Engagement Report Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua Draft Future Development Strategy AUGUST 2023



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1. Introduction

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

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

1.1. Report overview

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

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

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

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

3.15 Consultation and engagement

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

1.2. Preparing our Future Development Strategy

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

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

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



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

4 Wellington Regional Leadership Committee **Engagement Report draft Future Development Strategy**

1.3. Principles and Objectives for Engagement

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

WELLINGTON REGIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE ENGAGEMENT APPROACH

Guiding Whakatauki	He waka eke noa <i>We are all in this together</i> I orea te tuatara ka puta ki waho <i>A problem is solved by continuing to find solutions</i>
Guiding concept	mahi tahi - (verb) to work together, collaborate, cooperate.
Engagement principles	 We will operate with respect, honesty, transparency, responsiveness and accountability We will set clear expectations We will look for opportunities to work together for mutual benefit We continuously improve and review our approach We are purpose-driven and keep the 'why' in mind We will honour te ao Māori values
Engagement objectives	 Build inclusive governance and regional involvement Build awareness, understanding and trust between all parties Build awareness in our audience of what the programme will deliver Support buy-in and active involvement through a transparent, respectful, two-way approach Build a 'shared vision', with line of sight to WRLC purpose and objectives Build better and more efficient ways of working together to avoid duplication, share learnings and shape positive outcomes for the region Build commitment, sense of responsibility and accountability to programme success

2. Summary of themes

The draft FDS represents a unique opportunity for us to work together across the region towards positive social, cultural, environmental and economic outcomes for our future. Taking a long-term view, and a Treatypartnership approach that supports Tino Rangatiratanga is fundamental. In Figures 2 and 3 over the page we summarise the ten key themes from what we've heard to date from a range of stakeholders during our engagement on the preparation of the draft FDS. We also set out how we've responded to each of these key themes in the draft FDS. These themes are not unanimously shared or exhaustive – there are some varying views on the themes summarised below.

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

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

Working together and taking a longterm, intergenerational view for the people and environment of the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region is imperative for the FDS. This includes implementing *Te Tirohanga Whakamua*, working together across councils, and taking a holistic approach that includes community building and all aspects of wellbeing.

KEY THEME: Taking a regional approach

Planning for future development must be based on the social and intergenerational implications of different scenarios and building in resilience.

KEY THEME: Upholding Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Tino rangatiratanga and Treaty partnership are of central importance to giving effect to Treaty approaches in our region (as outlined in Te Tirohanga Whakamua).

This includes valuing the diverse aspirations of different iwi as well as other cultural groups in our region, and reflecting identities and practices in our spaces. KEY THEME: Flexible strategy and creating a living document

The final FDS needs to be a living document that puts a framework in place but enables flexibility to adapt to changing demographic, legislative and economic environments. This is also the case for *Te Tirohanga Whakamua*.

¹ Statement of Iwi hapu values and aspirations prepared for urban development for the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region

KEY THEME: Supporting housing and commercial development

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

KEY THEME: Considering the location of growth

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

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

KEY THEME: Caring for the environment and taking sustainable approaches

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

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

KEY THEME: Transport and mobility

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

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

KEY THEME: The provision of housing

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

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

KEY THEME: Infrastructure considerations

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

KEY THEME: Adapting to climate change and managing hazards

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

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

Recommending the current Urban **Growth Partnership** approach be maintained and enhanced with adequate resourcing and support for prioritised activities.

By setting out our priorities for co-investment and preferred growth areas we are signalling where growth will be supported and where it won't (and therefore will be harder to do)

We will continue to implement the **Regional Housing** Action Plan initiatives, to get the right type of housing.

А compact urban form is being promoted to make the best use of our existing infrastructure and investments, reduce encroachment into natural areas, unlocking the urban development potential of current and future rapid transit orientated corridors and encouraging a move to low carbon lifestyles.

Climate adaptation will be considered in the future FDS once the **Regional Adaptation Plan** is completed. Constraints mapping to be kept up to date and consider an online publicly accessible portal.

will include implementation projects such as developing nature-based solutions and enhancing biodiversity and our blue green network

We

Continuing the iwi capability and capacity project, proposed Iwi spatial plan and implementing Te Tirohanga Whakamua with adequate resourcing and support for prioritised

the FDS is reviewed as required by the NPS-UD every three years if not earlier with details on a review to be included in the FDS Implementation Plan.

