

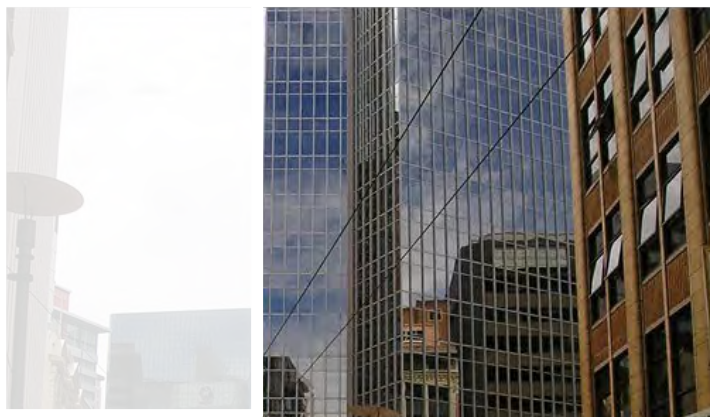
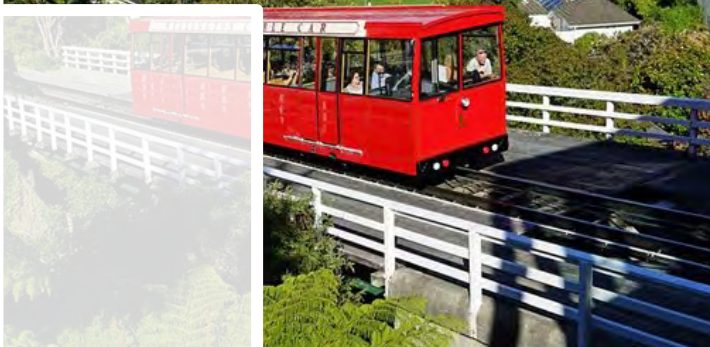
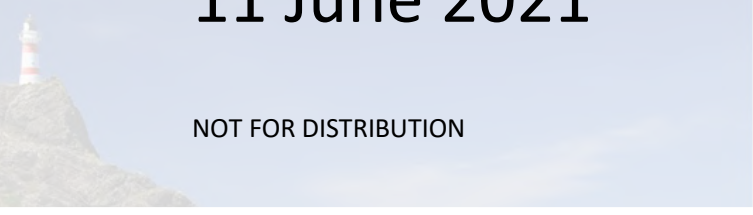


# WLG RED

WELLINGTON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
PHASE 1: LITERATURE AND DATA REVIEW

11 June 2021

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION





# Introduction

## Purpose of this Report

This report brings together, rationalises and prioritises relevant and available information relating to Regional Economic Development (RED) in the Wellington Region at this time. It is designed to provide Wellington NZ and Greater Wellington Regional Council a fulsome overview of the available literature and data such as RED-related plans, frameworks, strategies and other important data and documentation prior to the creation of a Regional Economic Development Strategy for the wider Wellington Region that reflects and builds on the thinking and planning that has been completed across the region to date.

The primary purpose of this document is to highlight the major themes, priorities and focus areas across the Greater Wellington region (regionally, and by TLA) as well as potential conflicts/challenges, potential information gaps and to identifying key information relevant to central government priorities and local Māori/iwi. Importantly, this report identifies and considers where there is alignment between TLAs and Regional focuses, as well as key differences. It also considers national-level key documentation with relevance to the regional focus areas.

Ultimately, this Report is designed to be used in conjunction with the OneNote Digital Library. The Library has been provided as a fulsome resource which enables users to do a deeper dive into the individual documents and data sources. It includes over 300 documents identified as relevant to the region. It uses a keyword tagging system which assists the user in locating key documentation across the resource using specific, relevant keywords.

This report is designed to capture the top-line take outs from priority documentation to assist Wellington NZ and Greater Wellington in

assessing and understanding the current position of RED across Wellington. It is a summary of the key findings of the information identified and can be utilised as an extensive information platform from which key stakeholders can be engaged by WellingtonNZ and Greater Wellington in its task of generating a Regional Economic Development Strategy.

## Identified Limitations

- The literature is a combination of what is publicly available and available through Wellington NZ and Greater Wellington.
- It will be important when engaging stakeholders to ensure that this resource is used mindfully and as a live resource. When provided this is a snapshot which has assessed what available literature and data has indicated to date (e.g. focus areas at this point in time based on available information within the scope of the brief). There may be other emerging documents and conversations within the area which, for example, could signal a change in direction. Therefore, organisations and stakeholders should still be approached with an open mind, and offered the opportunity to provide their thoughts and direction as live information to be fed into the One Note system (e.g. if a new key document has emerged this is tagged as a priority document within the One Note Digital Library).
- Where possible, information gaps have been identified and key sources followed up to request further information.
- In some cases, Iwi/Māori information will not always be in written format. More work will need to be undertaken at the engagement phase.



## Map of the region

**Figure 1: Map of the Greater Wellington Region**



**Source: Greater Wellington Regional Council, May 2021<sup>1</sup>**

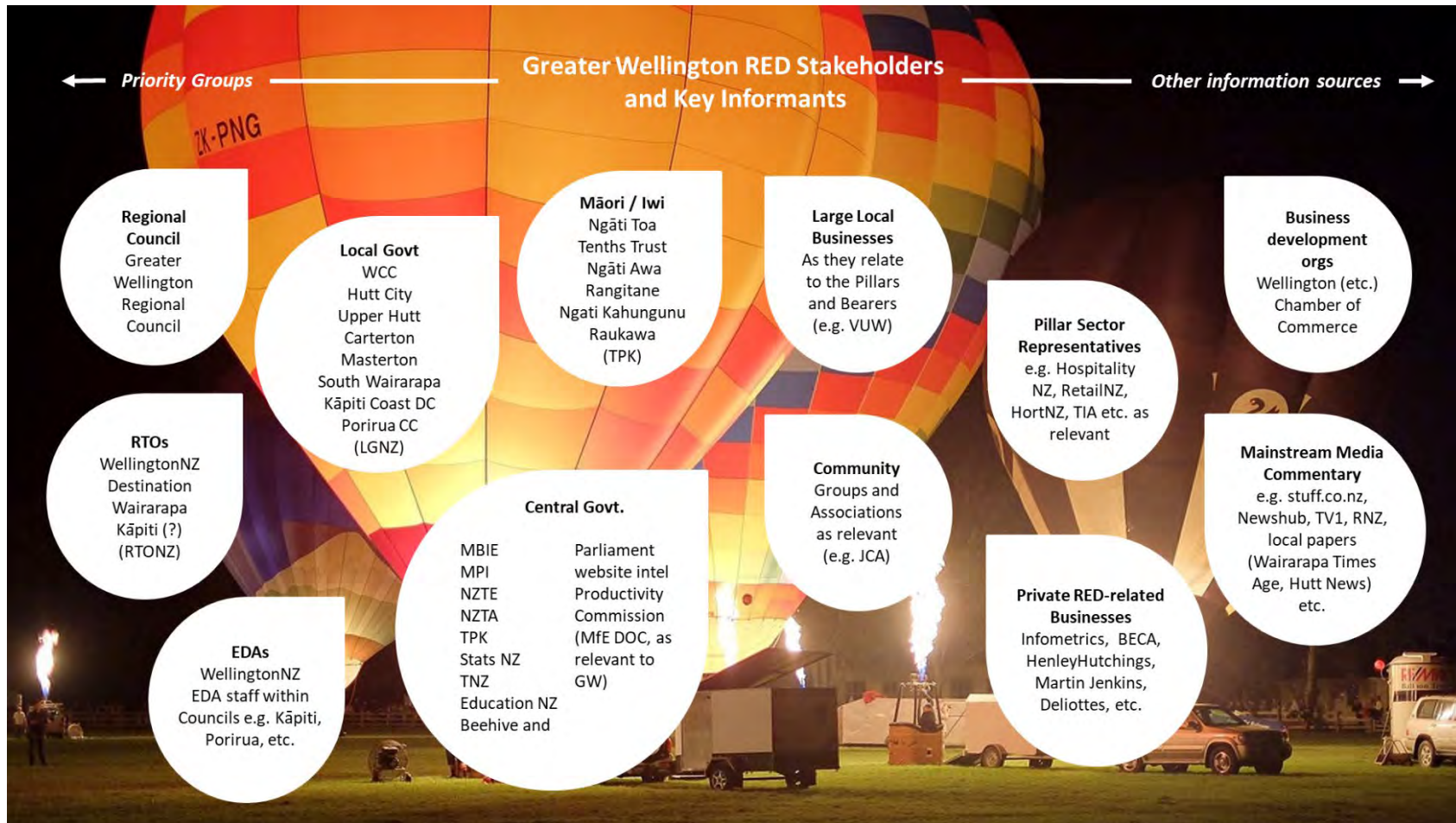
Please note that whilst a small portion of Taranaki is included in the map above as part of the Wellington Region, for the purposes of the Wellington RED Strategy, no direct documentation relating to this area is included due to the impracticability of this.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.gw.govt.nz/Wellington-region-map/> Last updated: 10 May 2013 11:53am

# Key stakeholders and informants

The below map demonstrates the types of stakeholders and informants considered when identifying literature and data for this report:

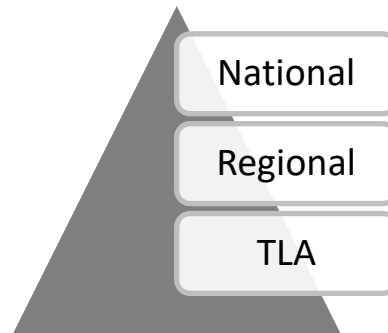
**Figure 2: Key stakeholders and informants**



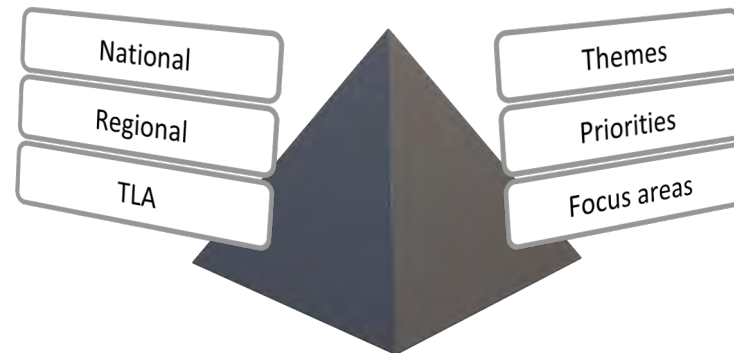


## Grouping and classification of information

This section of our report presents information at three levels:



Within each level we also look at the key documentation and literature themes, priorities and focuses which have been identified as recurrent or strongly featured throughout local key RED-related strategies/LTPs and other core documents from Regional Council, local council/TLA, RTO and EDA sources:

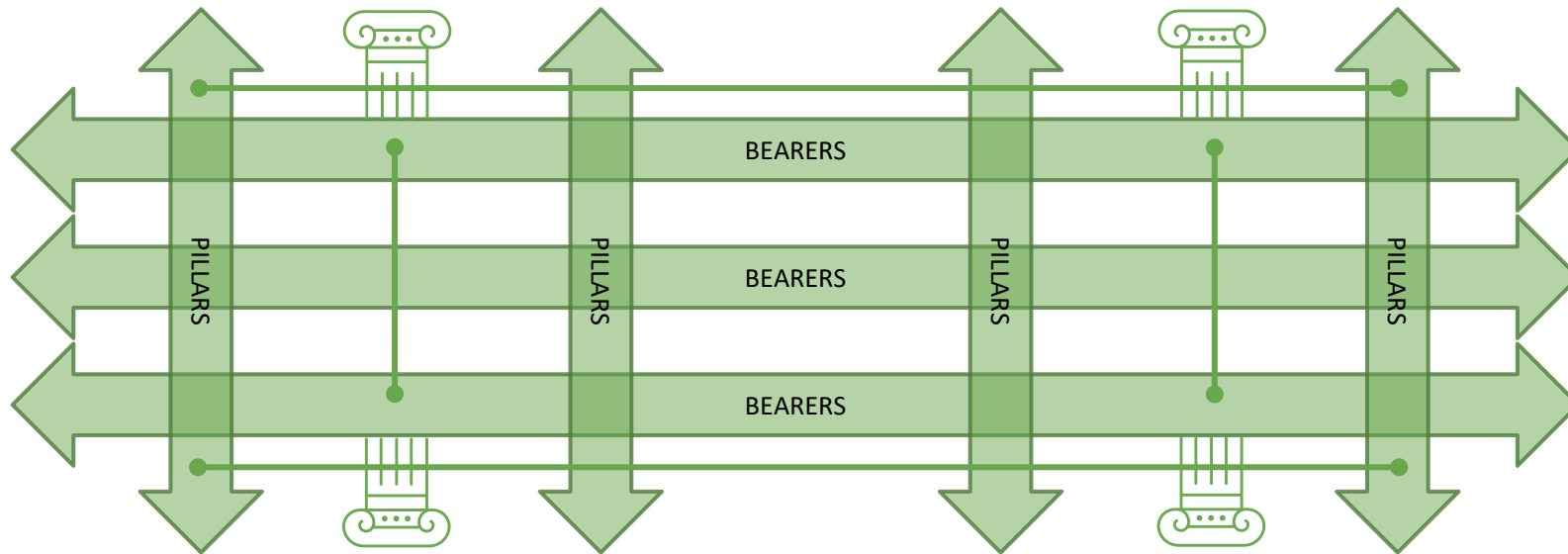


Within each location-based section we include information from the public and private sector where relevant.



This document also classifies the themes, focus areas and priorities into two categories – pillars and bearers:

**Figure 3: Pillars and Bearers**



- **Pillars:** key /individual focus areas.
- **Bearers:** enablers, contributors, or key factors relevant to the pillars.

Some examples of pillars are 'screen, or 'tourism' industries. Examples of bearers include 'sustainability' and 'transport'. However, it is important as this project moves forward that the pillars and bearers are not viewed in isolation, but instead are, as much as possible, viewed as interconnected. This classification system is simply a way to structure and organise documentation into logical segments.



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## Executive Summary

This report is likely to be the first of three. It is a foundation report identifying the available data, literature, information and thinking pertinent to an economic development strategy for wider Wellington. It has attempted to collect into one place a large portion of the relevant knowledge that would underpin a strategy for Wellington. The search has not been limited to Wellington or even New Zealand. It includes internationally comparative examples.

Phase two would be the creation of a framework document which will use this phase one resource alongside engagement with key stakeholders (including Iwi/Māori, TLAs, etc.) to set the overarching frame, direction and approach for the third phase, which is the strategy-to-action plan part of the overall project.

A few observations have been made:

### **Observation 1: a vast array of literature to rationalise**

The breadth and depth of documentation available – nationally, regionally, locally – is vast. The One Note system, combined with this report, presents “priority documents” to assist the user in understanding what has been assessed as most relevant, however, there is a large volume of strategic and input documents which would need to be not just carefully reviewed, but discussed with key stakeholders to understand their:

- **Validity** – both in terms of what’s changed, what’s been ‘replaced’ or supplemented by other documents, and what remains relevant - depending on the age of the document.
- **Importance** - the degree of importance to the location as well as the Regional Strategy and Action Plan.

- **Actionability** – both in terms of connecting to the strategy and the ability to action these financially, social licence, and so on.

This is going to be most effectively achieved in phase 2.

### **Observation 2: different phases and looking through different lenses**

Wellbeing, sustainability, recovery, growth, resilience, environment. Many themes feature through the myriad of strategic documentation we have gathered, but some have potential for contradiction (within themselves or with others), and not all documents make it clear what actions will be taken to achieve their goals.

### **Observation 3: different data, and lots of it**

The data section goes into some detail about what is available and its potential use and value of these sources. Infometrics appears to be one of the more fulsome datasets. Data used in current documentation may be from different sources so rationalisation of this may be required, too. Of importance will be using the most accurate, applicable, quality, data sources, as well as understanding their limitations. The data section elaborates on this.

## Building your framework(s)

This phase one work provides resources to build the framework.

They include:

- **Examples of local and national frameworks**  
The best example is the Treasury Living Standards Framework. There are others relating to specific areas such as Māori development. Some examples are more narrowly economic,

others incorporate a wider view including social, environmental and other considerations. The growth of interest in wellbeing-based frameworks is particularly worth noting. The brief specifically denied the creation of a framework at this phase of work. We therefore highly recommend that applicable framework/s are considered alongside their success in application elsewhere – potentially relating to the Best Practice comparative locations internationally also – and adapted as appropriate to suit this region's needs.

- **Outcomes and approaches**

Indications from the literature review is that views of regional development as primarily economic are waning. Also on the wane are economic growth models and even employment driven models as being a sole or narrow focus. The limited amount of review material from phase 1 illustrates the difficulty of identifying success with economic development strategies. New frameworks are emerging, in particular, resilience and wellbeing frameworks.

- **Challenging and complex issues**

Much of the literature talks of practitioners wrestling with significant and complex contemporary issues such as climate change, inequality, race and identity issues. These externalities to the economic system are very much becoming internalities to economic development strategy.

- **Leadership, governance and management structures**

The strategies and plans available in this resource either talk directly to or are based on particular and varied leadership and governance structures. Our reading is that the leadership requirement has become more, not less, demanding. Governance relates strongly to resourcing and delivery. There is information on co-governance and co-management arrangements.

- **Collaboration**

The idea of collaboration is advancing and there are different examples of what collaboration means in economic development terms. These stretch from loose involvement through to co-design and co-management models. No economic development strategy today is complete without detailed consideration of these points, both in terms of the development of the strategy and how it is rolled out.

- **Resourcing**

Early regional development models largely relied on resourcing from local government and were, as a result, highly constrained. In the last few years with the PGF there has been a significant growth in available resource, but with its evolution to Kānoa funding dynamics have changed again. Partnership at the resourcing level has become a major agenda item for economic development and is reflected in the literature and case studies.

- **Power of regionalism and localism**

The role of regions in economic development is changing. This is reflected in the various examples in the data and reports. There is a very real question of what levers are there to pull at the local level when so many of the economic settings are determined at the national level and beyond in international bodies and financial markets. The role and value proposition of localism is becoming clearer. Changes post-COVID with a stronger resilience perspective appear to be emphasising regionalism and localism.

- **Engagement framework / principles**

With the vast array of documents and programmes come a vast array of expectations of involvement. Bringing our communities and mana whenua through this journey is going to be critical to its success. This means we must be clear on engagement expectations and principles, early. For example, the literature

review identified specific Māori development and engagement work which should be connected into this Strategic work from the get-go. Could Greater Wellington's Ara Tahī leadership group play a facilitation and leadership/advisory role for Māori / iwi? Likewise, it will be important to engage through various levels of the community (TLA through to regionally) as well as with critical businesses and other enablers – not just leaders, but at times, the doers, too. At a national level, MBIE has an over-arching Economic Development Strategy, as well as a Māori Economic Development strategy focused on lifting the income of Māori across New Zealand. Local Iwi also have a range of strategic plans and programmes which connect to economic development, as do councils and community groups. How will you undertake this engagement? Do you have a clear approach? Will it meet stakeholder expectations?

## Next steps

With these thoughts in mind, what should be the next steps? A strategist undertaking phase 2 would need to be considering all the above points, and more, and deciding how these need to be reflected in a strategy for Wellington. For example, what type of framework? What type of outcomes? What type of issues are in and what are out? What types of strategy development process is required, especially in terms of active involvement of mana whenua and stakeholders? Development of the strategy cannot take place until these types of issues are resolved and clearly articulated. This must include bringing all key stakeholders on the journey.

The next challenge is to translate intent into action planning. This is arguably the most difficult stage. It has been the challenge of many strategies which inadvertently raise expectations and then lead to disappointment when delivery is frustratingly difficult. There is a need for a step up in regional economic development strategy thinking and making

which crunches complexity into more simple ideas and connects action to people and resources which enable action to take place. The resource material in this phase 1 report provides examples, reviews and progress reports which will help in making difficult judgements around priorities and actions.

In the following summary section, we highlight some of the important national, regional and TLA information as well as an overview of the Best Practice areas we have identified. The full report then goes into greater detail relating to these sections.

## National Context

The Government's 2019 Economic Plan connects to four priority areas for the government as follows:

1. Grow and share NZ's prosperity
2. Support thriving and sustainable regions
3. Transition to a clean, green and carbon neutral NZ
4. Deliver responsible governance with a broader measure of success

Figure 4: NZ Government Priorities



Supporting these four focus areas in the ED plan are *Key Economic Shifts* with initiatives identified as supporting these shifts.

Economic shifts identified, were:





## Data

### Online tools

There are many online tools which could contribute to the creation of the updated regional strategy and action plan. Important to note are number of online tools such as **MBIE's regional factsheets** and modelling, alongside **Treasury's Living Standards Framework's dashboard / online tool**. Such tools (available in the data section of this report) are indicative and very useful - particularly for example when considering specifics, such as wellbeing.

Furthermore, in-depth reporting such as the specific Stats NZ's reporting and relationship with Wellington NZ is believed to also provide tailored and in-depth intel across the region and some deeper insight into how the data is gathered, where its limitations lie and how to best apply the findings.

### Infometrics

That said, predominantly it is believed that the log-in access to Infometrics will provide the strategy-developers with the most fulsome access to relevant statistical information at a deep-dive level. Important to note, however, is that the extraction of information by TLA into graph format appears only achievable when changing the comparator to the appropriate TLA e.g. "Carterton" – which then runs a comparison chart against wider Wellington regional data.

The alternative is to use the Toolkit function to compare the data on screen for multiple TLAs which allows you to download data tables for comparison.

Unfortunately, this means that the graphs are not automatically created for the user, meaning manual creation of graphs from the data tables is required if graphics are desired.

Recent discussions with Infometrics have confirmed, however, that they are in the process of deploying the TLA comparator feature across the platform later (back-end information is there, but the front-end interface isn't, yet). Their staff currently use the same interface as login users, and therefore the time it would take them to provide the data is the same as proficient a signed-up user.

With that said, it may still be worth considering the direct use of the firm to provide in-depth data analysis for some specific requirements. For now, however, the data available for early stakeholder engagement is more than sufficient.

### Avoiding dated data

Whilst the summary portion of this section displays some top-line data about TLAs (e.g. employment and population figures) from Infometrics, it is worth remembering that this has been extracted from the system at this point in time, and is 2020 data. It was decided early that the specific data required should be pulled at the time the strategy is being created, to ensure most up to date information is used at that point in time. For this reason, this report does not provide any in depth analysis of data (noting that would also be out of scope).

## Māori / Iwi

The main iwi maintaining mana whenua status in Te Ūpoko o te Ika (the head of the fish of Māui, the greater Wellington region) are:

- Ngāti Raukawa, centred in the north-west of the region at Otaki and Levin.
- Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai, centred around Waikanae.
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira, focused around Porirua.
- Te Ātiawa/Taranaki ki Te Upoko o Te Ika, centred mainly in Hutt Valley and Wellington City.
- Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Ngāti Kahungunu o Wairarapa, based throughout the Wairarapa. (NB these organisations also have completely different entities, called “Settlement Trusts”, which play a major role in Iwi policy and decisions).

Source: Otago University: <https://www.otago.ac.nz/wellington/maori/iwi/>

## Māori/iwi liaison across Greater Wellington

Source: <http://www.gw.govt.nz/liasing-with-maori/>

### “Ara Tahi – Iwi/Greater Wellington Regional Council Leadership Forum

[Ara Tahi](#) is a leadership forum of the six tangata whenua groups and Greater Wellington Regional Council. Ara Tahi was established in 1991 as a Māori advisory group and now operates as a joint leadership forum between iwi and Greater Wellington Regional Council, providing an opportunity for discussion on key strategic issues for the region.

Ara Tahi was instrumental in the development of the [Memorandum of Partnership](#) – an agreement that outlines how tangata whenua and Greater Wellington Regional Council work together. The Memorandum of Partnership is built on and replaces the Charter of Understanding (1993, revised 2000) and establishes a structural and operational relationship between the Council and tangata whenua, in the context of the Treaty of

Waitangi and the legislation which gives functions, duties and powers to the Council.

### Developing Māori capacity

Greater Wellington Regional Council is developing Māori capacity by:

- Including an iwi appointee to hearing committees where this is appropriate
- Holding technical workshops for iwi and Council staff
- Supporting iwi projects
- Providing iwi capacity funding
- Operating a Māori Relations team (Te Hunga Whiriwhiri) to provide enhanced assistance and advice
- Appointing six persons to [Te Upoko Taiao – Natural Resources Plan Committee](#) for their skills, attributes or knowledge relevant to the work of the committee and including their knowledge of the rohe of the relevant iwi authority to which they belong
- Appointing one member each, nominated by Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc. to the [Hutt Valley Flood Management Subcommittee](#)
- Appointing to the [Wairarapa Committee](#), one member each to represent Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne ō Wairarapa
- Appointing to the [whaitua committees](#), one member from each iwi authority whose rohe falls entirely within the Whaitua boundary to represent the interests of that tangata whenua group

There are also a number of activities to increase the capacity of councillors and staff to appreciate and understand Māori culture and perspectives. Greater Wellington Regional Council hopes that building capacity through these avenues will enable Māori to contribute to decision-making processes.” See: [Mana whenua partnerships](#) for more information.

## Wider Wellington

The first part of this section provides individual snapshots of each TLA on a page, displaying top-line information as pulled together from Infometrics and a review across key documentation for the location. This section then takes a closer look at the identified common ‘pillars’ and ‘bearers’ and where they are stronger (and less so) across the region, considering each TLA.

### TLA Snapshots

Over the page are individual snapshots of some key information about each TLA, including:

#### **Employment growth as a percentage**

Infometrics displays this information by TLA against the Wider Wellington Region. These graphs show employment growth over time from 2001 – 2020. Please be aware that this information is shown by growth as a percentage, not in dollars or number of people employed.

#### **GDP by industries, 2020 (top 10 by share of total GDP)**

These tables show the top 10 industries by the type of work undertaken in each TLA, as defined by their contribution to GDP in the area. Because some residents commute outside of their TLA to work, what we have instead tried to indicate is the type of employment which contributes to the GDP of each TLA, instead of the type of work people living in that specific location are doing.

#### **Population compared to region 2020**

This graph shows the population of the TLA compared to the wider region (number of people). The title also shows what the population is in percentage terms.

Wider Wellington has a population of **542,000 people** (Infometrics, 2020) which is **10.66%** of New Zealand’s total population of **5,083,700 people** (annualised population data by regional council, Infometrics 2020).

#### **Māori population in TLA 2020**

Related to the graph above, this shows the proportion of Māori living in the TLA. The total population of Māori living in the wider Wellington region is also shown as a percentage in the title.

The total Māori population of wider Wellington is **78,100** and the Māori population in New Zealand is **850,480** (Infometrics, 2020 data) which is **9.8%** of New Zealand’s Māori population.

