer's remuneration and any changes thereafter.

### 7.6. Statement of Intent

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- (a) The parties agree that the business of the Company is expected to be conducted in accordance with its Statement of Intent, which must be prepared in accordance with the LGA.
- ~~(b) Each Shareholder retains its rights under the LGA to comment on and decide whether to approve a Statement of Intent, but will use its best endeavours to co-ordinate its feedback in accordance with the procedure set out in this clause 5.~~
- ~~(c) The Shareholders will agree to exercise their power to approve the Letter of Expectation via the WRS Committee.~~
- ~~(b) The Shareholders will meet by [1 December] in each year, with such meeting to be held at a date, time and place to be agreed or, failing agreement, at a date, time and place reasonably notified in writing by WCC, to discuss the potential contents of the Letter Statement of Expectation for the upcoming Financial Year. **[Note: Please confirm that a LOE is still issued to WellingtonNZ or if this has been replaced by a Statement of Expectations (as per section 64B of the LGA)? If so, we can update this provision to reflect a SOE rather than a LOE.]**~~
- ~~(d)(c) WCC is authorised, on behalf of all other Shareholders, to make a final decision on the contents of the Letter Statement of Expectation, having due regard to the views expressed by all other Shareholders, and must, No later than by 20 December in each year, or an alternative date agreed by the Shareholders, the chairperson of the WRS Committee will circulate the agreed Letter Statement of Expectation to the Chairperson of the Board, the Chief Executive of the Company and to each other Shareholder.~~
- ~~(e) The Shareholders will procure that the draft Statement of Intent prepared by the Company is provided to the WRS Committee and will exercise its powers in relation to the draft Statement of Intent via the WRS Committee.~~
- ~~(f)(d) The Company will deliver the draft Statement of Intent to the WRS Committee and the Shareholders by 1 March each year.~~

- ~~(e)~~ The ~~WRS Committee~~ Shareholders will, where reasonably practicable, meet to, in accordance with the Terms of Reference, meet, with such meeting to be held at a date, time and place to be agreed or, failing agreement, at a date, time and place reasonably notified in writing by WCC, and to consider, and discuss feedback and recommendations in respect of, the draft Statement of Intent ~~including any comments from the Shareholders and will agree feedback and recommendations in respect of the draft Statement of Intent.~~
- ~~(g)~~~~(f)~~ WCC is authorised, on behalf of all other Shareholders, to make a final decision on the feedback and recommendations in respect of the draft Statement of Intent, having due regard to the views expressed by all other Shareholders, and to provide to such feedback and recommendations to the Shareholders and the Company by 1 May April. [Note: Under Part 1 of Schedule 8 of the LGA, the board of WellingtonNZ has until 1 May to consider any comments on the draft SOI made by the Shareholders. We have therefore changed this date to 1 April to give the board sufficient time to do that.]
- ~~(h)~~~~(g)~~ Each Shareholder will receive the Company's final Statement of Intent by 15 June or such other date as agreed between the parties.
- ~~(i)~~~~(h)~~ Each Shareholder may formally consider the final Statement of Intent by 30 June in each year.
- ~~(j)~~~~(i)~~ The parties acknowledge that under the LGA, the Shareholders may jointly, by resolution, require the Board to modify its Statement of Intent.

## 8.7. Shareholder amalgamation

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In the event of an amalgamation or any other change in the regional governance structure of a Shareholder, the parties will meet and discuss the effect of the amalgamation on the shareholding structure of the Company and will exercise their voting rights to ensure that the shareholding percentages for both classes of shares remain reasonable as agreed by all Shareholders.

## 9.8. Conduct by the Shareholders

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### 9.8.1 Spirit of collaborative working

- (a) The Shareholders must at all times act in a spirit of co-operation and collaborative working, endeavouring to act together to allow for the effective communication of Shareholder intentions or requirements to the Company.
- (b) The Shareholders will use best endeavours to act under the principle of no surprises, both with the Company and with each other in relation to their respective interests.

## 10.9. Deed of Accession

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- (a) The Shareholders will procure that the Company must not allot or issue or register a transfer of any Shares or any other securities in the Company to any person who is not a party to this agreement until that person has executed and delivered to the Company a Deed of Accession.
- (b) Any allotment, issue or transfer is void and of no effect unless and until the relevant Deed of Accession has been delivered.

## 11.10. Dispute resolution

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### 11.10.1 Application of procedures

The procedures set out below must be followed in relation to the resolution of a dispute amongst the Shareholders concerning either of the following:

- (a) this agreement, its subject matter, the rights or liabilities under this agreement or the negotiations leading to it; or
- (b) the conduct of the business or affairs of the Company.

### 11.10.2 Notice in writing

If a party claims that a dispute has arisen, that party must give written notice to the other parties. The written notice must specify the nature of the dispute.

### 11.10.3 Escalation

The Representatives will be responsible for dealing with any disputes in a timely manner.

### 11.10.4 Negotiation in good faith

- (a) On receipt of a notice delivered in accordance with clause 10.2 and before any party may refer a dispute to mediation, the Representatives must, in good faith and acting reasonably, do their best to resolve the difficulty-dispute quickly and efficiently through negotiation.
- (b) If any Representative considers that the dispute is not being resolved in a timely manner, such Representative may serve written notice on the other parties' Representatives to escalate the dispute to the Chief Executives (where the Representatives are not the Chief Executive) of the applicable Shareholders for resolution. [Note: Parties to further consider the ~~The escalation procedure provided for in this paragraph does not work when thenoting that the Representatives are the Chief Executives (which we understand will be the case at the date the agreement is executed).~~ An alternative would be for the CFOs to first discuss the dispute with unresolved disputes being escalated to the Chief Executives. Please let us know if you would like us to amend paragraphs (a) and (b) accordingly.]
- (c) If the issue has not been resolved within 30 days (or within such other period as agreed by the parties) of the date of the notice referred to in clause 10.2, any party may submit the dispute to mediation.

### 11.10.5 Mediation

- (a) If the parties do not resolve the difficulty-dispute by negotiation, the parties must, in good faith and acting reasonably, do their best to resolve the difficulty-dispute by participating in mediation with an independent mediator.
- (b) If the parties do not agree on a mediator, then the mediator will be appointed by the President of the New Zealand Law Society.
- (c) The parties must mediate the difficulty-dispute in accordance with principles agreed between them or, if no agreement can be reached, the principles determined by the mediator.

- (d) Unless the parties agree otherwise, the mediator's fee and any other costs of the mediation itself (such as for venue hire or refreshments) will be shared equally between the parties, but the parties will each pay their own costs of preparing for and participating in the mediation (such as for travel and legal representation).

#### **11.610.6 Implementation of agreement reached through negotiation or mediation**

The parties must do whatever is reasonably necessary to put into effect any negotiated or mediated agreement or other resolution. This includes exercising voting rights and other powers as required.

#### **11.710.7 Rights and obligations during a dispute**

During a dispute, each party must continue to perform its obligations under this agreement.

#### **11.810.8 Interlocutory relief and right to terminate**

This clause does not restrict or limit the right of a party to obtain interlocutory relief, or to immediately terminate this agreement where this agreement provides such a right.

### **12.11 Termination**

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#### **12.111.1 Duration**

- (a) This agreement commences on its execution date in accordance with its terms and continues until one Shareholder holds all of the Shares or none of the Shareholders hold Shares or until terminated earlier in accordance with clause ~~11.2(a)~~11.3(a).
- (b) No Shareholder is entitled to terminate this agreement except as expressly permitted in this agreement.

#### **12.211.2 Termination for default**

- (a) This agreement will terminate if an Insolvency Event occurs in relation to the Company.
- (b) Any Shareholder may terminate this agreement with respect to another Shareholder if that other Shareholder is in breach of any obligation under this agreement that continues for more than 60 days after the Shareholder receives written notice of it.

#### **12.311.3 Termination by notice**

Any Shareholder may withdraw from being a Shareholder and a party to this agreement by giving 12 months' prior written notice to the Company and to all other Shareholders.

#### **12.411.4 Right of first refusal**

- (a) Subject to clauses ~~11.4(b)~~11.5(b) to ~~11.4(d)~~11.5(d), if a Shareholder ceases to be a party to this agreement or a Shareholder in the Company for any reason, the Shareholder must transfer its Shares to the remaining Shareholders pro rata to their respective shareholdings for nominal consideration and the remaining Shareholder will accept such Shares.

## Attachment 1 to Report 21.569

- (b) If GWRC ceases to be a Shareholder in the Company for any reason, it will first offer its Shares to each Regional Territorial Authority in accordance with clause ~~11.4(c)~~~~11.5(e)~~ using the following rating base proportion formula:

$$(A / B) \times 100 = C$$

Where:

A= the sum collected from the ratepayers of the Regional Territorial Authority in the previous Financial Year under the Targeted Rate

B = the sum collected from all ratepayers in the Wellington Region in the previous Financial Year under the Targeted Rate

C = the percentage of GWRC's Shares that the Regional Territorial Authority will be offered by GWRC

- (c) Any offer of GWRC Shares under clause ~~11.4(b)~~~~11.5(b)~~ will be for the Share's nominal value but will be subject to the requirement that:
- (i) each year the Regional Territorial Authority will provide at least the same proportion of Actual Base Funding as GWRC made to the Company in respect of those Shares in the Financial Year immediately prior to the year in which the Shares are offered to the Regional Territorial Authority; and
  - (ii) the Regional Territorial Authority signs a Deed of Accession.
- (d) Any Shares not accepted by a Regional Territorial Authority in accordance with the requirements in clause ~~11.4(c)~~~~11.5(e)~~ will be offered to WCC at its nominal value and WCC will accept those Shares for their nominal value.

### ~~12.5~~11.5 Effect of termination

Any termination of this agreement with respect to a Shareholder does not affect any accrued rights that Shareholder may have against the other parties to this agreement or which the other parties to this agreement may have against it.

### ~~13.12~~ Announcements

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Each Shareholder agrees that it will not make any public announcements or issue media releases in connection with, or on behalf of, the other Shareholder ~~or the WRS Committee~~ in relation to the Company. Nothing in this provision ~~will~~ prohibits or restricts a Shareholder from making a public announcement or media release in connection with the Shareholder's own involvement with, or policies in relation to, ~~the WRS Committee or~~ the Company.

### ~~14.13~~ Notices

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#### ~~14.1~~13.1 Giving notices

Any notice or communication given to a party under this agreement is only given if it is in writing and delivered, posted or emailed to that party at its address set out below and marked for the attention of that party's Chief Executive officer:

**WCC**

Address: [101 Wakefield St, PO Box 2199, 113 The Terrace](#), Wellington 6011

Email: [barbara.mckerrow@wcc.govt.nz](mailto:barbara.mckerrow@wcc.govt.nz)

Attention: Chief Executive

### **GWRC**

Address: [Shed 39, 2 Fryatt Quay, Pipitea, 100 Cuba Street](#), Wellington 6011

PO Box 11646, Wellington [6011442](#)

Email: [greg.campbell@gw.govt.nz](mailto:greg.campbell@gw.govt.nz)

Attention: Chief Executive

### **14.213.2 Change of details**

If a party gives the other party three business days' notice of a change of its postal address or email address, any notice or communication is only given by that other party if it is delivered, posted or emailed to the latest postal address or email address.

### **14.313.3 Time notice is given**

- (a) Any notice or communication is to be treated as given at the following time:
  - (i) If it is delivered, when it is left at the relevant address.
  - (ii) If it is sent by post, three business days after it is posted.
  - (iii) If it is sent by email, when it is received in readable form addressed in the manner specified above.
- (b) However, if any notice or communication is given, on a day that is not a business day or after 5pm on a business day, in the place of the party to whom it is sent it is to be treated as having been given at the beginning of the next business day.

## **15.14. Miscellaneous**

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### **15.114.1 Assignments and transfers**

A party must not assign or transfer any of its rights or obligations under this agreement without the prior written consent of each of the other parties.

### **15.214.2 Costs**

Except as otherwise set out in this agreement, each party must pay its own costs and expenses, including legal costs and expenses, in relation to preparing, negotiating, executing and completing this agreement and any document related to this agreement.

### **15.314.3 Entire agreement**

This agreement contains everything the parties have agreed in relation to the subject matter it deals with. No party can rely on an earlier written document or anything said or done by or on behalf of another party before this agreement was executed.

#### 15.414.4 **Execution of separate documents**

This agreement is properly executed if each party executes either this agreement or an identical document. In the latter case, this agreement takes effect when the separately executed documents are exchanged between the parties.

#### 15.514.5 **Further acts**

Each party must at its own expense promptly execute all documents and do or use reasonable endeavours to cause a third party to do all things that another party from time to time may reasonably request in order to give effect to, perfect or complete this agreement and all transactions incidental to it.

#### 15.614.6 **Inconsistency with Constitution**

If there is any inconsistency between this agreement and the Constitution then the parties agree to abide by this agreement and to do everything required to change the Constitution so that it is consistent with this agreement.

#### 15.714.7 **No partnership or agency**

Nothing contained or implied in this agreement will create or constitute, or be deemed to create or constitute, a partnership between the parties. A party must not act, represent or hold itself out as having authority to act as the agent of or in any way bind or commit the other parties to any obligation.

#### 15.814.8 **No reliance on other matters**

Each of the parties acknowledges that in agreeing to enter into this agreement it has not relied on any representation, warranty or other assurance except those set out in this agreement.

#### 15.914.9 **Severability**

Each provision of this agreement is individually severable. If any provision is or becomes illegal, unenforceable or invalid in any jurisdiction it is to be treated as being severed from this agreement in the relevant jurisdiction, but the rest of this agreement will not be affected.

#### 15.1014.10 **Variation**

No variation of this agreement will be of any force or effect unless it is in writing and signed by the parties to this agreement.

#### 15.1114.11 **Waivers**

- (a) A waiver of any right, power or remedy under this agreement must be in writing signed by the party granting it. A waiver is only effective in relation to the particular obligation or breach in respect of which it is given. It is not to be taken as an implied waiver of any other obligation or breach or as an implied waiver of that obligation or breach in relation to any other occasion.
- (b) The fact that a party fails to do, or delays in doing, something the party is entitled to do under this agreement does not amount to a waiver.

## 16.15. Definitions and interpretation

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### 16.15.1 Definitions

In this agreement the following definitions apply:

**Actual Base Funding** means the funding by a Shareholder to the Company in respect of a Financial Year in accordance with a Funding Agreement.

**Board** means the board of directors for the time being of the Company.

**Board Skills Matrix** means the board skills matrix set out in Schedule 1 as amended from time to time by ~~the parties approval of the WRS Committee.~~ [Note: Parties Would you prefer that this is able to be amended by WCC at its sole discretion? to discuss whether it makes sense for this to be at WCC's discretion or whether GWRC prefers input]

**Company** means Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency Limited.

**Companies Act** means the Companies Act 1993.

**Constitution** means the constitution of the Company.

**Deed of Accession** means a deed of accession in the form set out in Schedule 3.

**Director** means a director for the time being of the Company.

**Financial Year** means the year commencing on 1 July and ending on 30 June.

**Funding Agreement** means a funding agreement between a Shareholder and the Company.

**Independent Director** means a Director ~~appointed by the Shareholders jointly by agreement~~ and who is neither a member (including Councillors and Mayors) of nor a person employed by any Local Authority (as defined under the LGA) nor the Chief Executive Officer or any other employee of the Company.

**Insolvency Event** in relation to a party means anything that reasonably indicates that there is a significant risk that that party is or will become unable to pay its debts as they fall due. This includes any of the following:

- (a) The party's liabilities exceed its assets.
- (b) A meeting of the party's creditors being called or held.
- (c) A step being taken to liquidate the party.
- (d) A step being taken to have a receiver, receiver and manager, administrator, liquidator or provisional liquidator appointed to the party or any of its assets or such an appointment taking place.
- (e) The party entering into any type of arrangement with, or assignment for, the benefit of all or any of its creditors including any formal arrangement or compromise under the Companies Act.
- (f) The party ceases or threatens to cease to carry on its main business.



**Attachment 1 to Report 21.569**

~~**Letter of Expectation** means a letter from the Shareholders to the Board setting out the expectations of the Shareholders in relation to the Company's Statement of Intent. The process for agreeing such a letter is set out in clause 6.~~

**LGA** means the Local Government Act 2002.

**Major Events** means those events which are supported by funding from WCC and which WCC considers are a key economic contributor to the Wellington Region by attracting visitors and providing employment opportunities.

**Minimum Base Funding** means the minimum base funding of the Company by the Shareholders for each year as set out in Schedule 2.

~~**Multilateral Agreement** means the Agreement signed by all the Regional Territorial Authorities and which sets the framework for the WRS Committee.~~

**Original Shareholders' Agreement** has the meaning set out in paragraph A of the Background.

**Regional Territorial Authority** means a Territorial Authority whose ratepayers contribute to the Targeted Rate.

**Related Person** has in relation to companies and natural persons, the same meaning as 'Related company' and 'Relative' under the Companies Act 1993 and in relation to the trustees of a trust includes the settler and beneficiaries of the trust and any person holding the power to appoint and remove trustees or beneficiaries of the trust.

**Representative** means any person appointed by a Shareholder as its representative for the purposes of this agreement, including as the primary point of contact for the other Shareholders ~~and to the WRS Committee~~ and, at the date of this agreement, means the Chief Executive of each Shareholder.