Ensuring

3. Engagement with Iwi

3.1. Iwi participation on the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

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

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

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

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

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

3.2. Iwi engagement on the draft Future Development Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3. Key Themes

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

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



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

Te Tirohanga Whakamua

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

Tuanui | Future Vision

Ko te Tiriti o Waitangi te tūapapa o ngā rautaki hapori tirohanga whakamua hei huhua te rangatiratanga o tēnā o tēnā o ngā iwi. A future for the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region founded on Te Tiriti and realised through the tino rangatiratanga of mana whenua.

Pou 1 | Rangatiratanga (Self-determination, autonomy)

Mana whenua actively drive decision-making and influence society and the economy because they are resourced and empowered to govern and implement actions for their communities in each rohe.

Whānau decide what is right for their community.

Treaty partnership is thriving and underpins all development decisions in our towns and cities.

Kōkiri 2

There is movement away

from a linear economy

model and towards a

circular approach, and

development is informed by

nature-based solutions

wherever possible.

Pou 2 | Mātauranga Māori (Māori worldviews, language, culture, knowledge, and customs)

Mana whenua are the constant. This is recognisable because Māori culture, te reo me nga tikanga a iwi are thriving, well understood and visible in our urban and rural spaces.

Government systems reflect strong partnership between the Crown and mana whenua.

Tikanga, mātauranga, whakapapa and te ao Māori perspectives are recognised, supported and respected. This is reflected in decision making and governance at all levels.

Pou 3 | Kotahitanga/ Öritetanga/ Mana taurite (Unity, solidarity, collective action, equity)

Targeted support, including direct mana whenua governed funding, ensure equitable outcomes for Māori in all aspects, including health, housing, the economy and justice.

Unity through diversity where the voice of mana whenua is strong and respected. There are both bespoke local solutions and regional solutions that benefit everyone.

Kōkiri 4

Planning focuses on

decolonisation, removing

barriers that iwi face and

setting us up to respond to

our challenges

independently.

Pou 4 | Kaitiakitanga

(Holistic wellbeing between people and all the elements of nature through care and stewardship)

Land, water, the sea and humans are in harmony and balance ki uta ki tai. The mauri of each of these elements is restored, protected, and sustained and supporting the wellbeing of all life and living beings.

Growth in our region supports thriving life and abundant nature.

Tūāpapa | Foundation

Mana whenua are kaitiaki through whakapapa and have a responsibility to protect, replenish, and sustain te taiao me te whenua. Everyone in our region shares this responsibility through relationships based on trust, aroha, manaakitanga, tika and pono and through a steadfast and unwavering commitment to Treaty partnership and cultural compliance with all elements of Te Tirohanga Whakamua. This foundation must be maintained forever by all to stay strong and continue to hold up the whare.

Kōkiri 1

Growth supports Treaty partnership and is directed towards benefits for all people in the region, and has a positive cumulative impact. It is recognised that all areas of change are interrelated.

Kōkiri 3

When planning for growth, the environment comes first, and growth should only occur where it creates positive environmental outcomes and is in tune with nature and the biodiversity of the region.

Kōkiri 5

Investment is directed toward reducing inequality and growing healthy economic opportunities for Māori communities, and funding distribution empowers mana whenua with what is needed in each rohe.

Kōkiri 6

The children of today are equipped with the information, tools and knowledge they need for the future of tomorrow, including climate change and natural disaster planning. Drawing on holistic te Ao Māori concepts such as 'hauora', in the development of the draft FDS supports consideration of different parts of development in our region as interlinked and interrelated rather than isolated. WRLC iwi members strongly emphasised prioritising nature and the environment in development decisions and taking circular economy approaches.

To recognise all the mahi done with WRLC iwi partners as separate report has been prepared entitled Iwi values and aspirations report prepared for the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua Draft Future Development Strategy and is available at wrlc.org.nz/ future-development-strategy. It is important to recognise that while there were some key areas that were shared across WRLC iwi members, there is widespread variation among individuals, whānau, hapū and iwi when it comes to values and aspirations related to what is best for our region.