#### **GDP Growth**

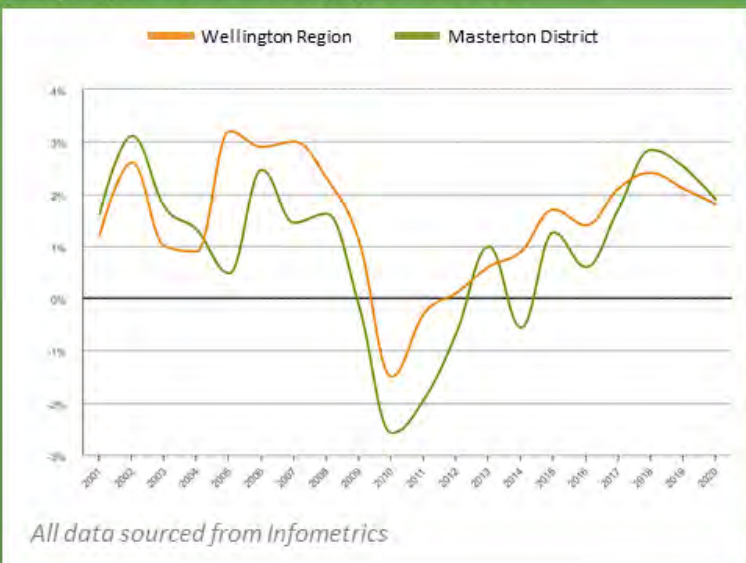
This graph demonstrates gross domestic product (GDP) growth as a percentage between 2001 and 2020 (Infometrics data) comparing the TLA to the wider Wellington region.

#### **Focuses and Priorities**

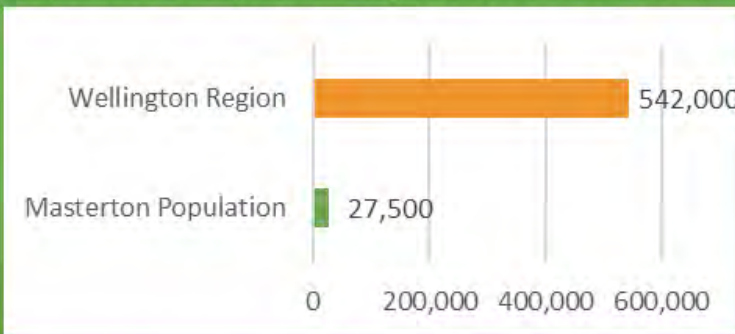
This chart is a snapshot of information based on an initial review of key documentation relating to the TLA and interpretation of the strength of focus on the identified pillars and bearers. This is based on available key literature to date and should be discussed in depth with the TLA as part of phase 2 of this work, as it is likely that priorities and strength of focus in some areas may have changed – particularly in light of COVID-19.

# Masterton

## Employment Growth (%) 2001-2020



## Population compared to region 2020 (5.07% of region)



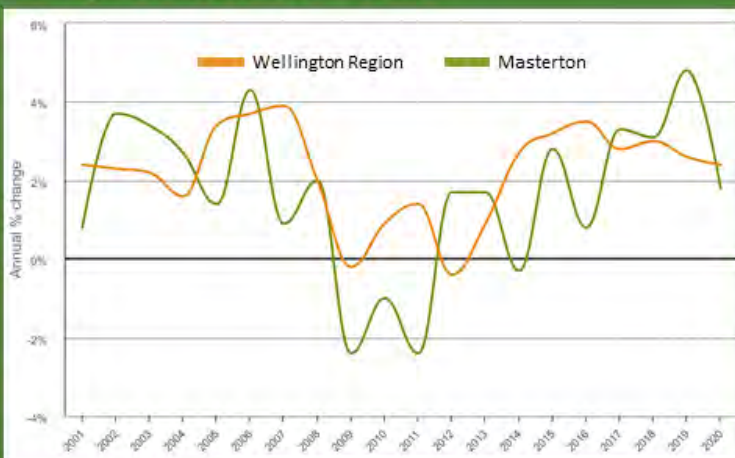
## Māori Population in Masterton 2020 (22.07% of Masterton population)



## GDP by industries, 2020 (top 10 by share of total GDP)

Industry	Share of GDP
Health Care & Social Assistance	11.40%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	8.00%
Unallocated	7.80%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	6.40%
Property Operators & Real Estate Services	5.40%
Education & Training	4.70%
Wholesale Trade	4.50%
Other Store & Non Store Retailing	3.60%
Finance	3.30%
Other Services	3.20%

## GDP growth (%) 2001 – 2020



## Focuses and Priorities

Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation

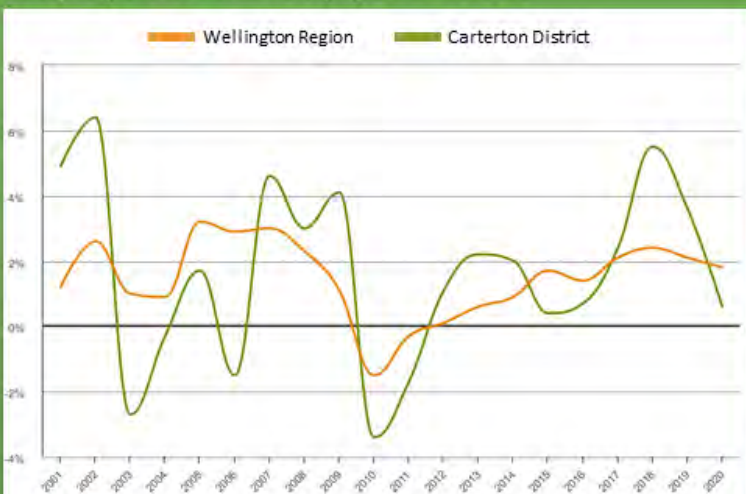
Focus (dark = heavy)

Screen - TV, movies, games	
Digital (software creation, digital technology)	
Arts and Hospitality	
Science and Engineering	
Tourism and Visitor Sector	
Primary Sector	
High-Value Manufacturing	
Skills & Talent / Labour	
Water Infrastructure	
Wellbeing and Place-Making	
Trade and Business Hub	
Housing	
Iwi / Māori	
Transport	
Sustainability	



# Carterton

## Employment Growth (%) 2001-2020

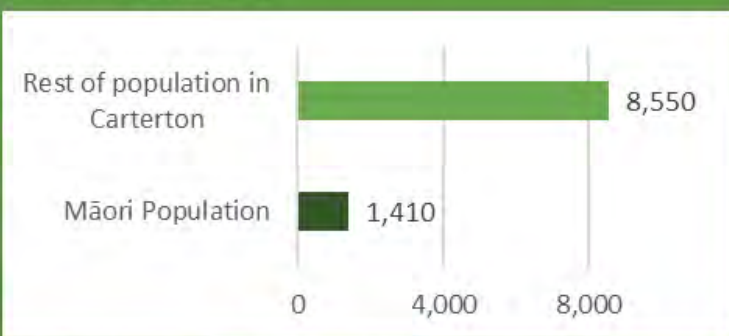


All data sourced from Infometrics

## Population compared to region 2020 (1.84% of region)



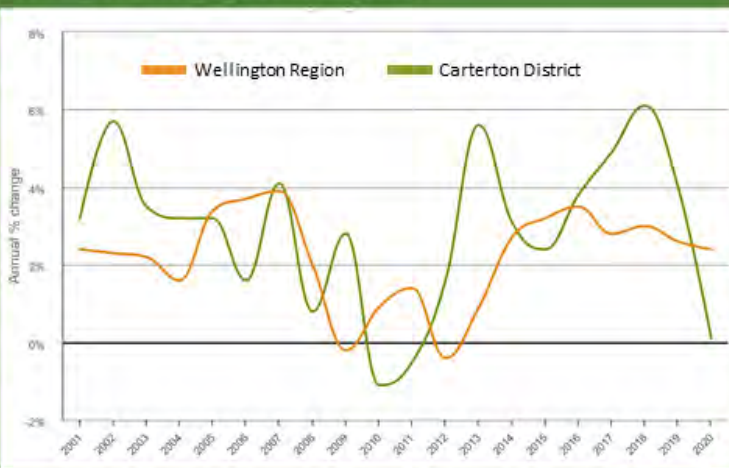
## Māori Population in Carterton 2020 (14.16% of Carterton population)



## GDP by industries, 2020 (top 10 by share of total GDP)

Industry	Share of GDP
Wood Product Manufacturing	10.20%
Meat & Meat Product Manufacturing	9.90%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	6.70%
Property Operators & Real Estate Services	6.10%
Road Transport	4.00%
Health Care & Social Assistance	3.70%
Dairy Cattle Farming	3.10%
Sheep, Beef Cattle & Grain Farming	3.00%
Construction Services	3.00%
Fruit, Cereal & Other Food Product Manu	2.90%

## GDP growth (%) 2001 – 2020



## Focuses and Priorities

Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation

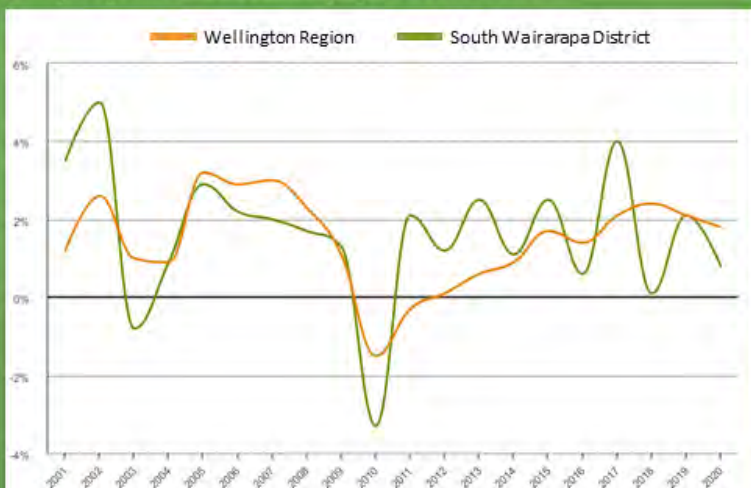
Focus (dark = heavy)

Screen - TV, movies, games	Light Green
Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Light Green
Arts and Hospitality	Dark Green
Science and Engineering	Light Green
Tourism and Visitor Sector	Dark Green
Primary Sector	Dark Green
High-Value Manufacturing	Light Green
Skills & Talent / Labour	Light Blue
Water Infrastructure	Dark Blue
Wellbeing and Place-Making	Dark Blue
Trade and Business Hub	Light Blue
Housing	Light Blue
Iwi / Māori	Dark Blue
Transport	Dark Blue
Sustainability	Dark Blue



# South Wairarapa

## Employment Growth (%) 2001-2020

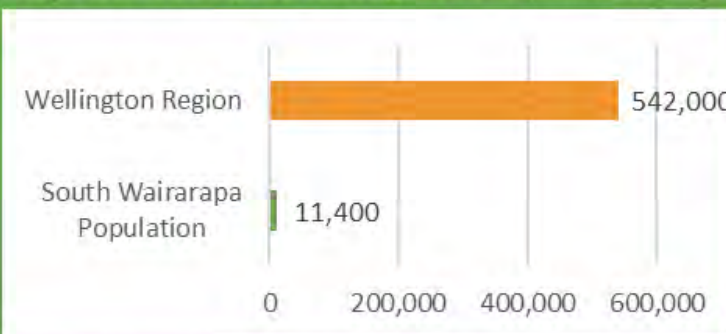


All data sourced from Infometrics

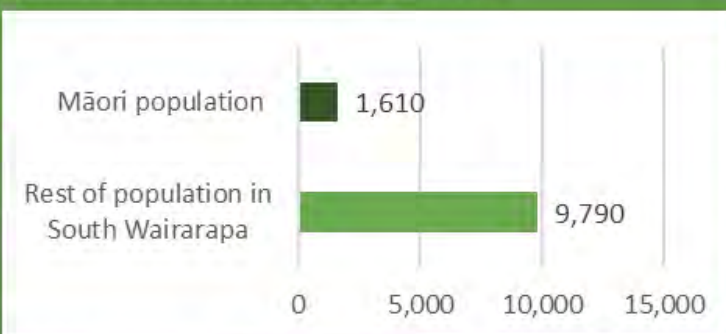
## Employment type (top 10 by share of total GDP)

Industry	Share of GDP
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manu	14.00%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	8.60%
Property Operators & Real Estate Services	8.20%
Unallocated	7.80%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	7.20%
Dairy Cattle Farming	5.50%
Health Care & Social Assistance	4.30%
Sheep, Beef Cattle & Grain Farming	4.00%
Construction Services	3.60%
Accommodation & Food Services	3.10%

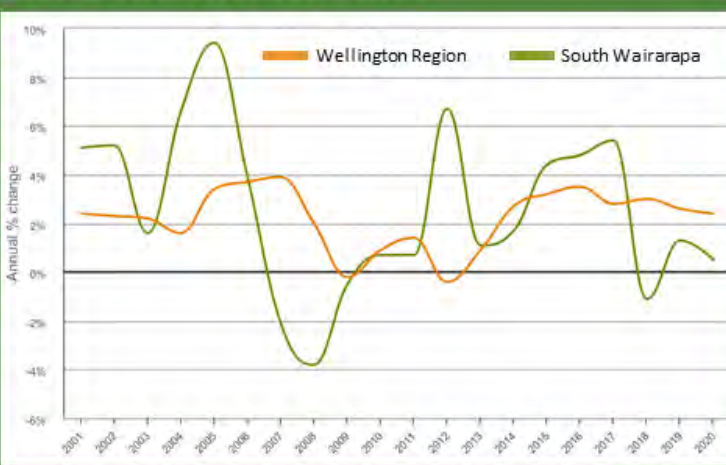
## Population compared to region 2020 (2.10% of region)



## Māori Population in South Wairarapa 2020 (16.45% of South Wairarapa population)



## GDP growth (%) 2001 – 2020



## Focuses and Priorities

Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation

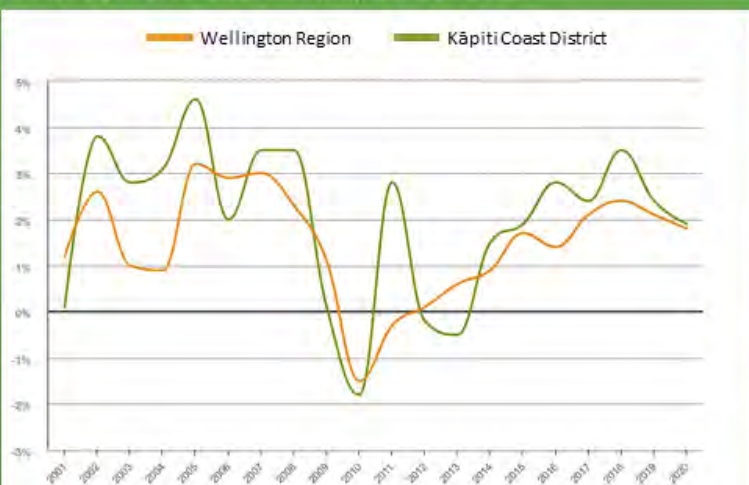
Focus (dark = heavy)

Screen - TV, movies, games	Light Green
Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Light Green
Arts and Hospitality	Medium Green
Science and Engineering	Light Green
Tourism and Visitor Sector	Medium Green
Primary Sector	Dark Green
High-Value Manufacturing	Light Green
Skills & Talent / Labour	Dark Blue
Water Infrastructure	Dark Blue
Wellbeing and Place-Making	Dark Blue
Trade and Business Hub	Light Blue
Housing	Dark Blue
Iwi / Māori	Dark Blue
Transport	Dark Blue
Sustainability	Dark Blue



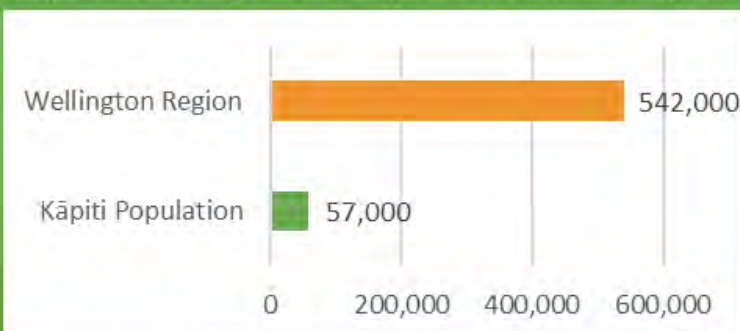
# Kāpiti Coast

## Employment Growth (%) 2001-2020

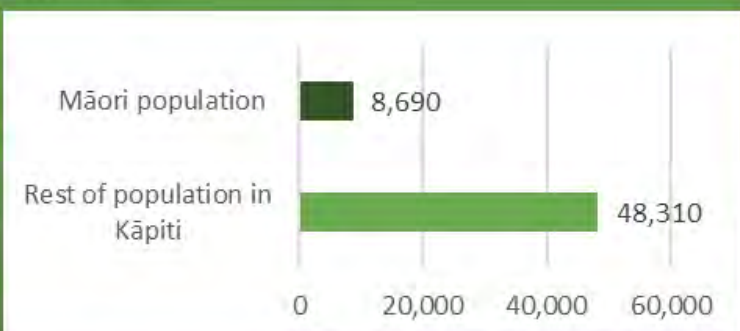


All data sourced from Infometrics

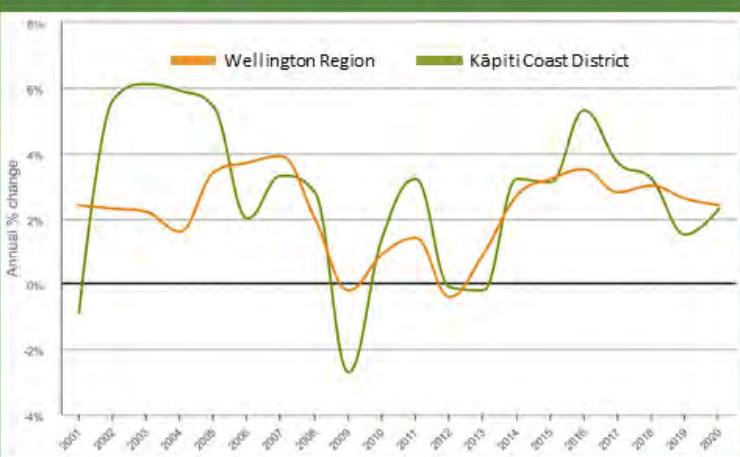
## Population compared to region 2020 (10.52% of region)



## Māori Population in Kāpiti 2020 (15.25% of Kāpiti population)



## GDP growth (%) 2001 - 2020



## Employment type (top 10 by share of total GDP)

Industry	Share of GDP
Health Care & Social Assistance	10.20%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	10.10%
Property Operators & Real Estate Services	8.40%
Unallocated	7.80%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	7.70%
Construction Services	6.30%
Education & Training	4.20%
Other Store & Non Store Retailing	3.60%
Other Services	3.00%
Electricity & Gas Supply	2.40%

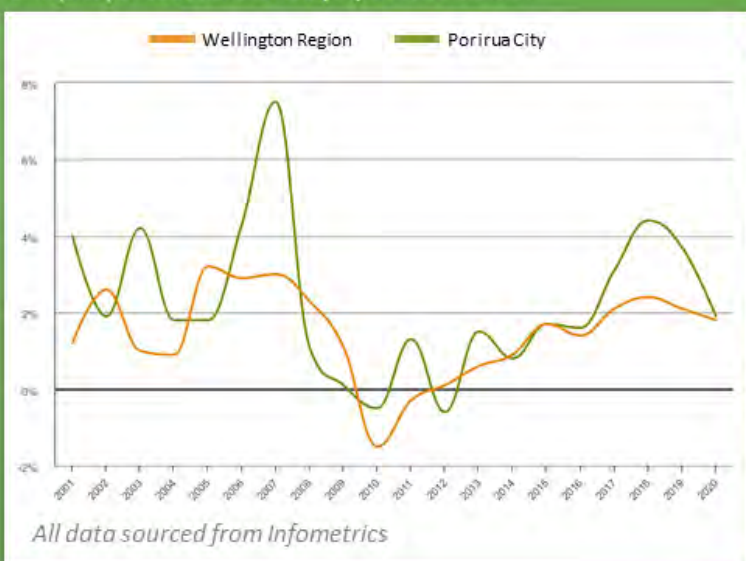
## Focuses and Priorities

Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation		Focus (dark = heavy)
Screen - TV, movies, games	Light Green	
Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Light Green	
Arts and Hospitality	Medium Green	
Science and Engineering	Light Green	
Tourism and Visitor Sector	Medium Green	
Primary Sector	Medium Green	
High-Value Manufacturing	Medium Green	
Skills & Talent / Labour	Dark Blue	
Water Infrastructure	Dark Blue	
Wellbeing and Place-Making	Dark Blue	
Trade and Business Hub	Light Blue	
Housing	Medium Blue	
Iwi / Māori	Dark Blue	
Transport	Dark Blue	
Sustainability	Medium Blue	

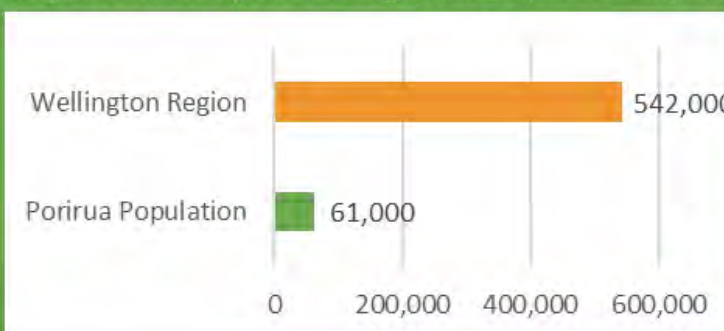


# Porirua

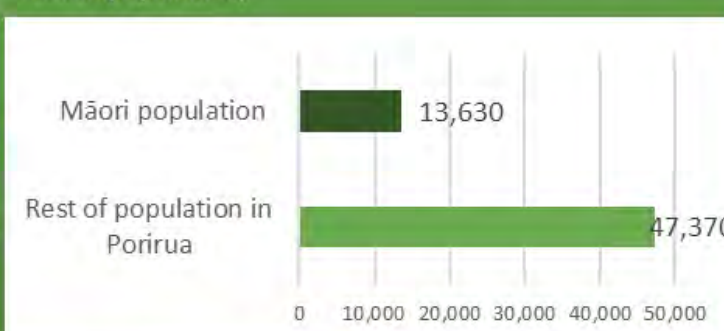
## Employment Growth (%) 2001-2020



## Population compared to region 2020 (11.25% of region)



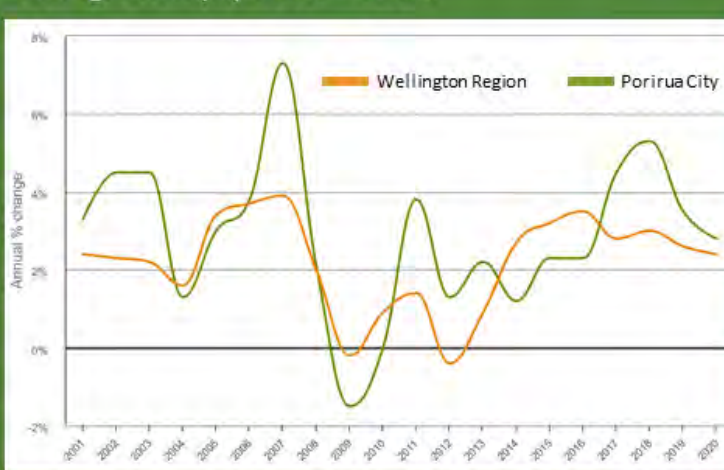
## Māori Population in Porirua 2020 (28.77% of Porirua population)



## Employment type (top 10 by share of total GDP)

Industry	Share of GDP
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	9.50%
Health Care & Social Assistance	9.00%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	7.80%
Unallocated	7.80%
Education & Training	7.10%
Property Operators & Real Estate Services	6.30%
Construction Services	5.80%
Central Gov Admin, Defence & Safety	5.20%
Wholesale Trade	4.00%
Other Store & Non Store Retailing	4.00%

## GDP growth (%) 2001 – 2020



## Focuses and Priorities

Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation

Focus (dark = heavy)

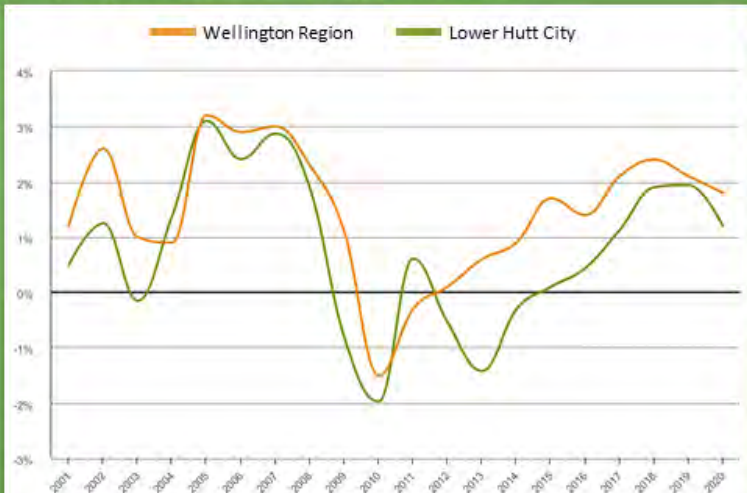
Screen - TV, movies, games	
Digital (software creation, digital technology)	
Arts and Hospitality	
Science and Engineering	
Tourism and Visitor Sector	
Primary Sector	
High-Value Manufacturing	
Skills & Talent / Labour	
Water Infrastructure	
Wellbeing and Place-Making	
Trade and Business Hub	
Housing	
Iwi / Māori	
Transport	
Sustainability	



# Hutt City

Data source: Infometrics  
NB classified as "Lower Hutt"

## Employment Growth (%) 2001-2020

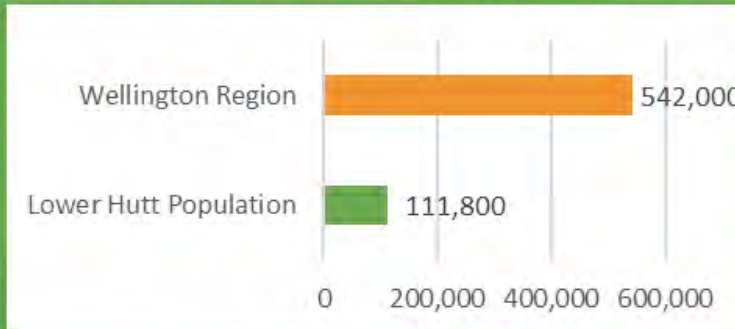


All data sourced from Infometrics

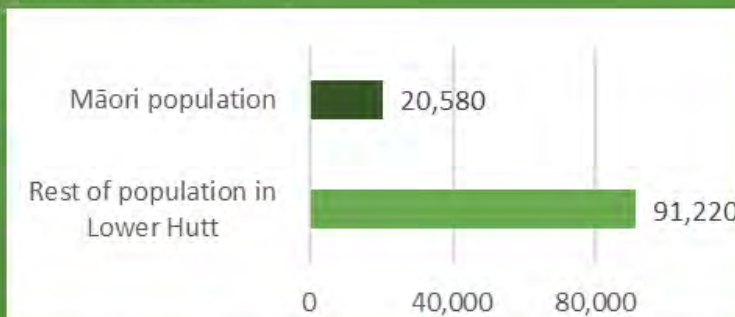
## Employment type (top 10 by share of total GDP)

Industry	Share of GDP
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	9.50%
Unallocated	7.80%
Health Care & Social Assistance	7.60%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	7.20%
Wholesale Trade	6.10%
Property Operators & Real Estate Services	5.70%
Central Gov Admin, Defence & Safety	4.40%
Construction Services	4.20%
Education & Training	3.80%
Other Store & Non Store Retailing	3.00%