**Security Interest** includes a mortgage, debenture, charge, lien, pledge, assignment or deposit by way of security, bill of sale, lease, hypothecation, hire purchase, credit sale, agreement for sale on deferred terms, option, right of pre-emption, caveat, claim, covenant, interest or power in or over an interest in an asset and any agreement or commitment to give or create any such security interest or preferential ranking to a creditor including set off.

**Shareholder** means a shareholder in the Company and includes any person who subsequently becomes a shareholder. Where Shares are held by persons jointly, those persons are considered one Shareholder for the purpose of this agreement.

**Shares** means shares in the Company.

~~**Statement of Expectation** means a statement from the Shareholders to the Board setting out the expectations of the Shareholders in relation to the Company's Statement of Intent. The process for agreeing such a statement is set out in clause 6.~~

**Statement of Intent** means each statement of intent to be completed annually by the Board in accordance with the LGA.

**Targeted Rate** means the targeted regional economic development rate set by GWRC.

**Territorial Authority** has the meaning given to that term by the LGA.

**Tourism Activities** means activities which market the Wellington Region as an attractive place to live and do business and which attract visitors to Wellington city.

**Attachment 1 to Report 21.569**

**Venues** means the venues owned by WCC and to be operated by the Company pursuant to a management agreement and includes, at the date of this agreement, the St James Theatre, the Opera House, Michael Fowler Centre, Shed 6 and the TSB Arena.

**Venues Maintenance Funding** means the funding to be applied to maintenance of the Venues as set out in Schedule 2.

**Wellington Region** means the Wellington Region as defined in clause 6 of the Local Government (Wellington Region) Reorganisation Order 1989 referred to in Schedule 2 of the LGA.

~~WRS Committee means the GWRC standing committee known as the Wellington Regional Strategy Committee.~~

## 16.315.2 Interpretation

In the interpretation of this agreement, the following provisions apply unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) Headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this agreement.
- (b) A reference in this agreement to a business day means a day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which banks are open for business generally in Wellington, New Zealand.
- (c) If the day on which any act, matter or thing is to be done under this agreement is not a business day, the act, matter or thing must be done on the next business day.
- (d) A reference in this agreement to dollars or \$ means New Zealand dollars and all amounts payable under this agreement are payable in New Zealand dollars.
- (e) A reference in this agreement to any law, legislation or legislative provision includes any statutory modification, amendment or re-enactment, and any subordinate legislation or regulations issued under that legislation or legislative provision.
- (f) A reference in this agreement to any agreement or document is to that agreement or document as amended, novated, supplemented or replaced.
- (g) A reference to a clause, part, schedule or attachment is a reference to a clause, part, schedule or attachment of or to this agreement. Any schedules and attachments form part of this agreement.
- (h) An expression importing a natural person includes any company, trust, partnership, joint venture, association, body corporate or governmental agency.
- (i) Where a word or phrase is given a defined meaning, another part of speech or other grammatical form in respect of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning.
- (j) A word which denotes the singular denotes the plural, a word which denotes the plural denotes the singular, and a reference to any gender denotes the other genders.
- (k) References to the word 'include' or 'including' are to be construed without limitation.
- (l) A reference to this agreement includes the agreement recorded in this agreement.

## Execution

**Executed** as a shareholders' agreement.

**Wellington City Council** by

\_\_\_\_\_  
Authorised signatory

\_\_\_\_\_  
Witness Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

**Wellington Regional Council** by

\_\_\_\_\_  
Authorised signatory

\_\_\_\_\_  
Witness Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

## Schedule 1: Board Skills Matrix

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1. Directors will need significant business and commercial acumen and experience along with a strong understanding of corporate governance.
2. Collectively the Directors should have strong connections to and expertise in the following areas:
  - 2.1 Tourism and hospitality
  - 2.2 Major events
  - 2.3 Science and education (especially at a tertiary or research level)
  - 2.4 Primary sector and manufacturing
  - 2.5 Information Technology / technology services
  - 2.6 Creative, film production, digital and performing arts
  - 2.7 Professional services
  - 2.8 Start-up businesses, innovation and venture capital

## Schedule 2

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- ~~1.~~ The Minimum Base Funding to be contributed to the Company in the Financial Year ending 30 June 2015 will be as set out in the funding letters provided to the Company by each of WCC and GWRC on 5 December 2014 or as subsequently agreed, recognising that this is a transitional period as the Company is restructured. *[Note: We have deleted this as it appears to be historical, relating to the initial capitalisation of the Company. Please let us know if the amounts below are no longer correct.]*
- ~~2.1.~~ The Minimum Base Funding to be contributed to the Company each Financial Year from 1 July ~~2015-2021~~ by each Shareholder is as follows:
  - 2.1 For GWRC: \$4 million
  - 2.2 For WCC: \$16 million (including the Venues Maintenance Funding incurred directly by WCC)
- ~~3.2.~~ The Venues Maintenance Funding will average \$4 million per Financial Year based on a rolling 3 year average and will be directed by WCC to the maintenance by WCC of the Venues.

## Schedule 3: Deed of Accession

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### Deed of Accession

By:

***[Proposed New Shareholder]*** of [Address] (**Proposed New Shareholder**)

### Background

- (A) The shareholders of Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency Limited have entered into a shareholders agreement dated [date] (Shareholders' Agreement).
- (B) The Proposed New Shareholder wishes to become a shareholder in the Company and has agreed to be bound by the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement.

### Operative provisions

#### 1 Copy of Shareholders' Agreement

- 1.1 The Proposed New Shareholder confirms that it has received a copy of the Shareholders' Agreement.

#### 2 Agreement to be bound by terms of Shareholders' Agreement

- 2.1 The Proposed New Shareholder covenants with all parties currently bound by the Shareholders' Agreement (whether by being original parties to the document or by accession) to observe, perform and be bound by all the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement as if the New Shareholder is a party to the Shareholders' Agreement.
- 2.2 The Proposed New Shareholder will be deemed to be party to the Shareholders' Agreement on and from the date on which the Proposed New Shareholder is registered as a shareholder of the Company.

#### 3 Funding

- 3.1 ***[Include this clause if the Shares are to be transferred by GWRC to a Regional Territorial Authority]*** [If the Proposed New Shareholder becomes a shareholder of the Company, each Financial Year the Proposed New Shareholder will provide at least ***[insert sum equivalent to the proportion of Actual Base Funding GWRC made to the Company in the Financial Year immediately prior to the year in which the Shares are offered to the Proposed New Shareholder in respect of the Shares the Proposed New Shareholder proposes accepting]*** and this will be the Proposed New Shareholder's Minimum Base Funding.

#### 4 Address for services

- 4.1 The address of the Proposed New Shareholder for the purposes of the Shareholders' Agreement is set out below:

### Proposed New Shareholder

Name: [Name]

Address: [Postal address]

Fax number [[Fax number]

**Attachment 1 to Report 21.569**

Email: [Email address]

Attention: [Name]

**5 Governing law**

5.1 This agreement is governed by the law of New Zealand.

**Execution and date**

**Executed** and delivered as a deed.

Date:

Signed by [**Name in bold**] in the presence of:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of [Name]

\_\_\_\_\_  
Witness Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

# **Shareholders' Agreement**

**relating to**

Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency Limited

**Wellington City Council**

WCC

**and**

**Wellington Regional Council**

GWRC

**Date**



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This **Shareholders' Agreement** is made on 2021

**between** (1) **Wellington City Council (WCC)**

**and** (2) **Wellington Regional Council (GWRC)**

## **Background**

- A. The parties are shareholders in Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency Limited (**Company**) and are parties to a shareholders' agreement dated 22 December 2014 (the **Original Shareholders' Agreement**) in relation to managing their shareholdings in the Company and their respective relationships with each other.
- B. The Company provides services related to economic development, Venues, Major Events, Tourism Activities and the Destination Wellington programme.
- C. The parties wish to terminate the Original Shareholders' Agreement and contemporaneously enter into this agreement for the purposes of recording their agreements in relation to managing their shareholdings in the Company and their respective relationships with each other.

## **It is agreed**

### **1. Termination of Original Shareholders' Agreement**

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With effect on and from the date this agreement is executed, the Original Shareholders' Agreement will terminate, provided that termination will not affect the accrued rights of either Shareholder against the other in respect of any breach of the Original Shareholders' Agreement which occurred prior to its termination.

### **2. Shareholder obligations**

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#### **2.1 Duty to comply with constitution**

Each Shareholder will comply with the Company's Constitution.

#### **2.2 Briefings and presentations to Shareholders**

The Company must, on request and where reasonably practicable, present to the Shareholders on any matter and at such date, time and place as reasonably required from time to time.

#### **2.3 Shareholders' meeting**

The Shareholders will meet within the first 18 months of this agreement, with such meeting to be held at a date, time and place to be agreed or, failing agreement, at a date, time and place reasonably notified in writing by WCC, to discuss the future feasibility of the Company and the matters contemplated by this agreement.

#### **2.4 Council controlled organisation**

The Shareholders acknowledge that the Company is a council controlled organisation and they will each use their best endeavours to ensure that they each comply with their, and the Company complies with its, obligations under the LGA and the Companies Act.

## 2.5 Security Interest

A Shareholder must not grant a Security Interest over any of its Shares without the written consent of the other Shareholders.

## 3. Shareholders

---

The parties acknowledge that at the date of this agreement the Shares in the Company are structured so that each Shareholder holds Shares as set out in the table below and that the ratio of Shares held by each Shareholder approximately equates to the Minimum Base Funding contributed by each Shareholder:

Name of Shareholder	Number of Shares held	Value of Shares held
WCC	800	\$800
GWRC	200	\$200

## 4. Funding of the Company

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### 4.1 Minimum Base Funding

- (a) Subject to clause 4.1(d), the Shareholders will provide the Minimum Base Funding to the Company until at least [30 June 2023].
- (b) Each Shareholder will enter into a Funding Agreement with the Company in respect of the Actual Base Funding that Shareholder will supply to the Company in each Financial Year. If a Shareholder intends to provide Actual Base Funding different from the Minimum Base Funding, then it will notify the other Shareholders as soon as reasonably practicable and no later than 31 December in the year preceding the Financial Year for which the Actual Base Funding will be changed.
- (c) Subject to clause 4.1(d), each Shareholder will pay to the Company, the Actual Base Funding in accordance with its Funding Agreement.
- (d) The Venues Maintenance Funding:
  - (i) is deemed to be included in WCC's Minimum Base Funding and Actual Base Funding (as applicable);
  - (ii) will be applied directly to the Venues by WCC; and
  - (iii) will not be paid to the Company.

### 4.2 Adjustment to Shareholding where proportion of Funding changes

- (a) If a Shareholder pays no Actual Base Funding or Minimum Base Funding to the Company in any Financial Year then this agreement will terminate and clause 11.4(a) applies.

- (b) Where a Shareholder's Actual Base Funding for a Financial Year:
  - (i) falls 10% or more below the Minimum Base Funding; or
  - (ii) increases 10% or more above the Minimum Base Funding,

Shareholdings will be adjusted (either by way of share transfer at their nominal value or issue of new Shares as agreed by the parties), in accordance with the formula set out in clause 4.2(d), so that each Shareholder holds the proportion of Shares which corresponds to the proportion of funding it is committing to contribute to the Company and clause 14.5 applies.

- (c) Where clause 4.2(b) has been applied in any year (Year A), unless otherwise agreed by the parties, clause 4.2(b) will apply in future years (Year B) as if the Actual Base Funding used to calculate the adjusted Shareholdings in Year A were the Minimum Base Funding for the purposes of determining whether clause 4.2(b) should apply in Year B.
- (d) The following formula will be used to determine the Shareholders' Shareholdings where clause 4.2(b) applies:

$$A + B = C$$

Where:

A =  $(D / F) \times 100$  being the percentage of shares to be held by WCC

B =  $(E / F) \times 100$  being the percentage of shares to be held by GWRC

C = 100%

D = the Actual Base Funding contributed by WCC for the applicable Financial Year

E = the Actual Base Funding contributed by GWRC for the applicable Financial Year

F = (D + E) being the total Actual Base Funding of the Company for the applicable Financial Year

- (e) If another Shareholder becomes party to this agreement then Schedule 2 and clause 4.2(d) will be amended accordingly.

## 5. Composition and powers of the Board

---

### 5.1 The Board

- (a) The Shareholders agree that all Directors must be Independent Directors appointed in accordance with clause 5.2 and the Board Skills Matrix, subject to the maximum number of Directors permitted under the Constitution.
- (b) An appointee must not be a person disqualified from acting as a Director under the Companies Act.
- (c) Otherwise, the Directors are to be appointed and removed in accordance with the terms of the Constitution and this agreement.

- (d) A performance evaluation of the Board will be undertaken by the Board on an annual basis, in line with accepted good governance principles and practices, and the results will be reported directly to the Chief Executives of the Shareholders.

## 5.2 Appointment of Directors

The Shareholders agree that notwithstanding the Company's constitution, Directors will be appointed as follows:

- (a) WCC is entitled, by notice in writing to the Company, to appoint and remove all Directors in its sole discretion subject to clause 5.2(b).
- (b) WCC must:
  - (i) take into account the Board Skills Sets at Schedule 1 when considering whether a person is suitable to appoint as a Director; and
  - (i) consult with GWRC on any proposed appointment or removal of a Director in good faith and in a meaningful manner, including by allowing GWRC a reasonable opportunity to express its views in writing and by having due regard to those views, before making a final decision as to the appointment or removal of the Director.
- (c) Unless otherwise determined by WCC at its sole discretion, Directors will be appointed to the Company for a three year term and each Director can serve a maximum of six years after which they must either resign or be removed as a Director unless WCC decides to extend the Director's term of office in accordance with the process described in clause 5.2(b).

## 5.3 Chief Executive Officer

- (a) The Board will be responsible for appointing and monitoring the performance of the Company's Chief Executive Officer.
- (b) The Board of Directors will be responsible for setting the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer. However, noting the public nature of this entity the Chair of the Board will liaise with the Shareholders prior to finalising the Chief Executive Officer's remuneration and any changes thereafter.

## 6. Statement of Intent

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- (a) The parties agree that the business of the Company is expected to be conducted in accordance with its Statement of Intent, which must be prepared in accordance with the LGA.
- (b) The Shareholders will meet by [1 December] in each year, with such meeting to be held at a date, time and place to be agreed or, failing agreement, at a date, time and place reasonably notified in writing by WCC, to discuss the potential contents of the Statement of Expectation for the upcoming Financial Year.
- (c) WCC is authorised, on behalf of all other Shareholders, to make a final decision on the contents of the Statement of Expectation, having due regard to the views expressed by all other Shareholders, and must, by 20 December in each year, circulate the Statement of Expectation to the Chairperson of the Board, the Chief Executive of the Company and to each other Shareholder.

**Attachment 2 to Report 21.569**

- (d) The Company will deliver the draft Statement of Intent to the Shareholders by 1 March each year.
- (e) The Shareholders will, where reasonably practicable, meet to consider and discuss feedback and recommendations in respect of, the draft Statement of Intent.
- (f) WCC is authorised, on behalf of all other Shareholders, to make a final decision on the feedback and recommendations in respect of the draft Statement of Intent, having due regard to the views expressed by all other Shareholders, and to provide such feedback and recommendations to the Company by 1 April.
- (g) Each Shareholder will receive the Company's final Statement of Intent by 15 June or such other date as agreed between the parties.
- (h) Each Shareholder may formally consider the final Statement of Intent by 30 June in each year.
- (i) The parties acknowledge that under the LGA, the Shareholders may jointly, by resolution, require the Board to modify its Statement of Intent.

## **7. Shareholder amalgamation**

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In the event of an amalgamation or any other change in the regional governance structure of a Shareholder, the parties will meet and discuss the effect of the amalgamation on the shareholding structure of the Company and will exercise their voting rights to ensure that the shareholding percentages for both classes of shares remain reasonable as agreed by all Shareholders.

## **8. Conduct by the Shareholders**

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### **8.1 Spirit of collaborative working**

- (a) The Shareholders must at all times act in a spirit of co-operation and collaborative working, endeavouring to act together to allow for the effective communication of Shareholder intentions or requirements to the Company.
- (b) The Shareholders will use best endeavours to act under the principle of no surprises, both with the Company and with each other in relation to their respective interests.

## **9. Deed of Accession**

---

- (a) The Shareholders will procure that the Company must not allot or issue or register a transfer of any Shares or any other securities in the Company to any person who is not a party to this agreement until that person has executed and delivered to the Company a Deed of Accession.
- (b) Any allotment, issue or transfer is void and of no effect unless and until the relevant Deed of Accession has been delivered.

## **10. Dispute resolution**

---

### **10.1 Application of procedures**

The procedures set out below must be followed in relation to the resolution of a dispute amongst the Shareholders concerning either of the following:

- (a) this agreement, its subject matter, the rights or liabilities under this agreement or the negotiations leading to it; or
- (b) the conduct of the business or affairs of the Company.

## 10.2 Notice in writing

If a party claims that a dispute has arisen, that party must give written notice to the other parties. The written notice must specify the nature of the dispute.

## 10.3 Escalation

The Representatives will be responsible for dealing with any disputes in a timely manner.