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

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

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

	DEC	General hui, introduction of FDS. Face to face
	DEC 2022	Agreement to create background document setting out what we know already about iwi aspirations about urban development.
FDS workshop, face to face	AP	about urban development.
Focus on introducing the requirement for a statement of hapū and iwi values and aspirations for urban development and eliciting initial content for this to develop a draft statement.	APR 2023	Online communication
		•
WRLC iwi members hui on draft statement of urban development aspirations. Face to face	MAY 2023	Emails and online meetings to discuss feedback on initial statement draft. Initial circulation of information on scenario planning.
Focus on eliciting feedback on the drafting	ω	
of the statement and approach to WRLC iwi		Online meeting
members presenting the draft to local and central government representatives for feedback.		Seeking feedback on the drafting of the statement, including a possible name and designer
FDS meeting. Face to face		Online meeting
Seeking feedback on the drafting of the statement		•
Email to all WRLC iwi members		Seeking feedback on the drafting of the statement and a timeline for iwi Boards and other members to review the draft.
Seeking feedback on advanced draft, including seeking approval from iwi Boards and other		WRLC meeting
members to review the draft.		Endorsement of iwi statement of aspirations for urban development. Discussion regarding iwi
Email to WRLC iwi members		information in constraints report.
Request data for constraints report	۲.	Email to WRLC iwi members
WRLC Annual Partners' Forum	JUN 2023	• Confirmation of iwi statement from Boards
• Workshop on FDS)23	Online hui with WRLC iwi members
		Hui with WRLC iwi members to provide feedback on:
		 <i>Te Tirohanga Whakamua</i> and the draft chapter of the FDS on iwi values and aspirations for urban development. Scenario assessments Spatial plan and key moves Initial ideas for special projects for the FDS
Email to WRLC iwi members	<u>ب</u>	
Seeking feedback on additional elements of FDS.	JUL 2023	

4. Engagement with Key Stakeholders

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

4.1. Stakeholder overview

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

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





• Local government infrastructure teams

Development Sector

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

Youth

• Attendees of the Festival for the Future 2023

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

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

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

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

L.

	FEB 2023	A Future Development Strategy workshop with the WRLC
Various presentations to incoming councils on the WRLC and the Future Development Strategy through October to December 2023, in February 2023 and to the last council in June 2023.		A Future Development Strategy update paper to the WRLC at its meeting
	MAR 2023	A combined Wellington City Council/ Porirua City Council workshop
		A combined Wairarapa councils' workshop
	APR 2023	A combined Upper Hutt City Council/ Hutt City Council workshop
	023	A combined Horowhenua District Council/ Kāpiti Coast District Council workshop
	M	Three separate workshops in the Wairarapa, one with each council
	MAY 2023	A workshop with the WRLC on elements of the Future Development Strategy
	JUN 2023	A Future Development Strategy update paper to the WRLC at its meeting
	JUL 2023	A separate workshop with South Wairarapa District Council
	AUG 2023	A workshop with the WRLC on the final elements of the draft Future Development Strategy

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

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

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

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





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

Infrastructure providers are required to be consulted as part of the FDS process to ensure the strategy can identify "the development infrastructure and additional infrastructure required to support or service that development capacity, along with the general location of the corridors and other sites required to provide it."² The following sets out a timeline of key points of engagement with infrastructure providers in the development of the draft FDS.

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

SEP 2022

MAR 2023

JUL 2023

Online webinar with infrastructure providers listed above

A presentation was given sharing what the FDS is, the progress to date and inviting attendees to participate in the scenario evaluation process. This was followed up with email contact. Any scenario evaluations received were incorporated into the Scenario Evaluation Report.

Presentation at Lifelines Group AGM

Presented to a range of infrastructure providers attending the Lifelines Group AGM on what the FDS is and how to be involved. Following the meeting a call to action was emailed to attendees to participate in the Housing and Business Assessment as the first step by providing any infrastructure capacity reports.

Online Webinar

A presentation was given sharing the progress to date on the FDS and what the draft spatial strategy looks like. Attendees were invited to input into the draft FDS with their infrastructure requirements. This was followed up with email contact. Any input received will be incorporated into the draft FDS.