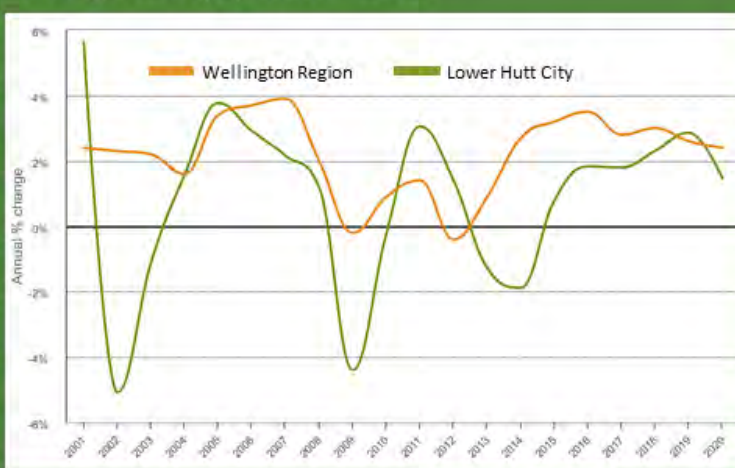
## Population compared to region 2020 (20.63% of region)



## Māori Population in Lower Hutt 2020 (22.56% of Lower Hutt population)



## GDP growth (%) 2001 - 2020



## Focuses and Priorities

Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation

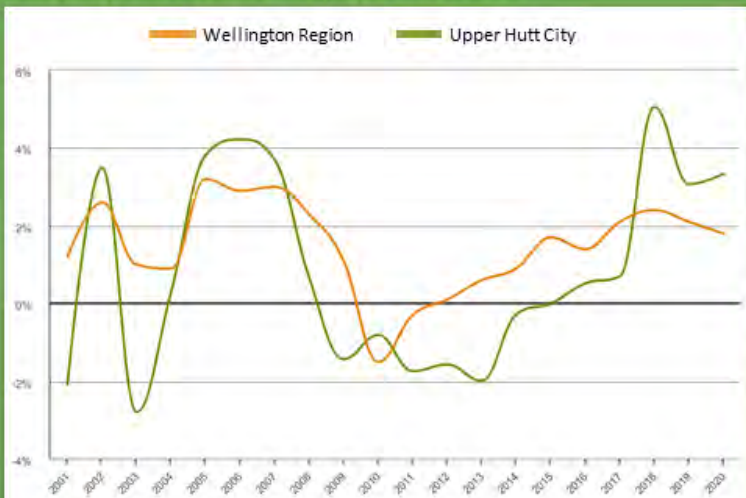
Focus (dark = heavy)

Screen - TV, movies, games	Light Green
Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Medium Green
Arts and Hospitality	Light Green
Science and Engineering	Dark Green
Tourism and Visitor Sector	Light Green
Primary Sector	Light Green
High-Value Manufacturing	Dark Green
Skills & Talent / Labour	Dark Blue
Water Infrastructure	Dark Blue
Wellbeing and Place-Making	Dark Blue
Trade and Business Hub	Medium Blue
Housing	Medium Blue
Iwi / Māori	Dark Blue
Transport	Medium Blue
Sustainability	Dark Blue



# Upper Hutt City

## Employment Growth (%) 2001-2020

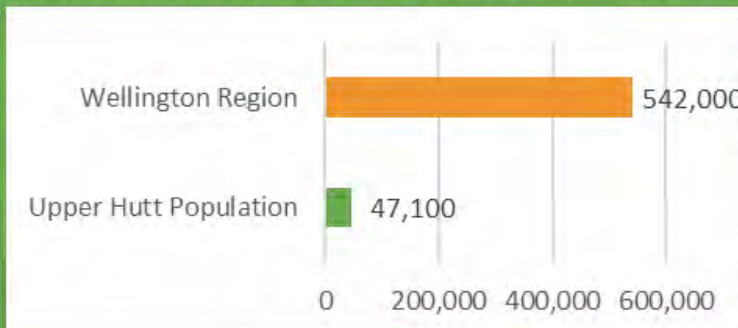


All data sourced from Infometrics

## Employment type (top 10 by share of total GDP)

Industry	Share of GDP
Central Gov Admin, Defence & Safety	20.90%
Unallocated	7.80%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	6.90%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	6.00%
Property Operators & Real Estate Services	5.30%
Health Care & Social Assistance	4.50%
Wholesale Trade	4.10%
Education & Training	4.00%
Construction Services	3.90%
Basic Chemical & Chemical Product Manu	2.90%

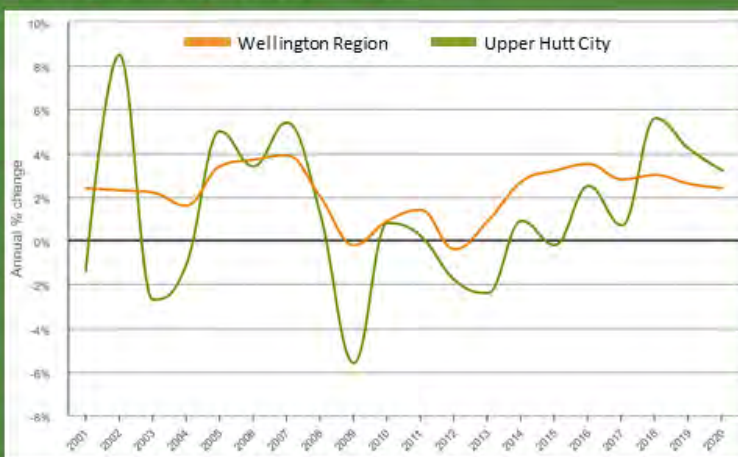
## Population compared to region 2020 (8.69% of region)



## Māori Population in Upper Hutt 2020 (19.36% of Upper Hutt population)



## GDP growth (%) 2001 – 2020



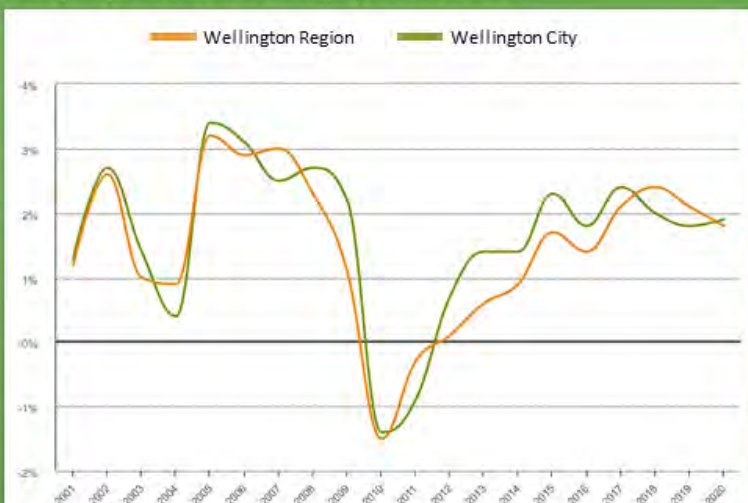
## Focuses and Priorities

Focus Area	Focus (dark = heavy)
Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation	
Observations:	
Screen - TV, movies, games	Light Green
Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Light Green
Arts and Hospitality	Medium Green
Science and Engineering	Light Green
Tourism and Visitor Sector	Light Green
Primary Sector	Light Green
High-Value Manufacturing	Medium Green
Skills & Talent / Labour	Dark Blue
Water Infrastructure	Dark Blue
Wellbeing and Place-Making	Dark Blue
Trade and Business Hub	Dark Blue
Housing	Dark Blue
Iwi / Māori	Dark Blue
Transport	Dark Blue
Sustainability	Dark Blue



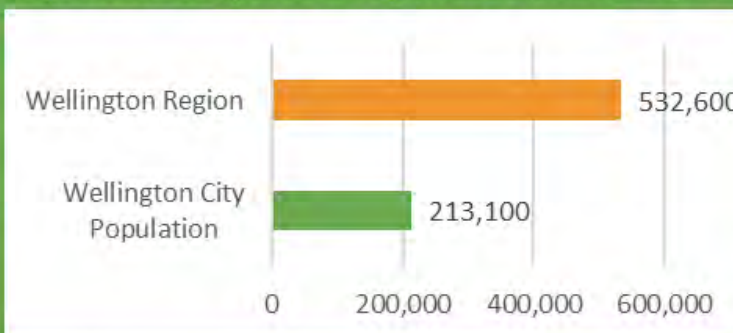
# Wellington City

## Employment Growth (%) 2001-2020



All data sourced from Infometrics

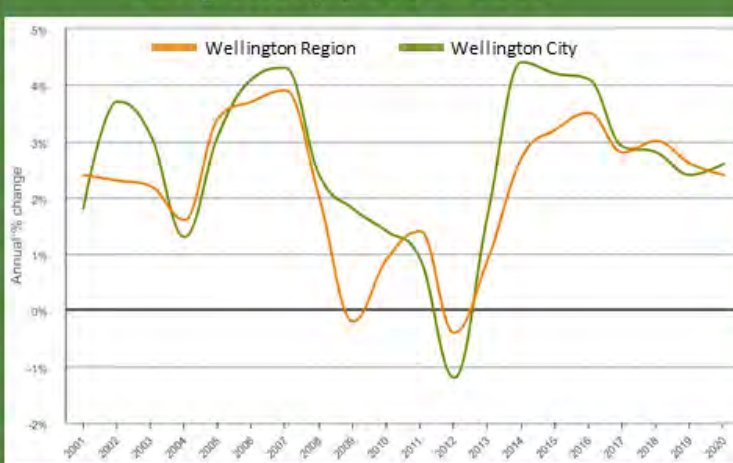
## Population compared to region 2020 (39.89% of region)



## Māori Population in Wellington City 2020 (9.56% of Wellington City population)



## GDP growth (%) 2001 – 2020



## Employment type (top 10 by share of total GDP)

Industry	Share of GDP
Central Gov Admin, Defence & Safety	14.80%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	13.90%
Finance	9.60%
Unallocated	7.80%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	5.70%
Telecomms, Internet & Library Services	5.30%
Health Care & Social Assistance	4.10%
Electricity & Gas Supply	4.00%
Petroleum & Coal Product Manufacturing	3.00%
Property Operators & Real Estate Services	2.90%

## Focuses and Priorities

Focus Area	Focus (dark = heavy)
Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation	
Screen - TV, movies, games	Light
Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Light
Arts and Hospitality	Light
Science and Engineering	Light
Tourism and Visitor Sector	Light
Primary Sector	Light
High-Value Manufacturing	Light
Skills & Talent / Labour	Dark
Water Infrastructure	Dark
Wellbeing and Place-Making	Dark
Trade and Business Hub	Dark
Housing	Dark
Iwi / Māori	Dark
Transport	Dark
Sustainability	Dark

## Putting it together: Commonalities and Differences

Greater Wellington's documentation demonstrated a strong focus on seven "pillars" identified as follows:

1. Screen
2. Digital
3. Arts and Hospitality
4. Science and Engineering
5. Tourism and Visitor Sector
6. Primary Sector
7. High Value Manufacturing.

It also focused on eight identified bearers:

1. Skills & Talent / Labour
2. Water Infrastructure
3. Wellbeing and Place-Making
4. Trade and Business Hub
5. Housing
6. Iwi / Māori
7. Transport
8. Sustainability.

Important to note is that all pillars and bearers identified are all of importance to the wider region, to varying degrees. The snapshot analysis on the following pages aims to provide some insight into key areas where existing and relevant past documentation has been focused as a way of considering where there are commonalities and differences across the region.

This is not to say that these areas are *not* important to those identified as having less focus in the reviewed documentation, simply it observes that the reviewed documentation may indicate or provide 'more documented' focus than in other areas.

They also aim to assist in considering where past and current thinking may have evolved from more recently, meaning they should be mindfully discussed with key stakeholders in the next phase of this work, not presented as a 'final assessment'.

For this reason, caution should be used when referencing these matrices externally as they are intended as indicative and heavily reliant on interpretation of gathered documentation, which may not fully account for the weight various reviewed documents – particularly if this is weighted more strongly by the internal stakeholders and/or the budget/investment placed into certain areas (which may be more or less than what it could appear from what has been presented within the documentation reviewed). In other words – the following snapshots are designed to encourage deeper thinking and provide a starting point for discussion, only.
















The benefit of this approach is two-fold, it allowed for fine-tuning and to develop deeper insights, and it also assists in identification of commonalities and differences more broadly. For example, there are clearly commonalities in some areas like Carterton, Masterton and South Wairarapa when it comes to more obvious areas such as the primary sector. What is interesting to note are areas geographically more distanced, with common goals – for example South Wairarapa, Porirua and Upper Hutt's strong focus on Māori/Iwi.

The matrix over the page is a snapshot of the core focuses of key documentation reviewed across the region relating to Economic Development (ED). It can be used to compare to other TLA's, the region, and also key focuses of central government to identify alignment and potential collaborative opportunities. Pages following this, provide a snapshot at the pillar/bearer level.



Figure 5: Overview of Pillars and Bearers

Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation. Green = Pillar, Blue = Bearer

	Nationwide / Central Govt	Greater Wellington	Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy	Masterton	Carterton	South Wairarapa	Kāpiti Coast	Porirua	Hutt City	Upper Hutt City	Wellington City
 Screen - TV, movies, games	Green	Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	White	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green
 Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Green	Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	White	Green	White	Dark Green
 Arts and Hospitality	Green	Green	Green	Dark Green	Dark Green	Green	Green	Light Green	Green	Green	Dark Green
 Science and Engineering	Green	Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green	Light Green	Dark Green
 Tourism and Visitor Sector	Green	Green	Green	Green	Dark Green	Green	Green	Green	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green
 Primary Sector	Dark Green	Green	Dark Green	Dark Green	Dark Green	Dark Green	Green	White	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
 High-Value Manufacturing	Green	Green	Light Green	Green	Green	Light Green	Green	Green	Dark Green	Green	Light Green
 Skills & Talent / Labour	Blue	Dark Blue	Blue	Blue	Light Blue	Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Blue	Dark Blue
 Water Infrastructure	Blue	Blue	Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Blue
 Wellbeing and Place-Making	Blue	Blue	Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Blue
 Trade and Business Hub	Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Blue	Blue	Dark Blue
 Housing	Blue	Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
 Iwi / Māori	Dark Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Dark Blue	Blue	Dark Blue	Blue	Dark Blue	Blue
 Transport	Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Blue	Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Blue	Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue
 Sustainability	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Blue	Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue

## Summary: Pillars



Screen - TV, movies, games

	Nationwide / Central Govt	Greater Wellington	Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy	Masterton	Carterton	South Wairarapa	Kāpiti Coast	Porirua	Hutt City	Upper Hutt City	Wellington City
Screen - TV, movies, games											

**Focus:**

Strongest focus:

**Location:**

Wellington City

Moderate focus area:

National and Greater Wellington

Some focus:

Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy, Kāpiti Coast

Little/no focus:

Masterton, Carterton, South Wairarapa, Porirua, Hutt City, Upper Hutt City

Screen is mostly featured in Wellington City documentation with national interest in this opportunity, though there is some mention in the Wairarapa Strategy, too. [More here.](#) Interestingly, whilst Avalon Studios and Lane Street Studios are in the Hutt Valley and Upper Hutt respectively, ED documentation did not reflect specific focus on screen across the documents available/reviewed. Kāpiti Coast has a 'Film Friendly' policy which it implemented in 2019.



## Digital (software creation, digital technology)

	Nationwide / Central Govt	Greater Wellington	Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy	Masterton	Carterton	South Wairarapa	Kāpiti Coast	Porirua	Hutt City	Upper Hutt City	Wellington City
Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Light Green	Medium Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	White	Medium Green	White	Dark Green

### Focus:

Strongest focus:

### Location:

Wellington City

Moderate focus area:

National and Greater Wellington, Hutt City


Some focus:

Wairarapa, Masterton, Carterton, South Wairarapa, Kāpiti

Little/no focus:

Porirua, Upper Hutt

Wellington City is heavily focused on digital-related strategy/activities. The 2012 strategy connected digital enablement and Open for Business type initiatives, as well software/app/digital development-related projects. Smart Wellington is a good example of a programme which is a collaboration between WCC and NEC to implement platforms and digital mechanisms to inform the council and key stakeholders. However, the 2021-31 LTP consultation document doesn't specifically mention digital connectivity as a focus area. Is focus shifting away from digital, or perhaps are there more detailed plans which cover this – or perhaps is digital connectivity less-important at a RED level? Could it require some re-focus in the upcoming planning?

 Arts and Hospitality

	Nationwide / Central Govt	Greater Wellington	Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy	Masterton	Carterton	South Wairarapa	Kāpiti Coast	Porirua	Hutt City	Upper Hutt City	Wellington City
Arts and Hospitality	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green	Dark Green	Light Green	Light Green	Very Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green

**Focus:**

Strongest focus:

**Location:**

Masterton, Carterton and Wellington City

Moderate focus area:

National, Greater Wellington, Wairarapa, South Wairarapa, Kāpiti, Hutt City and Upper Hutt

Some focus:

Porirua

Little/no focus:

N/A

A look across this matrix shows expected alignment between Wairarapa’s ED direction and that of Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa. It also highlights [Masterton’s focus on Arts and Heritage](#). Arts and Culture feature across all areas quite strongly, with slightly less focus identified on this, in Porirua. Carterton and Wellington city have a particularly strong Arts focus.





## Science and Engineering

	Nationwide / Central Govt	Greater Wellington	Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy	Masterton	Carterton	South Wairarapa	Kāpiti Coast	Porirua	Hutt City	Upper Hutt City	Wellington City
Science and Engineering	Light Green	Medium Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green	Light Green	Dark Green

**Focus:**

Strongest focus:

**Location:**

Hutt City, Wellington City

Moderate focus area:

National, Greater Wellington,

Some focus:

Wairarapa, Masterton, Carterton, Kāpiti, Porirua, Upper Hutt

Little/no focus:

South Wairarapa.

The Hutt is strong on science and technology, with large scientific institutions such as those in Gracefield. Wellington City's strong focus includes high-quality research facilities offered at Victoria University of Wellington. Nationally and regionally there is focus on science and engineering also, with various smaller mentions through most other TLAs with the exclusion of South Wairarapa.



## Tourism and Visitor Sector

**Focus:**

Strongest focus:

**Location:**

Carterton and Wellington City

Moderate focus area:

National, Greater Wellington, Wairarapa, Masterton, South Wairarapa, Kāpiti, Porirua


Some focus:

Hutt City and Upper Hutt

Little/no focus:

N/A

Carterton and Wellington City had a particular emphasis on tourism and visitor sector, though across all areas this was a significant focus (less-so in the Hutt City and Upper Hutt). Arts and hospitality are often interconnected with tourism and visitor sector, though have been separated for this report. Wairarapa has a Tourism Strategy which highlights projects such as Dark Sky, featured in WEDS (Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy) and [news stories](#) highlight the importance of visitor spend to the area. Wellington has a very strong focus on tourism and visitor sector, which includes for example the [2020 Wellington Major Events Strategic Framework](#).

 Primary Sector



**Focus:**  
 Strongest focus: National, Wairarapa, Masterton, Carterton, South Wairarapa  
 Moderate focus area: Greater Wellington and Kāpiti Coast  
 Some focus: Hutt City and Upper Hutt  
 Little/no focus: Porirua and Wellington City

**Location:**

There is a strong national focus on the primary sector which is also reflected throughout the Wairarapa. Federated farmers notes on it's [website](#) that:  
 "Agriculture is the major source of income and employment in the Wairarapa, despite the growth of tourism, wine-making, manufacturing and the services industry. Sheep stations along the eastern hill country, which used to primarily produce wool, have given up large areas to forestry. Wairarapa sheep and beef cattle farmers on lower lying land have adopted more intensive farming systems to stay economically viable. Dairy farms, found mostly in southern Wairarapa, are adopting new technology and increasing herd sizes. Areas with poorer pasture and gravelly soil along the central river system are now being used for grapes. Wairarapa is often targeted as a showcase for international visitors being the closest farming district to New Zealand's capital and government hub, Wellington. Federated Farmers works constructively with local councils and the Greater Wellington Regional Council, on issues across water and the environment."



## High-Value Manufacturing



### Focus:

Strongest focus:

### Location:

Hutt City

Moderate focus area:

National, Greater Wellington, Masterton, Carterton, Kāpiti, Porirua and Upper Hutt

Some focus:

Wairarapa, South Wairarapa

Little/no focus:

Wellington City

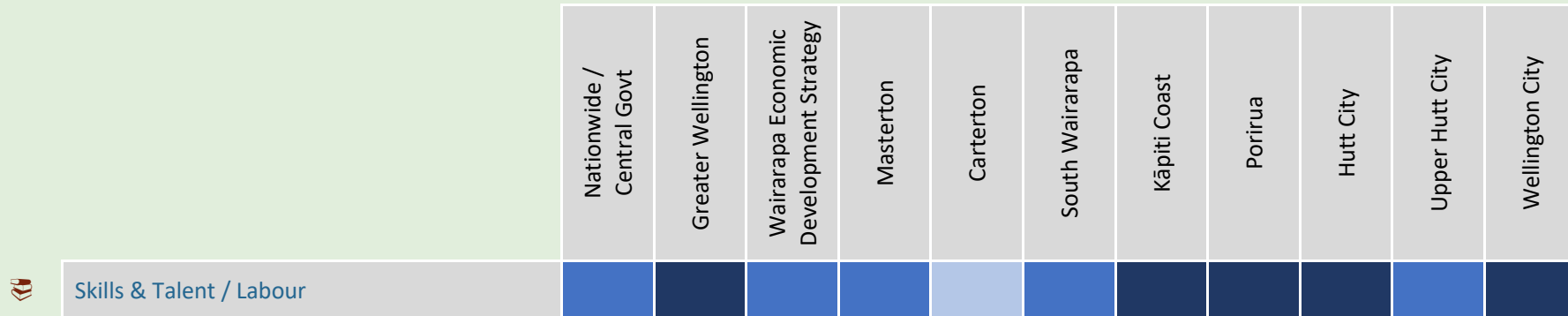
High value manufacturing and manufacturing more generally was featured through a number of TLA documents. According to the 2018 strategy, secondary industries accounted for 17% of Masterton’s GDP. Whilst Carterton’s documentation didn’t specifically mention high value manufacturing, Infometrics data highlights that the broader category of manufacturing was 29.7% of Carterton’s total GDP in 2020, 8.8% in Kāpiti, 7.6% in Porirua, 12.7% in Upper Hutt, 11.5% in Lower Hutt (Hutt City) and 5.3% in Wellington City (Infometrics, 2020).



## Summary: Bearers



### Skills & Talent / Labour



#### Focus:

Strongest focus:

#### Location:

Greater Wellington, Kāpiti, Porirua, Hutt City and Wellington City

Moderate focus area:

National, Wairarapa, Masterton, South Wairarapa and Upper Hutt

Some focus:

Carterton

Little/no focus:

N/A

A strong focus was found throughout the majority of high-level documentation. It is clear that skills and talent, education and knowledge are important across the Wider Wellington region. National focus also has strengthened in recent years with the emergence of the regional skills leadership groups and the emerging development of workforce plans. Wairarapa and Kāpiti are both working on workforce-focused initiatives presently.

## Water Infrastructure

	Nationwide / Central Govt	Greater Wellington	Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy	Masterton	Carterton	South Wairarapa	Kāpiti Coast	Porirua	Hutt City	Upper Hutt City	Wellington City
 Water Infrastructure	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	Medium

**Focus:**

Strongest focus:

**Location:**

Wairarapa, Masterton, South Wairarapa, Kāpiti, Porirua, Hutt City and Upper Hutt

Moderate focus area:

National, Greater Wellington and Wellington City

Some focus:

N/A

Little/no focus:

N/A


There is a heavy focus across water infrastructure in all areas. Documents referenced within this report by the [Productivity Commission](#) and the [Infrastructure Commission](#) are of relevance. In the environment area, Wairarapa has a particular focus on the development of the [Whaitua](#) and more recently the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy. Whaitua are also emerging in Porirua and Hutt Valley. “Whaitua committees are groups of local people tasked with recommending ways to maintain and improve the quality of our fresh water. Whaitua is the Māori word for space or catchment.”

😊 Wellbeing and Place-Making

	Nationwide / Central Govt	Greater Wellington	Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy	Masterton	Carterton	South Wairarapa	Kāpiti Coast	Porirua	Hutt City	Upper Hutt City	Wellington City
😊 Wellbeing and Place-Making											

- Focus:**                      **Location:**
- Strongest focus:            Masterton, Carterton, South Wairarapa, Kāpiti, Porirua, Hutt City and Upper Hutt
- Moderate focus area:    National, Greater Wellington, Wairarapa and Wellington City
- Some focus:                N/A
- Little/no focus:            N/A

Wellbeing and placemaking are clearly important across the region and at all levels – national, regional and TLA. Porirua have a significant focus on wellbeing, as do Masterton, Carterton, South Wairarapa, Kāpiti, Porirua, Hutt City and Upper Hutt. It is also strong through Wellington City, as well as regional and national documentation. Of note is Treasury’s [Living Standards Framework](#).

 Trade and Business Hub

	Nationwide / Central Govt	Greater Wellington	Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy	Masterton	Carterton	South Wairarapa	Kāpiti Coast	Porirua	Hutt City	Upper Hutt City	Wellington City
Trade and Business Hub											

**Focus:**

Strongest focus:

**Location:**

Masterton, Carterton, South Wairarapa, Kāpiti, Porirua, Hutt City and Upper Hutt

Moderate focus area:

National, Greater Wellington, Wairarapa and Wellington City

Some focus:

N/A

Little/no focus:

N/A

Trade and business hub is mostly a Wellington city-focused bearer, however, many of the TLAs around Wellington also focus on business development and enablement, some also connected to digital enablement. In a COVID environment this may become increasingly important with economic data demonstrating working from home trends, for example.



## Housing

	Nationwide / Central Govt	Greater Wellington	Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy	Masterton	Carterton	South Wairarapa	Kāpiti Coast	Porirua	Hutt City	Upper Hutt City	Wellington City
Housing	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue

### Focus:

Strongest focus:

### Location:

N/A

Moderate focus area:

National, Greater Wellington, South Wairarapa, Kāpiti Coast, Porirua, Hutt City, Upper Hutt City, Wellington City

Some focus:

Wairarapa, Masterton, Carterton

Little/no focus:

N/A

Housing remains important throughout the region with slightly less focus in the Wairarapa TLAs Masterton and Carterton. Whilst the matrix above shows a lighter focus on this than in other areas assessed, it is important throughout the region. Of note in particular is the [Draft Wellington Spatial Plan](#). It identified five aspirational goals from surveying Wellingtonians: “compact, resilient, vibrant and prosperous, inclusive and connected, greener”. The draft plan presents 4 scenarios looking at different housing options ranging from high-rise, higher density inner city (and inner city suburb) living, through to extended urban development (out, not up).



◆ Iwi/Māori

	Nationwide / Central Govt	Greater Wellington	Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy	Masterton	Carterton	South Wairarapa	Kāpiti Coast	Porirua	Hutt City	Upper Hutt City	Wellington City
Iwi / Māori	Strongest	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Strongest	Moderate	Strongest	Moderate	Strongest	Moderate

**Focus:**

Strongest focus:

**Location:**

National, South Wairarapa, Porirua, Upper Hutt City

Moderate focus area:

Greater Wellington, Wairarapa, Masterton, Carterton. Kāpiti, Hutt City, Wellington City

Some focus:

N/A

Little/no focus:

N/A

Iwi / Māori was clearly a focus through documentation from all organisations above. This featured through many plans and strategies, and there are some mechanisms in place for engagement and leadership as well as other national and local documentation identified in this report which are of relevance to Māori Economic Development, as well as Iwi/Māori engagement. At a national level there are key documents from [MBIE TPK](#) the [Productivity Commission](#) and others, as well as local Māori / iwi strategic documentation which must be considered. More information relating to these specific documents is contained within the full report and the summary sections.