## 10.4 Negotiation in good faith

- (a) On receipt of a notice delivered in accordance with clause 10.2 and before any party may refer a dispute to mediation, the Representatives must, in good faith and acting reasonably, do their best to resolve the dispute quickly and efficiently through negotiation.
- (b) If any Representative considers that the dispute is not being resolved in a timely manner, such Representative may serve written notice on the other parties' Representatives to escalate the dispute to the Chief Executives (where the Representatives are not the Chief Executive) of the applicable Shareholders for resolution. ***[Note: Parties to further consider the escalation procedure provided for in this paragraph noting that the Representatives are the Chief Executives. An alternative would be for the CFOs to first discuss the dispute with unresolved disputes being escalated to the Chief Executives. ]***
- (c) If the issue has not been resolved within 30 days (or within such other period as agreed by the parties) of the date of the notice referred to in clause 10.2, any party may submit the dispute to mediation.

## 10.5 Mediation

- (a) If the parties do not resolve the dispute by negotiation, the parties must, in good faith and acting reasonably, do their best to resolve the dispute by participating in mediation with an independent mediator.
- (b) If the parties do not agree on a mediator, then the mediator will be appointed by the President of the New Zealand Law Society.
- (c) The parties must mediate the dispute in accordance with principles agreed between them or, if no agreement can be reached, the principles determined by the mediator.
- (d) Unless the parties agree otherwise, the mediator's fee and any other costs of the mediation itself (such as for venue hire or refreshments) will be shared equally between the parties, but the parties will each pay their own costs of preparing for and participating in the mediation (such as for travel and legal representation).

## 10.6 Implementation of agreement reached through negotiation or mediation

The parties must do whatever is reasonably necessary to put into effect any negotiated or mediated agreement or other resolution. This includes exercising voting rights and other powers as required.

#### 10.7 **Rights and obligations during a dispute**

During a dispute, each party must continue to perform its obligations under this agreement.

#### 10.8 **Interlocutory relief and right to terminate**

This clause does not restrict or limit the right of a party to obtain interlocutory relief, or to immediately terminate this agreement where this agreement provides such a right.

### 11. **Termination**

---

#### 11.1 **Duration**

- (a) This agreement commences on its execution date in accordance with its terms and continues until one Shareholder holds all of the Shares or none of the Shareholders hold Shares or until terminated earlier in accordance with clause 11.2(a).
- (b) No Shareholder is entitled to terminate this agreement except as expressly permitted in this agreement.

#### 11.2 **Termination for default**

- (a) This agreement will terminate if an Insolvency Event occurs in relation to the Company.
- (b) Any Shareholder may terminate this agreement with respect to another Shareholder if that other Shareholder is in breach of any obligation under this agreement that continues for more than 60 days after the Shareholder receives written notice of it.

#### 11.3 **Termination by notice**

Any Shareholder may withdraw from being a Shareholder and a party to this agreement by giving 12 months' prior written notice to the Company and to all other Shareholders.

#### 11.4 **Right of first refusal**

- (a) Subject to clauses 11.4(b) to 11.4(d), if a Shareholder ceases to be a party to this agreement or a Shareholder in the Company for any reason, the Shareholder must transfer its Shares to the remaining Shareholders pro rata to their respective shareholdings for nominal consideration and the remaining Shareholder will accept such Shares.
- (b) If GWRC ceases to be a Shareholder in the Company for any reason, it will first offer its Shares to each Regional Territorial Authority in accordance with clause 11.4(c) using the following rating base proportion formula:

$$(A / B) \times 100 = C$$

Where:



**Attachment 2 to Report 21.569**

A= the sum collected from the ratepayers of the Regional Territorial Authority in the previous Financial Year under the Targeted Rate

B = the sum collected from all ratepayers in the Wellington Region in the previous Financial Year under the Targeted Rate

C = the percentage of GWRC's Shares that the Regional Territorial Authority will be offered by GWRC

- (c) Any offer of GWRC Shares under clause 11.4(b) will be for the Share's nominal value but will be subject to the requirement that:
  - (i) each year the Regional Territorial Authority will provide at least the same proportion of Actual Base Funding as GWRC made to the Company in respect of those Shares in the Financial Year immediately prior to the year in which the Shares are offered to the Regional Territorial Authority; and
  - (ii) the Regional Territorial Authority signs a Deed of Accession.
- (d) Any Shares not accepted by a Regional Territorial Authority in accordance with the requirements in clause 11.4(c) will be offered to WCC at its nominal value and WCC will accept those Shares for their nominal value.

## 11.5 **Effect of termination**

Any termination of this agreement with respect to a Shareholder does not affect any accrued rights that Shareholder may have against the other parties to this agreement or which the other parties to this agreement may have against it.

## 12. **Announcements**

---

Each Shareholder agrees that it will not make any public announcements or issue media releases in connection with, or on behalf of, the other Shareholder in relation to the Company. Nothing in this provision prohibits or restricts a Shareholder from making a public announcement or media release in connection with the Shareholder's own involvement with, or policies in relation to, the Company.

## 13. **Notices**

---

### 13.1 **Giving notices**

Any notice or communication given to a party under this agreement is only given if it is in writing and delivered, posted or emailed to that party at its address set out below and marked for the attention of that party's Chief Executive officer:

#### **WCC**

Address: 113 The Terrace, Wellington 6011

Email: barbara mckerrow@wcc.govt.nz

Attention: Chief Executive

#### **GWRC**

Address: 100 Cuba Street, Wellington 6011

PO Box 11646, Wellington 6011

Email: nigel.corry@gw.govt.nz

Attention: Chief Executive

### **13.2 Change of details**

If a party gives the other party three business days' notice of a change of its postal address or email address, any notice or communication is only given by that other party if it is delivered, posted or emailed to the latest postal address or email address.

### **13.3 Time notice is given**

- (a) Any notice or communication is to be treated as given at the following time:
  - (i) If it is delivered, when it is left at the relevant address.
  - (ii) If it is sent by post, three business days after it is posted.
  - (iii) If it is sent by email, when it is received in readable form addressed in the manner specified above.
- (b) However, if any notice or communication is given, on a day that is not a business day or after 5pm on a business day, in the place of the party to whom it is sent it is to be treated as having been given at the beginning of the next business day.

## **14. Miscellaneous**

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### **14.1 Assignments and transfers**

A party must not assign or transfer any of its rights or obligations under this agreement without the prior written consent of each of the other parties.

### **14.2 Costs**

Except as otherwise set out in this agreement, each party must pay its own costs and expenses, including legal costs and expenses, in relation to preparing, negotiating, executing and completing this agreement and any document related to this agreement.

### **14.3 Entire agreement**

This agreement contains everything the parties have agreed in relation to the subject matter it deals with. No party can rely on an earlier written document or anything said or done by or on behalf of another party before this agreement was executed.

### **14.4 Execution of separate documents**

This agreement is properly executed if each party executes either this agreement or an identical document. In the latter case, this agreement takes effect when the separately executed documents are exchanged between the parties.

### **14.5 Further acts**

Each party must at its own expense promptly execute all documents and do or use reasonable endeavours to cause a third party to do all things that another party from time to time may reasonably request in order to give effect to, perfect or complete this agreement and all transactions incidental to it.

#### 14.6 **Inconsistency with Constitution**

If there is any inconsistency between this agreement and the Constitution then the parties agree to abide by this agreement and to do everything required to change the Constitution so that it is consistent with this agreement.

#### 14.7 **No partnership or agency**

Nothing contained or implied in this agreement will create or constitute, or be deemed to create or constitute, a partnership between the parties. A party must not act, represent or hold itself out as having authority to act as the agent of or in any way bind or commit the other parties to any obligation.

#### 14.8 **No reliance on other matters**

Each of the parties acknowledges that in agreeing to enter into this agreement it has not relied on any representation, warranty or other assurance except those set out in this agreement.

#### 14.9 **Severability**

Each provision of this agreement is individually severable. If any provision is or becomes illegal, unenforceable or invalid in any jurisdiction it is to be treated as being severed from this agreement in the relevant jurisdiction, but the rest of this agreement will not be affected.

#### 14.10 **Variation**

No variation of this agreement will be of any force or effect unless it is in writing and signed by the parties to this agreement.

#### 14.11 **Waivers**

- (a) A waiver of any right, power or remedy under this agreement must be in writing signed by the party granting it. A waiver is only effective in relation to the particular obligation or breach in respect of which it is given. It is not to be taken as an implied waiver of any other obligation or breach or as an implied waiver of that obligation or breach in relation to any other occasion.
- (b) The fact that a party fails to do, or delays in doing, something the party is entitled to do under this agreement does not amount to a waiver.

### 15. **Definitions and interpretation**

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#### 15.1 **Definitions**

In this agreement the following definitions apply:

**Actual Base Funding** means the funding by a Shareholder to the Company in respect of a Financial Year in accordance with a Funding Agreement.

**Attachment 2 to Report 21.569**

**Board** means the board of directors for the time being of the Company.

**Board Skills Matrix** means the board skills matrix set out in Schedule 1 as amended from time to time by the parties. *[Note: Parties to discuss whether it makes sense for this to be at WCC's discretion or whether GWRC prefers input]*

**Company** means Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency Limited.

**Companies Act** means the Companies Act 1993.

**Constitution** means the constitution of the Company.

**Deed of Accession** means a deed of accession in the form set out in Schedule 3.

**Director** means a director for the time being of the Company.

**Financial Year** means the year commencing on 1 July and ending on 30 June.

**Funding Agreement** means a funding agreement between a Shareholder and the Company.

**Independent Director** means a Director who is neither a member (including Councillors and Mayors) of nor a person employed by any Local Authority (as defined under the LGA) nor the Chief Executive Officer or any other employee of the Company.

**Insolvency Event** in relation to a party means anything that reasonably indicates that there is a significant risk that that party is or will become unable to pay its debts as they fall due. This includes any of the following:

- (a) The party's liabilities exceed its assets.
- (b) A meeting of the party's creditors being called or held.
- (c) A step being taken to liquidate the party.
- (d) A step being taken to have a receiver, receiver and manager, administrator, liquidator or provisional liquidator appointed to the party or any of its assets or such an appointment taking place.
- (e) The party entering into any type of arrangement with, or assignment for, the benefit of all or any of its creditors including any formal arrangement or compromise under the Companies Act.
- (f) The party ceases or threatens to cease to carry on its main business.

**LGA** means the Local Government Act 2002.

**Major Events** means those events which are supported by funding from WCC and which WCC considers are a key economic contributor to the Wellington Region by attracting visitors and providing employment opportunities.

**Minimum Base Funding** means the minimum base funding of the Company by the Shareholders for each year as set out in Schedule 2.

**Original Shareholders' Agreement** has the meaning set out in paragraph A of the Background.

**Attachment 2 to Report 21.569**

**Regional Territorial Authority** means a Territorial Authority whose ratepayers contribute to the Targeted Rate.

**Related Person** has in relation to companies and natural persons, the same meaning as 'Related company' and 'Relative' under the Companies Act 1993 and in relation to the trustees of a trust includes the settler and beneficiaries of the trust and any person holding the power to appoint and remove trustees or beneficiaries of the trust.

**Representative** means any person appointed by a Shareholder as its representative for the purposes of this agreement, including as the primary point of contact for the other Shareholders and, at the date of this agreement, means the Chief Executive of each Shareholder.

**Security Interest** includes a mortgage, debenture, charge, lien, pledge, assignment or deposit by way of security, bill of sale, lease, hypothecation, hire purchase, credit sale, agreement for sale on deferred terms, option, right of pre-emption, caveat, claim, covenant, interest or power in or over an interest in an asset and any agreement or commitment to give or create any such security interest or preferential ranking to a creditor including set off.

**Shareholder** means a shareholder in the Company and includes any person who subsequently becomes a shareholder. Where Shares are held by persons jointly, those persons are considered one Shareholder for the purpose of this agreement.

**Shares** means shares in the Company.

**Statement of Expectation** means a statement from the Shareholders to the Board setting out the expectations of the Shareholders in relation to the Company's Statement of Intent. The process for agreeing such a statement is set out in clause 6.

**Statement of Intent** means each statement of intent to be completed annually by the Board in accordance with the LGA.

**Targeted Rate** means the targeted regional economic development rate set by GWRC.

**Territorial Authority** has the meaning given to that term by the LGA.

**Tourism Activities** means activities which market the Wellington Region as an attractive place to live and do business and which attract visitors to Wellington city.

**Venues** means the venues owned by WCC and to be operated by the Company pursuant to a management agreement and includes, at the date of this agreement, the St James Theatre, the Opera House, Michael Fowler Centre, Shed 6 and the TSB Arena.

**Venues Maintenance Funding** means the funding to be applied to maintenance of the Venues as set out in Schedule 2.

**Wellington Region** means the Wellington Region as defined in clause 6 of the Local Government (Wellington Region) Reorganisation Order 1989 referred to in Schedule 2 of the LGA.

## 15.2 Interpretation

In the interpretation of this agreement, the following provisions apply unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) Headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this agreement.

**Attachment 2 to Report 21.569**

- (b) A reference in this agreement to a business day means a day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which banks are open for business generally in Wellington, New Zealand.
- (c) If the day on which any act, matter or thing is to be done under this agreement is not a business day, the act, matter or thing must be done on the next business day.
- (d) A reference in this agreement to dollars or \$ means New Zealand dollars and all amounts payable under this agreement are payable in New Zealand dollars.
- (e) A reference in this agreement to any law, legislation or legislative provision includes any statutory modification, amendment or re-enactment, and any subordinate legislation or regulations issued under that legislation or legislative provision.
- (f) A reference in this agreement to any agreement or document is to that agreement or document as amended, novated, supplemented or replaced.
- (g) A reference to a clause, part, schedule or attachment is a reference to a clause, part, schedule or attachment of or to this agreement. Any schedules and attachments form part of this agreement.
- (h) An expression importing a natural person includes any company, trust, partnership, joint venture, association, body corporate or governmental agency.
- (i) Where a word or phrase is given a defined meaning, another part of speech or other grammatical form in respect of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning.
- (j) A word which denotes the singular denotes the plural, a word which denotes the plural denotes the singular, and a reference to any gender denotes the other genders.
- (k) References to the word 'include' or 'including' are to be construed without limitation.
- (l) A reference to this agreement includes the agreement recorded in this agreement.

## Execution

**Executed** as a shareholders' agreement.

**Wellington City Council** by

\_\_\_\_\_  
Authorised signatory

\_\_\_\_\_  
Witness Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

**Wellington Regional Council** by

\_\_\_\_\_  
Authorised signatory

\_\_\_\_\_  
Witness Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

## Schedule 1: Board Skills Matrix

---

1. Directors will need significant business and commercial acumen and experience along with a strong understanding of corporate governance.
2. Collectively the Directors should have strong connections to and expertise in the following areas:
  - 2.1 Tourism and hospitality
  - 2.2 Major events
  - 2.3 Science and education (especially at a tertiary or research level)
  - 2.4 Primary sector and manufacturing
  - 2.5 Information Technology / technology services
  - 2.6 Creative, film production, digital and performing arts
  - 2.7 Professional services
  - 2.8 Start-up businesses, innovation and venture capital



## Schedule 2

---

1. ***[Note: We have deleted this as it is historical, relating to the initial capitalisation of the Company. ]*** The Minimum Base Funding to be contributed to the Company each Financial Year from 1 July 2021 by each Shareholder is as follows:
  - 2.1 For GWRC: \$4 million
  - 2.2 For WCC: \$16 million (including the Venues Maintenance Funding incurred directly by WCC)
2. The Venues Maintenance Funding will average \$4 million per Financial Year based on a rolling 3 year average and will be directed by WCC to the maintenance by WCC of the Venues.

## Schedule 3: Deed of Accession

---

### Deed of Accession

By:

***[Proposed New Shareholder]*** of [Address] (**Proposed New Shareholder**)

### Background

- (A) The shareholders of Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency Limited have entered into a shareholders agreement dated [date] (Shareholders' Agreement).
- (B) The Proposed New Shareholder wishes to become a shareholder in the Company and has agreed to be bound by the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement.

### Operative provisions

#### 1 Copy of Shareholders' Agreement

- 1.1 The Proposed New Shareholder confirms that it has received a copy of the Shareholders' Agreement.

#### 2 Agreement to be bound by terms of Shareholders' Agreement

- 2.1 The Proposed New Shareholder covenants with all parties currently bound by the Shareholders' Agreement (whether by being original parties to the document or by accession) to observe, perform and be bound by all the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement as if the New Shareholder is a party to the Shareholders' Agreement.
- 2.2 The Proposed New Shareholder will be deemed to be party to the Shareholders' Agreement on and from the date on which the Proposed New Shareholder is registered as a shareholder of the Company.

#### 3 Funding

- 3.1 ***[Include this clause if the Shares are to be transferred by GWRC to a Regional Territorial Authority]*** [If the Proposed New Shareholder becomes a shareholder of the Company, each Financial Year the Proposed New Shareholder will provide at least ***[insert sum equivalent to the proportion of Actual Base Funding GWRC made to the Company in the Financial Year immediately prior to the year in which the Shares are offered to the Proposed New Shareholder in respect of the Shares the Proposed New Shareholder proposes accepting]*** and this will be the Proposed New Shareholder's Minimum Base Funding.