² (clause 3.13(2)(b) of NPS-UD)

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

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

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

	A small group face to face session of larger Wellington City based developers
Engagement business land development stakeholders via The Property Group to feed into the HBA and FDS process.	Introduction to the FDS process and Complex Development Opportunities presented. Discussion on some barriers
A face-to-face session with over 100 key	Discussion on some barriers Face to face session Over 100 key development sector contacts from the Wairarapa-Wellington- Horowhenua region with 34 attending
development sector contacts from the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region invited and 25 attended	The session was co-hosted with WRLC, Urban Development Institute of New Zealand (UDINZ) and Kainga Ora. It covered an introduction to the 3
The session included an update to the development sector on the progress with the FDS – the constraints mapping and scenario evaluation results and how to input into the strategy and work in partnership. Discussion were sought on the information presented and the barriers and opportunities for development. Feedback about the content, the scenarios, the process, your barriers and any opportunities for growth in the right places was sought after the meeting	entities and what they can offer the development sector, what the FDS is and how you can be involved. Feedback on the day was obtained through Slido (a polling app) (see Figure 10 below)

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

ill Polls	CIORA		48	Rank which of these concepts are most important to you?
Live t does a well function				Increasing housing supply, enhancebility and coolee 5.13
ronment mean to you	17			Carowith that permittes and infrances our emittenement 3.83
Callon reduction	carbon emission	1 1		Comute change and catural inigard realismon
People cer	Realises Futureposted tablester Conventiones			4 Disution of local suttainable jobs
Sustair	Officiant Incomer			Sustainable and Resilient Dorsmunities
Filling Serviced VI	In demailed			2.83
Estepation in	sativy city			transport 2.74
articipants can vote #70443		1 1		 Uctuan form that's ites can dependent to meet climite change objectives
				244

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

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

- We need to make the best use of our existing assets to ensure best value for money and outcomes.
- Certainty is the most important thing keen to be involved if the FDS can provide certainty to the development industry.
- There is difficulty with providing affordable housing due to land prices, holding costs and costs of labour.
- Short-term development activity will be slowed due to market conditions.

- Infrastructure constraints this is the biggest concern and a barrier to implementing any of the scenarios.
- Regional consenting can be difficult and is a risk to getting developments done in a cost-effective timely manner.
- There is a need to enable precinct development not just development along corridors.
- An incentives programme to support developments in the right place, including companies that build to rent would assist in getting development in the right places.



4.5 Youth feedback at Festival for the Future

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

4.5.1 KEY THEMES

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



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

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





5. Next Steps

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

Glossary of terms/kupu³ in this document

Торіс	Key Themes
Future Development Strategy (FDS)	A Future Development Strategy is a requirement under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 – updated May 2022 for tier 1 and tier 2 local authorities. https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/National- Policy-Statement-Urban-Development-2020-11May2022-v2.pdf. The Wairarapa- Wellington-Horowhenua region are preparing this together under the WRLC Urban Growth Partnership
hapū	(noun) kinship group, clan, tribe, subtribe - section of a large kinship group and the primary political unit in traditional Māori society.
hauora	(noun) health, vigour; Hauora includes Taha tinana (the physical dimension), Taha hinengaro (the mental dimension); Taha whānau (the family dimension), Taha wairua (the spiritual dimension) and the interactions between these dimensions.
iwi	(noun) extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people, nationality, race - often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor and associated with a distinct territory.
mahi tahi	(verb) to work together, collaborate, cooperate.
Mana motuhake	(noun) separate identity, autonomy, self-government, self-determination, independence, sovereignty, authority - mana through self-determination and control over one's own destiny.
mahi tahi	(verb) to work together, collaborate, cooperate.
mana whenua	(noun) territorial rights, power from the land, authority over land or territory, jurisdiction over land or territory - power associated with possession and occupation of tribal land.
Medium Density Residential Standards	As defined in NPS-UD 2020
National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD)	 The NPS-UD 2020 is a national policy statement under the Resource Management Act 1991 which recognises the national significance of: having well-functioning urban environments that enable all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future providing sufficient development capacity to meet the different needs of people and communities.

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

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



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