## Transport

	Nationwide / Central Govt	Greater Wellington	Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy	Masterton	Carterton	South Wairarapa	Kāpiti Coast	Porirua	Hutt City	Upper Hutt City	Wellington City
Transport	Strong	Strongest	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strongest	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strongest	Strongest

### Focus:

Strongest focus:

### Location:

Greater Wellington, Wairarapa, South Wairarapa, Upper Hutt City, Wellington City

Moderate focus area:

National, Masterton, Carterton., Porirua, Hutt City, Kāpiti


Some focus:

N/A

Little/no focus:

N/A

Transport is clearly a focus throughout the region. Interconnectivity, accessibility, roading, public transport, the Kāpiti Expressway - and many other public transport, roading and other transportation methods featured throughout key materials. Transport is a key bearer relating to many pillars.

 Sustainability

	Nationwide / Central Govt	Greater Wellington	Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy	Masterton	Carterton	South Wairarapa	Kāpiti Coast	Porirua	Hutt City	Upper Hutt City	Wellington City
Sustainability	Strongest focus	Strongest focus	Strongest focus	Moderate focus area	Strongest focus	Strongest focus	Moderate focus area	Moderate focus area	Strongest focus	Strongest focus	Strongest focus

**Focus:**

Strongest focus:

**Location:**

National Greater Wellington, Wairarapa, Carterton, South Wairarapa, Hutt City, Upper Hutt City, Wellington City

Moderate focus area:

Masterton, Kāpiti, Porirua,

Some focus:

N/A

Little/no focus:

N/A

Sustainability is important and connected to a range of issues and opportunities throughout key documentation reviewed. Sustainability is sometimes used more broadly when explaining principles, at other times more specifically when considering key projects or focus areas such as the environment. It is also where there is significant alignment through many areas, including national priorities.

## Best Practice Summary

We undertook the identification of comparable locations task two ways. One was a more 'manual' process of identifying key features relevant to Wider Wellington and identifying locations of a similar type based on some factors we've called "markers" as you will see in the table over the page (e.g. education, population size, government centre, etc.).

Oslo, Portland and Vancouver all presented a significant portion of similarities to the markers we identified. More information about the markers has been provided in the full report section.

We also reviewed the 2019 Wellington Central City Spatial Vision report and the 21 Places of the Future Report completed by international consultancy Cognizant, and have compiled a range of comparable locations from these report, of which Wellington could also consider as part of its Strategy development in phase two.

A full breakdown of the features and information relating to the identification of these locations is included in the full report ([Best Practice](#)) section, later in this document.

Over the page we have provided a snapshot matrix of the locations identified during our more manual search process, and what the key similar features are. We also recommend you review the specific pages in the Wellington Central City Spatial Vision report and the 21 Places of the Future Report using the links in the Best Practice (full) section, contained within this document.



Key features similar to Wellington:	Education	Comparable Population	Concentrated / condensed modern city	Government Centre	Port City	Quality of life ranking (High or reasonable)	Similar landscape
Austin, Texas, USA			👍	👍		👍	
Belfast		👍	👍	👍	👍		
Boston			👍	👍	👍		
Canberra, Australia		👍		👍		👍	
Cleveland		👍	👍		👍		
Columbus			👍				
Copenhagen (Also appeared in the Wellington Central City Spatial Vision Report)		👍		👍	👍		
Edinburgh		👍	👍		👍	👍	
Madison		👍	👍	👍		👍	
Oslo (Also appeared in the Wellington Central City Spatial Vision Report)	👍		👍	👍	👍	👍	👍
Portland	👍		👍	👍	👍	👍	👍
Raleigh	👍			👍		👍	
Vancouver	👍		👍	👍	👍	👍	👍
Richmond	👍			👍		👍	
Zurich	👍		👍	👍		👍	👍

Wellington Central City Spatial Vision Report locations identified	Case study relevance to pillars / bearers
Rotterdam	A Resilient, Climate-Adaptive and Water Sensitive Waterfront
Melbourne	A connected city
Barcelona	Urban mobility and liveability
Oslo	Car free living
San Francisco	Resilience to sea level rise, severe storms, flooding and earthquakes
New York	Climate resilience
Copenhagen	Climate plan

21 Places of the Future Report	Case study relevance to pillars / bearers
Atlanta	Production (music, film, tv) with a shift to focusing on tech, start-ups
Dundee, Scotland	Creativity in the tech sector, a centre of culture, creativity and design.
Kochi, India	Sustainable human centric growth
Lisbon, Portugal	Digital enablement of local government, “shredding bureaucracy”
Portland, Maine	Food and craft beer, ‘coolest small city’ status, overall “chill youth vibe”, a bit slow in education catching up to the tech opportunities.
São Paulo, Brazil	Scientific production, leading business hub in Latin America, digital tech, arts and culture “just as integral to the future of the city as technology and business are”.
Shenzhen, China	Electronic, manufacturing (including of electronic busses, cars and trucks), entrepreneurship, creativity, public services, sustainability. Plans to have a car free district, and a base for creatives.
Songdo, South Korea	Technology

# Full Report

## Literature and Data

### About this section

This section considers significant, relevant literature and data and considers the collective findings for each level of location: national, regional/sub-regional and TLA.

This information is an analysis and collation of key documentation and can be used on conjunction with the full literature and data available in the OneNote digital library.

This digital library is sorted by location, consistent with this report, but also has greater search functionality including the ability to search for documents based on information tags such as themes or document author.

These segments take a deeper look at the priorities and focuses of each location, and compare TLA's to Greater Wellington, to further highlight commonalities and differences between region-wide and TLA-specific documentation.



# National

Central Government organisations of relevance  
National policies, programmes and strategies of interest  
Available and important data sets and tools





## National

This section looks across national documentation of relevance, and, where appropriate, provides snippets and explanation of their relevance to this project as well as links to key documents. Note that the full One Note Digital Library will contain significantly more reference documents than included in this document; this Report contains those which we have identified as important / key documentation for review and consideration.

### Central Government Key Stakeholders

MBIE has a number of key documents to be considered regarding alignment and direction. Transport projects from NZTA provide key infrastructure, coherence. The visions of organisations like DOC are important, and there is plenty going on in the central government sector to be aware of.

Key stakeholders include:

- Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (including Provincial Development Unit)
- Ministry for Primary Industries
- New Zealand Trade and Enterprise
- New Zealand Transport Agency
- Statistics NZ
- Tourism NZ
- Education NZ
- Beehive / Parliament
- Ministry for the Environment
- Department of Conservation
- Treasury
- (Te Puni Kōkiri – please see separate Māori/Iwi section for further information).
- Productivity Commission
- Infrastructure Commission



## Literature

### Policy

Minister: Hon Stuart Nash

In the 2020 Labour Government, he was given a suite of portfolios focused on supporting economic activity in our regions, as Minister for Economic and Regional Development, Tourism Minister, Forestry Minister and Minister for Small Business.

Full profile available in [Appendix 11](#).



### Upcoming announcements

It is anticipated that Hon Stuart Nash will make an announcement on Friday 28 May relating to the allocation of funding for Economic Development. When made, it should be available here: <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/minister/hon-stuart-nash>

### Budget 2021

**The 2021 Wellbeing Budget (20 May 2021) highlights the following within its policy statement:**

- Just Transition – Supporting New Zealanders in the transition to a climate-resilient, sustainable, and low-emissions economy.
- Future of Work – Enabling all New Zealanders to benefit from new technologies and lift productivity through innovation.
- Māori and Pacific – Lifting Māori and Pacific incomes, skills, and opportunities.
- Child Wellbeing – Reducing child poverty and improving child wellbeing.
- Physical and Mental Wellbeing – Supporting improved health outcomes for all New Zealanders.

[View The full Policy Paper, here.](#)

**\$66.110m has been allocated in the 2021 budget to regional economic development:**



**Figure 6: Summary of Initiatives in Budget 2021 relating to RED**

### **Regional Strategic Partnership Fund**

The Regional Strategic Partnership Fund supports the Government's COVID-19 recovery and regional economic development priorities, including creating more productive, resilient, inclusive, sustainable and Māori-enabling regional economies. The Provincial Development Unit is responsible for its strategy, implementation, delivery and administration. \$66.110 million has been provided in 2021/22 through reprioritisation from existing commitments.

Funded through the Provincial Growth Fund.

Vote	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Operating Total	Capital Total
Business, Science and Innovation	66.110	-	-	-	-	-



Figure 7: Deloitte Dashboard summary of Budget 2021







## Living Standards Framework

“The Living Standards Framework (LSF) has been developed by the New Zealand Treasury to consider the collective impact of policies on intergenerational wellbeing. This is a Treasury Paper describing an overview of our approach to understanding and measuring living standards.”

[The Treasury Approach to the Living Standards Framework New Zealand Treasury February 2018](#)

## Regional Activity Indices

*“The indices were developed to supply policymakers, markets, and the general public with more timely and higher-resolution indicators of regional economic activity. Fast-moving shocks like the COVID-19 pandemic have brought the need for such indicators into sharp focus”*

Link to their latest weekly updates, here: [https://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/search?f%5B0%5D=field\\_resource\\_type%3A5777](https://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/search?f%5B0%5D=field_resource_type%3A5777)

## Water Reforms - Infrastructure Commission

[This report for the Infrastructure Commission](#) examining Waters Reform in New Zealand (Sept 202) provided Te Waihanga – the New Zealand Infrastructure Commission, with a broad examination of the current state of New Zealand’s three waters infrastructure in the context of the government’s proposed reforms, and an emphasis on future regulatory settings.

## MBIE RED - Industry Policy

The Government has launched a new approach to industry policy, aimed at growing more innovative industries in New Zealand and lifting the productivity, sustainability and inclusivity of our key sectors. [Read more.](#)

### **Important literature:**

[Digital technologies industry transformation plan: progress update for industry](#)

Published: 13 Aug 2020

This document provides a progress update on the Digital Technologies Industry Transformation Plan (ITP) that is being developed as a partnership between the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) and NZTech, as the lead industry partn...

Type: [Policy](#)

[Growing innovative industries in New Zealand: Agritech industry transformation plan - July 2020](#)



Published: 21 Jul 2020

This document provides an overview of the agritech sector in New Zealand, sets out a shared vision for the sector, and outlines a series of actions to achieve that vision.

Type: [Strategy](#)

[Aotearoa agritech unleashed](#)

Published: 21 Jul 2020

An analysis of the impact of agritech on New Zealand's economy and the opportunity for productivity and export growth.

Type: [Research report](#)

[Digital technology Industry Transformation Plan: scoping document](#)

Published: 4 Nov 2019

This document sets out the scope of the Industry Transformation Plan for the digital technologies sector. It has been developed in consultation with key stakeholders from the digital technologies sector and will inform what is covered by the final In...

Type: [Policy](#)

[Growing innovative industries in New Zealand: From the knowledge wave to the digital age](#)

Published: 2 Jul 2019

This document outlines the new strategic direction for industry policy and charts the challenges and opportunities the New Zealand economy is responding to. Growing innovative industries is a key focus of the Government's broader Economic Strategy.

Type: [Strategy](#)

[Find out more.](#)



Pā to policy, policy to pā – TPK

Page 21 of TPK's 2018 – 2022 [Strategic Intentions document](#) discusses their policy approach:

**Figure 8: TPK policy approach**





## Further Literature by Government Organisation

### **MBIE on Regional Development:**

Source [www.mbie.govt.nz](http://www.mbie.govt.nz)

“Government is investing in regionally focused initiatives to enhance economic development opportunities. The Provincial Development Unit (PDU) has been established to support delivery of these commitments. We also have a suite of Regional Economic Activity Tools that present social and economic data on our regions.

### Provincial Development Unit

Source: <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/economic-development/regional-economic-development/provincial-development-unit/>

The Provincial Development Unit (PDU) was established in 2018 within the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment to support delivery of government funding to enhance economic development opportunities in regional New Zealand.”

### **“Economic development**

We focus on improving the well-being of New Zealanders by supporting our economy to become more productive, resilient and sustainable. We use our expertise in funds management, tourism, major events, firm-level investment, SMEs, digital technology impacts and other priority sectors to support the government’s objectives.” Source: <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/economic-development/>

Key documentation relating to MBIE and the PDU:

[MBIE](#), and [MBIE \(PDU\)](#), and [MBIE \(tourism\)](#):

### **Key documents:**

MIBE RED: <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/economic-development/economic-plan/>

MBIE: Tourism Strategy <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/immigration-and-tourism/tourism/new-zealand-aotearoa-government-tourism-strategy/>

- [Small Business Strategy](#)
- [Resources for ED Development – plans and projects](#)
- [Economic Plan – September 2019](#)
- [Pacific Economic Development](#)
- [Sector Report Series](#)
- [NZ Aotearoa Tourism Strategy](#)





- [Growing innovative industries in New Zealand: From the knowledge wave to the digital age – report on innovation 2019](#)
- [Tourism Futures Taskforce Report](#) and [response by TIA](#)

## Regional Skills Leadership Groups (MBIE)

### Education / Skills and Talent

The Regional Skills Leadership Groups (RSLG) have provided four key resources:

- Labour market report (nationwide)
- Quarterly Survey of Business Opinion – March (nationwide)
- Wellington RSLG presentation on skills and education (region-wide)
- Wellington RSLG workforce presentation (region-wide)

### MPI

- [MPI and RED funding \(Provincial Growth Fund\)](#)

### Treasury

Living Standards Framework: <https://www.treasury.govt.nz/information-and-services/nz-economy/higher-living-standards/our-living-standards-framework>

The Living Standards Framework (LSF) represents the Treasury's perspective on what matters for New Zealanders' wellbeing, now and into the future. The LSF is a flexible framework that prompts our thinking about policy impacts across the different dimensions of wellbeing, as well as the long-term and distributional issues and implications.

It includes:

- the 12 Domains of current wellbeing outcomes;
- the four Capital stocks that support wellbeing now and into the future; and
- risk and resilience.



## NZTE

- [NZTE and Wellington page](#)

## NZTA

- [NZTA and Transmission Gully overview](#)
- NZTA's "Wellington Package" Projects:
  - [SH58 safety improvements](#)
  - [Melling interchange](#)
  - [Ōtaki to north of Levin \(O2NL\)](#)
  - [Rail upgrades north of Wellington](#)

## Beehive

- [Beehive: regional and economic development](#)

## Productivity Commission

- [Productivity Commission website](#)

### Reports 2019 – 2020 of relevance:

#### Economy

- [Competition and productivity](#) 16 August 2019
- [Productivity by the numbers: 2019](#) 7 June 2019

#### Business

- [Report on four industries](#)
- [Frontier firms: Four industry case studies](#) [Dairy (both farming and processing), Health technology (HealthTech), Horticulture (with a focus on kiwifruit and wine) and Software products and services (Software)] 21 April 2021
- [Picking cherries](#) [The report outlines the evidence on the impacts of seasonal, temporary migrant workers, and examines the short- and long-run impacts of low-cost/low-skill temporary migrant labour on the New Zealand economy.] 20 April 2021
- [Living on the edge: an anatomy of New Zealand's frontier firms](#) 2 March 2021
- [Benchmarking New Zealand's frontier firms](#) 25 February 2021
- [The dairy sector in New Zealand: extending the boundaries](#) 4 December 2020



- [Migration and New Zealand's frontier firms](#) 30 November 2020
- [New Zealand boards and frontier firms](#) 4 September 2020
- [Firms dynamics and productivity growth](#) 31 August 2020

#### COVID-19

- [A cost benefit analysis of 5 extra days at COVID-19 alert level 4](#) 7 August 2020

#### Innovation (policy)

- [Focused innovation policy: Lessons from international experience](#) 20 April 2021

#### Digital

- [New Zealanders' attitudes towards robots and AI](#) 9 March 2020
- [Growing the digital economy in Australia and New Zealand](#) 14 February 2019

#### Wellbeing

- [How does monetary policy affect welfare?](#) 30 June 2020

#### Local Government

- [Local government insights](#) 19 February 2020
- [Scope and funding of local government](#) 30 November 2019

#### Skills and Talent

- [New jobs, old jobs](#) 16 October 2019
- [Firm dynamics and job creation: revisiting the perpetual motion machine](#) 14 February 2019

#### MfE

##### Policy:

- [MfE national direction](#) *"This guide will help you understand national direction under the Resource Management Act (RMA), particularly national environmental standards, national policy statements and national planning standards."*



## DOC

- [DOC - DOC Climate Change](#)
- DoC also manage [i-SITES](#) connected to Tourism (including WairarapaNZ and WellingtonNZ) Note that i-SITES exist in multiple locations in around Greater Wellington, however, for the purposes of this report they are noted at a national level.

## Ministry for Culture and Heritage

<https://mch.govt.nz/>

- [Economic profile of the arts in NZ](#) (2015)

## KiwiRail

- [KiwiRail](#) Plans on new ferries and trains

## DIA

- [Future of local government review 2021](#)

## Others of note:

- [Stats NZ](#)
- [Education NZ](#)
- [Parliament](#)
- [Beehive](#)
- [Wellington Land Transport Committee](#)
- [TNZ](#)

## National Business development organisations

- [TIA](#)
- [BusinessNZ](#)
- [Business Central](#)





## Data tools

### Infometrics

WellingtonNZ has a login for Infometrics, which compiles and provides graphed reporting across a number of key datapoints. Infometric should be considered as a key dataset.

Infometrics provides reporting including:

#### Local Economic Insights Dashboard

Regional or TLA data for:

- Filled jobs
- Jobseeker support and COVID-19 relief payment
- Heavy traffic flows
- Electricity demand
- RUC
- Car registrations
- Commercial vehicle registrations
- Local monthly spending
- Broadband use
- Property listings
- House price index (REINZ)
- Monthly house sales
- Residential building consents
- Non-residential building consents
- Google location and mobility – parks, grocery and pharmacy, residential, retail and recreation, transit stations and workplaces
- Monthly livestock kills
- Filled jobs by age group
- Job listings (SEEK)

Examples of the types of graphs available using this data are available in [Appendix 2: Example Infometrics Graphs](#)



**Important to note:** the current Infometrics subscription is for Wellington Region and Wellington City. For this reason, full detail may not always be available for each TLA, however, using the comparator function online will allow the user to set any TLA across the country as a comparator, to extract the data in this way.

### Infometrics detailed insights - example

The login also gives the user access to specific and detailed reporting on key topics. [Appendix 3: Example of in-depth article by Infometrics](#) is an example of a detailed look at why they crowned Wellington the most creative city in New Zealand for 2020.

### Infometric's Newsletter

Infometrics also prepares a regular newsletter: <https://www.infometrics.co.nz/news/latest-newsletter/>

### Infometric's Reports

- [Regional Hotspots 2016](#)
- [From Education to Employment 2018](#)
- [Regional Wellbeing 2019](#)
- [State of the Economy – May 2021](#)

## Other available online tools

MBIE also provides some economic data tools. These have been explained below, and examples of the information that they provide has been included to demonstrate what is available.

As with all data in this report, it has been agreed that the recommended approach is to use the data tools “live” in their login form to ensure the most up-to-date sources are used when creating the strategy document.



## MBIE Modelled Territorial Authority GDP tool

### [Modelled Territorial Authority Gross Domestic Product](#)

Our experimental Modelled Territorial Authority Gross Domestic Product (MTAGDP) estimates provide annual GDP estimates for 66 territorial authority areas and 18 industry groups.

- [2020 release](#)
- [2019 release](#)
- [2018 release](#)
- [Web tool](#)
- [MTAGDP methodology](#)

The tool allows you to map GDP information for all TLAs: <https://mbienz.shinyapps.io/mtagdp/>

### GDP Graphs

See [Appendix 4: Examples of graphs from MBIE's web tool](#) for example graphs.

### Industry segmentation graphs

This tool also allows segmenting by industry. See [Appendix 5: Examples of graphs from MBIE's web tool – industry segmentation](#).

## Regional factsheet report generator

The Regional Economic Activity web tool, mobile apps and reports are tools to explore information and data on New Zealand's regions. Link: [Regional Economic Activity Tools](#).

### About the Regional Economic Activity web tool

This tool allows you to generate short summary factsheets on regions of interest.

- [Regional factsheets tool](#)



Regional Fact sheets can be generated at three levels:

- Regional Council (Wellington Region)
- TLA
- And you can also customise these to compare Tas.

Information in the Fact sheets is as follows:

- Population growth
- Key business facts
- GDP per capita
- Average weekly rent
- Age group distribution
- Average household income
- Share of employees and employment growth for selected industries.

An example of the reports created in the Factsheet Generator can be found in [Appendix 6: Example of Wellington Regional Report from the Regional factsheet report generator.](#)

MBIE also links to:

- [Regional Economic Activity Reports 2013-2015](#)
- [Regional Growth Study reports](#)
- [Mobile app](#)
- [Web tool](#)
- [Reports](#)





## Stats NZ – Regional GDP and Industry contribution tool

<https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/which-industries-contributed-to-your-regions-gdp>

Stats NZ provide WellingtonNZ with specific statistical reports which provide more detail than what is available online. These should be used as the key sources of data information. However, this GDP by industry tool may be of use at a regional level for a quick snippet of information.

[Appendix 7](#) provides an example of what this tool can generate.

## COVID-19 data portal

*“This data portal has been developed and is maintained by Stats NZ. It reports on economic, environmental, and social aspects of COVID-19’s impact on New Zealand and its recovery. The data has been sourced from Stats NZ as well as a number of other government agencies and private sector organisations.”* [Link to portal.](#)

The portal allows Wellington Region-level information to be displayed by Economic, Health, Income Support, Social and Environmental information. In the Economic category you can look at categories and indicators which are then displayed in graph format

[Appendix 8](#) Provides an example of a Covid-19 data portal graph.

## Living Standards Framework

The Living Standards Framework Dashboard provides indicators and analysis that the Treasury uses to inform its advice about wellbeing priorities. [Go to the dashboard.](#)



## Iwi/Māori

This section collates national, regional and local Māori and Iwi related information and key documentation relevant to this report.

### National Level Documentation

#### Te Puni Kokiri

- [TPK Strategy to 2040](#)
- [TPK Strategic intentions 2018-2022](#)
- [TPK's PGF](#)

#### Productivity Commission

- [He Manukura - Insights from Māori frontier firms](#) (Māori business insights) published 20 Apr 2021
- [Māori frontier firms performance](#) [strategic management approach] 4 Dec 2020

#### KPMG

- KPMG [Maui Rau](#) initiative / report
- KPMG [Wellbeing for Māori](#) post

#### MBIE

- [Māori Economic Development – MBIE information online](#)

[He kai kei aku ringa: Strategy and action plan: https://www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/economic-development/maori-economic-development/he-kai-kei-aku-ringa-strategy-and-action-plan/](https://www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/economic-development/maori-economic-development/he-kai-kei-aku-ringa-strategy-and-action-plan/)

He kai kei aku ringa is the Crown–Māori Economic Development Strategy and provides a framework to drive an all-of-government focus on achieving positive economic outcomes for Māori.



### ***“Overarching goal***

*The overarching goal of He kai kei aku ringa is to increase Māori median income by 20% by 2021, from \$26,500 to \$31,800.*

*He kai kei aku ringa (HKAR) means ‘providing food by my own hands’ and has become a metaphor for the resilience and economic self-determination of Māori.”*

[Strategy to 2040: Māori Economic Development Strategy \[PDF, 639 KB\]](#)

### **The 5 goals of the plan**

HKAR has 5 goal areas or pou, represented by the acronym ‘ERERE’, meaning ‘to take flight’. The 5 pou interact and overlap and, in some cases, are mutually reinforcing. ERERE represents:

1. **Employment**, grow future Māori workforce into higher-wage, higher-skilled jobs.
2. **Rangatahi**, support Māori youth to define and lead their economic aspirations.
3. **Enterprise**, grow Māori SMEs (small-to-medium enterprises) and maximise the economic value of iwi and collectives.
4. **Regions**, increase Māori participation in regional economic development.
5. **Education**, upskill the Māori workforce and strengthen transitions into work.

### **Targets to reflect government priorities**

The most recent ERERE targets were set in 2017 for each of the 5 pou and an all-of-government action plan developed. While many of the targets remain relevant, these are being updated to better reflect the current government’s priorities.

### **Māori Economic Development Advisory Board (MEDAB)**

MEDAB was established to provide on-going stewardship, monitoring and evaluation of HKAR and how it is implemented.

[Meet the MEDAB members.](#)

### **Government agencies**

We are responsible for the overall coordination of HKAR - the Māori Economic Strategy and providing support to the Māori Economic Development Advisory Board.

There are 5 other public sector agencies who share responsibilities of fulfilling HKAR goals:

- [The Treasury \(external link\)](#)
- [Te Puni Kōkiri \(external link\)](#)
- [Ministry of Primary Industries \(external link\)](#)
- [New Zealand Trade & Enterprise \(external link\)](#)



- [Callaghan Innovation \(external link\)](#)”

**Source: MBIE.govt.nz**

Beehive

**News – Māori Development:** <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/portfolio/labour-led-government-2017-2020/m%C4%81ori-development>

Support structures

**Māori Women’s Development Inc**

*“We provide loans to Māori women and their whānau to enable and assist them to enter into and commence business and/or to expand and restructure their existing businesses.”*



## Local Iwi

The main iwi maintaining mana whenua status in Te Ūpoko o te Ika (the head of the fish of Māui, the greater Wellington region) are:

- Ngāti Raukawa, centred in the north-west of the region at Otaki and Levin.
- Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai, centred around Waikanae.
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira, focused around Porirua.
- Te Ātiawa/Taranaki ki Te Upoko o Te Ika, centred mainly in Hutt Valley and Wellington City.
- Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Ngāti Kahungunu o Wairarapa, based throughout the Wairarapa.

Source: Otago University: <https://www.otago.ac.nz/wellington/maori/iwi/>

### Greater Wellington Regional Council: Mana whenua partnerships

Mai te kakano ka tipu te purapura, i ruia mai i Rangiātea  
Mai ngā pūtaka ka ū mai te waiora, i ū mai i a Papatūānuku  
Mai i ngā raureka ka ū mai te hau ora, i ū mai i a Ranginui  
Ka puāwai, ka pū ngā hae. Ka pua ngā hua, ka kākano ano  
Ko tātau rā i tenei wā  
Tihei mauri ora  
Tihei mauri ora

From a seed a sapling grew, that was sown from Rangiātea  
Through the roots flowed the waters of life, that came from Papatūānuku  
Through the sweet leaves, came the breath of life of Ranginui  
It blossoms and is pollinated it fruits and seeds again, hence as today to continue the cycle

Na Hirini Melbourne

For over a quarter of a century mana whenua and Greater Wellington have worked together. Te Pane Matua Taiao (Greater Wellington Regional Council) and our six mana whenua partners work together in a unique way. This partnership is important to us, as it ensures our partners can be recognised and supported in maintaining their role as kaitiaki (guardians) of their ancestral lands.





Māori have recognised roles and responsibilities as kaitiaki (guardians) of our natural resources. They work together with Greater Wellington to achieve our dual roles of sustainably managing and protecting natural resources for the benefit of current and future generations.