#### 4 Address for services

- 4.1 The address of the Proposed New Shareholder for the purposes of the Shareholders' Agreement is set out below:

### Proposed New Shareholder

Name: [Name]

Address: [Postal address]

Fax number [[Fax number]

**Attachment 2 to Report 21.569**

Email: [Email address]

Attention: [Name]

**5 Governing law**

5.1 This agreement is governed by the law of New Zealand.

**Execution and date**

**Executed and delivered** as a deed.

Date:

Signed by [**Name in bold**] in the presence of:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of [Name]

\_\_\_\_\_  
Witness Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

**Council**  
**9 December 2021**  
**Report 21.561**



**For Decision**

## **GREATER WELLINGTON'S QUARTER ONE SUMMARY REPORT 2021/22**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To advise the Council on the performance of Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) in quarter one of the 2021/22 financial year (1 July – 30 September 2021) against the targets outlined in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan (LTP).

### **He tūtohu**

#### **Recommendation**

That Council **accepts** Greater Wellington's performance report for the first three months of the 2021/22 financial year, 1 July – 30 September 2021 (Greater Wellington's Quarter One Summary Report as at 30 September 2021) (Attachment 1)).

### **Te tāhū kōrero**

#### **Background**

2. Quarterly reporting is an internal monitoring tool for tracking progress against Greater Wellington's work programme for 2021/22. This reporting reflects on what is going well, and indicates what issues and risks need to be managed to enable us to achieve what we have committed to in Year One of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan.
3. A performance summary is presented to Council after the end of the related period (e.g. each quarter), and the draft Annual Report is presented as a full-year wrap up in lieu of a fourth quarter report.

### **Te tātaritanga**

#### **Analysis**

4. Greater Wellington's Quarter One Summary Report as at 30 September 2021 (**Attachment 1**) provides an update on performance during the period 1 July to 30 September 2021 (the first quarter of 2021/22 financial year, and the first quarter of the 2021-31 LTP). It includes:
  - a a high-level summary of Greater Wellington's quarter one highlights and challenges;
  - b several examples on how we have contributed to our overarching LTP Strategic Priorities since 1 July 2021;

- c an update on health, safety, and wellbeing for quarter one;
- d a year-to-date financial summary; and
- e the status of our 51 LTP non-financial performance measures, the Chief Executive's Key Performance Indicators, and our Major Projects as at 30 September 2021.

**Ngā hua ahumoni**  
**Financial implications**

- 5. There are no financial implications arising from this report. Greater Wellington's financial performance for the first quarter of the 2021/22 financial year is detailed in **Attachment 1**.

**Ngā tikanga whakatauf**  
**Decision-making process**

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

**Te hiranga**  
**Significance**

- 7. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matter for decision, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*.
- 8. Officers recommend that this matter is of low significance as it will not impact on the Wellington Region or a particular community interest; is consistent with Greater Wellington's policies and strategies; and does not impact on Greater Wellington's capability or capacity.

**Te whakatūtakitaki**  
**Engagement**

- 9. Due to the low significance of the matter for decision, no engagement was considered necessary.

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

- 10. No further action is required.

**Ngā āpitihanga**  
**Attachment**

Number	Title
1	Greater Wellington's Quarter One Summary Report as at 30 September 2021

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writers	Rebecca Gillett – Advisor, Planning and Reporting Zofia Miliszewska – Team Leader, Corporate Planning and Reporting
Approvers	Jake Gilmer – Manager, Strategic and Corporate Planning Luke Troy – General Manager, Strategy Nigel Corry – Chief Executive

<p><b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b>  <b>Summary of considerations</b></p>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>One of Council's key governance functions is to review the effectiveness of Greater Wellington's performance. It is also important for public transparency that this review occurs at a Council meeting.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b></p> <p>The relevant impacts for Māori are addressed in <b>Attachment 1</b>.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p><b>Attachment 1</b> reports on how Greater Wellington is achieving against the expected results for Year One of its 2021-31 Long Term Plan (the 2021/22 Annual Plan).</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>All Business Groups and the Executive Leadership Team were consulted in the preparation of <b>Attachment 1</b>. The report was also reviewed by the Chief Executive.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>The nature and management of relevant risks is covered in <b>Attachment 1</b>.</p>



Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021





**Attachment 1 to Report 21.561**

**Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**

## Contents

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## Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021

## Key Achievements and Challenges

---

### **The first quarter of our 2021-31 Long Term Plan (LTP) came with challenges, however we faced these challenges and continued to deliver core services to the region.**

The changes to COVID-19 Alert Levels and subsequent Alert Level 4 lockdown brought several key challenges this quarter. Restrictions delayed many projects and programme timelines, and the uncertainty of the changing situation affected staff wellbeing. Increased market pressures, supply chain issues, and pressure on staff resource also dampened our capacity to deliver.

These challenges have been felt across the organisation this quarter, however there has been a lot of innovative work done to address and adapt to these challenges.

Despite the COVID-19 Alert Level restrictions, we continued to deliver core services to our communities. We provided reliable public transport services with strict cleaning and hygiene protocols to keep our patrons safe. We were also able to continue essential pest management and flood protection work for the region, and avoid significant delays.

On top of delivering core services, we focused on improving the wellbeing of our staff and community. When the Alert Level 4 lockdown began in August 2021, Greater Wellington deployed staff members to work for the Emergency Coordination Centre. This process supported the region's response to COVID-19 and also provided staff with the unique and valuable learning experience of working in a different type of role. The Public Transport team improved community wellbeing through creative vaccination campaigns including free public transport services to and from vaccination centres, and the Delta 'BUS'ter vaccination bus to boost vaccination rates in Hutt Valley. Internally, departments thought outside the box to run innovative initiatives such as COVID-19 webinars and virtual creative wellbeing sessions.

### **We delivered our services with an emphasis on partnership, resulting in strong outcomes for our community.**

#### ***Partnership with mana whenua***

The new funding model approved by Council for mana whenua through the adoption of the 2021 LTP was delivered to our six mana whenua partners. The Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Rangitāne o Wairarapa, Ngāti Toa Rangitira, Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai, and Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki have (as of November 2021) all signed their bespoke agreements and received their first year payment of Tūāpapa funding. During the signing of these agreements, mana whenua communicated to Council officers their acknowledgement and appreciation of the new arrangements as a positive reflection of Council having listened to feedback provided during the development of the LTP.

The Climate Resilience Programme team focused their effort this quarter on maintaining regular communication with mana whenua, and worked to include local Māori and Pasifika owned businesses and workers in the project. As a result, the team has a better understanding and trust with mana whenua going forward.

Land Management is partnering with Wairarapa iwi through the 1 Billion Trees Programme funding to share knowledge and enhance how Mātauranga Māori can be incorporated into operational work. This partnership is an example of how the Te Wharaiki – Māori Outcomes Framework can be represented in our work and provide mutual benefits for all parties involved. So far this process has enriched Greater Wellington's ability to provide quality land management advice, and has built iwi capacity and capability in operational Land Management work.

#### ***Delivering for our communities***

Metlink Public Transport worked with operators and unions on the issue of driver shortages and through this collaboration made changes to the driver schedules that provide both better working conditions for our drivers, and increased reliability for our passengers. Metlink Public Transport also collaborated with disabled users and advocates to adopt the Metlink Accessibility Charter, which moves our public transport system towards a more coordinated and prioritised approach to accessibility. The Regional Leadership Committee have had three meetings since their establishment in July 2021, and have approved ten projects including a regional economic

**Attachment 1 to Report 21.561****Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**

development plan, improving mana whenua capacity and capability and addressing the threat of climate change on the region.

As well as partnering with mana whenua and the community, departments have implemented opportunities to improve collaboration across the organisation, to gain a more united and coordinated approach to our work. The Low Carbon Acceleration Fund Parks Restoration project is an example of this collaboration, with a number of Business Groups working together on a project for the benefit of our communities. This coordinated approach has resulted in 101 hectares of grazing land retired and restored to its native state in Queen Elizabeth and Kaitoke Regional Parks this quarter.

***Aligning with government direction***

Our Biodiversity and Biosecurity departments joined forces to develop new processes to comply with the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management and the Flood Protection team has been working with Territorial Authorities to input flood hazard mapping into District Plans to comply with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development. The organisation also collectively submitted on several key consultations including the Natural and Built Environment Act, the Three Waters Reform and the Emissions Reduction Plan. This has resulted in a clear organisation-wide position on new policies and quick and effective responses to new legislation.

**Across all Activity Groups, mitigating and adapting to climate change was a key consideration.**

The first 25 of the 98 electric buses were put on the road this quarter. These new buses will decrease our carbon emissions and bring us closer to our goal of being carbon neutral by 2030.

The annual Carbon Footprint calculation was completed for Greater Wellington and confirmed a one percent reduction in total Greater Wellington Group carbon emissions compared to Greater Wellington's previous annual average of 9.3 percent growth in emissions from corporate activity. The independent audit of the carbon footprint was also completed this quarter, and works to verify the accuracy and quality of our greenhouse gas emissions accountability to an international standard.

Despite being unable to plant during Alert Level 4, Land Management's winter planting programme delivered one of the biggest programmes yet, including 123,000 native seedlings. The large planting work done this quarter will not only reduce carbon emissions but also prevent biodiversity loss and increase the resilience of our ecosystems.

Wellington Water worked this quarter to ensure the preservation and resilience of our water supply through increased engagement and communication to the public on water conservation.

**Financial Summary**

Total Revenue was \$8.3 million less than budget. Metlink Public Transport Group was \$10.0 million unfavourable in fare revenue due to the COVID-19 Level 4 lockdown and how COVID-19 has changed the way people travel.

Total Expenditure was \$9.6 million lower than budget. Of this, \$4.6 million was from Strategy Group and relates to timing of major projects, with \$3.4 million from Regional Transport expenditure delays with Let's Get Wellington Moving and \$1.2 million from not yet drawing down the Low Carbon Acceleration Fund. \$2.3 million was from Metlink Public Transport Group due to OPEX project delays with the electric vehicle (EV) programme and electrification of bus and ferry fleet. \$2.5 million was from Catchment Management Group on Land Management, Biodiversity, and Biosecurity projects due to COVID-19 restrictions. Overall, this gave an operational deficit of \$4.4 million, \$1.4 million better than budget.

Capital expenditure was underspent by \$16.5 million. The majority of this underspend is due to COVID-19 and resource constraints. \$7.0 million was from Flood Protection with delays in Shovel Ready and RiverLink construction, design, and property purchases. \$5.1 million was from delays in Water projects.

The full 2021/22 financial year CAPEX and OPEX project works schedule is under pressure due to the COVID-19 Alert Level 4 lockdown, continued resource constraints and other project delays.

Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021

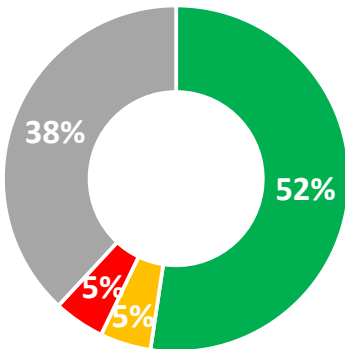
## Quarterly Performance – How are we tracking?

We are tracking well against our non-financial performance measures in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan (LTP).

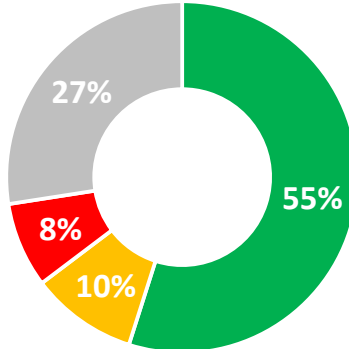
A snapshot of our performance this quarter: <sup>1</sup>

### Our Work

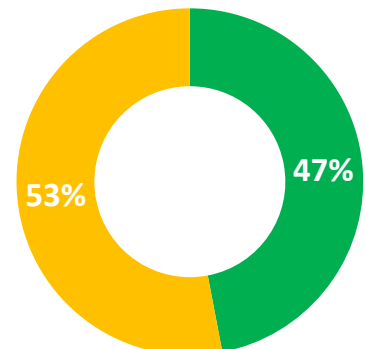
**Chief Executive KPIs**  
as at 30 September 2021



**LTP Non-Financial Measures**  
as at 30 September 2021



**Major Projects**  
as at 30 September 2021



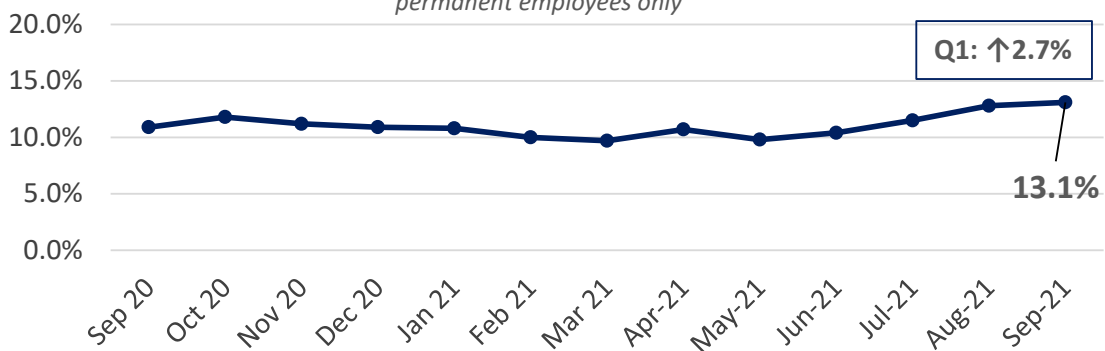
<span style="color: green;">■</span>	On Track / Achieved
<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	Delayed / At Risk
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	Off Track / Not Achieved
<span style="color: grey;">■</span>	No activity planned

For more detailed information see: Appendix One for the Chief Executive KPIs; Appendix Two for the LTP Non-Financial Performance Measures; and Appendix Three for the Major Projects.

### Our People

#### Greater Wellington Turnover

*permanent employees only*



**Female Employee Count**

**54.6%** (↑0.3%)

**Male Employee Count**

**45.4%** (-)

**Total Headcount**

**612** (↓7)

**Full Time Employees**

**595** (↓16)

<sup>1</sup> The Chief Executive KPIs are only effective as of 15 September 2021 when Nigel Corry started as Chief Executive.

Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021

**Our Finances**

**Operating Revenue below budget: (\$8.3m)**  
*actual (\$104.0m), budget (\$112.2m)*

**Operating deficit has reduced: \$1.4m**  
*actual (\$4.4m), budget (\$5.8m)*

**Operating Expenditure under budget: \$9.6m**  
*actual (\$108.4m), budget (\$118.1m)*

**Capital Expenditure behind budget: \$16.5m**  
*actual (\$7.1m), budget (\$23.6m)*

Attachment 1 to Report 21.561

Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021

Overview of LTP Activity Group Performance

All of the LTP Activity Groups have made significant progress on their work programmes this quarter, despite COVID-19 restrictions.

	On Track / Achieved
	Delayed / At Risk
	Off Track / Not Achieved
	No activity planned

Key highlights and challenges of each LTP Activity Group:

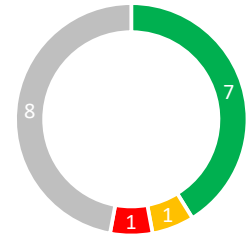


**Ko te haumarua taiao me te waipuke | Environment and Flood Protection**

The Environment and Flood Protection Activity Group continued to deliver key services and enhance our region's resilience despite COVID-19 restrictions on operational work and community consultations.

- ✓ Implementation of the Flood forecasting programme to build our capability and allow for proactive emergency management.
- ✓ Delivery of Land Management's winter planting programme with 123,000 native seedlings planted.
- ✓ Completion of the Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua process.

LTP Non-Financial Measures as at 30 September 2021

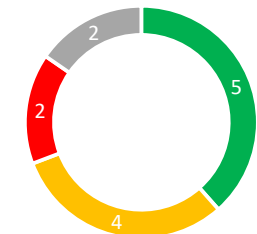


**Ngā waka tūmatanui | Metlink Public Transport**

Metlink Public Transport have had a busy quarter supporting the region's COVID-19 response, getting more electric buses on the road, and managing the challenge of driver shortages.

- ✓ The new 'Delta Buster' vaccination bus was rolled out in the Hutt Valley.
- ✓ Changes have been made to operator schedules to assist with driver retention and improve bus reliability for patrons.
- ✓ The first 25 of the 98 electric buses are now in service.

LTP Non-Financial Measures as at 30 September 2021

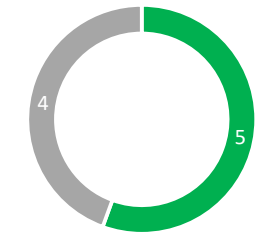


**Ko te mahere ā-rohe me ngā rangapū | Regional Strategy and Partnerships**

The Regional Strategy and Partnerships Activity Group has focussed on progressing our organisation's partnership with mana whenua, developing relationships across the region, and considering the organisation's carbon footprint.

- ✓ A new funding model for our mana whenua partners was approved through the 2021-31 LTP. As of November 2021, five entities have signed the agreement and received their Tūāpapa funding.
- ✓ The Wellington Regional Leadership Committee have had three meetings and approved several key plans across the region.

LTP Non-Financial Measures as at 30 September 2021

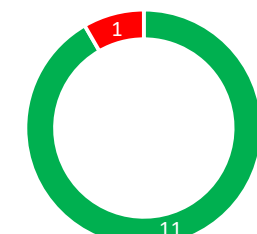


**Ngā puna wai | Water Supply**

Wellington Water continues to deliver core water services while operating with increased pressure due to COVID-19 and staff resourcing.