Greater Wellington's partnership with mana whenua is guided by the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002.

#### Mana whenua partners



#### Our Māori name – Te Pane Matua Taiao

What does it mean?

Te Pane Matua Taiao is not a literal translation of Greater Wellington, instead it speaks of our values and vision for our region and people. It represents our leadership, functions and responsibilities in promoting and maintaining the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of our region.

Te Pane – the crown of the head

Matua – first, capital, parent, primary, principal, senior

Taiao – environment, world

The name Te Pane Matua Taiao was created by mana whenua and was a koha (gift) to Greater Wellington in recognition of our partnership

See more online: <http://www.gw.govt.nz/mana-whenua-partnerships/#Submissions>

- [Māori history of the Greater Wellington region](#)
- [Maramataka](#)
- [Ngā Hapū ō Ōtaki](#)
- [Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai](#)
- [Ngāti Toa Rangatira](#)
- [Taranaki Whānui](#)
- [Rangitāne o Wairarapa](#)
- [Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa](#)



- [Resource consents](#)
- [Working with Māori](#)
- [Wai Ora](#)

## Ngāti Toa

Relevant to: GWRC, Kāpiti Coast, Porirua, Wellington City

*“The Ngāti Toa Rangātira area of interest spans the Cook Strait. It covers the lower North Island from the Rangitikei in the north and includes the Kāpiti Coast, Hutt Valley, and Wellington areas, as well as Kāpiti and Mana Islands. It includes large areas of the Marlborough Sounds and much of the northern South Island. Ngāti Toa Rangātira’s area of interest is about 4 million hectares in total.”* Source: <https://www.govt.nz/browse/history-culture-and-heritage/treaty-settlements/find-a-treaty-settlement/ngati-toa-rangatira/ngati-toa-rangatira-deed-of-settlement-summary/>

### Key documentation:

[Strategic Plan 2017](#)

#### ***“...Ohanga – Our Prosperity***

*...Growing a sustainable economic base*

*A clear conclusion from all of the hui, was the need to foster a culture of self-determination and self sufficiency. Members noted the need to support whānau to enable greater independence, growth and development. They acknowledged that this is a responsibility of individuals and the tribe as a whole, but the rūnanga has a critical role in providing a platform for this to be achieved (e.g. through strategic partnerships with relevant agencies or community organisations, resource support, etc). Members were keen to ensure that investment decisions involving tribal assets are transparent and safeguard benefits for future generations (i.e. address long term aspirations). They also expressed a desire to see the development of sound business and investment plans that ‘work for the people’ and create wealth for tribal members and businesses.*

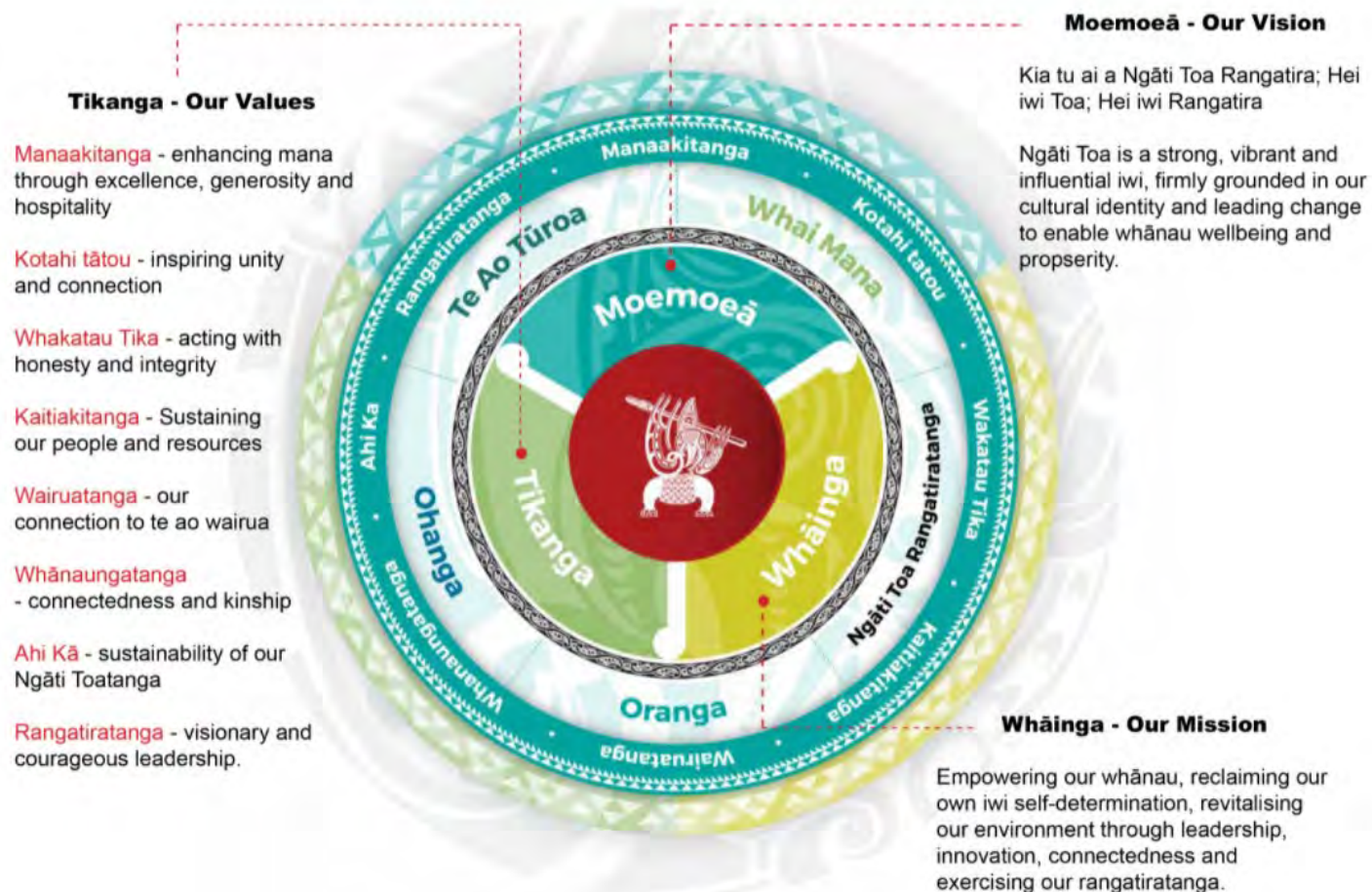
[Strategic Objectives on a Page:](#)



Figure 9: Ngāti Toa Strategic Objectives on a page

# Our Strategic Objectives

The centre of our Strategic Objectives underpins our mahi and guides us in everything that we do



Source: <http://www.ngatitooa.iwi.nz/sitecontent/images/Folders/General/Strategic-Objectives-FINAL.jpg>



**“Our strategic objectives are:**

- Pukōrero – Whānau are confident in their reo, tikanga, kawa and identity
- Haukāinga – Vibrant marae uphold our kawa and serve our varied needs
- Tumu kōrero – Whānau who are firmly grounded in our history and whakapapa
- Angitūtanga – Celebrating Ngāti Toa Rangatira Culture and Success.

Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira is committed to enabling and empowering all Ngāti Toa to learn, grow, develop and live within tikanga o Ngāti Toa so together we can act as one people striving towards achieving our aspirations.

The Cultural Services Team leads all the mahi we do in supporting cultural health and prosperity of our whānau.

Our key responsibilities include:

Supporting and delivering reo, whakapapa, waiata and tikanga wānanga

- Maintaining and developing opportunities to share our whakapapa stories
- Supporting Marae and Kaumātua
- Providing advice and support to Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira on cultural issues
- Promoting and supporting Ngāti Toatanga within our rohe
- Liaising with and supporting the Whakapapa Committee
- Cataloging, archiving and safely storing historical documents and reports
- Facilitating iwi grants
- **Supporting Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira to represent the cultural interests of Ngāti Toa with local and central Government”**

**Source:** <http://www.ngatitoe.iwi.nz/our-services/cultural-services>

**Board members:** <http://www.ngatitoe.iwi.nz/ngati-toa/ngati-toa-runanga-board>



## Ngāti Awa ki Pōneke

Affiliated with Ngāti Awa

<https://www.ngatiawa.iwi.nz/publications/>

Relevant to: Wellington City (Ngāti Awa ki Pōneke, based at Te Tumu Herenga Waka marae at Victoria University in Wellington) [source](#)

- [Annual report 2020](#)
- [Charter 2020](#)

Important to note are the Environmental Plan and Declaration on water:

- [Environmental plan](#)
- [Declaration on water](#)

## Rangitane

Wellington, Nelson/Tasman, Marlborough

<https://www.rangitane.org.nz/our-rohe/>

- Key documentation:
  - [Māori businesses](#)
  - [Strategy \(video\) 2018 - 2025](#)
  - [Annual report 2020](#)

## [Ngāti Kahungunu](#)

Relevant to: Wairarapa [source](#)

25-year plan: <https://www.kahungunu.iwi.nz/vision-25-year-plan>

Key documentation:

- [2020 annual plan](#)
- [Education Strategy](#), [Refresh Strategy](#) and [Summary 2020](#)
- [Education Report 2018](#)
- [Economically Strong](#)





## Raukawa

Link: <http://rauakawa.org.nz/about-our-iwi/>

Relevant to: Kāpiti Coast [source](#)

Key documentation:

- [Annual report 2020](#)
- [Annual report of the investment arm 2020](#)

## Tenths Trust

Relevant to: Wellington City, Upper Hutt ([source](#))

### **“Objective**

The objective of Wellington Tenths Trust is to maintain and develop the lands to the best financial and social benefit of the descendants of the original owners. Therefore the Managing Trustees must look at investments and projects in a holistic way – incorporating cultural, social, spiritual and financial considerations in their decision making. Another responsibility of the Trust is to uphold the Mana Whenua status in the region. This means that the Wellington Tenths Trust are involved in many different projects and activities in the Wellington region.”

[Annual report 2020.](#)



## Other important Māori-related regional documentation

### Greater Wellington

- GWRC [Regional Māori Economy 2018](#) (Berl report)

### Te Matarau a Maui

#### He Mihi - Te Matarau Strategy

##### “Key opportunities areas

- [Iwi, Māori collectives and Māori business growth](#) (link)
- [Investing in education, training and employment for Māori](#) (link)
- [Innovative infrastructure and information](#) (link)
- [Strong Māori communities](#) (link)
- [Māori leadership, governance and collaboration](#) (link)

##### Key enablers

- A strong implementation structure with the right people and networks
- Good quality data and robust data analysis
- Leadership from enablers and other stakeholder organisations
- Collaboration and a long-term perspective
- Strategy implementation
- The focus of this strategy is on regional collaboration and leveraging sub-regional strengths – it relies on enablers coming together. An implementation committee, will be established to take the strategy forward, identifying partners to lead on key strategic actions. Some of the critical success factors relevant across all actions to ensure successful implementation are highlighted below.
- [A strong implementation structure with the right people](#) (link)
- [Flexibility and Adaptability](#) (link)
- [Good quality data and robust data analysis](#) (link)
- [Leadership from enablers and other stakeholder organisations](#) (link)
- [Rangatahi](#) (link)
- [Collaboration](#) (link)”

Source: <http://www.tematarau.co.nz/strategy/>



## Victoria University

- [VUW Māori Economic Development strategy for the Wellington region](#)

## Wellington City Council

- WCC [Te Tauihu Te Reo Māori Policy](#) and [action plan](#)

## WellingtonNZ

- [Māori Business Support \(mechanism\)](#)

## Other papers:

- [How do traditional Māori values affect the sustainability of Māori tourism businesses?](#) (a 2019 thesis by compiled by Adam Kirihimete Ransfield, VUW student, which considered interviews with a number of Māori Business leaders)
- [A cultural framework for Māori tourism:](#) values and processes of a Whānau tourism business development (a paper by Ash Puriri Waikato Tourism Ltd & Alison McIntosh, AUT 10 Aug 2019)



# Regional

Regional iwi and organisations of relevance  
Regional, programmes and strategies of interest  
Available and important document summaries



# Greater Wellington

## Overview

Greater Wellington has plenty of available documentation, all seeming to be available on its website. Some focus areas are transport, climate, mana whenua and Māori, adapting to COVID-19, and aligning with government (environmental) direction. Additionally, regional parks and forests, water supply, flood protection and regional leadership are featured in the 2018 LTP. The [Wellington Regional ED strategy](#) 2012 is within our scope but potentially of lower importance than some other council direction/documentation and considerations given the age of the document.

## Key ED documents for Greater Wellington

This section provides a summary of the key ED-related documentation for this location.

### GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL STRATEGY

A note about the Greater Wellington Regional Strategy

The strategy was last updated in 2012 and is viewed as somewhat outdated. Insights have been incorporated into this analysis, however, a more holistic approach to the Greater Wellington region has been applied in this document.

### GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL'S LONG-TERM PLAN (IN CONSULTATION)

Copy of Consultation Document: <https://www.gwltppconsult.com/>

The summary of the LTP notes four strategic priorities:

“...As a starting point we’ve agreed on four strategic priorities, or guiding lights, to focus on:

- **RESPONDING TO THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY.**

Urgent action is needed now and we have set a big, bold target to be carbon neutral by 2030 and climate positive by 2035

- **IMPROVING OUTCOMES FOR MANA WHENUA AND MĀORI.**





We'll kōrero with mana whenua and Māori in all the decisions that need to be made, incorporating Te Ao Māori and mātauranga Māori protocols. We've created a Māori Outcomes Framework to show how we'll work with mana whenua so people and environment are at the centre of everything we do.

- **ADAPTING AND RESPONDING TO THE IMPACTS OF COVID-19.**

We plan to lead the way in supporting our region through the COVID-19 recovery, transitioning along the way to a sustainable, low carbon economy

- **ALIGNING WITH GOVERNMENT DIRECTION.**

The Government's setting some big environmental goals. Some are still evolving, and several align with what we're doing already. We plan to be in the best position to respond well.

Greater Wellington has six mana whenua partners: Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki, Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc, the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Rangitāne O Wairarapa and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa. We also have relationships with mātāwaka marae around the region.

We are shifting our focus from strengthening our capacity as an organisation to engage with Māori entities, to delivering for Māori communities. Our Māori Outcomes Framework responds to priorities identified through our ongoing engagement with mana whenua. It provides practical steps to help us deliver on improved outcomes for our mana whenua and mātāwaka Māori communities by:

- Working with mana whenua and mātāwaka Māori to identify focus areas where we can best influence and direct resources
- Providing measures so we can ensure consistent delivery

**There's hard work ahead but we're constantly working towards He rohe taurikura - nui te ora o te taiao, he hapori kotahi, he manawaroa te apopo An Extraordinary Region - Thriving environment, Connected communities, Resilient future."**



## Other important documents

In this following section we consider the key literature and datasets relative to Greater Wellington. A list of key documentation identified has been included in this section with links for ease of access. Note that more information, reports and links to data are available in the One Note Digital library. Further to the list below, we have extracted some of the identified key documents and taken some snapshots of the level of information available within these, for use in the next Phase of this project.

### QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY

The 2020 Quality of Life Survey is a partnership between Auckland Council, Hamilton, Tauranga, Wellington, Porirua, Hutt, Christchurch and Dunedin City Councils and Wellington Regional Council. The survey was first conducted in 2003, repeated in 2004, and has been undertaken every two years since. The 2020 survey measures the perceptions of almost 7,000 New Zealanders.

Topics covered in the survey include:

#### **This report provides insights into:**

- Overall quality of life
- Built and Natural Environment
- Housing
- Public Transport
- Health and Wellbeing
- Crime and Safety
- Community, Culture and Social Networks,
- Climate Change
- Employment and Economic Wellbeing, and
- Council Processes.

It provides insights into:

- Hutt
- Porirua
- Wellington City.

The 2020 survey also includes insights into the impact of Covid-19.



**2021 Survey PDF:** <http://www.qualityoflifeproject.govt.nz/pdfs/QoL-8-City-Topline-FINAL-Interactive-PDF-2020.pdf>

**Available data from within the Quality of Life Survey**

A few statistics from this report relevant to Greater Wellington, Wellington City, Hutt and Porirua have been included below to demonstrate what is available. Please note that the full report provides even more valuable insights which should be considered in full when undertaking the strategy development. This survey provides valuable and importantly up-to-date insights (taking COVID-19 into account) into three key locations in Wellington – Wellington City, Hutt and Porirua - though sadly doesn't appear to include Wairarapa-specific information, it does provide Greater Wellington information.

The survey demonstrates that overall, Greater Wellington is a little higher than the rest of New Zealand. Porirua reported similarly in the good or higher category, whilst also reporting the most difficulty in income meeting everyday needs, whilst the Hutt and Wellington City reported some of the highest ability to meet every day needs with their income. Wellington City reported the highest rate of fulltime employment compared to other locations surveyed.

Without copying the entire document into this report, it is important to note that the majority of it is viewed as relevant contextually and the sections of relevance to each pillar or bearer should also be considered in the next phase. A few snapshots have been shared on the pages to follow.



## Overall quality of life (%)



■ Extremely good  
 ■ Very good  
 ■ Good  
 ■ Neither poor nor good  
 ■ Poor  
 ■ Very poor  
 ■ Extremely poor

**Base:** All Respondents (excluding not answered)

**Source:** Q3. Would you say that your overall quality of life is...

(1 – Extremely poor, 2 – Very poor, 3 – Poor, 4 – Neither poor nor good, 5 – Good, 6 – Very good, 7 – Extremely good)

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total

∇ Significantly lower than 8 City total

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.



## Reasons for positive change

Reasons for increased quality of life compared to 12 months prior (main themes)

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=1504) %	AUCKLAND (n=536) %	HAMILTON (n=128) %	TAURANGA (n=115) %	HUTT (n=126) %	PORIRUA (n=143) %	WELLINGTON (n=142) %	CHRIST- CHURCH (n=139) %	DUNEDIN (n=175) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=543) %
Work related	39	38	42	38	35	33	50 <sup>^</sup>	35	36	42
Financial wellbeing	38	42	33	40	38	36	31	35	31 <sup>v</sup>	34
Relationships	30	30	30	29	25	28	33	28	29	28
Health and wellbeing	25	23	22	21	26	26	27	29	26	25
Lifestyle	24	23	28	28	26	24	27	23	32 <sup>^</sup>	23
Aspects of local area	15	13	25 <sup>^</sup>	17	16	10	16	14	17	16
Housing	13	12	15	10	14	12	18	14	14	14
*Net Positive effect of COVID-19	10	13	7	8	6	10	8	7	9	9

(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)



**Reasons for decreased quality of life compared to 12 months prior (main themes)**

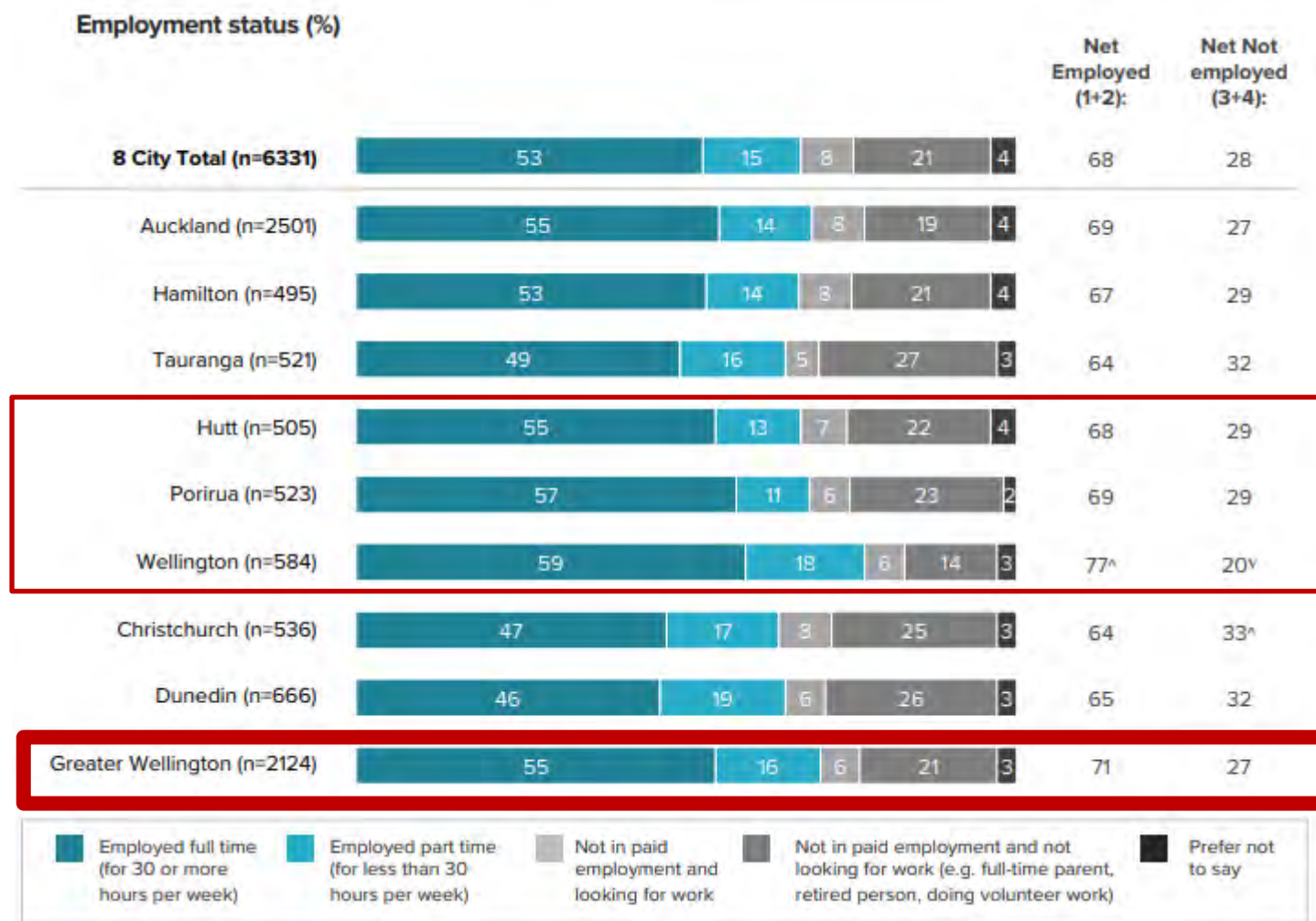
	8 CITY TOTAL (n=1571) %	AUCKLAND (n=759) %	HAMILTON (n=104) %	TAURANGA (n=109) %	HUTT (n=96) %	PORIRUA (n=107) %	WELLINGTON (n=131) %	CHRIST- CHURCH (n=128) %	DUNEDIN (n=137) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=427) %
Poor financial wellbeing	38	40	45	31	32	37	30	32	30	32
Work related	33	33	31	26	25	30	32	39	33	28
Lifestyle	31	34	19 <sup>v</sup>	23	31	24	31	26	22 <sup>v</sup>	28
Poor health and wellbeing	29	26	34	32	26	30	33	36	39 <sup>^</sup>	35
Relationships	16	17	12	11	10	13	16	17	18	16
Aspects of local area	15	15	15	20	19	13	11	17	8 <sup>v</sup>	12
Housing	8	8	8	8	8	11	14 <sup>^</sup>	4	9	11
*Net Negative effect of COVID-19	54	58	43 <sup>v</sup>	37 <sup>v</sup>	47	39 <sup>v</sup>	50	52	42 <sup>v</sup>	44

(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)





## Employment





### Ability of income to meet everyday needs (%)





## Impact of COVID-19 on work/financial situation

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6365) %	AUCKLAND (n=2519) %	HAMILTON (n=498) %	TAURANGA (n=521) %	HUTT (n=507) %	PORIRUA (n=525) %	WELLINGTO N (n=583) %	CHRIST- CHURCH (n=539) %	DUNEDIN (n=673) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=2130) %
<b>Loss/reduction in income/redundancy (Net)</b>	25	27	21	22	19 <sup>v</sup>	16 <sup>v</sup>	19 <sup>v</sup>	28	20 <sup>v</sup>	19
My income has been <b>temporarily</b> reduced	16	18	12	14	11 <sup>v</sup>	10 <sup>v</sup>	12	18	12	11
My income has been <b>permanently</b> reduced	6	6	6	6	4	3	5	7	5	5
I have lost a source of income through something other than redundancy (e.g. the business closed down)	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	6	5	4
I have been made redundant	3	3	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	3
There have been additional work pressures placed on my role (e.g. due to staff or other resourcing cuts)	21	22	20	21	20	22	25	18	20	21
My job security has <b>reduced</b>	19	20	18	15	16	16	18	19	15	15
I am working <b>longer</b> hours	14	15	10	12	14	14	15	11	10	13
I am working <b>fewer</b> hours	10	11	10	9	6	7	10	11	11	8
I have changed employers	4	4	3	5	3	3	4	5	4	4
My job security has <b>improved</b>	7	7	9	6	10	9	10	7	7	10
My income has been <b>increased</b>	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	6	5	5
None of the above	41	38	44	48 <sup>^</sup>	49 <sup>^</sup>	47 <sup>^</sup>	39	42	48 <sup>^</sup>	45



## PLANNING FOR GROWTH WEBSITE

### Central City Spatial Vision

- [Central City Spatial Vision \(2019\)](#)

### **Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment**

- [Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity - Chapter 1 - Regional Summary PDF - 1594.41 KB](#)
- Please note that the subsequent chapters of this report are all [available here](#) and they relate to individual TLAs – so have been filed in the individual sections for each TLA, accordingly.