- ✓ Increased engagement and communication to the public on water conservation.
- ✓ Started investigating how to continue to supply water services given the projected long term population growth in the region.

LTP Non-Financial Measures as at 30 September 2021



## Working Towards our LTP Strategic Priorities

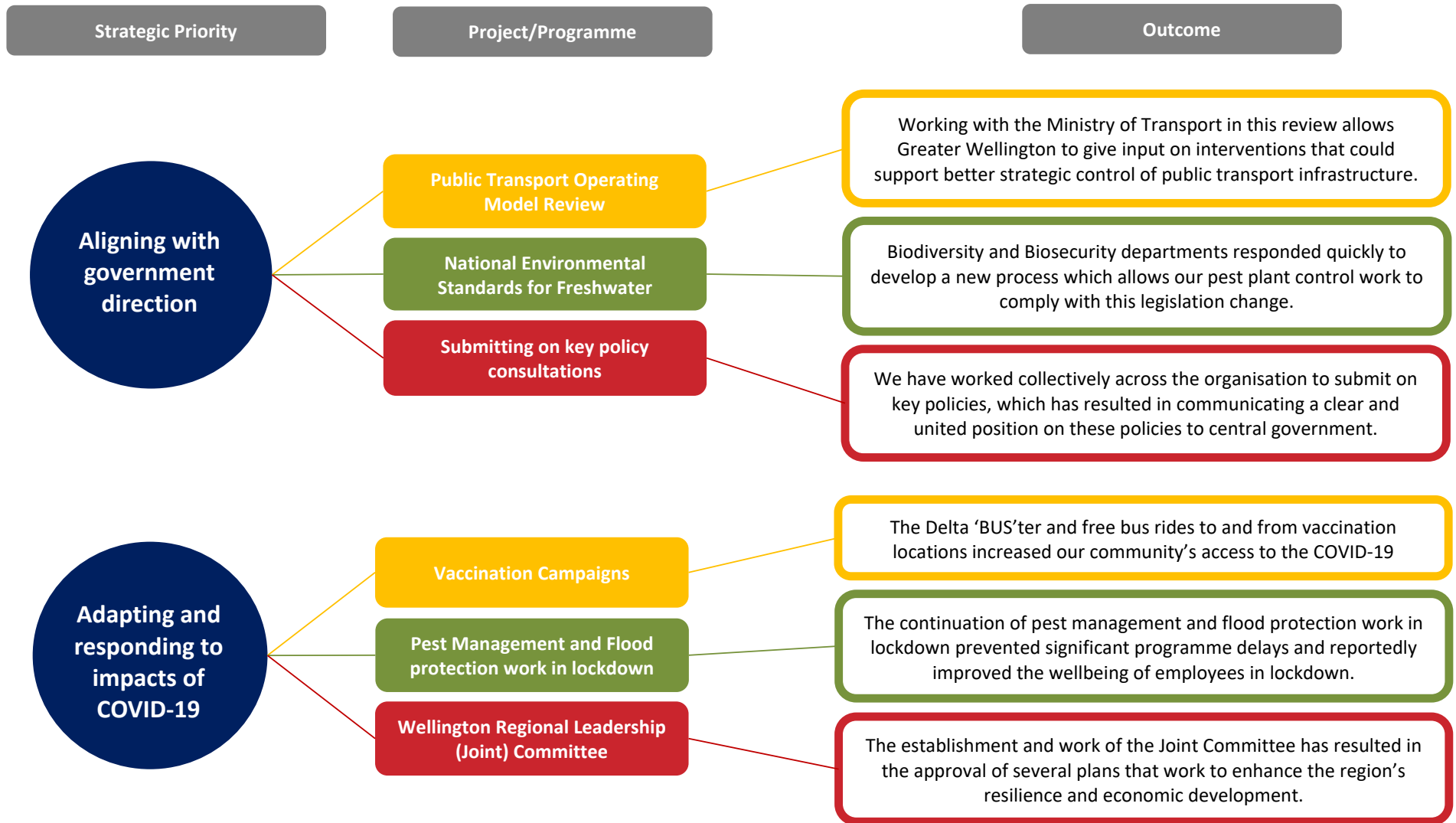
The 2021-31 LTP set out four overarching Strategic Priorities for the organisation. In our first quarter of the new LTP, we have already seen these Strategic Priorities being included in projects/programmes in all four of our LTP Activity Groups.

The diagram below outlines a few examples of projects/programmes from across our activities that are working towards our Strategic Priorities, and the related outcome of that work.



**Attachment 1 to Report 21.561**

**Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**





Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021

Health Safety and Wellbeing

Everyone, every day – home, safe and well

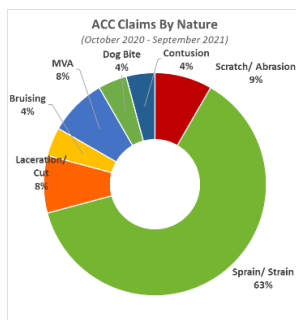
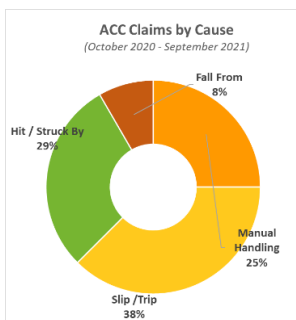
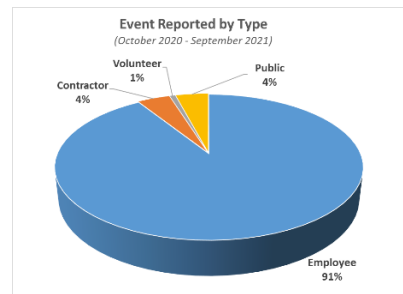
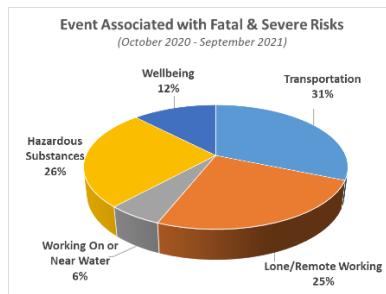
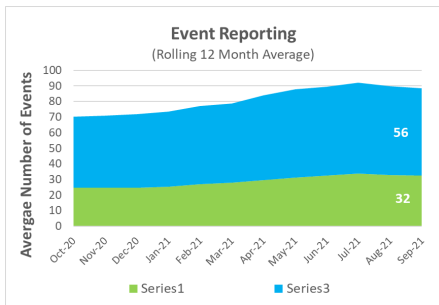
Prevalent and emerging trends in quarter one

- Pole drop from helicopter x2
- Working from home in lockdown
- Vehicle break in and minor thefts
- Vehicle near miss event and collisions resulting in minor damage plus 2x serious motor vehicle accidents

Progress against Fatal and Severe Risk (FSR) work streams in quarter one

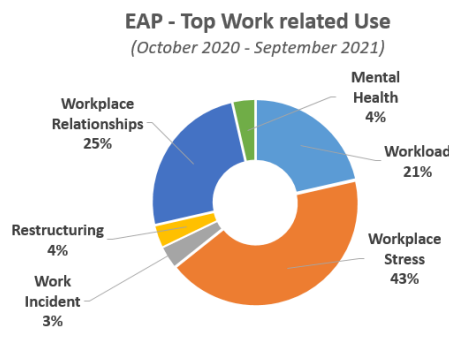
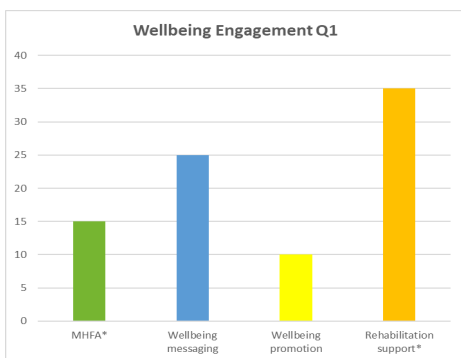
FSR	Residual	Target	Activity	Progress
Transportation and driving	High	Med	Fleet coach online driver training programme – with the BID team to develop the comms plan	On track
Lone and remote working	High	Med	Work continued supporting GW Radio Network Service rollout and process development to complement FSR's risk control opportunities	On track
Metlink operators	High	Med	Data base of high risk events from CRM vs events reported by operators	On track

Event reporting



	Last 12 months
New claims	25
New Lost time claims	6
Total days lost	394

Wellbeing Activity



**Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**

**Financial Position**

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*For the three months ended 30 September 2021*

The following five pages provide an update on the financial position of Greater Wellington Regional Council:

1. **Funding Impact Statement** – Financial summary, Actual vs Budget year-to-date, for the three months ended 30 September 2021
2. **Revenue** – Revenue variance, Actual vs Budget year-to-date, for the three months ended 30 September 2021.
3. **Operational Expenditure** – Expense variance, Actual vs Budget year-to-date, for the three months ended 30 September 2021.
4. **Capital Expenditure** – Capital expenditure, Actual vs Budget year-to-date, for the three months ended 30 September 2021.

**Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021  
Funding Impact Statement, for the three months ended 30 September 2021**

**Key points:**

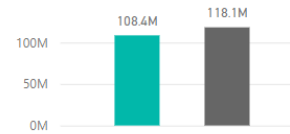
- Delta variant COVID-19 restrictions have impacted revenue received, operational expenditure and capital expenditure across multiple business units in the month of August and September 2021.

Total1	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Budget Variance
<b>Operating surplus/(deficit)</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
Rates	50,436K	50,152K	284K
Grants & Subs	27,718K	26,665K	1,052K
Fees charges & other	25,825K	35,418K	-9,593K
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,978K</b>	<b>112,235K</b>	<b>-8,257K</b>
<b>Operating Costs</b>			
Personnel	-16,210K	-15,945K	-265K
Materials,Supplies & Services	-9,112K	-11,625K	2,514K
Contractor & Consultants	-15,202K	-20,967K	5,765K
Grants and Subsidies Expenditure	-52,798K	-54,684K	1,886K
Other	-2,178K	-2,495K	317K
Interest	-5,390K	-4,966K	-424K
Depreciation	-7,558K	-7,384K	-174K
Gain/Loss on Assets	25K		25K
<b>Total</b>	<b>-108,423K</b>	<b>-118,066K</b>	<b>9,644K</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-4,445K</b>	<b>-5,831K</b>	<b>1,387K</b>
<b>Other Funding</b>			
<b>Other Funding</b>			
Valuation adjustments	12,140K	3,527K	8,613K
Net Capital expenditure	-7,063K	-23,576K	16,513K
Debt Repayment	0K	5,914K	-5,914K
Investment additions	-101,033K	-13,306K	-87,727K
Loan Funding	118,442K	26,101K	92,341K
Capital grants & subs	1,799K	3,406K	-1,607K
Reserve Movements	352K	-91K	443K
Non Cash Items	-4,607K	3,857K	-8,464K
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,030K</b>	<b>5,831K</b>	<b>14,198K</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,030K</b>	<b>5,831K</b>	<b>14,198K</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,585K</b>	<b>0K</b>	<b>15,585K</b>

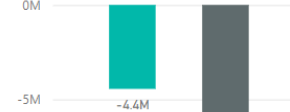
-- 20% Variance



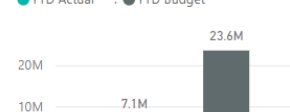
Operating Revenue  
● YTD Actual ● YTD Budget



Operating Expenditure  
● YTD Actual ● YTD Budget



Operating Surplus/(Deficit)  
● YTD Actual ● YTD Budget



Capital Expenditure  
● YTD Actual ● YTD Budget

**Operating surplus/deficit is \$1.4m favourable**

**(\$8.3m) Revenue below budget**

- **(\$7.2m) Public Transport (\$10.0m)** unfavourable in fare revenue due to Delta variant lockdown and changing public transport use as a result of COVID-19, **\$4.4m** in Waka Kotahi funding and **(\$1.8m)** unfavourable from project delays. These delays have an offset in Operating costs.
- **(\$1.7m) Flood protection** – unfavourable largely due to delay of shovel ready grant revenue (resourcing delays exacerbated by COVID-19)

**\$9.6m Expenditure under budget**

- **\$4.6m** Strategy – **\$3.4** - Regional Transport expenditure delays with Let's Get Wellington Moving and **\$1.2m** – Low Carbon Acceleration Fund is not drawn down.
- **\$2.3m** Public Transport – mainly due to OPEX project delays with the EV programme, electrification of bus and ferry fleet and enhancements to timetable and services.
- **\$2.5m** Catchment – lower expenditure on land management, biodiversity, and biosecurity projects due to COVID-19 restrictions.

**\$16.5m Capital Expenditure under budget**

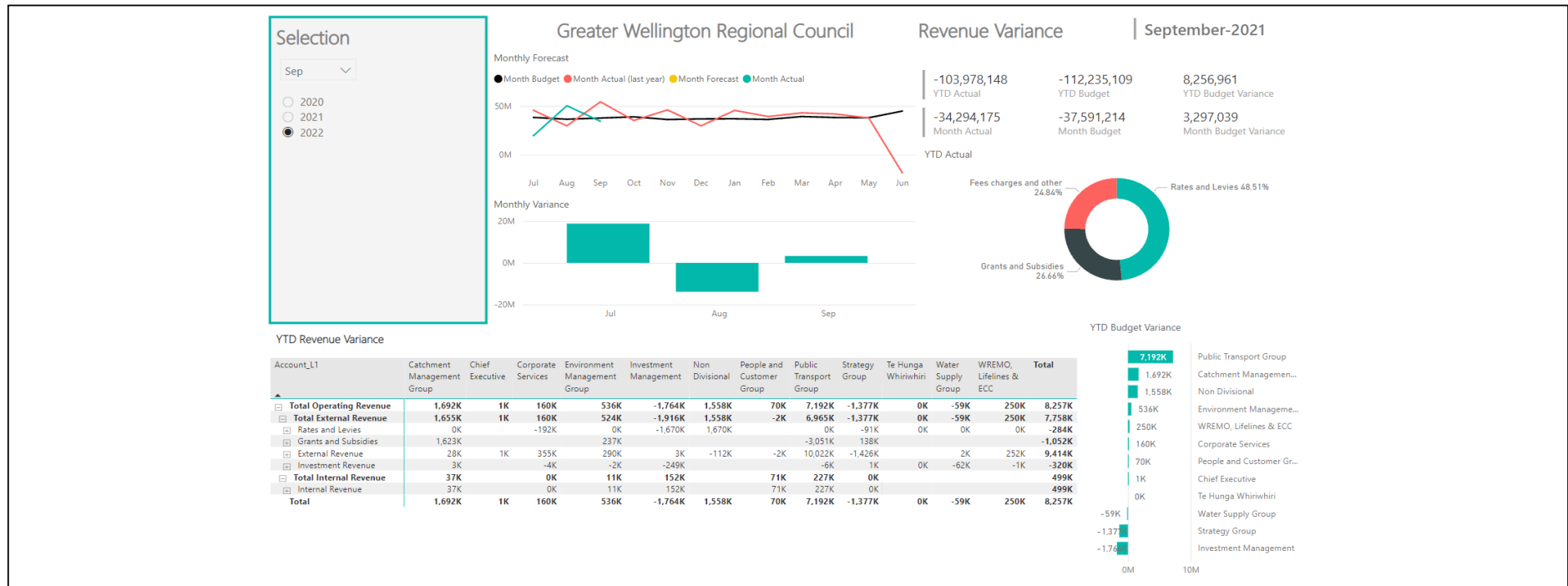
- **\$7.0m** Flood – delays on Shovel ready exacerbated by COVID-19 and RiverLink construction/design/property purchases.
- **\$5.1m** Water – Mainly due to delay in projects due to COVID-19 and resource constraints.
- **\$2.4m** Public Transport – Mainly due to delay in projects due to COVID-19 and resource constraints.

**Key points:**

- Delta variant Covid19 restrictions have impacted revenue received, operational expenditure and capital expenditure across multiple business units in the month of August and September.