The Planning for Growth website has a range of relevant resources as follows:

### **Wellington Outer Suburbs Assessment and Evaluation**

- [Introduction](#)
- [Our City Tomorrow: A Spatial plan for Wellington 2020-2050](#)
- [Wellington: Where are we now and what does the future hold?](#)
- [Where Are We Heading and How Will We Get There?](#)
- [Growth Pattern](#)
- [Let us know what you think!](#)
- [Supporting material](#)

### **Wellington Outer Suburbs Assessment & Evaluation Report (2020)**

- [Introduction](#)
- [Northern Suburbs Assessment](#)
- [Western Suburbs Assessment](#)
- [Southern and Eastern Suburbs Part 1](#)
- [Southern and Eastern Suburbs Part 2](#)

[Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity - Chapter 7 - Appendix 1,2, and 3 PDF - 17457.19 KB](#)

[Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity - Chapter 7 - Appendix 4,5, and 6 PDF - 17866.51 KB](#)

### **News Release**

[News: District Plan review needed to curb future housing shortage \(08.11.2019\) PDF - 570.92 KB](#)



### **Growth Scenario Engagement Feedback Report (full)**

*“Between 8 April and 17 May 2019 we asked people to have their say on the pros and cons of four [Growth Scenarios](#). The numbers are in, you had your say, and now we know what we want for our city tomorrow.*

- *1,372 people had their say in which we received:*
- *1,274 online submissions*
- *50 paper submissions*
- *48 written/email submissions*

*A breakdown of these submissions and more details on all feedback received is outlined in this final report.*

### **Full Report**

- [PDF - Growth Scenario Engagement Report PDF - 2665.73 KB](#)
- [Word Doc - Growth Scenario Engagement Report DOCX - 764.53 KB](#)

### **Summary Report**

- [PDF - Growth Scenario Engagement Summary Report PDF - 5125.3 KB](#)

### **Growth Scenario Engagement Feedback Summary**

*“This document summaries the feedback we received from our engagement on four [Growth Scenarios](#) between 8 April and 17 May 2019.”*

- [Growth Scenario Engagement Feedback Summary PDF - 338.97 KB](#)

### **Growth Scenario Engagement Materials**

- [Engagement Document \(8 April 2019 - 17 May 2019\) PDF - 5230.83 KB](#)
- [PDF version of Scenarios Story Map PDF - 6429.36 KB](#)
- [Scenarios Story Map](#)

### **Planning for Growth Issues and Opportunities Report**

*“This report provides a background of the overall growth issues facing Wellington City and outlines some of the key challenges and decisions ahead for Planning for Growth. The report highlights the various other topics that that are relevant to Planning for Growth and notes how they overlap and are related. The different topic areas covered are:*

- *Land use and Housing*
- *Transport*



- *Infrastructure (Three Waters)*
- *Open Space and Natural Environment*
- *Climate Change*
- *Urban Design*
- *Heritage*
- *Community Facilities and systems*

[Planning for Growth Issues and Opportunities Report PDF - 2158.46 KB](#)

### **WCC Planning for Future Growth: Preliminary Baseline Scenarios**

*“To inform the development of the four scenarios, we engaged Beca Limited to first develop a set of preliminary scenarios to help understand the opportunities and constraints to accommodating growth in different parts of the City. We developed four deliberately contrasting scenarios and evaluated the outcomes of each on a range of topics such as housing choice, transport, natural environment, and natural hazard risk. These preliminary scenarios were then refined further into the four growth scenarios above. For more information on these preliminary scenarios see the report below.”*

- [Preliminary Baseline Scenarios Report PDF - 2638.25 KB](#)

### **Council Reports and Papers**

- [Strategy and Policy Committee \(SPC\) August 6 2020 - City-wide engagement on the Draft Our City Tomorrow - A Spatial Plan for Wellington City](#)
- [City Strategy Committee \(CSC\) June 20 2019 - Planning for Growth - Report back on City-Wide Engagement on Growth Scenarios](#)
- [City Strategy Committee \(CSC\) April 4 2019 - Planning for Growth: Approval to Engage on Growth Scenarios](#)

### **Statutory Plans**

- [Long Term Plan 2018-2028](#)
- [Annual Plan 2019/2020](#)
- [Annual Report 2019/2020](#)
- [Pre-election Report 2019](#)

### **Regional Planning**

- [Proposed Natural Resources Plan 2019](#) (note this will replace the five below)
- [Regional Air Quality Management Plan 2000](#)
- [Regional Coastal Plan 2011](#)
- [Regional Freshwater Plan 2014](#)
- [Regional Soil Plan 2000](#)





- [Regional Plan for discharges to land 2014](#)
- **Economic Development Internal Workshop** 29 March 2021 slides (Available in One Note)
- **Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency - Getting The Most From Wellington Growth Opportunities March 2018** (Available in One Note)

#### **Transport policy & publications**

- [Regional Land Transport Plan 2015 \(link contains variations\)](#)
- [Regional Public Transport Plan 2014 \(link contains variations\)](#)
- [Wellington Regional Rail Plan 2010-2035](#)

#### **Reports:**

[Draft Framework Report 2021](#)  
[Foundation Report 2021](#)  
[Options Assessment Report 2020](#)  
[Constraints Report 2020](#)  
[Employment Analysis Report 2020](#)

#### **Technical Reports:**

[Coastal Flood Exposure under Future Sea Level Rise 2019](#)  
[Fluvial and Pluvial Flood Exposure 2019](#)  
[Healthy Places Health Lives 2020](#)  
[Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessments \(many – housing-focused\)](#)  
[Let's Get Wellington Moving Data 2020](#)  
[Local Infrastructure Exposure to Sea Level Rise 2020](#)  
[New Zealand Upgrade Programme 2020](#)  
[Quality of Life Survey 2018](#)  
[Regional Climate Change Extremes and Implications 2019](#)  
[Regional Coastal Communities Climate Change Vulnerability 2020](#)  
[Regional State of the Environment Reports 2012](#)  
[Severe Housing Deprivation Report 2016](#)  
[Wellington City Sea Level Rise Report 2013](#)  
[Wellington Lifelines Project 2019](#)  
[Wellington Regional Investment Plan 2019](#)  
[Public Service Workforce Data Report 2018](#)



### Three Waters Assessments

[Wellington Water Three Waters Assessment - Addendum Report \(2020\)](#)

[Wellington Water Three Waters Assessment \(2019\)](#)

### Committees

#### Other relevant documentation:

[Growth scenarios for the Wellington Region: Towards 2041](#) - BERL, 2014

#### WellingtonNZ:

[Let's Get Wellington Moving campaign](#)

[Golden Mile Improvements](#)

[Thorndon Quay & Hutt Road](#)

[Central city safer speeds](#)

[Cobham Drive Crossing](#)

[Wellington Regional Trails](#)

[WellingtonNZ Business Growth Team](#)

[CreativeHQ](#)

[Aho Tini 2030 – Arts, Culture and Creativity Strategy](#) (in consultation) – *PDF available in One Note*

#### Other reports

- **Employment in Wellington Region by Number of Jobs Filled** – Available in One Note and in [Appendix 9](#)
- **Australian Spend Infographic** - Available in One Note and in [Appendix 10](#)
- **Australian Market report** – available in One Note (Nationwide > data and technical).
- **A range of useful economic update reports have been prepared by Wellington NZ.** These are available in One Note as follows: *04. Region or Sub-Region-wide > Greater Wellington > Data Report/Source> Wellington Economy 2020 – 2021 Economic updates prepared by WellingtonNZ.*

## Stakeholders and mechanisms

### RTOs

- [WellingtonNZ](#)
- [Destination Wairarapa](#)



## Additional key stakeholders relevant to Wellington Region

Below are stakeholders **additional** to the over-arching national and more-specific stakeholders of relevance to Greater Wellington:

- NIWA (office in Hataitai, Wellington City; head office in Auckland)
- Land and walking/cycling – [DOC](#) and [Landcare Research](#)
- Environmental science [ESR](#)
- [Water NZ](#) (relevant to all TLA's)
- [HortNZ](#)
- [Hospitality NZ](#)
- [Retail NZ](#)
- [Creative New Zealand](#)

## Collaborative Mechanisms

**A few collaborative mechanisms are apparent including:**

[Wellington Regional Strategy \(WRS\) Committee](#) (this consists of mayors from Territorial Authorities across the region, and WCC and GWRC councillors) held the politico-governance role for regional economic development for the past period, including the delivery of the Wellington Regional Strategy and recommendations relating to where to spend the regional rate. The functions of the WRS that related to those activities will now sit with the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee which includes Councils, central government and Iwi.

### [Regional Skills Leadership Groups \(RSLGs\)](#)

- [Wellington Regional Skills Leadership Group](#) (RSLG) (reports available within the link)

#### **Group members**

##### **Co-Chairs**

Daphne Luke

David Wilks

##### **Members**

Colleen Upton

Dan McGuinness

Helmut Modlik

James Ardern



Jeff Osborne  
John Allen  
Katy Ellis  
Muriel Tunoho  
Pattie O'Boyle  
Roy Sye  
Siuai Fiso  
Wirangi Luke

➤ Wairarapa Skills Leadership Group

(connected to WEDS)

➤ **Within WellingtonNZ:**

- **WellingtonNZ Business Growth Team:** *“Part of our job at WellingtonNZ is economic development – growing Wellington regional businesses for impact on a regional, national and global scale. We want to see businesses succeed, innovate, create jobs, build their sectors and find export opportunities. We’re also part of a larger ecosystem, working with local, regional and central government agencies to make sure the right support is available to support businesses through every stage of growth. Our team of experienced Business Growth managers work with businesses to find opportunities for upskilling, networking and growth.”*
- **Māori Business Support:** *“WellingtonNZ supports Māori businesses and Māori in business by connecting you to services and support to learn, grow and thrive. We want to work with Māori businesses and Māori in business across the entire Wellington region - from Wellington city and suburbs to Hutt Valley, Wairarapa, Porirua, Kāpiti, through to Ōtaki.”*

**Visitor Economy**

- Tourism Partners
- International Marketing Group (IMG)
- Domestic Marketing Group
- ‘Team Wellington’ China initiative
- Business Events Wellington Partners
- Event Partners

**Trails**

- Regional Trails Coordination Committee
- Remutaka Cycle Trail Coordination Committee



### **International Education**

- Education Wellington International (the secondary schools)
- Wellington International Student Growth Programme (Tertiaries and secondaries)

### **Screen Wellington**

- Screen cluster group

### **Water**

- [Wellington Water](#): Wellington Water Ltd is owned by the Hutt, Porirua, Upper Hutt and Wellington City councils, South Wairarapa District Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council.
  - **Policy papers:**
  - [201125-Our-Water-Supply-System](#) 25/11/2020
  - [Economic Case for Providing Residential Water Consumption Information](#) 25/11/2020
- [Three waters report and outlook](#) (noting the last one was 2018)

### **Individual stakeholders**

#### **Greater Wellington Regional Council membership**

- Cr David Lee

#### **Other membership**

- Mayor Andy Foster – Wellington City Council, Chair
- Mayor Campbell Barry – Hutt City Council, Deputy Chair
- Mayor Anita Baker – Porirua City Council
- Cr Diane Calvert – Wellington City Council
- Cr Jenny Condie – Wellington City Council
- Deputy Mayor Sarah Free – Wellington City Council
- Mayor Wayne Guppy – Upper Hutt City Council
- Mayor K. Gurunathan – Kāpiti Coast District Council
- Mayor Lyn Patterson – (three Wairarapa District Councils – Carterton, Masterton and South Wairarapa)



# Wairarapa

## Regional alignment

Below is an excerpt from the full matrix in the first section of this document. The below charts extract the information relevant to this location, specifically, and compare it to the regional pillars and bearers. The purpose of this section is to identify where there is alignment between the TLA and the regional priorities, and where there are key differences. This is viewed as useful for the next phases of work as it assists in understanding what should be considered in the RED Strategy, and other key areas which may also be referenced as important by key stakeholders, within their TLA.

**Figure 10: Quick snapshot assessment of Wairarapa key documentation against the identified pillars and bearers**

**Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation**

	"PILLARS"						
(Local) Govt. Organisation	Screen - TV, movies, games (Pillar)	Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Arts and Hospitality	Science and Engineering	Tourism and Visitor Sector (Pillar)	Primary Sector	High-Value Manufacturing
Greater Wellington							
Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy							

	"BEARERS"							
	Skills & Talent / Labour (Bearer)	Water Infrastructure	Wellbeing and Place-Making	Trade and Business Hub	Housing	Iwi / Māori (Bearer)	Transport (Bearer)	Sustainability (Bearer)
Greater Wellington								
Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy								





## Similarities to Greater Wellington

### Pillars

- **Screen - TV, movies, games** – Greater Wellington has a stronger focus on screen than the Wairarapa ED Strategy. On page 58 of the Economic Strategy it refers to encouraging Weltec or another tertiary organisation to set a satellite learning structure up for Wairarapa which specialises in Createch (digital, IT, film, AV, AR). It is, however, a much smaller reference than the focus given in Greater Wellington.
- **Digital** (software creation, digital technology) – digital is noted in the Wairarapa Strategy as an enabler for business. It is featured as a sub-set of the Business Development priority area (enabler).
- **Science and Engineering** – science is connected to the food sector and agricultural opportunities in the Wairarapa – however the strategy notes that these don't necessarily exist as skills in the Wairarapa at present and interconnectivity to education organisations in Wellington City / Greater Wellington will be important.
- **Tourism and Visitor Sector** – This is of importance to both Greater Wellington and Wairarapa's ED Strategy. The Wairarapa has identified 9 distinct plans or opportunities to pursue in this area.
- **High-Value Manufacturing** – High-value manufacturing is more strongly referenced by Greater Wellington, however, the Wairarapa Strategy does refer to added-value in the food and beverage focus area.
- **Arts and Hospitality** – Masterton (part of Wairarapa) has a specific Arts and Heritage Strategy. The Wairarapa Strategy

### Bearerers

- **Skills and Talent** – Greater Wellington have a very strong focus on this, so does the Wairarapa ED document. The Wairarapa ED document also has a focus on knowledge-intensive industries and business development skills relating to 'people enablers'. Importantly, there is also a recently released [Wairarapa Workforce Plan](#) focused on this area.
- **Placemaking and wellbeing** – social inclusion and picking up those who are left behind are important values noted in the Wairarapa strategy.
- **Trade and Business Hub** – the Wairarapa ED document prioritised more employment, better jobs and fewer casualties (reduction of NEETs) as its 'very high' importance issue – higher than all else in its outcomes overview. Whilst Wellington includes being a trade and business hub, the connected relevance to Wairarapa's Strategy is in its own job economy connected to skills and talent and delivering the vision of prosperity and quality of life.
- **Housing** – an improved consenting processes, urban development authority and a Wairarapa housing plan are included in a key section relating to people in the Wairarapa Strategy. Housing is of importance to Greater Wellington and Wairarapa.
- **Transport** – Transport is of significant importance to Greater Wellington. Rail transport, more specifically, is noted in the Wairarapa Plan. This is relevant to commuters and also business/freight.
- **Sustainability** – This is important to Wairarapa and one of six core outcomes identified for its strategy. It is also important to Greater Wellington.



## Differences to Greater Wellington

### Pillars

- **Primary Sector** – The primary sector is of strong importance to the Wairarapa, more-so than Greater Wellington’s wider focus in this area. This is the most notable difference between the two strategies.

### Bearers

- **Water infrastructure** – water is of great importance to Wairarapa with a specific [Water Resilience Strategy](#) recently finalised (by HenleyHutchings). There is also reference to a Water Development plan relevant to water as part of the infrastructure cluster in the plan. Water infrastructure is of great importance to Wairarapa, and also of importance to Greater Wellington however there is more emphasis on this in the Wairarapa. In the environment area, Wairarapa has a particular focus on the development of the Whitua. Whitua are also emerging in Porirua and Hutt Valley. “Whitua committees are groups of local people tasked with recommending ways to maintain and improve the quality of our fresh water. Whitua is the Māori word for space or catchment.”
- **Iwi/Māori** – Māori Profile and influence in economic progress is specifically noted as a key value of significance in the Wairarapa Strategy. This is particularly strong in the Wairarapa document. It is also of importance in Greater Wellington documentation, however, this is reflected more strongly in Wairarapa.

### Other priorities

The Wairarapa Strategy also has the following additional focus areas which are less, or not connected to, the overarching pillars and bearers:

- **Knowledge economy:** Wairarapa wants to grow this opportunity significantly and views it as a point of difference. This is connected to digital enablement for businesses.

## Key ED document for Wairarapa

This section provides a summary of the key ED-related documentation for this location.

### WAIRARAPA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

#### Key outtakes:

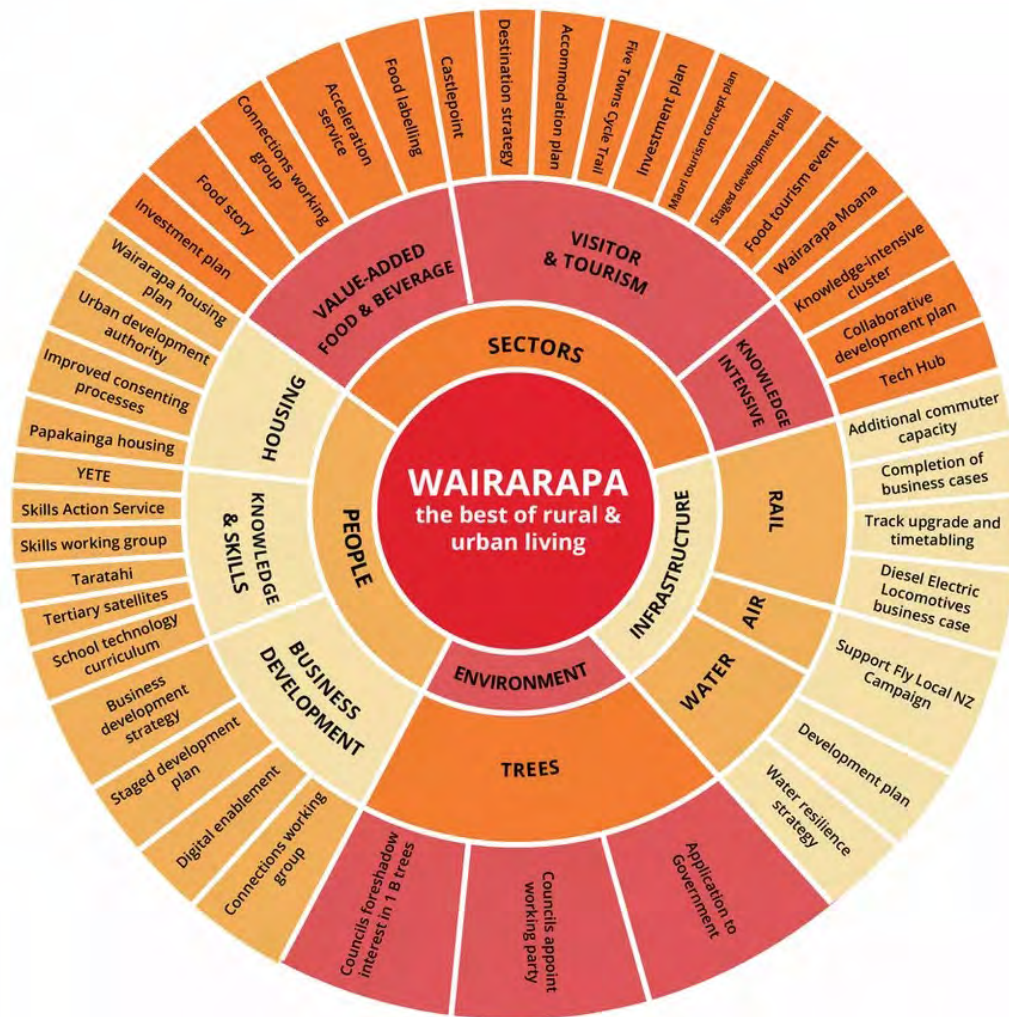
#### Connectivity and collaboration:

**This plan was created in connection to the three TLAs.**



**Focus areas:**

*Figure 11: Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy summary wheel*



Source: <http://www.growwairarapa.nz/>



**Priorities:**

<i>Supporting outcomes (List in priority of importance)</i>	<i>Importance rating</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>Jobs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More employment</li> <li>• Better jobs</li> <li>• Fewer casualties (reduce NEETs)</li> </ul>	Very high	Jobs are seen as the foundation of the vision of prosperity and quality of life.
<b>Household income:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At or above national averages</li> </ul>	High	Improved net household incomes are a combination of better incomes and affordable living costs.
<b>Skills:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills related to a contemporary economy</li> <li>• At or above national averages</li> </ul>	High	Skills are closely related to jobs. New skills are required for new jobs. A higher value economy will require higher skilled people at all levels.
<b>Sustainability:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carefully worked balance of environment and development</li> <li>• Envidable environmental practices</li> </ul>	Moderate	Environment is a priority in its own right. Environment is a key component of “values” for living.
<b>Social and cultural integration:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong communities</li> <li>• Active participation of tangata whenua in community and economy</li> </ul>	Moderate	That the increased value of the economy brings people together and doesn't set them apart and isolate them.
<b>Regional integration:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connection with the broader Wellington regional economy</li> </ul>	Moderate	Connection with Wellington will enhance lifestyle and ideally feed new jobs, especially in the knowledge economy dimensions of development.



## Important documents

Grow Wairarapa's entire website focuses on the Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy: [www.growwairarapa.nz](http://www.growwairarapa.nz)

The strategy document: <https://cdc.govt.nz/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Wairarapa-Economic-Development-and-Strategy-Plan-2-compressed.pdf>

### Other documentation:

- Wairarapa Combined District Plan: Combined District Plan please view [here](#)
- Wairarapa Combined District Plan updated version (text only) as in September 2014 view [here](#)
- Asset Management Plans  
Executive Summaries :
  - Introduction to Asset Management Plans Part A – please view [here](#)
  - Wastewater Asset Management Plan 2015 please view [here](#)
  - Stormwater Asset Management Plan 2015 please view [here](#)
  - Water Supply Asset Management Plan 2015 please view [here](#)
  - Infrastructure Strategy please view [here](#)
- Annual Plan 2019/20 please view [here](#)
- Annual Plan 2019/20 consultation document please view [here](#).
- Supporting documents can be viewed [here](#).
- Long Term Plan 2015–2025 please view [here](#)

## Additional key stakeholders relevant to Wairarapa

- Mayor Lyn Patterson
- Wairarapa District Councils – Carterton, Masterton and South Wairarapa
- Destination Wairarapa - General Manager, Anna Nielson, Ph 027 277 3388

### Wairarapa Businesses and Sectors -

- Forestry - [Scion](#) (office in Wellington City) and [JNL](#)
- [Plant & Food Research](#) and [DOC's Living Water Partnership with dairy](#)
- [AgResearch](#)
- [NZ Wine](#)
- [Hospitality NZ](#)





- [Retail NZ](#)
- [Business Wairarapa](#)
- [Federated Farmers](#)

Note that more specific businesses / organisations are listed in the individual TLA profiles.



# Territorial Authorities

Important information and strategies from each TLA  
Alignment to regional priorities  
TLA-specific priorities





## Masterton

### Overview

Of note in Masterton are the building of a new Civic Centre, development of the town centre, development of the library, community-focus, water, and waste minimisation through waste and recycling collections and e-waste services. There is also a large focus on wellbeing.

### Regional Alignment

Below is an excerpt from the full matrix in the first section of this document. The below charts extract the information relevant to this location, specifically, and compare it to the regional pillars and bearers. The purpose of this section is to identify where there is alignment between the TLA and the regional priorities, and where there are key differences. This is viewed as useful for the next phases of work as it assists in understanding what should be considered in the RED Strategy, and other key areas which may also be referenced as important by key stakeholders, within their TLA.

*(see over page)*



Figure 12: Quick snapshot assessment of Masterton key documentation against the identified pillars and bearers

Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation

	"PILLARS"						
	Screen - TV, movies, games (Pillar)	Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Arts and Hospitality	Science and Engineering	Tourism and Visitor Sector (Pillar)	Primary Sector	High-Value Manufacturing
Greater Wellington							
Masterton							

	"BEARERS"							
Greater Wellington	Skills & Talent / Labour (Bearer)	Water Infrastructure	Wellbeing and Place-Making	Trade and Business Hub	Housing	Iwi / Māori (Bearer)	Transport (Bearer)	Sustainability (Bearer)
GWRC								
Masterton								

## Similarities to Greater Wellington

### Pillars

- **Digital** (software creation, digital technology) – digital enablement of business is of importance to Masterton and Greater Wellington.
- **Arts and Hospitality** – Masterton has a specific Arts Culture and Heritage strategy. Arts and Hospitality are also important to Greater Wellington.
- **Tourism and Visitor Sector** – Tourism is important to Masterton and to Greater Wellington.
- **Primary Sector** – Masterton, as with the entire Wairarapa Region, has a strong focus on primary sector. Diversification from primary industries is also noted in relating to business attraction and industry growth.
- **High-Value Manufacturing** – According to the 2018 strategy, secondary industries accounted for 17% of Masterton’s GDP.

### Bearers

- **Skills and Talent** – Masterton refers specifically to attracting and growing local talent.



- **Water infrastructure** – is a significantly strong focus of Masterton (stronger than Greater Wellington) as it is for all of the Wairarapa.
- **Placemaking and wellbeing** – Wellbeing and placemaking are of significant importance to Masterton. They have developed several strategy documents relevant to this including the Wellbeing Strategy.
- **Iwi/Māori** – Masterton DC expressed its commitment to working collaboratively with Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Kahungnu ki Wairarapa on economic development.
- **Transport** – the Strategy noted that the commuter train is a strength in terms of its accessibility to Wellington, however, it is comparatively irregular and notes that improved access could be a key economic driver. Transport is important to Masterton.
- **Sustainability** – this is important to Masterton, including industry diversification.

### Differences to Greater Wellington

- **Screen - TV, movies, games** – This is not mentioned in Masterton-specific documentation located.
- **Science and Engineering** - Masterton does not have an immediate focus on science and engineering.
- **Trade and Business Hub** – This is not a focus for Masterton, however, it is a focus for Greater Wellington. Important to note is that business development and digital connectivity is important in relation to Wairarapa.
- **Housing** – Housing was not a key priority noted in Masterton's ED document.

### Other priorities

Masterton's documentation also has the following additional focus areas which are less, or not connected to, the overarching pillars and bearers:

- **Diversification** – Masterton specifically talks about industry diversification
- **Resilience** – whilst many do talk about resilience, Masterton specifically identifies activities relating to this (SFF application to implement a Cropping Strategy, for example).





## Key ED document for Masterton

- [Masterton Economic Development Strategy 2018](#)
- [\(WEDS\)](#)

This section provides a summary of the key ED-related documentation for this location.

### MASTERTON 2018 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

#### Key outtakes:

Masterton's **2018** ED strategy identified the following as its strengths:

- Location
- Cost of Living
- Lifestyle
- Housing affordability
- Education
- Diversification
- Infrastructure

It also identified the following as its weaknesses:

- Population
- Connectivity
- Talent base
- Transport
- Employment
- Earthquake prone buildings

#### Connectivity and collaboration:

In 2018 the strategy referenced Accelerate Wairarapa – *“an innovative community driven programme focused on business investment, attraction and retention. The overall aim of the programme is to empower industry led activity focused on strengthening Masterton. MDC is also committed to work with Carterton and South Wairarapa districts to expand this programme of work across the wider Wairarapa.”*



### **Situational factors:**

The introduction of WEDS in 2020 has incorporated many priorities from Masterton (e.g. water).

### **Key projects**

There are two projects that are a priority for Masterton:

1. the Civic Facility (\$30m)
2. Town Centre Revamp (\$40m over 10 years - but subject to LTP decision making.)

*“Both of these are not driven from an economic impact business case/standpoint but for both there is an economic development angle and jobs, skills and training. It would be great to have them on the long list and also do some of the work on the economic impact in the context of the Wairarapa economy.”*

Other projects include:

- [Civic Facility Development](#)
- [Masterton Revamp](#)
- [Hood Aerodrome](#)
- [Skatepark](#)
- [Water Meters](#)

### **Governance key activities**

**Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa are all contributing to and part of the implementation of the Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy.**

### **Priorities:**

- **Water storage** – this is fraught but we are making progress given the closing consenting pathways for the current project
- **Digital connectivity** – report prepared on our current state, draft priority projects for the future prepared. We have asked all of the WEDS group for feedback and the social leaders forum. Key item here is someone to drive the prioritised projects - \$50k (assuming we get some prioritised projects – need people to commit)
- **Education, skills and employment** – and the Wairarapa Workforce Plan launched last year fits in here. We need the sector programmes completed. We need the navigation / ecosystem work completed – plug the gaps, eliminate the overlaps and focus on only those areas where collaboration is needed (everyone else should just get on and do what they are funded to do and pull in help if required)



- **Value add** – food, fibre piece - Leftfield proposal seems to be the big game; smaller game is the events product provenance piece – Wairarapa needs to have the full provenance story and the amount of product to support it.
- **Business development** – succession planning and value add (see earlier); online every day.
- **Housing** – underpinning anyone’s ability to meet basic needs and have a job.
- **Big infrastructure projects** – especially rail.
- **5 towns trail** - needs some direction.

## Other important documents

Below are key documents relating to Masterton.

### **Key Strategy Documents:**

#### **People**

1. [Wairarapa Positive Ageing Strategy](#)

#### **Wellbeing strategy**

2. [He Hiringa Tangata, He Hiringa Whenua](#)

*“He Hiringa Tangata, He Hiringa Whenua is the first strategy that MDC has developed that has a specific focus on our people. It sets out the long-term strategic direction for the Masterton/Whakaoriori district across four development areas: social, cultural, environmental, and economic. For each of the four development areas a framework has been created for the work we do to ensure we are focusing on the right things for our community...The Strategy sets out Council’s long-term strategic direction for Masterton/Whakaoriori across four key focus areas: Social Development, Cultural Development, Environmental Development, and Economic Development.”*

- [MDC Wellbeing Strategy – Introduction 2019](#)
- [Cultural Development Strategy \(Our People, Our Land\) 2018](#)
- [Economic Development Strategy \(Our People, Our Land\) 2018](#)
- [Environmental Development Strategy \(Our People, Our Land\) 2018](#)
- [Social Development Strategy \(Our People, Our Land\) 2018](#)
- [Education Development Strategy \(Our People, Our Land\) 2019](#)

#### **Arts**

3. Arts, Culture, and Heritage Strategy 2019 – 2024



"Three documents have been prepared as part of this review:

- A [review report](#) – this report documents the review of the 2005 ACH Strategy, drawing together a range of information, data, and perspectives to inform the revised ACH Strategy.
- The strategy document – the [revised ACH Strategy 2019-24](#) outlines MDC's ACH priorities for the next five years, and will guide Council's investment in these areas.
- An [implementation plan](#) – this plan outlines projects that MDC will undertake, or support, in Years 2 & 3 of the 2018-28 Long-Term Plan.

The revised ACH Strategy 2019-24 reflects priorities that are important to our iwi and community in terms of strengthening the identity of the Masterton District, supporting communities to identify and lead exciting ACH projects, and facilitating opportunities for the community to connect, perform, create, learn, and express."

4. (WEDS – as noted above)

### ***Other Strategies***

- [Town Centre Strategy](#) »
- [Wairarapa Biodiversity Strategy \(PDF, 2MB\)](#)
- [Masterton Cycling Strategy \(PDF, 4MB\)](#) and [Community Trail Network Report \(PDF, 2MB\)](#)
- [Wairarapa Coastal Strategy \(PDF, 2MB\)](#)
- [Masterton Street Tree Strategy \(PDF, 323KB\)](#)
- [Wairarapa Rangatahi Strategy \(PDF, 384KB\)](#)
- [Masterton District Housing Stocktake \(PDF, 2MB\)](#)
- [Wellington Regional Strategy \(PDF, 992KB\)](#)
- [Homebush Wastewater Development Strategy \(PDF, 492KB\)](#)

### **Plans**

- [LTP \(2018-2028\)](#)
- [Annual Plan](#)
- [Waste and Asset Management Plans \(2018\)](#)
- [Water Conservation Management Plan 2019 \(PDF, 225KB\)](#)
- [Annual report](#)



## Projects

- [Civic Facility Development](#)
- [Masterton Revamp](#)
- [Hood Aerodrome](#)
- [Skatepark](#)
- [Water Meters](#)

## Additional key stakeholders relevant to Masterton

- [RTO: Destination Wairarapa](#)
- [Masterton District Council](#)
- Arts – [Creative NZ](#)
- Community:
  - [Lansdowne Residents Assoc](#)
- **Taratahi Agricultural Training Centre:** <https://www.eit.ac.nz/campus/taratahi-training-centre/>

## Businesses

### Including:

- **Aratoi – Wairarapa Museum of Art and History:** Aratoi is Wairarapa's largest museum of art and history. It is based in Masterton but supported by Carterton District Council. You'll discover national and Wairarapa displays, exquisite Māori taonga / treasures, ceramics, paintings, photography, children's art, textiles, and much more. Aratoi also serves as a performance art space, an educational centre, and has an eclectic gift shop and a child-friendly cafe. Open daily, entrance by donation. Find out more from their website: [www.aratoi.co.nz](http://www.aratoi.co.nz).
- **Copthorne - Solway Park:** the largest accommodation and events / conference centre in Wairarapa:
- **Hood Aerodrome:** Airport, events centre and recreational aircraft in Masterton
- **Breadcraft:** large-scale commercial bakery <https://breadcraft.co.nz/>
- **Tranzit Coachlines:** <https://tranzit.co.nz/>

Mayor: Lyn Patterson

Mayor's Message page: <https://mstn.govt.nz/council-2/news/>



## Carterton

### Regional Alignment

Below is an excerpt from the full matrix in the first section of this document. The below charts extract the information relevant to this location, specifically, and compare it to the regional pillars and bearers. The purpose of this section is to identify where there is alignment between the TLA and the regional priorities, and where there are key differences. This is viewed as useful for the next phases of work as it assists in understanding what should be considered in the RED Strategy, and other key areas which may also be referenced as important by key stakeholders, within their TLA.

**Figure 13: Quick snapshot assessment of Carterton key documentation against the identified pillars and bearers**

**Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation**

	"PILLARS"						
	Screen - TV, movies, games (Pillar)	Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Arts and Hospitality	Science and Engineering	Tourism and Visitor Sector (Pillar)	Primary Sector	High-Value Manufacturing
Greater Wellington							
Carterton							

	"BEARERS"							
	Skills & Talent / Labour (Bearer)	Water Infrastructure	Wellbeing and Place-Making	Trade and Business Hub	Housing	Iwi / Māori (Bearer)	Transport (Bearer)	Sustainability (Bearer)
Greater Wellington								
Carterton								





## Similarities to Greater Wellington

### Pillars

- **Arts and Hospitality** – Carterton is referred to by WairarapaNZ.com as being the “Arts hub of the Wairarapa home to authors, illustrators and painters. Visit [Heart of Arts](#), an arts, culture and heritage hub showcasing local artists. Stonehenge Aotearoa is a must-do - it's a working adaptation of the original English Stonehenge.” It also refers to the Masterton [Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategy](#).
- **Primary Sector** – Carterton has a strong focus on the primary sector (more so than Greater Wellington). Forestry continues to play a role in Carterton (including providing income to the District Council).

### Bearers

- **Water infrastructure** – Water is a core focus for Carterton – specifically wastewater treatment plant upgrade, water races, stormwater and the delivery of three waters. Documentation also refers to changes in drinking water regulations as referenced in their [The Carterton District Council's Annual Plan 2020/21](#)
- **Placemaking and wellbeing** - Community outcomes are also a focus of the [The Carterton District Council's Annual Plan 2020/21](#). “Vision: A welcoming and vibrant community where we all enjoy living.” The plan also highlights community development, parks and reserves and community amenities (full list on page 14).
- **Housing** – Carterton’s 10 Year Plan notes that they are taking a proactive approach to urban growth. “Currently, Carterton has existing capacity to accommodate urban growth. However, much of the current capacity in Carterton is located south of Brooklyn Road, and historical development trends and anecdotal evidence from development professionals indicate that there is greater demand for housing in the northern parts of Carterton, closer to the town centre. By 2043 there is likely to be little or no available capacity to accommodate growth beyond this point as vacant residential zoned land will be used up.”
- **Iwi/Māori** – Carterton’s 10-year plan specifically addresses relationships with Māori (page 21)
- **Sustainability** – The Council has a specific overarching goal of taking a sustainable development approach, by taking into account the social, economic, environmental, and cultural interests of its community, now and in the future (also related to many factors above).

## Differences to Greater Wellington

- **Screen - TV, movies, games** – No direct mention in Carterton key documents.
- **Digital** (software creation, digital technology) – no direct mention although WEDS focuses on this as a business enabler.
- **Science and Engineering** - No direct mention in Carterton key documents.
- **Tourism and Visitor Sector** – Whilst the 10-Year plan refers to the Wairarapa Tourism Strategy, the Carterton 10 Year Plan doesn’t highlight specific goals for Carterton.
- **High-Value Manufacturing** – This is not something referenced in key documents reviewed, however, manufacturing’s contribution to GDP was 29.7% of Carterton’s total GDP in 2020.



- **Skills and Talent** – Whilst education isn't specifically highlighted there is the WWII Memorial Trust—Joint Council and Carterton RSA initiative. Grants from interest earned on investment are distributed to Carterton district residents undertaking tertiary education.
- **Trade and Business Hub** – No specific mention.
- **Transport** – Carterton notes that Forestry and Agricultural development will continue to require maintenance of their roads due to heavy vehicle use, however their 10-Year Plan did not predict enough increased use to require major budgetary increases. WEDS addresses transport more strongly.

### Other priorities

They also have the following additional focus areas which are less, or not connected to, the overarching pillars and bearers:

- **Climate Change:** The 10 Year Plan specifically noted Climate Change as an emerging issue / risk though it notes that while weather extremes will have a 'medium' risk level so far as Carterton is concerned (page 85 of their 10 Year Plan). They also refer to Greater Wellington' Climate Change Strategy.

### Key ED document for Carterton

- Annual Plan 2020/21: The Carterton District Council's Annual Plan 2020/21 now available to view [here](#).
- Carterton Ten Year Plan 2018-2028: The Ten Year Plan (LTP) 2018-2028 can be viewed [here](#).
  - Content in Carterton's ten-year plan 2018 – 2028 appears largely retained through its 2020-21 Annual Plan.
- [Long Term Plan 2015–2025](#) (full document 3.2 MB)

## CARTERTON 10-YEAR PLAN 2018 – 2028

### Key outtakes:

#### Connectivity and collaboration:

- [Go Carterton](#)

#### Situational factors:

- 2020-21 Annual Plan has been released though appears largely to retain the key activities connected to the 10 Year Plan

### Key projects



- Kaipaitangata Forest multi-purpose recreation park
- CBD re-vitalisation
- Community sports hub, to be known as HubCAP.
- Potential revitalisation of the swimming pools (indoor and outdoor)

Note also that they refer to maintenance of key facilities.

### **Governance key activities**

- Mana whenua engagement
- Urban growth
- Working with our neighbouring councils  
(page 25)  
Also [Go Carterton](#)

### **Priorities:**

- Governance
- Community support
- Regulatory and planning
- Roads and footpaths
- Sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage
- Stormwater drainage
- Waste management
- Water supply and water races

### **Other important documents**

#### **Plans**

- Annual Plan 2020/21: The Carterton District Council's Annual Plan 2020/21 now available to view [here](#).
- Carterton Ten Year Plan 2018-2028: The Ten Year Plan (LTP) 2018-2028 can be viewed [here](#).

[Long Term Plan 2015–2025](#) (full document 3.2 MB)

- [Financial strategy](#)
- liability management strategy
- financial contributions policy



- postponement of rates policy
  - remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land policy
  - [Significance and engagement policy](#)
- [Infrastructure Strategy 2015–2045](#)

## Additional key stakeholders relevant to Carterton

- [Carterton District Council](#)
- [Mayor Greg Lang](#)
- No specific businesses, community associations, etc.
- [Carterton businesses website](#)
- [Go Carterton Facebook Page](#)
- Carterton is proud of its thriving arts and culture scene which offers many opportunities for both local artists and those who just love to appreciate the arts.
- **Heart of Arts:** Located at 47 High Street North, Heart of Arts is a gallery run by more than 20 dedicated volunteers hosting live music, artist exhibitions, Toastmasters meetings, and presentations by local artists. Heart of Arts is open from 10am to 5pm Monday to Friday and 10am to 2pm on Saturday and Sunday. More information is available on the [Toi Wairarapa website](#).
- **No.23:** A fun, friendly and vibrant community space filled with art and creativity, to showcase talent in the Wairarapa. Rooms are available for hire, and many beautiful artworks available to view and purchase. More information is available on the [No. 23 Facebook page](#).
- **Wai Art:** Wai Art is a non-profit incorporated society providing an exhibition platform for enthusiastic creative Wairarapa artists to promote and showcase innovative, exciting artwork, helping them to become more profitable, more efficient and clearly recognised. The annual Big Wai Art Sale is a highlight in the Carterton art scene calendar. More information is available on the [Wai Art website](#).
- **Wairarapa Word:** Wai Word has been providing fun, friendly and stimulating entertainment since 2012 — book fairs, meet-the-author sessions, singer-songwriter sessions, open mics, poetry readings, book launches, National Poetry Day events, Yarns and Barns events, the 2017 BIG BOOK BASH, and more. Almo's Books (Tel 379 7103) acts as the headquarters with monthly events held at various Carterton venues. More information is available on the [Wairarapa Word Facebook page](#).
- **Carterton Film Society:** The Carterton Film Society was formed in 2014 and had its inaugural Sunset Cinema festival of NZ Film in early 2015. Sunset Cinema Carterton now shows monthly movies at the Carterton Events Centre on the first Friday of each month screening top international art-house films as well as local New Zealand ones. More information is available on the [Sunset Cinema website](#).
- **The Wairarapa Arts Festival Trust:** The Wairarapa Arts Festival Trust is responsible for producing KOKOMAI, a biennial creative festival for the enrichment of the local community, and to showcase the rich diversity and talent of the Wairarapa and it's people to the wider population. Festivals feature an inspiring series of workshops and performances of music, visual arts, film, dance, theatre and culinary arts and literature for all. More information is available on the [Kokomai website](#).



- **Limelight Theatre Company:** Limelight Theatre Company is a community theatre company based in Carterton with the aim of promoting theatrical arts in the Carterton district. It is based at the Carterton Events Centre with past shows including Once on Chunuk Bair, Ugly Customers, Par for the Course, and Conjugal Rights. More information is available on the [Limelight Theatre Company website](#).
- **Carterton Outdoor Art Trail:** Take a walk on the Outdoor Art Trail which showcases the innovation and talent of our local artists. Download a copy of the Outdoor Art Trail map here.
- **Carterton Events Centre:** Acoustically designed, the Events Centre is a nationally recognised venue that hosts a wide range of exhibitions, shows, theatre, and music concerts. Past performers have ranged from amateur local groups such as Limelight Theatre, to visiting tours such as Capitale, The Oversew Fashion Awards, The 60 Piece Hutt Valley Orchestra and The Royal New Zealand Ballet.
- More information is available on the [Carterton Events Centre website](#).
- **Aratoi – Wairarapa Museum of Art and History:** Aratoi is Wairarapa’s largest museum of art and history. It is based in Masterton but supported by Carterton District Council. You’ll discover national and Wairarapa displays, exquisite Māori taonga / treasures, ceramics, paintings, photography, children’s art, textiles, and much more. Aratoi also serves as a performance art space, an educational centre, and has an eclectic gift shop and a child-friendly cafe. Open daily, entrance by donation. Find out more from their website: [www.aratoi.co.nz](http://www.aratoi.co.nz).
- **Creative Communities Scheme:** The Creative Communities Scheme is a relationship between Creative NZ and the Carterton District Council to support a wide range of community arts projects including: Craft/Object arts, Dance, Interarts, Literature, Ngā Toi Māori, Multidisciplinary artforms, Music, Pacific arts, Theatre and Visual arts. The [Creative NZ Community Arts Toolkit](#) is a great resource for anyone interested in developing a local project. The Council administers two funding rounds each financial year to foster local projects. More information and application forms are available on our [Community Funding page](#).

### Key Businesses

- **JNL** – Major timber processing plant located in the Carterton Industrial area <https://www.jnl.co.nz>
- **Ravensdown:** Fertiliser processing plant
- **Cabernet Foods:** meat processing plant
- **Beehive (Premier Beehive): smallgoods producer** <https://www.premierbeehive.co.nz/>
- **Gladstone Vineyards (x4)** <https://wairarapanz.com/gladstone-vineyards>
- **Sharpes Stock Feeds:** <http://stockfeed.co.nz/>



## South Wairarapa

### Overview

[South Wairarapa](#) has a focus on infrastructure, including roading and footpaths, stormwater drainage, wastewater collection and treatment and water supply. There is also strong emphasis on natural resources. Key issues for Māori are identified: wastewater treatment, recognition, promotion and protection of Māori heritage and cultural assets, Māori health and care of aging population, recognition of Marae as a community asset, and treaty settlements. Stated values are: to be rigorous, listening, learning & respecting teamwork, community focussed, valuing mana, uara of people and land manaakitanga /caring society, and freedom & liberty.

### Regional Alignment

Below is an excerpt from the full matrix in the first section of this document. The below charts extract the information relevant to this location, specifically, and compare it to the regional pillars and bearers. The purpose of this section is to identify where there is alignment between the TLA and the regional priorities, and where there are key differences. This is viewed as useful for the next phases of work as it assists in understanding what should be considered in the RED Strategy, and other key areas which may also be referenced as important by key stakeholders, within their TLA.

(over page)





Figure 14: Quick snapshot assessment of South Wairarapa key documentation against the identified pillars and bearers

Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation

	"PILLARS"						
	Screen - TV, movies, games (Pillar)	Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Arts and Hospitality	Science and Engineering	Tourism and Visitor Sector (Pillar)	Primary Sector	High-Value Manufacturing
Greater Wellington	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
South Wairarapa	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green	Light Green

	"BEARERS"							
	Skills & Talent / Labour (Bearer)	Water Infrastructure	Wellbeing and Place-Making	Trade and Business Hub	Housing	Iwi / Māori (Bearer)	Transport (Bearer)	Sustainability (Bearer)
Greater Wellington	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue
South Wairarapa	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue

### Similarities to Greater Wellington

#### Pillars

- **Tourism and Visitor Sector** – Tourism, especially though cycling and landscape features in South Wairarapa, is presented and apparent
- **Primary Sector** – As at 2018, Agriculture, forestry and fishing were the biggest industries, employing 27% of working residents in the region

#### Bearers

- **Skills and Talent** – Developing talent in the form of educated and knowledgeable people is acknowledged, with a focus on youth
- **Water infrastructure** – There is a very significant focus on the three waters in the region
- **Placemaking and wellbeing** – Cultural and community factors and spaces are considered and promoted
- **Housing** – Housing policy is considered, particularly for pensioners in the region



- **Iwi/Māori** – Promotion of Māori perspectives in the community is highly valued
- **Transport** – There is significant care for land transport, particularly public transport
- **Sustainability** – Sustainable South Wairarapa is a key goal

## Differences to Greater Wellington

### Pillars

- **Screen - TV, movies, games** – Not mentioned
- **Digital** (software creation, digital technology) - Not mentioned
- **Arts and Hospitality** – Little mention throughout documentation
- **Science and Engineering** - Not mentioned
- **High-Value Manufacturing** - Not mentioned

### Bearers

- **Trade and Business Hub** – Not mentioned as a hub

## Other priorities

South Wairarapa's 2018/28 Long Term Plan, the 2020 Annual Summary, and the 2021 Consultation Document also have the following additional focus areas which are less, or not connected to, the overarching pillars and bearers:

- **Target funding at youth in the district** – developing knowledgeable youth is a focus
- **Continued enhancement of the district** – spatial development and community focus in particular
- **Response to COVID-19** – consideration of alert level changes and domestic tourism
- **Climate change** – energy audits and resilience.



## Key ED documents for South Wairarapa

- [2018/28 Long Term Plan](#)
- [Current consultation timeline for 2021-31 plan](#)
- [2021 Consultation Document](#)

Please note that South Wairarapa is connected into the 2020 Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy. This section considers the factors additional to the over-arching strategy, of particular relevance to South Wairarapa.

### SOUTH WAIRARAPA LTP 2018 - 2028 INFORMED BY 2021 CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

#### **Key outtakes:**

##### **Situational factors:**

- It is important to note that the Grow Wairarapa 2020 plan is of primary importance in considerations of South Wairarapa. The goals presented by South Wairarapa align with and are added to by the combined plan.

#### **Key Projects**

- Ageing strategy
- Waste management education
- Land transport asset management
- Three waters management
- Spaces
- Rooding.

#### **Governance key activities**

- Consideration of LTP for South Wairarapa moving forward (currently out for consultation), in light of the combined Wairarapa plan.

#### **Priorities**

- Community
- Three waters
- Rooding.



## Other important documents

Below are key documents relating to South Wairarapa. More documentation is included in the One Note Digital Library.

[Wairarapa Region Positive Ageing Strategy 2019](#)

[Waste Management Education Strategy 2017](#)

[Annual Report 2019/20](#) or [Summary Annual Report 2019/20](#)

Asset management (maybe outside of scope)

[Land Transport Asset Management Plan 2018](#)

[Water Asset Management Plan 2018](#)

[Wastewater Asset Management Plan 2018](#)

Business continuity

[SWDC 2020 Response to Pandemic Threat BCP](#)

Background info

**Management, Development and Concept Plans**

**Featherston**

[Card and Market Reserves Management Plan 2007](#)

[Clifford Square Reserve Management Plan 2002](#)

**Martinborough**

[Centennial and Considine Park Management Plan 2009](#)

[Centennial and Considine Park Development Plan 2011](#)

[Martinborough Square Reserve Management Plan 2012](#)

[Martinborough Square Reserve Development Plan 2012](#)

[Martinborough Town Hall Conservation Plan 2011](#)

**Greytown**

[Greytown Old Library/Kouka Cottage Conservation & Maintenance Plan 2009](#)

[Greytown Town Centre Management Plan 2010](#)

[Soldiers Memorial Park Management Plan 2008](#)

[Stella Bull Park Management Plan 2009](#)

[Stella Bull Park Development Plan 2011](#)



## **Rural**

[Lake Domain Development Plan](#)

[Lake Domain Landscape Development Plan](#)

[Rural Reserves Management Plan 2001](#)

[Coastal Reserves Management Plan Part 1 – Part 2 2013](#)

## **Coastal Reserves Development Plans**

[North Tora Campground](#)

[Te Awaiti Campground](#)

[South Tora Campground](#)

[Ngawi Campground](#)

## Additional key stakeholders relevant to South Wairarapa

- [South Wairarapa District Council](#)
- [Mayor: Alex Beijen](#) (Councillors also listed on this link)
- [Wairarapa Community Network](#)
- Various vineyards – Martinborough: <https://wairarapanz.com/martinborough-vineyards>
  - Foley Wines owns several of the vineyards in this location (incl. Ata Rangi)



## Kāpiti Coast

### Overview

Kāpiti Coast's COVID-19 recovery (focused on community and business) is of note, as is water (drinking, waste, and flood), development of local endeavours such as the Paekākāriki seawall, Otaraua Park development, Kāpiti Island Gateway Centre, and a design for the new Waikanae Library. Affordability, sustainable housing, sustainability generally, and tourism are also of importance.

### Regional Alignment

Below is an excerpt from the full matrix in the first section of this document. The below charts extract the information relevant to this location, specifically, and compare it to the regional pillars and bearers. The purpose of this section is to identify where there is alignment between the TLA and the regional priorities, and where there are key differences. This is viewed as useful for the next phases of work as it assists in understanding what should be considered in the RED Strategy, and other key areas which may also be referenced as important by key stakeholders, within their TLA.

*(over page)*





Figure 15: Quick snapshot assessment of Kāpiti key documentation against the identified pillars and bearers

Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation

	“PILLARS”						
	Screen - TV, movies, games (Pillar)	Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Arts and Hospitality	Science and Engineering	Tourism and Visitor Sector (Pillar)	Primary Sector	High-Value Manufacturing
Greater Wellington							
Kāpiti Coast							

	“BEARERS”							
	Skills & Talent / Labour (Bearer)	Water Infrastructure	Wellbeing and Place-Making	Trade and Business Hub	Housing	Iwi / Māori (Bearer)	Transport (Bearer)	Sustainability (Bearer)
Greater Wellington								
Kāpiti Coast								

## Similarities to Greater Wellington

### Pillars

- **Arts and Hospitality** - both Greater Wellington and Kāpiti have a strong focus on this pillar. Kāpiti makes particular note of its creative industry and will support this with a specific Creative Sector Strategy.
- **Tourism and Visitor Sector** – both Greater Wellington and Kāpiti also have a strong focus on this pillar.
- **Primary sector** – Both Greater Wellington and Kāpiti have a moderate focus on primary sector. Kāpiti’s documentation refers to Māori land use.
- **High-value manufacturing** – Both Greater Wellington and Kāpiti refer to high-value manufacturing. Kāpiti recognises that 9.1% of it’s GDP is relevant to manufacturing, overtaken only by Construction (9.2%), Professional, technical and scientific services (9.8%), Rental, hiring and real estate (9.8%) and health care and assistance (10.2%). This is higher than its 6.4% from retail, 4.9% from Tourism and 4.4% from education and training. A chart showing this information is provided in the next section.



## Bearers

- **Skills and Talent** – both Greater Wellington and Kāpiti have a very strong focus on this bearer. Kāpiti is commissioning a Workforce Plan in year one to address this.
- **Water infrastructure** – very strong focus in Kāpiti in particular, with a moderate focus
- **Placemaking and wellbeing** – This is important to Greater Wellington and extremely important in Kāpiti. Much of the plan focuses on this – in fact, it is identified as its overarching focus.
- **Trade and Business Hub** – this is far stronger in Wellington than in Kāpiti, however, Kāpiti has a focus on supporting start-ups and entrepreneurs so some alignment between the two is apparent enough.
- **Housing** – Both locations have a focus on housing.
- **Iwi/Māori** – Kāpiti Coast has a particularly strong focus on Māori/iwi both in terms of inclusion in governance and decision making, including a partnership approach to governance, and relating to specific opportunities such as more efficient use of Māori land. Greater Wellington also has a strong focus on Māori/iwi.
- **Transport** – Kāpiti Coast has a strong focus on transport, as do Greater Wellington. With main roading routes travelling through/alongside the area, the ongoing development of the highway is likely to have a significant impact on the location.
- **Sustainability** – Greater Wellington has a strong focus on this, and Kāpiti also has a focus on sustainability. Kāpiti has used phrasing more aligned to inclusion, wellbeing and climate change as well as resilience, all of which can arguably be aligned with a sustainability approach even if sustainability is less used as a term in their ED document.

## Differences to Greater Wellington

Key differences are:

### Pillars

- **Screen** – whilst Wellington and Auckland are noted in the screen sector strategy 2030, it doesn't make reference to Kāpiti (nor Kāpiti to screen) as a key area. Kāpiti does, however, have a 2019 Policy developed alongside Screen Wellington and has some references to supporting the film industry.
- **Science and engineering** – Greater Wellington have a greater focus on this than Kāpiti.
- **Digital** – similar and interconnected to screen, Kāpiti makes no particular mention of digital, however,
- Greater Wellington's strong focus on a trade and business hub – although, the Kāpiti plan does focus on entrepreneurship and supporting self-employment and start-ups in the region.



## Other priorities

Kāpiti Coast's ED strategy also has the following additional focus areas which are less, or not connected to, the overarching pillars and bearers:

- **Climate Change:**
  - Kāpiti Climate Change Strategy
  - Resilience, climate change awareness and education

## Key ED document for Kāpiti

This section provides a summary of the key ED-related documentation for this location.

### KĀPITI COAST ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2020–2023

#### Key outtakes:

##### Connectivity and collaboration:

- Developed and will be delivered, in partnership with iwi, key partners, stakeholders, and the community
- Overarching priority of enhancing the economic well-being for all on the Kāpiti Coast.
- **Identified commitment at a national and regional level as being vital to the effective implementation of their strategy**
- Identifies that they will establish an Economic Development Kotahitanga Board to strengthen partnerships and leadership pillar and recognises the significant relationship with iwi as mana whenua.