**Attachment 1 to Report 21.561**

**Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021  
Revenue, for the three months ended in 30 September 2021**

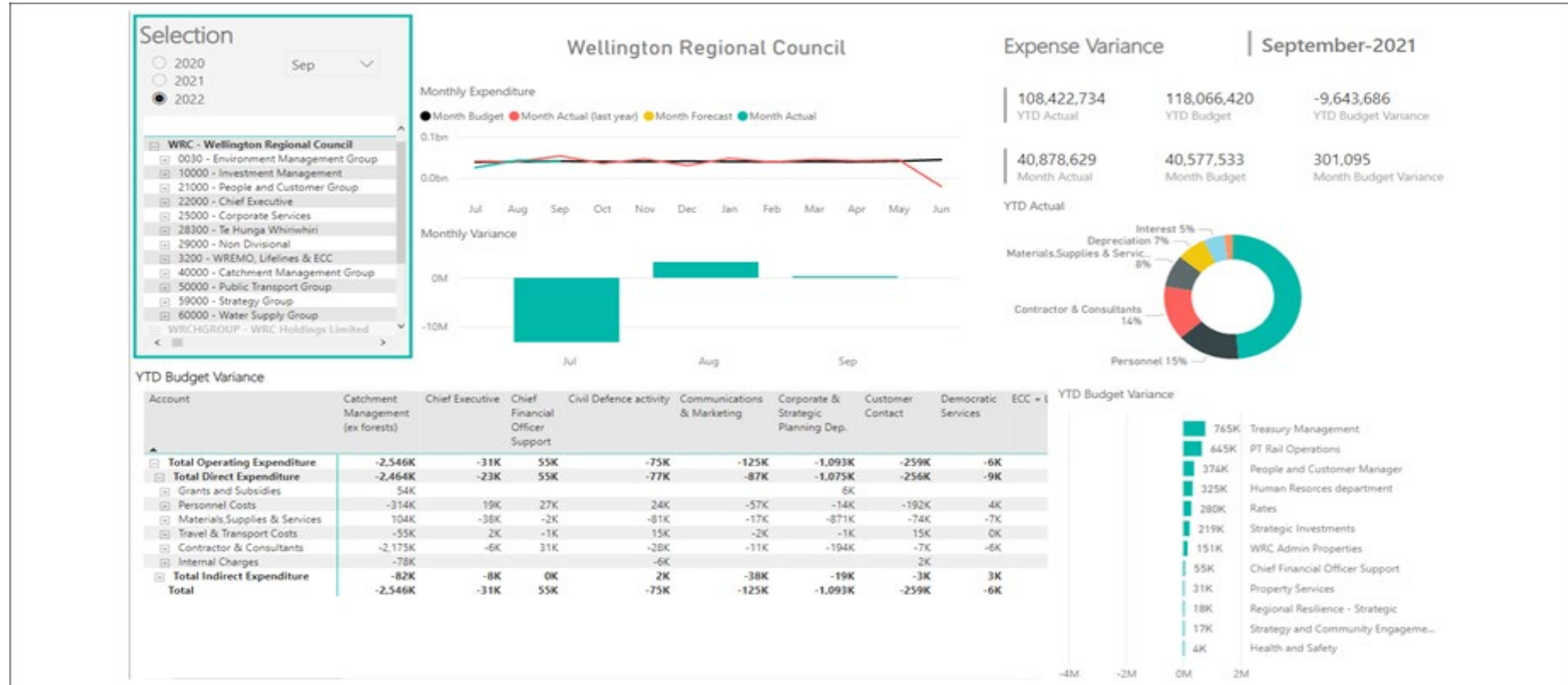


- (\$1.7m) Flood Protection – (\$2.2m) unfavourable** from shovel ready project grant delays due to COVID-19 and procurement of contractors. MBIE funding may need to be carried forward to the next financial year subject to Crown approval, provided sufficient progress has been achieved on the ground. **\$0.6m** favourable in Land Management from timing of the phasing of Wellington Regional Erosion Control Initiative (WRECI) grant revenue.
- (\$7.2m) Public Transport - Bus Fare Revenue (\$5.1m)** this is due to the Delta variant lockdown and change in working practices due to COVID-19. Budget set at pre-COVID-19 patronage levels and with the change to new normal being flexible working. **Note:** The Bus Fare Revenue budget has dropped by \$2.0m since last financial year.  
**Rail Fare Revenue (\$4.9m)** this is due to the Delta variant lockdown and change in working practices due to COVID-19. Budget set at pre-COVID-19 patronage levels and with the change to new normal being flexible working. **Note:** The rail Fare Revenue budget has dropped by \$8.0m since last financial year; as such variance due to COVID-19 is less pronounced.  
**Grants and Subsidies Revenue \$2.8m** of the above unfavourable variances are offset by **\$2.2m** of Bus Fare Revenue and **\$2.2m** of Rail Fare Revenue. Grants and Subsidies Revenue is calculated an average of 51% of the net of Farebox Revenue and Cost. With less Farebox Revenue more cost is claimed (less to offset); hence more Grants and Subsidies revenue.  
**(\$1.8m)** unfavourable variance is due to delays in EV Programme, timetable changes and timing variance in Employment Relations Amendment Act and Living Wage, and other minor programmes which have an offset in costs.

Attachment 1 to Report 21.561

Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021

Operational Expenditure, for the three months ended in 30 September 2021



**\$4.6m Strategy** – \$3.4m favourable mainly due to delay in Let's Get Wellington Moving and Transport Model, \$1.2m favourable as Low Carbon Acceleration Fund is not drawn down.

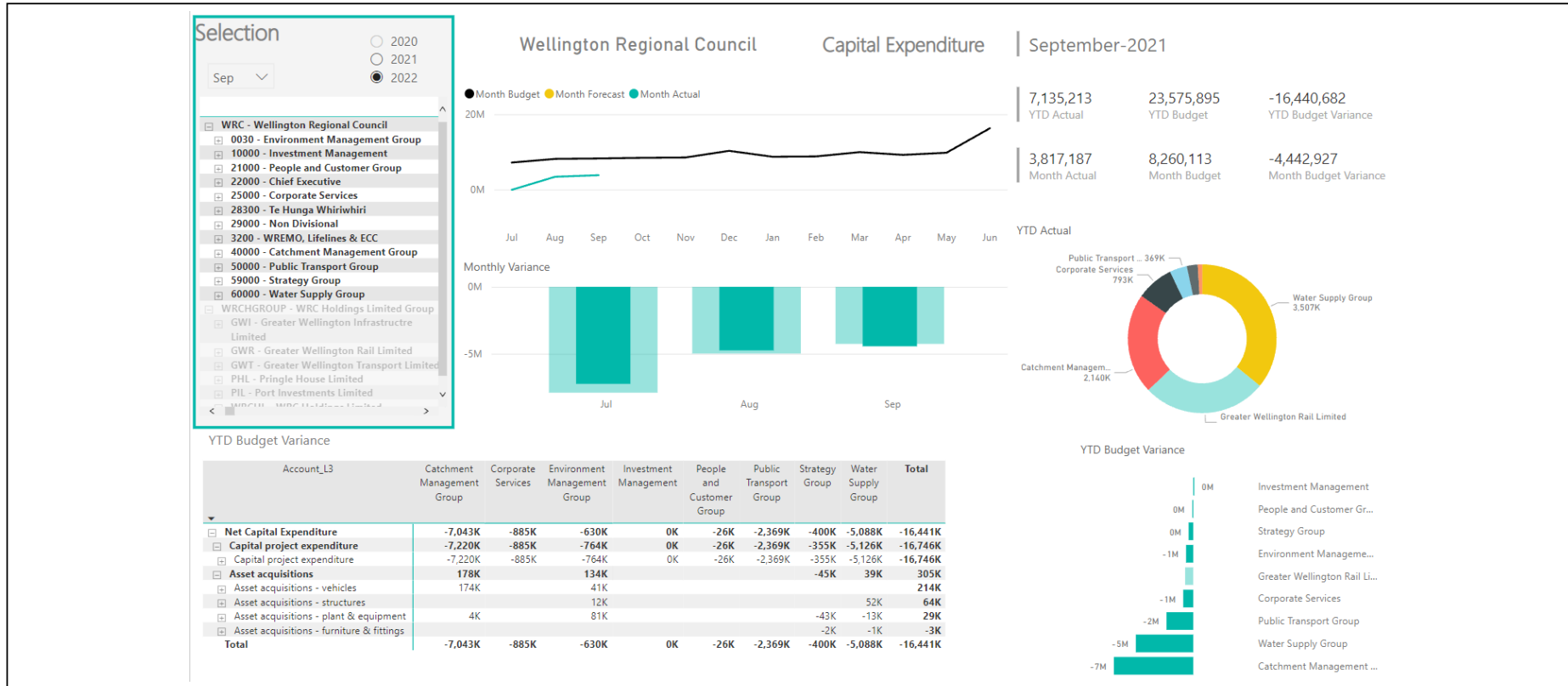
**\$2.3m Public Transport** – Mainly due to delays in projects: \$1.0m in Electric Vehicle programme, \$0.6m in Bus Network timetable changes and Service Design enhancement, \$0.4m in electrification of Bus fleet and Ferry infrastructure and \$0.4m in RTI 2.0

**\$2.5m Catchment** – Mainly due to delays in projects: in Hill Country Erosion programme (WRECI), in Predator Free Wellington, Pinehaven stream works and the Wairarapa Moana MFE project.

Attachment 1 to Report 21.561

Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021

Capital Expenditure, for the three months ended 30 September 2021



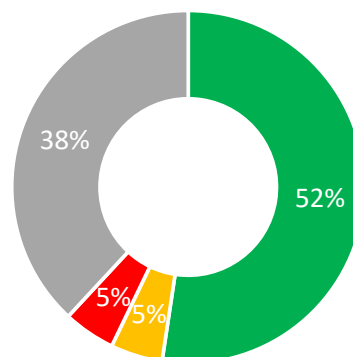
**\$7.0m Flood Protection** – delays in multiple projects: **\$2.8m** in Shovel Ready and MFE projects from resourcing delays, **\$2.9m** in RiverLink due to delay of design/construction, **\$0.7m** in Kapiti FMP implementation due to Otaki FMP review not yet completed.

**\$5.1m Water** - **4.5m** due to delay in projects due to Covid19 and resource constraints, **\$0.6m** Kingsley Main project delayed due to re-design required.

**\$2.4m Public Transport** – mainly due to delays in projects: **\$0.8m** in Porirua station bus shelter upgrade, **\$0.6m** in GWRC ticketing solutions, **\$0.5m** in Paraparaumu and Waikanae bus hubs and shelter upgrade, **\$0.5m** in multiple minor projects.

## Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021

## Appendix One – Chief Executive Performance Indicators

Status of Chief Executive KPIs, as at 30 September 2021<sup>2</sup>

Section 1: Overarching Strategic Priorities					
<i>The KPIs in this section measure against the overarching priorities in Council's Strategic Framework</i>					
Priority	Outcome	Measure	Target	Q1 Result	Commentary (for Q1)
<b>Improving outcomes for mana whenua and Māori.</b>	Mana whenua are included in decision-making, and Te Ao Māori and mātauranga Māori perspectives are reflected in the work Greater Wellington delivers so we can achieve the best outcomes for Māori across all aspects of our region.	Continuous implementation of the Māori Outcomes Framework and the new mana whenua funding model.	Funding agreements are signed and an agreed work programme is in place with each mana whenua partner.	<b>On Track</b>	3 out of 6 agreements signed, remaining three scheduled to be signed in Quarter Two.
			Opportunities for contracting/delegating environmental functions direct to mana whenua are identified and actioned.	<b>On Track</b>	Meeting between CE and GMs and mana whenua in November 2021 to discuss joint delivery/engagement opportunities in 22/23 programme.
		Implementation of Te Matarau a Māui.	Governance structure is in place for Te Matarau a Māui.	<b>On Track</b>	Structure is in place and meeting.
		Te Tiriti o Waitangi Audit developed to assess Council's performance against improved outcomes for mana whenua and Māori.	Framework for undertaking a Te Tiriti o Waitangi Audit in the next financial year is developed.	<b>Not Measured</b>	This work is yet to be started.

<sup>2</sup> These Chief Executive KPIs are only effective as of 15 September 2021 when Nigel Corry started as Chief Executive.

## Attachment 1 to Report 21.561

## Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021

Section 1: Overarching Strategic Priorities					
<i>The KPIs in this section measure against the overarching priorities in Council's Strategic Framework</i>					
Priority	Outcome	Measure	Target	Q1 Result	Commentary (for Q1)
<b>Responding to the climate emergency.</b>	Demonstrating leadership in regional climate action and advocacy, and ensuring that Greater Wellington's operations are carbon neutral by 2030.	Greater Wellington is in a position to support the development of regional strategies for climate action through the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.	Undertake a regional climate change risk assessment and lead coordination of this (if supported by the Regional Climate Change Forum).	<b>On Track</b>	A project plan and procurement plan has been completed to guide the development of the regional climate change risk assessment. The procurement is being led by Wellington City Council, with financial support from the region's territorial authorities and Greater Wellington. Oversight of the plan will be provided by the officers of the Wellington Regional Climate Change Forum.
		Ensuring that Greater Wellington's operations are carbon neutral by 2030 and climate positive by 2035.	Net emissions from Greater Wellington's operations are trending downwards (from the 2018/19 baseline).	<b>On Track</b>	This is an annual measure that is compared to the 2017/18 base year. In the first quarter of 2021/22 staff and Toitu Envirocare completed the audit of Greater Wellington's corporate carbon emissions for the 2019/20 financial year. For that year, Greater Wellington's emissions decrease by one percent from the baseline, a decrease of 604 tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions.
<b>Adapting and responding to the impacts of COVID-19.</b>	Greater Wellington has a leadership role in the regional response to the economic consequences of COVID-19.	The Regional Economic Development Plan is developed collaboratively with our partners and approved by the Wellington Regional Leadership Joint Committee.	Achieved.	<b>On Track</b>	Plan development is underway led by WellingtonNZ and GW alongside a steering group comprising key partners.
		Mitigation strategies are employed to ensure bus services across the network can continue to be delivered to the contracted standards despite labour shortages or patronage reductions.	Achieved.	<b>On Track</b>	We have implemented timetable changes to better meet available driver resources. As a result of COVID-19 Alert level changes it may take some time to assess the impact of timetable changes. However, performance at this stage shows positive results. Driver resourcing issues will likely continue until borders reopen.
<b>Aligning with Government direction.</b>	Greater Wellington is actively responding to the Government's reform programme.	Alignment with National Policy Statement – Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) through the development and implementation of the Whaitua Implementation Plans (WIPs).	Council endorses the Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP, and establishes the Kāpiti and Wairarapa Coast Whaitua Committees.  A WIP implementation programme is established for each of the Ruamahanga and Te Awarua o Porirua WIPs and demonstrable progress is made against an agreed delivery programme.	<b>At Risk</b>	WIP implementation programme is currently one resource. Requires leadership and a project team in order to drive delivery programme. Linkages through to Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy and whaitua response also need to be explicit.



**Attachment 1 to Report 21.561****Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**

<b>Section 1: Overarching Strategic Priorities</b>					
<i>The KPIs in this section measure against the overarching priorities in Council's Strategic Framework</i>					
<b>Priority</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Q1 Result</b>	<b>Commentary (for Q1)</b>
		Input to the Government's reform programme, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Waters reform</li> <li>• Resource management reform</li> <li>• Future of local government review.</li> </ul>	Regular reporting (at least quarterly) to Council on the progress of the Government's reforms and Greater Wellington's response.	<b>On Track</b>	An internal Government Reform working group has been formed to coordinate Greater Wellington's positions across the various reform programmes. In coordination with this group monthly updates have been provided to ELT. The Strategy Team presented an update to Council in August 2021 and also held an interactive workshop with Councillors. Officers have supported Council in making submissions on 3 Waters Reform and to the Future of Local Government review.

<b>Section 2: Organisational Priorities</b>					
<i>The KPIs in this section measure against the organisational priorities in Council's Organisational Strategy</i>					
<b>Priority</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Q1 Result</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>People and Leadership</b> Develop a culturally capable, high performing, engaged, and resilient workforce.	<i>Leadership:</i> Leaders help their people deliver high-quality work in a supportive and creative Greater Wellington culture.	Demonstrated leadership as the CE internally and externally, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P4P practice survey</li> <li>• observed behaviours and visibility within the organisation</li> <li>• sector leadership</li> <li>• regional leadership responsiveness and accessibility to Councillors.</li> </ul>	As assessed by the Chair and the Chief Executive Employment Review Committee.	<b>Not measured</b>	Not measured during Q1
	<i>Change Management:</i> Change processes are clear on the outcomes sought, well-managed, with changes to business processes, culture, and behaviour change being considered as well as any necessary structural change.	Implementation of Fit for the Future change management process delivers integrated catchment-based planning and delivery of Greater Wellington services.	As assessed by the Chair and the Chief Executive Employment Review Committee.	<b>Not measured</b>	Not measured during Q1
	<i>Health, Safety and Wellbeing:</i> Our people return home each day in the same or better state than they started the day.	Chief Executive-driven Health, Safety and Wellbeing (HSW) culture. Greater Wellington and Chief Executive HSW due diligence obligations demonstrated.	Chief Executive undertakes, documents and reports to Council on at least two visits to field locations to review HSW processes and risks.	<b>Not measured</b>	This will be scheduled for other quarters

## Attachment 1 to Report 21.561

## Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021

Section 2: Organisational Priorities					
<i>The KPIs in this section measure against the organisational priorities in Council's Organisational Strategy</i>					
Priority	Outcome	Measure	Target	Q1 Result	Commentary
	<i>Diversity and Inclusion:</i> Our workforce represents the communities we work for, resulting in greater diversity of thought and improved outcomes for Greater Wellington.	Greater Wellington increasingly reflects the region's gender, bicultural, ethnic, and cultural diversity make-up.	Council improves its assessment level (from 'between Starter and Rookie') following the Diversity and Inclusion Stocktake Review.	<b>Not measured</b>	We need to introduce the ethnicity data collection from Ngātahi.  There has been a 0.3 percent increase in women in the organisation. The gender balance of ELT has also improved.
	<i>Staff Engagement:</i> Our people feel valued and engaged in Greater Wellington's purpose, resulting in a productive organisation.	Gallup overall employee engagement index.	Maintain or improve the 2020/21 result of 4.11. <sup>3</sup>	<b>Not measured</b>	Action planning is underway.  (Annual Survey undertaken in Q3/Q4)
	<i>Cultural Capability:</i> Mana whenua report that staff have confidence and competence to partner effectively. Staff report that they have completed the training requirements and are able to demonstrate change behaviours in the workplace.	Cultural capability programme in place that is inclusive of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Reo Māori</li> <li>Mātauranga Māori</li> <li>Te Tiriti o Waitangi</li> <li>Sites of significance (led by mana whenua).</li> </ul> Survey of staff attending training completed annually.	Achievement of training targets.  25% of staff have participated in cultural training. <sup>4</sup>	<b>Not Measured</b>	There has been no change to the target achievements from 2020.  Although staff tuition has continued, the Tutor has been unable to complete the final assessments and evaluations on a marae as part of the noho experience as they have been cancelled by the host marae due to their COVID-19 policies. Catch up of 2020/21 incomplete noho experiences are planned for this year.
<b>Organisational Excellence</b> Create systems and processes to support continuous business improvement.	Greater Wellington fulfils its obligations fully to deliver value for money to its communities.	Proportion of 2021-31 Long Term Plan non-financial performance measures that are achieved.	80% of all LTP Non-financial performance measures are achieved by 30 June 2022.	<b>On Track</b>	76 percent of the LTP non-financial performance measures that can be measured this quarter are on track, and 11 percent are off track.  27 percent of our LTP performance measures are not measured in Q1.

<sup>3</sup> Note that we are unlikely to 'improve' on the 2020/21 result given the organisational changes on the horizon for 2021/22 such as implementing Fit for the Future.

<sup>4</sup> In line with our Te Reo Policy, cultural training is completed by staff in at least one of the following areas: Te Reo Māori; Mātauranga Māori; Te Tiriti o Waitangi; and Sites of significance (led by mana whenua)

**Attachment 1 to Report 21.561**

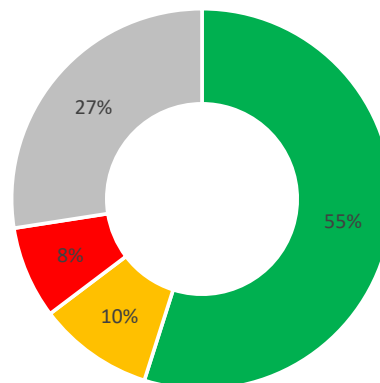
**Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**

Section 2: Organisational Priorities					
<i>The KPIs in this section measure against the organisational priorities in Council's Organisational Strategy</i>					
Priority	Outcome	Measure	Target	Q1 Result	Commentary
		Percentage of major projects with an overall "green" rating (on track in terms of schedule, budget, managing risks and issues, health and safety, stakeholders, and resources).	70% of all PMO 'Major' Projects.	<b>Off Track</b>	6 out of 18 projects have green rating (33 percent).  This is similar to previous quarter with continued challenges with complex multi-agency programme/projects and greater than anticipated resourcing, stakeholder management and the ongoing impacts of COVID-19. This is also the first time that ALL major projects have been included in the rating.
		Alignment to Greater Wellington's Digital Strategy – enabling digital business transformation through: Directing enough resources toward promoting adoption of new digital tools and improvement of Greater Wellington's IT Security posture.	Cyber Security posture has improved from previous reported state. Cyber Security initiatives reported to FRAC are funded, supported, and enacted within the agreed timeframes.	<b>On Track</b>	Security Operations Specialist commenced with Greater Wellington in September 2021.  Cyber Security Game of Threats desktop exercise postponed until in person sessions can be conducted with Councillors.
<b>Reputation</b> Enhance the reputation and relevance of Greater Wellington in the region.	Our communities trust Greater Wellington to focus on the right issues and deliver value for money.	Reputation Index – Community perception of trust, leadership, fairness, and social responsibility as measured by the Colmar Brunton brand tracker.	Improvement in the overall reputation score: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GWRC: from 90 to 91</li> <li>• Metlink: from 90 to 91.</li> </ul>	<b>Not measured</b>	Not scheduled for this quarter.
		Regular one-on-one meetings with CEs of selected territorial authorities and iwi in the region to build trust and explore partnership opportunities. <sup>5</sup>	Regular meetings are scheduled, held and reported on.	<b>On Track</b>	

<sup>5</sup> Greater Wellington's relationship with key local government partners is an important component of overall reputation and influences the perception of Greater Wellington's leadership role in the region

Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021  
**Appendix Two – Long Term Plan Non-Financial Measures**

**Status of LTP Non-Financial Measures, as at 30 September 2021**



**Environment and Flood Protection**

Community Outcome	Strategic Priorities	Key Result Areas	Levels of Service	Performance Measures	Baseline (2019/20)	2021/22 Target	Status	Result	Commentary
Thriving Environment	Protect and restore our freshwater quality and blue belt	Delivery of the Ruamāhanga, Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua implementation programmes	Water quality in the region is maintained or improved	Macroinvertebrate Community Index (MCI) score is maintained or improved <sup>6</sup>	New Measure	Achieved	Not Measured	-	Measured annually and reported in June.
			Support landowners through incentive funding and advice to develop and implement Farm Environment Plan actions, which reduce nutrient and sediment discharges or enhance biodiversity	Percentage of Greater Wellington incentive funding <sup>7</sup> used to advance Whaitua Implementation Programme priorities or to enhance or protect threatened biodiversity, through completion of high impact actions on private land	New Measure	75%	Not Measured	-	Measured annually in June

<sup>6</sup> Aquatic macroinvertebrates (i.e. animals without backbones that can be seen with the naked eye, e.g. shrimps, worms, crayfish, aquatic snails, mussels, aquatic stage of some insect larvae, such as dragonfly larvae, mayflies, caddisflies, etc.) are commonly used biological indicators for freshwater ecosystem health throughout New Zealand and around the world. Macroinvertebrates are widely used because they are abundant, easy to collect and identify, have relatively long life-cycles, and are sensitive to multiple pressures (e.g. pollution, habitat removal, floods, and droughts). This makes macroinvertebrate communities useful to identify where we need to improve our management of these pressures and to show when these pressures are sufficiently addressed.

<sup>7</sup> Greater Wellington incentive funding used to complete high impact actions will be assessed in respect to the three substantive incentive funds aimed at assisting landowners to undertake beneficial freshwater or biodiversity action on their land – these three programmes being: the Riparian Programme, the Farm Planning services fund, and the Wetland Programme.

**Attachment 1 to Report 21.561**

**Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**

Community Outcome	Strategic Priorities	Key Result Areas	Levels of Service	Performance Measures	Baseline (2019/20)	2021/22 Target	Status	Result	Commentary	
			Deliver treatment programme on identified erosion-prone land	Erosion-prone hill country treated	755 ha	800 ha	Not Measured	-	Measured annually in June	
			Provide environmental information to the community and our stakeholders	Timely Information from core environmental monitoring programmes is made available to the public via the Greater Wellington website	New Measure	Achieved	Off Track	2 of 12 2020/21 annual reports published on website (17%)	Getting internal systems in place to streamline reporting has taken up staff time but will mean we are more efficient in our future reporting. COVID-19 lockdown, staff secondments and prioritising other work (notably wetlands) has also caused us to delay some reports.	
			Monitor compliance with resource consents	Where rates of compliance for high risk activities are less than 80 percent, develop and implement a strategy to improve the rate of compliance	> 80%	Improved	Not Measured	-	Measured annually in June	
			Customer satisfaction for the resource consent service	Level of overall satisfaction with consent processing services <sup>8</sup>	4.33	> 4	Not Measured	-	Measured annually in June	
Thriving Environment <i>(continued)</i>	Protect and restore indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem health	Re-afforestation and protection and restoration of wetlands across our regional parks network	Protect and care for the environment, landscape and heritage	Grazed land retired and restored to its native state	New Measure	100 ha	On Track / Achieved	101 ha	Low Carbon Acceleration Fund Winter planting included: Queen Elizabeth Park 19ha planted and 72ha active peatland restoration, plus 10ha at Kaitoke	
				Indigenous species planted	63,000	55,000	On Track	46,500		
	Implementing nature based solutions to climate change	Improve recreational enjoyment and environmental value of regional parks	Customer satisfaction and improved public access		Percentage of regional park visitors that are satisfied with their experience	98%	95%	Not Measured	-	Measured annually in June
					Annual number of visits to a regional park	1.76 million	Increase from baseline	On Track	-	Parks is working with flood protection to review the methodology of our counters in parks and river trails, with final numbers expected to be available in Q4. Despite the most recent COVID-19 lockdown visitor numbers are on track, as

<sup>8</sup> On a scale of 1 (very dissatisfied) to 5 (very satisfied)

**Attachment 1 to Report 21.561**

**Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**

Community Outcome	Strategic Priorities	Key Result Areas	Levels of Service	Performance Measures	Baseline (2019/20)	2021/22 Target	Status	Result	Commentary
									seen anecdotally in the raw data that is collected. The raw data is not reported this quarter as the reporting methodology will change.
		Implement the Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) and support Predator Free Wellington Initiatives	Provide pest species control services across the region	Provide pest animal and plant management as per RPMP Operational Plans <sup>9</sup>	Not Achieved	Achieved	On Track	On Track	
				Provide pest species control services as agreed under Predator Free Wellington	New Measure	Achieved	On Track	On Track	
			Implement the objectives of the Greater Wellington Biodiversity Strategy	Biodiversity Strategy objectives are being actively progressed by Greater Wellington	New Measure	Achieved	Not Measured	-	Measured annually in June
Resilient future	Communities safeguarded from major flooding	RiverLink flood control works completed	Progress towards completion of the RiverLink flood control works	Implement RiverLink in accordance with the approved Preliminary Design	New Measure	Statutory approvals issued	On Track	On Track	The resource consent and Notice of Requirements have been lodged. A request from the Project Partners seeking direct referral to the Environment Court was agreed by regulators. This will delay the hearing from Q2 to Q3. Property purchases have reached 95 and the PWA process has been initiated with outstanding properties. Resourcing plan has been developed. A Hybrid Alliance with Waka Kotahi as the single principle has been agreed as the delivery vehicle for construction.
			Provide the standard of flood protection agreed with communities	Major flood protection and control works are maintained, repaired, and renewed to the key standards defined in relevant planning documents <sup>10</sup>	Yes	Yes	At Risk	-	COVID-19 Level 4 restrictions resulted in no field work during this period impacting willow planting programmes; these areas will be targeted in 22/23 planting season. Kanoa projects are being prioritised for rock delivery.

<sup>9</sup> Operational Plans can be accessed via Greater Wellington's website: <http://www.gw.govt.nz/biosecurity/>

<sup>10</sup> DIA Mandatory Measure

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**Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**

Community Outcome	Strategic Priorities	Key Result Areas	Levels of Service	Performance Measures	Baseline (2019/20)	2021/22 Target	Status	Result	Commentary
			Provide information and understanding of flood risk in the community	Percentage of identified vulnerable floodplains with a flood management plan in place	30%	35%	Not Measured	-	Measured annually in June
			Manage the safety of marine activities in the region's waters	Percentage of identified risks within the Harbour Risk Assessment that have been reviewed	New Measure	50%	On Track	15%	Oil pollution prevention and response was addressed through work on the regional response plan. The channel and approaches address several risks on the harbour that will be tied back to our previous Risk Assessment. (15%) Remote Pilotage was addressed following debrief on the Viking Bay.

**Attachment 1 to Report 21.561**

**Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**

**Metlink Public Transport**

Community Outcome	Strategic Priorities	Key Result Areas	Levels of Service	Performance Measures	Baseline (2019/20)	2021/22 Target	Status	Result	Commentary
Connected Communities  Resilient Future  Thriving Environment	An efficient, accessible, and low carbon public transport network	Improving the customer experience across all areas of the public transport network	Provide a consistent and high quality customer experience across the public transport network	Passengers' overall satisfaction with the Metlink public transport <sup>11</sup>	New Measure	Bus 92%	On Track	Bus: 92%	There is no clear reason for the lower ferry satisfaction with the trip. Surveying during mid-winter weather may have had some influence.
						Rail 93%	On Track	Rail: 95%	
						Ferry 98%	At Risk	Ferry: 94%	
				Passenger satisfaction with convenience of paying for Metlink public transport <sup>12</sup>	New Measure	76%	On Track	76%	
				Passenger satisfaction with Metlink information currently available <sup>13</sup>	New Measure	87%	Off Track	79%	Service reliability has an influence on satisfaction with information. The impact of a significant number of bus cancellations, due to driver shortages in Wellington City and the Hutt, significantly impacted perceptions of reliability and in-turn information available. A significant upgrade to the Metlink App and Website, and behaviour change effort required from customers is also likely to have had some influence on satisfaction.
				Passenger satisfaction with Metlink public transport being on time <sup>14</sup>	New Measure	80%	At Risk	77%	The impact of a significant number of bus cancellations due to driver shortages in Wellington City and the Hutt, prior to bus timetables being revised, had a significant influence on a lower result.

<sup>11</sup> The Metlink Public Transport Passenger Satisfaction Survey, which is run twice yearly, is used to determine Customer Satisfaction. Satisfied = score of 6-10 on a scale of 0-10. The question used to determine this measure is: *Thinking about the vehicle you are on now, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with this trip overall?*

<sup>12</sup> The Metlink Public Transport Passenger Satisfaction Survey is used for this measure. Satisfied = score of 6-10 on a scale of 0-10. The question used to determine this measure is: *Thinking about your experience of public transport (including trains, buses, and harbour ferries) in the Wellington region over the last three months, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with how convenient it is to pay for public transport?*

<sup>13</sup> The Metlink Public Transport Passenger Satisfaction Survey is used for this measure. Satisfied = score of 6-10 on a scale of 0-10. The question used to determine this measure is: *Overall, how satisfied, or dissatisfied are you with the information about public transport services that is currently available?*

<sup>14</sup> The Metlink Public Transport Passenger Satisfaction Survey is used for this measure. Satisfied = score of 6-10 on a scale of 0-10. The question used to determine this measure is: *Thinking about the vehicle you are on now, how satisfied, or dissatisfied are you with the service being on time (keeping to the timetable)?*



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Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021

Community Outcome	Strategic Priorities	Key Result Areas	Levels of Service	Performance Measures	Baseline (2019/20)	2021/22 Target	Status	Result	Commentary
Connected Communities  Resilient Future  Thriving Environment  (Continued)	An efficient, accessible, and low carbon public transport network <i>(Continued)</i>			Percentage of scheduled bus trips that depart their timetabled starting location on time (punctuality) – to 5 minutes <sup>15</sup>	94.2%	95%	On Track	95.1%	
				Percentage of scheduled rail services on-time (punctuality) – to 5 minutes <sup>16</sup>	89.4%	95%	At Risk	90.4%	Ongoing disruptions caused by the weather affected punctuality this quarter, particularly in August. There were small number of track issues and mechanical faults, a large number of speed restrictions and late running freight services affected performance on the Kapiti line.
				40 percent increase in regional mode share for public transport and active modes by 2030	Promote and encourage people to move from private vehicles to public transport	Annual Public Transport boardings per capita	63 per capita	64 per capita	Off Track

<sup>15</sup> This measure is based on services that depart from origin, departing between one minute early and five minutes late.

<sup>16</sup> The rail punctuality measure is based on rail services arriving at key interchange stations and final destination, within five minutes of the scheduled time.

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**Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**

Community Outcome	Strategic Priorities	Key Result Areas	Levels of Service	Performance Measures	Baseline (2019/20)	2021/22 Target	Status	Result	Commentary
Connected Communities  Resilient Future  Thriving Environment  (Continued)	An efficient, accessible, and low carbon public transport network (Continued)		Provide fit-for-purpose vehicles, infrastructure, and services to continually deliver a high quality core network that meets ongoing demand	Percentage of passengers who are satisfied with the condition of the station/stop/wharf <sup>17</sup>	New measure (88% Nov 2020)	90%	At Risk	89%	Despite increasing 1% on the previous survey score over-all, and with improvements from both rail (up 2%) and ferry (up 15%), bus remained static (at 87%). Continual improvement at this rate should allow the target to be reached next year.
				Percentage of passengers who are satisfied with the condition of the vehicle fleet <sup>18</sup>	New measure (94% Nov 2020)	92%	On Track	94%	
		Reducing public transport emissions by accelerating decarbonisation of the vehicle fleet (bus, rail, ferry)	Gross emissions for Metlink's public transport fleet will be minimised, reducing the offsets required to reach net carbon neutrality	Tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> emitted per year on Metlink Public Transport Services	New Measure (22,030)	20,626 tonnes	Not Measured	-	This is an annual measure reported in June. Note, the first 25 of the 98 electric buses are now in service (25 interim diesel buses have been retired).
			Reduction of accidental death and serious injury on the public transport network and prioritisation of safety and maintenance on the Public Transport network to encourage safe behaviours	Accidental deaths and serious injuries sustained on the Public Transport network as a result of Metlink or operator activity <sup>19</sup>	New Measure	Establish a baseline	Not Measured	-	Draft documentation was discussed with operators during this quarter. Alert level changes delayed further work to Q2.

<sup>17</sup> The Metlink Public Transport Passenger Satisfaction Survey is used for this measure. Satisfied = score of 6-10 on a scale of 0-10. The question used to determine this measure is: *How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the condition of the stop/station/wharf?*

<sup>18</sup> The Metlink Public Transport Passenger Satisfaction Survey is used for this measure. Satisfied = score of 6-10 on a scale of 0-10. The question used to determine this measure is: *How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the condition of this vehicle?*

<sup>19</sup> This measures events on the Metlink Public Transport network that have resulted in an accidental death or serious injury to a member of the public or Metlink staff member.

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**Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**

**Regional Strategy and Partnerships**

Community Outcome	Strategic Priorities	Key Result Areas	Levels of Service	Performance Measures	Baseline (2019/20)	2021/22 Target	Status	Result	Commentary
Resilient Future	Taking regional climate action through regional strategy, collaboration, and advocacy	Working collectively with partners to take regional climate action	Reduction of Greater Wellington's corporate carbon emissions	Reduction in tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions <sup>20</sup>	New measure	Reduction compared with baseline	On Track	1% reduction	The baseline is the 2018/19 year. The annual audit Greater Wellington's corporate carbon was recently completed for the 2019/20 financial year. For that year, Greater Wellington's emissions decreased by 1 percent from the baseline, a decrease of 604 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions.
	Regional economic development and recovery in a COVID-19 era	Regional economic recovery including low carbon economic transition	Alignment of Greater Wellington's activities and investment with the priorities of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee <sup>21</sup>	As the Administering Authority, Greater Wellington will ensure the Committee has an agreed annual work programme and regular progress reporting	New measure	Achieved	On Track	On Track	
	Leading regional spatial planning	Implement the Wellington Regional Growth Framework							
			Maintain a state of readiness of the Emergency Coordination Centre that is appropriately staffed and equipped to respond to an emergency	A team of CIMS <sup>22</sup> trained Greater Wellington staff is ready to respond to an activation of the Emergency Coordination Centre	New measure	Achieved	On Track	On Track	Staff have undergone further training in CIMS with new staff starting the programme of training. The Incident Management Team members have attended training in order to manage a CIMS function table. Greater Wellington's ECC staff have been activated during this quarter in a virtual ECC to support the COVID-19 community response lead by the Ministry of Health. Shift One staff remain ready for immediate activation.

<sup>20</sup> This measure is for all of Greater Wellington's corporate greenhouse gas emissions. This includes all business units, and the share for the jointly owned Council Controlled Organisations based on ownership share.

<sup>21</sup> As the Administering Authority Greater Wellington supports and enables the operations and success of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee.

<sup>22</sup> CIMS = Coordinated Incident Management System

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Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021

Community Outcome	Strategic Priorities	Key Result Areas	Levels of Service	Performance Measures	Baseline (2019/20)	2021/22 Target	Status	Result	Commentary
Connected Communities  Resilient Future	An efficient, accessible, and low carbon public transport network	40 percent increase in regional mode share for Public Transport and active modes by 2030	Regional transport, planning, leadership, advice, and coordination to guide development and delivery of an integrated, multi-modal regional transport network	Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan is prepared and updated in accordance with the LTMA <sup>23</sup> and central government guidance	New measure	Annual Monitoring report is presented to RTC <sup>24</sup>	On Track	On Track	Work commenced on development of the Annual Monitoring Report.
				Coordinate and deliver new workplace travel programmes with major regional employers	New measure	2	On Track	On Track	The Wellington Regional Hospital Travel Action Plan was approved for funding in the NLTP and has moved to implementation. A coordinator has been appointed. Travel surveys with Hutt City Council and Hutt CBD businesses were conducted.
	Effective partnerships and co-designed agreements with mana whenua	Collaborative decision making with mana whenua partners	Effective decision making achieved through active involvement with mana whenua through strong partnership arrangements	Mana whenua report evidence of strong partnership arrangements and progress towards positive outcomes <sup>25</sup>	New measure	Achieved	Not Measured	-	Surveyed annually and reported in June
			Positive outcomes for Māori achieved through effective and resourced planning and engagement	Increased incorporation and use of mātauranga Māori across services delivered by Greater Wellington	New measure	Achieved	Not Measured	-	Mātauranga Māori training beginning in Q2, targets to be set following pilot.
			Mana whenua and Māori are enabled to achieve strong,	Deliver Te Matarau a Māui annual work programme as agreed to by independent Board	New measure	Achieved	Not Measured	-	Joint work programme not yet finalised

<sup>23</sup> LTMA = Land Transport Management Act

<sup>24</sup> RTC = Regional Transport Committee

<sup>25</sup> Annual Qualitative Survey of our six mana whenua partners.

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**Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**

Community Outcome	Strategic Priorities	Key Result Areas	Levels of Service	Performance Measures	Baseline (2019/20)	2021/22 Target	Status	Result	Commentary
			prosperous, and resilient outcomes	Mana whenua and Māori report they are prepared for managing effective responses to civil defence and other emergencies	New measure	Achieved	Not Measured	-	Surveyed annually and reported in June

**Water supply**

Community Outcome	Strategic Priorities	Key Result Areas	Levels of Service	Performance Measures	Baseline (2019/20)	2021/22 Target	Status	Result	Commentary
Thriving Environment	A clean, safe, and sustainable future drinking water supply		Provide water that is safe, and pleasant to drink	Compliance with part 4 of the drinking-water standards (bacteria compliance criteria) <sup>26</sup>	100%	Compliant	On Track	100%	
				Compliance with part 5 of the drinking-water standards (protozoal compliance criteria) <sup>26</sup>	100%	Compliant	On Track	100%	
				Customer satisfaction: number of complaints regarding water clarity, taste, odour, pressure/flow, and supply <sup>26</sup>	0	<20 complaints per 1,000 connections	On Track	0	
				Number of waterborne disease outbreaks	0	0	On Track	0	

<sup>26</sup> Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules 2013, Water Supply (DIA Mandatory Measure).

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Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021

Community Outcome	Strategic Priorities	Key Result Areas	Levels of Service	Performance Measures	Baseline (2019/20)	2021/22 Target	Status	Result	Commentary
Resilient Future	Reduce water demand to support a sustainable water supply to avoid unnecessary investment in significant new water supply infrastructure	Support the reduction of the overall bulk water supply to the four metropolitan cities by 25 percent by 2030	Provide a continuous and secure bulk water supply	Average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the TA districts <sup>26</sup>	369.8 L/d/p	<375 L/d/p	On Track	374 L/p/d	
				Maintenance of the reticulation network: Percentage of real water loss from the networked reticulation system <sup>26</sup>	0.07%	+/- 0.25%	On Track	0.1%	
Resilient Future <i>(continued)</i>	Reduce water demand to support a sustainable water supply to avoid unnecessary investment in significant new water supply infrastructure <i>(continued)</i>		Provide a continuous and secure bulk water supply <i>(continued)</i>	Response times to attend urgent call-outs in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to the network reticulation system <sup>27</sup>	Time to reach site: 0 min	Time to reach site <90min	On Track	0 min	
					Time to confirm resolution: 0 hours	Time to confirm resolution <8 hours		0 hours	
				Response times to attend non-urgent call-outs in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to the network reticulation system <sup>27</sup>	Time to reach site: 0.9 hours	Time to reach site <72 hours	On Track	0 hours	
					Time to confirm resolution: 1.25 days	Time to confirm resolution <20 days		0 days	

<sup>27</sup> Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules 2013, Water Supply (DIA Mandatory Measure).

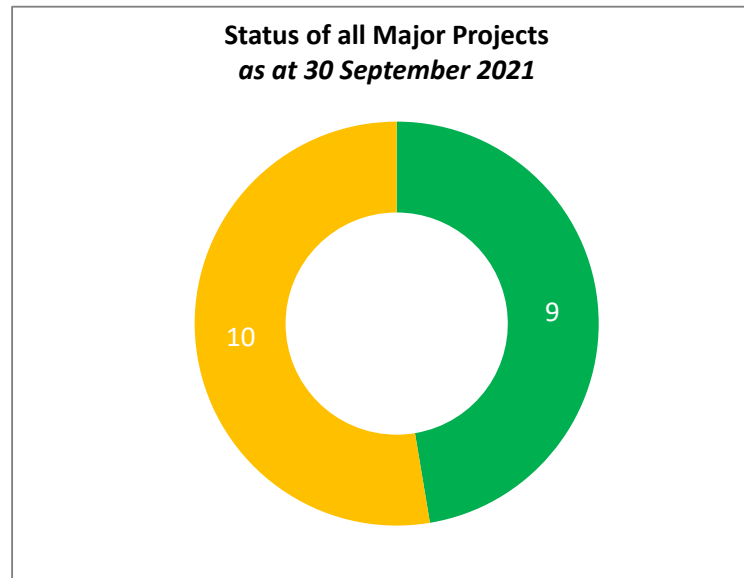
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**Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**

Community Outcome	Strategic Priorities	Key Result Areas	Levels of Service	Performance Measures	Baseline (2019/20)	2021/22 Target	Status	Result	Commentary
				Number of events in the bulk water supply preventing the continuous supply of drinking water to consumers	0	0	On Track	0	
				Sufficient water is available to meet normal demand except in a drought with a severity of greater than or equal to 1 in 50 years	6.9%	<2%	Off Track	20%	Completion of the Te Mārua capacity upgrade project is required to return the region to within the target level of service for drought resilience. However high per capita demand and growth continue to put pressure on supply capacity, and we have a sustainable water supply program of activities that include a focus on bring down demand. Progressing with a business case for smart metering is a core part of this work.

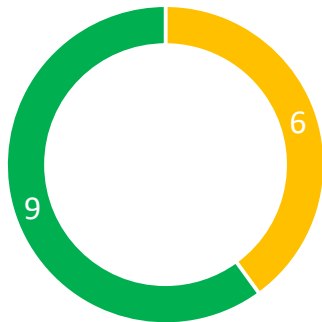
Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021

**Appendix Three – Major Projects**

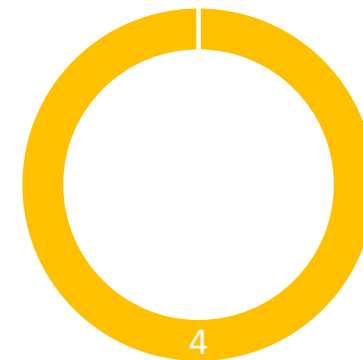


	On Track
	Issues being managed at Project Manager level
	Significant issues require governance intervention

**Status of Greater Wellington Led Projects  
as at 30 September 2021**



**Status of Multi-agency Led Projects  
as at 30 September 2021**





**Attachment 1 to Report 21.561****Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021****Greater Wellington-Led Projects**

Major Project	Short Description – FY21/22 Q1 Progress	Overall Status as at 30 Sep
GW Masterton	Project nearing completion. Has gone well with some supply chain delays due to COVID-19 but not affecting completion or occupancy. Overall, the contractor, project team and enabling support functions have worked well with the support and direction of the steering group. On track for staff to occupy the building before Christmas 2021.	Green
GW Cuba	Project final administrative details largely completed, some augmentation work, including to meeting room services, ongoing. Overall staff and visitors very happy with the look, feel and functionality of Greater Wellington's new Wellington home base. Also acknowledged by the property industry, having won the NZIA Interior Architecture award, and with the broader project team being shortlisted for the Property Council's Wellington Property People Best Team award.	Green
Optimus	The programme made good progress during quarter with the implementation of the HR & Payroll modules. COVID-19 continues to impact timing of the next go live, relating to the team's ability to successfully undertake and complete user testing, and unforeseen staff changes. Also experiencing some data migration challenges. Remains on track to be completed within the financial year, and within current budget.	Amber
Fit For Future	This major project continues to make good progress with stakeholder engagement through working group forums shaping proposed new operating model. The appointment of the new General Manager Environment was confirmed early November. Phase One complete and detailed re-baselining and budget adjustment underway.	Green
Parks Network Plan Implementation	Workshops with key internal stakeholders continued during this quarter with collaborative engagement, shaping the strategic delivery model. Iwi consultation readiness, capacity, timing, resourcing may cause delays. Functional structures and governance being finalised cross organisation. Seasonal responsiveness and risk management, ongoing as we learn more about how to best manage transition from grazing to restoration.	Amber
Whaitua Operational Implementation Programme	A programme management structure was developed and implemented during period and governance arrangements are being determined for each WIP. The quantum of work related to all the recommendations continues to be a significant challenge and prioritisation is a key activity given constraints on resourcing and budget.	Amber
Predator Free Wellington	Continued success with Miramar peninsula, populations of rats remain but new innovations are constantly being trialed. No evidence of Norway rats, possums, stoats, and weasels. Significant activities with recruitment of staff and sourcing new accommodation for team. COVID-19 impacted progress with restrictions on staff being able to work.	Green
Wairarapa Moana	Project is progressing more slowly than planned with COVID impacting schedule and delays with stakeholder engagement. Critical planning work is underway and on-track to deliver operational plans for years 2-5 of the project. Year 2 operational work is underway. If Year 2 operational budgets are underspent there is a risk that Ministry for Environment may not allow roll-over into Year 3 which could impact on project's ability to achieve planned objectives.	Amber

**Attachment 1 to Report 21.561****Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021**

Major Project	Short Description – FY21/22 Q1 Progress	Overall Status as at 30 Sep
Te Whāriki Programme	This newly established programme has a dedicated programme team including members across GW support areas. A programme plan has been completed and approved by ELT and a terms of reference document is currently being developed.	Green
Te Matarau a Māui	Greater Wellington's Te Hunga Whiriwhiri team have led the establishment of this Board and help identify and secure the members of the Board and assist with seeking ongoing funding. A Deed and draft MoU is being worked through. Greater Wellington will also provide a Senior Advisor to support its administrative operation.	Green
1 Billion Trees	Project is advancing as planned with 2021 winter planting of 82,252 seedlings completed. Planning for 2022 well underway. Possible issue with eco-sourced plant species but alternative arrangements being explored. Greater Wellington and local Iwi are developing a joint partnership draft strategy.	Green
Flood Protection, Climate Resilience (formerly Crown Funded Shovel Ready)	The programme is progressing well with detailed design, consenting, and construction processing as scheduled. Several sites have gone through large design changes from the original scope which is likely to affect budget. The team is actively applying a sustainable procurement strategy including an initiative for Councils and Iwi to regularly engage with the Department of Corrections for the procurement of plants. Another initiative underway is supporting growth of Māori businesses including activities such as wetland restoration project plus support with professional development, life skills, and youth career training.	Green
Metlink Integrated Fares & Ticketing	The programme's national procurement project has reached its final stage of "best and final offer" discussions with a single ticketing solution supplier. While a dedicated internal Greater Wellington National Ticketing Solution Project team has been established to lead the Greater Wellington roll out of this solution, Waka Kotahi has recently advised of potential delays in the expected Greater Wellington implementation. We are working closely with them on options to reduce these delays.  The Metlink Snapper on Rail pilot was implemented on 14 November 2021 to provide learnings for the implementation of the national solution.	Amber
Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) Plan Change 1, 2, & 3	The risk of the NRP not being operative in time to enable a plan change has all but been eliminated by agreements reached in expert conferencing on appeals. The most significant risk to the work programme is associated with our ability to partner in our work with our mana whenua partners; there have been considerable delays in progressing this associated with the wider organisational funding agreements and arrangements.	Amber
PNRP Phase 2	Only six consent orders remain outstanding, with 40 having been granted by the Court. Environment Court Hearings were scheduled to commence on 29 November 2021, however this hearing time has been vacated as a result of agreements being reached through ongoing conferencing of experts. Once the Court issues all the remaining consent orders then all appeals will have been resolved, without the need for a Court Hearing – a first for second generation regional plans in the Country.	Green

**Attachment 1 to Report 21.561****Greater Wellington's Quarterly Summary of Performance as at 30 September 2021****Multi-agency Led Projects**

Major Project	Short Description – FY21/22 Q1 Progress	Overall Status as at 30 Sep
Let's Get Wellington Moving	The programme made good progress developing four affordable options for public engagement in Quarter two, under challenging timeframes. A number of other key milestones were achieved during the period including partner approval of the City Street Indicative Business Case and Board approval of the Cobham Drive Single Stage Business Case	Amber
Multi User Ferry Precinct (MUFP)	Significant progress was made during the quarter given the time pressure to be able to adequately consider options. The Steering Group decided to de-couple the MUFP from the KiwiRail Single User Terminal (SUT). This allowed additional time to complete the masterplan assessment, while enabling KiwiRail to progress the SUT which is subject to tighter timeframes. The assessment of masterplan long-list and short-list options has progressed and an emerging preference identified, but operational and affordability issues highlight difficult decisions to come, and further work is needed before an agreed option can be determined. An assessment of benefits was initiated to help determine commercial and public funding options, including potential for Central Government funding.	Amber
Silverstream Bridge programme (Includes Kingsley Heights water main renewal)	The delay on the Silverstream Bridge project is related to the consent authority request for further information. Until the consenting authority (GWRC/HCC/UHCC) approves notification of the consent application the application is on hold and the programme is extended. Consent is expected in the first quarter of 2022. Subject to Greater Wellington funding approvals laying pipe in section 1 will commence in quarter 3. The Kingsley Main replacement construction is currently programmed for completion in March 2022.	Amber
RiverLink	Extension work has gone into reaching agreement between the partners on a new MOU and is near completion. The project has also identified a significant shortfall in Greater Wellington's allocated LTP funding which is being addressed by Council early 2022. Focus is currently on hearing and procurement activities although there is concern with the impact with current hearing and decision delays.	Amber