##### Situational factors:

- Major infrastructure opening will have a significant impact on the Coast
- Shared economic and well-being concerns are of the greatest priority (recovery from COVID-19)
- Noted adaptation relating to the protection of their future environment

##### Focus areas

- Support for key sectors/industries, identified as:
  - Health care and social assistance
  - Rental, hiring and real estate services
  - Professional, scientific and technical services
  - Construction



- Manufacturing
- Retail
- Education and training
- Tourism
- Creative industries
- Resilience
- Manufacturing and service based industries
- Productive land, local artesian producers, and working with iwi to unlock opportunities for Māori-owned land
- Support for entrepreneurship / start-ups / self-employment (27.9% in the region compared to the national average of 16.2%)
- Efficient, sustainable, and resilient transport infrastructure across all of the Kāpiti Coast and **improving transport connectivity to other centres**
- Skills and training specifically relating to attraction and retention of talent understanding workforce NEETS and skill gaps, connecting with business education and training providers, supporting entrepreneurship.
- Identified they will generate a specific **Workforce Plan** to address this in greater detail.
- Community well-being and linked to higher income, skills and talent, supporting young people and people with disabilities
- Focus on older people and their contribution to the community

#### **Governance key activities**

- the Economic Development Kotahitanga Board be established:
  - an independent chair be appointed by Council to build trust, form a strong Board and provide a unified strategic direction
  - the Board will be selected based on capability and Board members need to be able to work productively with multiple partners and stakeholders within and outside the district
  - a Council representative will be an ex-officio member of the Board
  - local iwi will each be represented on the Board
  - Council will provide support to the Board
  - a separate Terms of Reference Agreement will be developed and agreed with Council and the Board Chair
  - a performance agreement with measures will be developed and agreed with Council and the Board.

#### **Year one priorities:**

- Deliver the Kāpiti Coast Destination Story – which supports our positioning the Kāpiti Coast pillar.
- Provide a coordinated approach to the facilitation of key opportunities, such as the attraction of new businesses and government agencies – which supports our open for opportunity pillar.
- Develop a Kāpiti Coast Workforce Plan – which supports our growing skills and capability pillar.
- Establish an Economic Development Kotahitanga Board and support the development and delivery of an integrated COVID-19 Recovery Plan – which supports our strengthening partnerships and leadership pillar and recognises the significant relationship with iwi as mana whenua.



- Develop a Kāpiti Coast Destination Plan, which includes a focus on increasing opportunities for Māori business and a strategy for one other key sector – which supports our supporting key sectors pillar.
- Finalise the monitoring and reporting framework and performance agreement and measures for the Economic Development Strategy – which will be agreed with the Board after the COVID-19 impacts are better understood.

## Other important documents

Below are key documents relating to Kāpiti. More documentation is included in the One Note Digital Library.

### Annual and Long-term Plans

Formal consultation on the [draft Long-term Plan 2021-41](#).

- [Kāpiti Coast Economic Development and Implementation Plan 2020-2023](#) (above)
- [Annual Plan 2020/21](#)
- [Long-term Plan 2018–38](#)

### [COVID-19 Recovery Planning](#)

[Kāpiti Coast NZ](#) – RTO (no reports etc. on website)

[Infometrics at a glance 2020](#)

[Local outcomes](#) (noting mostly all quite dated now)

- [The Greater Ōtaki Vision Statement \(2007\)](#)
- [Greater Ōtaki Community Freshwater Vision \(2006\)](#)
- [Te Horo Local Outcomes \(2012\)](#)
- [Peka Peka Local Outcomes \(2012\)](#)
- [Waikanae North Local Outcomes \(2007\)](#)
- [Waikanae Beach Community Vision and Action Plan \(2017\)](#)
- [Otaihanga Local Outcomes \(2009\)](#)
- [Paraparaumu Beach Local Outcomes \(2007\)](#)
- [Paraparaumu Town Centre Local Outcomes \(2007\)](#)
- [Raumati Beach Local Outcomes \(2007\)](#)
- [Raumati South Local Outcomes \(2007\)](#)



- [Paekākāriki Local Outcomes \(2007\)](#)

### **Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment**

The Regional Housing and Business Capacity Assessment Report takes a 30-year look at Wellington's urban District Councils (Wellington, Hutt City, Upper Hutt, Porirua, and Kāpiti Coast) capacity for housing and business. The report estimates that based on predicted population growth across the five districts, and current development controls and patterns, the region faces a shortfall of approximately 9,000 to 21,000 dwellings. Without action, Wellington City will face a shortfall of between 4,600 and 12,000 dwellings by 2047.

#### ***Regional Summary Report***

[Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity - Chapter 1 - Regional Summary PDF - 1594.41 KB](#)

#### ***Individual Council Chapters***

[Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity - Chapter 5 - Kāpiti Coast District Council PDF - 2796.04 KB](#)

#### **Projects:**

##### **Kāpiti Gateway Centre**

Kāpiti Island is the icon of the Kāpiti Coast. It is an internationally famed nature reserve protecting some of New Zealand's most endangered flora and fauna and is one of the few relatively accessible island nature reserves in the country. It is also one of the oldest nature reserves in New Zealand, having been established over 100 years ago.

##### **Three waters reform**

Central Government is reviewing how to improve the regulation and supply of drinking water, wastewater and stormwater (the three waters) in New Zealand, to give confidence that drinking water is safe to use, sources are adequately protected, and wastewater and stormwater are managed in environmentally sustainable ways.

##### **Housing**

Like many areas in New Zealand the Kāpiti Coast District is experiencing increasing demand for housing and pressure on its public housing services.

##### **Te Newhanga Kāpiti Community Centre**

Due to issues resulting from ongoing weather-tightness issues, Te Newhanga Kāpiti Community Centre will be closed from 31 May 2021. Council is committed to rebuilding or replacing the centre.

##### **Kāpiti Expressway**



Kāpiti is set for growth and economic success. Our close proximity to Wellington will be significantly enhanced by the building of the Mackays to Peka Peka Expressway, Transmission Gully and the Peka Peka to Ōtaki Expressway (Kāpiti Expressway).

#### Making State Highway 1 a local road

With the opening of the Mackays to Peka Peka Expressway, the old State Highway 1 (SH1), between Poplar Avenue and Peka Peka, is no longer required for state highway purposes. It will become a fit-for-purpose local road.

#### Destination Management plan

We are developing a Destination Management plan, a key deliverable of the Kāpiti District Economic Development Strategy 2020–23.

#### Growth strategy

Our population is growing and we, as a community, must plan carefully for that growth, to ensure the best social, environmental, cultural and economic outcomes for our people, are realised now and in the future.

#### Hunting for water leaks

In April 2021, we will undertake thermal imaging of our waterpipe network in Ōtaki as part of our leak detection programme.

#### Ōtaki

Over the years, our work in Ōtaki has included the upgrade and landscaping the Ōtaki SH1 and the railway station, and a major upgrade of the Main Street's stormwater system, street furniture, paving, parking zones and traffic movement.

#### Paekākāriki

Paekākāriki is seen as the creative hub of our district. With our projects in and around the village, our focus is on supporting its unique character and feel, while protecting it for future generations.

#### Paraparaumu

Our plans to improve the Paraparaumu town centre focus around making it the heart of the District and the primary focus for retail, commercial, cultural and civic activity.





### Raumati

Projects in Raumati have included the 2011–13 upgrade of the stormwater system, as well as the upgrade of Marine Gardens, undergrounding of power and telephone services, and purchases of additional car parking space.

### Waikanae

Our long-term vision for the Waikanae town centre is a vibrant space with an arts and culture focus, meeting the needs of its community.

### Water meter project

The project phase for water meters ended June 30, 2014. You can access information about the project, including trial phase, water meter installation, and water meter FAQs.

### Carbon Emissions Work

In 2020 the Council was named Toitū's top carbon reducer for 2020 for our ongoing work to reduce our carbon emissions.

### **Other internal documents**

- **Kāpiti Economic Indicators – July 2020 slides** (Available in One Note)

## Additional key stakeholders relevant to Kāpiti Coast

### Kāpiti Coast District Council

- [Hospitality NZ](#)
- [Retail NZ](#)
- [Kāpiti Coast Chamber of Commerce](#)

### Community:

- [Waikanae Beach Residents Society](#)
- [Reikorangi Residents Association](#)

### Businesses:

- Kāpiti Brands NZ Limited - cheese and icecream: <https://www.tastekapiti.co.nz/>
- Kāpiti Chocolate Factory: <https://kapitichocolatefactory.co.nz/>



## Porirua

### Overview

Porirua has a primary focus on culture and community. Particularly mentioned was that the harbour and its catchment provide cultural, recreational and economic (transport) values. Transmission Gully is important to Porirua's strategic growth, and providing a liveable and thriving city, with fresh water, friendly community, and services at hand.

### Regional Alignment

Below is an excerpt from the full matrix in the first section of this document. The below charts extract the information relevant to this location, specifically, and compare it to the regional pillars and bearers. The purpose of this section is to identify where there is alignment between the TLA and the regional priorities, and where there are key differences. This is viewed as useful for the next phases of work as it assists in understanding what should be considered in the RED Strategy, and other key areas which may also be referenced as important by key stakeholders, within their TLA.

*(over page)*



Figure 16: Quick snapshot assessment of Porirua key documentation against the identified pillars and bearers

Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation

	"PILLARS"						
(Local) Govt. Organisation	Screen - TV, movies, games (Pillar)	Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Arts and Hospitality	Science and Engineering	Tourism and Visitor Sector (Pillar)	Primary Sector	High-Value Manufacturing
Greater Wellington							
Porirua							

	"BEARERS"							
	Skills & Talent / Labour (Bearer)	Water Infrastructure	Wellbeing and Place-Making	Trade and Business Hub	Housing	Iwi / Māori (Bearer)	Transport (Bearer)	Sustainability (Bearer)
Greater Wellington								
Porirua			Community					

### Similarities to Greater Wellington

Porirua's strategy is aligned to the identified pillars and follows:

#### Pillars

- **Science and Engineering** – Porirua has a moderate engineering sector – some alignment with GWRC
- **Tourism and Visitor Sector** – There is a focus on increased visitors, such as to the adventure park
- **High-Value Manufacturing** – Whittakers is a large manufacturer in Porirua, although some manufacturing is moving away from the city.

#### Bearers

- **Skills and Talent** – There is a strong alignment with focusing on building a prosperous, educated, and thriving community
- **Water infrastructure** – A particular focus on wastewater
- **Placemaking and wellbeing** – One of Porirua's key priorities is community, and with a care for Māori community and collaboration.



- **Transport** – Transmission Gully is likely increase visitor flow
- **Sustainability** – An important focus for both government and Porirua
- **Iwi/Māori** – A very strong focus area for Porirua, which should have strong alignment with GWRC’s goals
- **Housing** – Housing is set to grow in Porirua, with some project already underway.

## Differences to Greater Wellington

Key differences are:

### Pillars

- **Screen - TV, movies, games** – Not mentioned
- **Digital** (software creation, digital technology) – Not mentioned
- **Arts and Hospitality** – Some focus on the arts and visitors, without strong alignment.
- **Primary Sector** – Not mentioned

### Bearers

- **Trade and Business Hub** – Little mention – some relation in regards to consideration of city (centre) growth

### Other Priorities

- There is a climate change strategy as a part of the larger implementation plan
- A large focus on community, particularly children.



## Key ED documents for Porirua

This section provides a summary of the key ED-related documentation for this location.

### PORIRUA – OUR PLACE, OUR FUTURE, OUR CHALLENGE: LONG-TERM PLAN 2018-38 SUPPLEMENTED BY PORIRUA GROWTH STRATEGY 2048

#### **Key outtakes:**

##### **Connectivity and collaboration:**

- Developed and will be delivered, in partnership with iwi, key partners, stakeholders, and the community (Ngāti Toa Rangatira)
- Growth of population, suburban housing, and business is expected
- Village planning, including community infrastructure and walkways/cycleways, is underway
- Focus on children's connection, belonging, safety, wellbeing, and education in the region
- Transmission Gully will enhance connectedness to the Wellington region.

##### **Situational factors:**

- Wastewater treatment plant will be upgraded in 2033, and will in the meantime be assisted by Wellington City
- Protection of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and catchment
- Much of the manufacturing base has since left the city, with some notable exception, such as Whittaker's
- Porirua adventure park development -expected to bring in 80 000 visitors and 100 jobs.

##### **Focus areas**

- Support for key sectors/industries, identified as:
  - Education and training
  - Housing
  - Local business and community
  - Tourism
- Resilience
- Environment and place
- Safety and wellbeing



### Governance key activities

- The development of a new economic plan that develops and leverages opportunities and promotes Porirua City as a great place to live and do business.
- Porirua's proposed district plan has taken submissions up until May 11<sup>th</sup> 2021.

### Other important documents

Below are key documents relating to Porirua.

- [Long term plan 2018-38](#)
- [Proposed District Plan \(submissions until Tuesday 11 May 2021\)](#)
- [Growth Strategy 2048 \(2019\)](#)
- [Porirua development website](#) and [current projects](#). ("The Crown has overall responsibility for the project. The project is a partnership between Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities, Porirua City Council and Ngāti Toa Rangatira. Te Pae Whakahou Hapori (I Porirua Ki Rawhiti) – Eastern Porirua Regeneration Independent Advisory Panel (Te Pae) has been set up to hold the vision and aspirations of the project and will hold the partners accountable.")
- [Plimmerton Farm \(housing\)](#)
- [Climate Change Strategy](#)
- **Porirua City Employment and Skills Plan January 2021** (available in One Note)

### Quality of Life/Wellbeing

- [2020 Quality of Life Survey](#) (also referenced above)

### Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment

The Regional Housing and Business Capacity Assessment Report takes a 30-year look at Wellington's urban District Councils (Wellington, Hutt City, Upper Hutt, Porirua, and Kāpiti Coast) capacity for housing and business. The report estimates that based on predicted population growth across the five districts, and current development controls and patterns, the region faces a shortfall of approximately 9,000 to 21,000 dwellings. Without action, Wellington City will face a shortfall of between 4,600 and 12,000 dwellings by 2047.



### **Regional Summary Report**

[Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity - Chapter 1 - Regional Summary PDF - 1594.41 KB](#)

### **Individual Council Chapters**

[Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity - Chapter 4 - Porirua City Council PDF - 8175.25 KB](#)

### **Other Key documents (mostly maps)**

- [Compact and Liveable city](#)
- [Harbour Centred City](#)
- [Connected and Active City](#)
- [City of Opportunities and Prosperity](#)
- [Spatial Framework](#)
- [Rural Areas](#)
- [Implementation plan](#)
- Growth Strategy [Engagement report](#)

### **Reports and evidence**

- [Porirua population and housing projections report 2018](#)
- [Porirua land use analysis report 2018](#)
- [Landmatters constraints map](#)

### **COVID recovery**

[Download Porirua City's Recovery Plan](#)

[Evidence base for the Porirua City COVID-19 Recover Plan, Understanding the impacts of COVID-19.](#)

### **Other**

[Whittakers](#) has a large manufacturing location in Porirua.

### Additional key stakeholders relevant to Porirua

- Environmental Science [ESR](#) (located in Porirua)
- [Porirua Chamber of Commerce](#)

### **Community:**





- [Titahi Bay Residents Association](#)
- [The Pāuatahanui Residents Association](#)
- [Paremata Residents Association](#)



## Hutt City

Hutt City has plenty of focus areas, from vision for the CBD, Petone vision, and Wainuiomata; to various forms of economic development focus areas. Some key areas of involvement in Hutt City are infrastructure changes and upgrades, environment, skills and talent (e.g. engineering, science, and education), community, and water. High-value manufacturing also features strongly.

## Regional Alignment

Below is an excerpt from the full matrix in the first section of this document. The below charts extract the information relevant to this location, specifically, and compare it to the regional pillars and bearers. The purpose of this section is to identify where there is alignment between the TLA and the regional priorities, and where there are key differences. This is viewed as useful for the next phases of work as it assists in understanding what should be considered in the RED Strategy, and other key areas which may also be referenced as important by key stakeholders, within their TLA.

**Figure 17: Quick snapshot assessment of Hutt City key documentation against the identified pillars and bearers**

**Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation**

	"PILLARS"						
	Screen - TV, movies, games (Pillar)	Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Arts and Hospitality	Science and Engineering	Tourism and Visitor Sector (Pillar)	Primary Sector	High-Value Manufacturing
Greater Wellington							
Hutt City							

	"BEARERS"							
	Skills & Talent / Labour (Bearer)	Water Infrastructure	Wellbeing and Place-Making	Trade and Business Hub	Housing	Iwi / Māori (Bearer)	Transport (Bearer)	Sustainability (Bearer)
Greater Wellington								
Hutt City								



## Similarities to Greater Wellington

### Pillars

- **Digital** (software creation, digital technology) – there is considerable regard for this in the Hutt, including incentives for development, technology within the city, the ICT sector in business, and information technology study at WelTec
- **Arts and Hospitality** – Community arts (surrounded by the 2016-21 Arts and Culture Policy), as well as museums, have a part to play in the Hutt region, as does local hospitality
- **Science and Engineering** – The Hutt is strong on science and technology, with large scientific institutions such as those in Gracefield. This aligns well with GWRC's vision
- **Tourism and Visitor Sector** – There is some focus on attracting visitors to the Hutt region, through accommodation as well as tourism-type attractions (e.g. walking and cycling) and the arts
- **High-Value Manufacturing** – A primary goal of the 2015-2020 EDP is to grow manufacturing capability and businesses

### Bearers

- **Skills and Talent** – Hutt City has a large focus on producing and providing talent, with myriad opportunities for development, especially into science, technology, engineering, and manufacturing. There is also focus on science in schools
- **Water infrastructure** – water infrastructure's importance for Hutt City is recognised and considered in major planning
- **Placemaking and wellbeing** – The Council has many projects on the go, which encourage placemaking
- **Trade and Business Hub** – The Hutt is a strong hub for trade and business, and continues to grow
- **Housing** – Housing to accommodate change is well-recognised in infrastructure and long-term planning
- **Iwi/Māori** – Māori engagement is recognised as an important part of the decision-making process, and Te Ao Māori is incorporated in policies and practices. An overarching effective Māori Engagement Strategy and subsequent policies in partnership with Mana Whenua are planned. Council will have mechanisms for effective monitoring, review and evaluation of partnership with Māori. Outputs of the Māori Engagement Strategy include a Te Reo Māori and Tikanga Policy
- **Transport** – Hutt City has reliable transportation networks. Improvements, such as those proposed for development along state highway 2, continue to be undertaken. A cross-valley link has also been proposed
- **Sustainability** – Sustainable business and economy is a focus area for Hutt City, and there is particular focus in the 2015-2045 environmental sustainability plan.



## Differences to Greater Wellington

### Pillars

- **Screen - TV, movies, games** – There is very little regarding this in the Hutt region, despite the significant asset, Avalon Studios, being located in this area.
- **Primary Sector** – We find little by way of primary sector focus in the Hutt region

### Other priorities

Hutt City also has the following additional focus areas which are less, or not connected to, the overarching pillars and bearers:

- **Climate Change** – climate change and the risks of natural hazards are well-considered in infrastructure opportunity considerations.

## Key ED document for Hutt City

This section provides a summary of the key ED-related documentation for this location.

HUTT CITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2015-2020  
SUPPORTED BY DRAFT 10 YEAR PLAN 2021-2031

### Key outtakes:

#### ***Connectivity and collaboration:***

- Developed and will be delivered, in partnership with iwi, key partners, stakeholders, and the community
- Overarching priority of growing the wealth of the city
- Significant collaboration with Māori and iwi recognised as of continued importance.

#### ***Situational factors:***

- Many upcoming projects, particularly to do with improving local hubs and centres, and spatial planning.

#### ***Focus areas***

- Support for key sectors/industries, identified as:
  - Science
  - Technology



- Business
- Manufacturing
- Engineering
- Rejuvenation of the CBD
- Riverlink
- Stimulating economic growth
- Continued business support

More information about all key projects is included in the projects section, below.

## Other important documents

### Longterm Plans/Visions

- [Lower Hutt Long Term Plan 2018](#)
- [Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2015-2045](#)
- [Infrastructure Strategy 2018-2048](#)
- [Leisure and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2032](#)
- [Urban Growth Strategy 2012-2032](#)

### Other Strategy/Plans/Frameworks

#### Growth and Development (Urban Growth Strategy)

- [Economic Development Plan 2015-2020](#)
- [CBD Making Places Overview 2009](#)
- [District Plan](#)
- [Events Strategy 2013-2023](#)
- [Information on rates remissions](#)
- [Housing Policy 2008](#)

### Quality of Life/Wellbeing

- [2020 Quality of Life Survey](#)

#### Leisure and Wellbeing

- [Walk and Cycle Strategy 2014-2019](#)
- [Ageing Together Work plan 2013-2014](#)



- [Children and Young Peoples Plan 2012-2022](#)
- [Community Engagement Strategy 2011](#)
- [Arts and Culture Policy 2016-2021](#)
- [Go Outside and Play 2012](#)
- [Urban Forest Plan](#)
- [Heritage Policy](#)
- [Long Term Integrated Community Facilities Plan](#)

#### Environmental Sustainability

[Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2015-2045](#)

[Water Conservation Efficiency Plan](#)

#### Infrastructure

[Stormwater Plan 2012-2017](#)

#### **Upcoming/In Consultation**

LTP:

- [Draft 10 year plan 2021-2031 up for consultation now \(6 Apr – 6 May\)](#)

Tourism:

- **Draft Tourism Plan 2021-2024** (not currently online but PDF of Draft available in One Note)

Relevant data also available here:

#### **Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment**

The Regional Housing and Business Capacity Assessment Report takes a 30-year look at Wellington's urban District Councils (Wellington, Hutt City, Upper Hutt, Porirua, and Kāpiti Coast) capacity for housing and business. The report estimates that based on predicted population growth across the five districts, and current development controls and patterns, the region faces a shortfall of approximately 9,000 to 21,000 dwellings. Without action, Wellington City will face a shortfall of between 4,600 and 12,000 dwellings by 2047.

#### **Regional Summary Report**

[Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity - Chapter 1 - Regional Summary PDF - 1594.41 KB](#)



## **Individual Council Chapters**

[Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity - Chapter 3 - Hutt City Council PDF - 3970.84 KB](#)

## **Projects:**

<http://www.huttcity.govt.nz/Your-Council/Projects/>

### **Auaha Evolving Spaces**

We're making our streets and public spaces safer and more enjoyable to spend time in through Auaha Evolving Spaces.

### **Central City Transformation Plan**

The Central City Transformation Plan (CCTP) is a framework that aims to stimulate and coordinate the thinking around the design and development of the central city.

### **Cross Valley Connections**

The Cross Valley Transport Connections project will provide an opportunity to improve the overall social, economic and transport outcomes for Lower Hutt.

### **Cycleways and shared paths**

We're working on multiple projects to further develop shared walking and cycling routes around the Hutt.

### **District Plan Review**

We're reviewing and updating our district plan.

### **Healthy Families Hutt Valley**

Working together in a united effort for better health in the places we live, learn, work and play.

### **Homelessness**

With the research and development phases of Council's homelessness strategy and action plan completed, Council has been working with its community partners to implement the action plan.

### **Honiana Te Puni Reserve (part of Te Ara Tupua)**

Planning for Te Ara Tupua has reinvigorated conversations about the long-term future for Honiana Te Puni Reserve.





### Housing Research

An adequate supply of housing that suits the needs of Lower Hutt people is vital to the health of the city.

### Managing flood risk in Lower Hutt

Wellington Water are modelling the likely impacts of extreme rainfall on the urban areas in Lower Hutt, starting with Wainuiomata.

### Naenae Projects

We're currently working on two projects in Naenae – rebuilding Naenae Pool and creating a new spatial plan for the town centre, including Hillary Court and the surrounding area.

### Petone 2040

Establishing a comprehensive spatial strategy for the coordinated development and design of Petone and Moera.

### Play in the Hutt

Play in the Hutt is a movement kick-starting action on play locally and nationally. It's a partnership between Healthy Families Hutt Valley, Hutt City Council and Sport NZ. Play is vital for our health and happiness, so we want to get our kids out exploring and being active.

### Residential Growth

Residential growth is needed for the future of our city.

### RiverLink (Major Project)

Enabling urban growth and a vibrant central city, with improved flood resilience, and better transport links. RiverLink will turn Lower Hutt (Central City Transformation Plan) to face and connect with the Hutt River/Te Awa Kairangi. - *Connected to multiple projects including Flood Risk management.*

*“RiverLink is a partnership between Hutt City Council, Greater Wellington and Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency working together with our Mana Whenua partners – Ngāti toa Rangitira and Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika (Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust). Working collaboratively on RiverLink to deliver three separate but interdependent projects: Flood protection, Making Places Urban Development Plan, and Melling Transport Improvements. RiverLink will make Hutt City more resilient, more connected and more vibrant.”*

More information on the dedicated website: <https://www.riverlink.co.nz/>



### Seaview Outfall

The resource consents for temporary discharges of treated wastewater from the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant to the Waiwhetu Stream are expiring on 1 February 2018. New consent applications need to be lodged by 1 November 2017.

### Wainuiomata Town Centre Framework and Streetscape Plan

Upgrading the Wainuiomata Town Centre.

[Download a copy of Shaping our City](#) (PDF 484 kb) - this brochure highlights some of the largest projects that Council has undertaken since 2014.

## Additional key stakeholders relevant to Hutt City

- Hutt City Council
- [Hutt Valley Chamber of Commerce](#)
- **Community:**
  - [Normandale Residents Association](#)
  - [The Maungaraki Community Association](#)

### **Science, engineering, manufacturing**

- [GNS Science](#)
- [EngineeringNZ](#)
- [Manufacturing NZ \(a part of BusinessNZ\) 2018 report](#)
- [Callaghan Institute](#)

### **Arts**

- [Creative NZ](#)



**Screen:**

- [Avalon Studios](#): *Avalon Studios is a privately owned and operated Film and Television Studio company located in Lower Hutt, Wellington, providing a diverse range of production facilities, in a friendly and efficient environment.*

**Industry related businesses located within the Avalon Complex:**

- [DynamiTe IT Solutions](#)
- [Filmtec](#)
- [GUNMETAL GAFFER](#)
- [Javier Murcia – Sculptor](#)
- [Kordia](#)
- [LIBERT!NE P!CTURES](#)
- [Metro Productions New Zealand](#)
- [Moments Productions](#)
- [Mr Winter Audio](#)
- [Octophonics Sound](#)
- [OSB & NEP NZ](#)
- [PictureStart Films](#)
- [POWSTUDIOS](#)
- [Rodney Cook – Stunts](#)
- [Scale Studios](#)
- [SOS Unit and Craft Services](#)
- [Toothfish Ltd](#)
- [The Granary](#)
- [The Documentary Board](#)
- [Whitireia Film School](#)



## Upper Hutt

### Overview

Upper Hutt has five strategic priority areas: Community, Environment, City centre, Economy, and Infrastructure. Water supply, stormwater, leadership, economic development, land transport, wastewater, sustainability, and community and recreation are all recognized as the council's key activities. Some projects are H2O extreme upgrade, community hub, cycle and walking networks, Maidstone upgrades, city centre changes, economic development, residential stimulus, Trentham Memorial Park upgrade, and the footbridge to river.

### Regional Alignment

Below is an excerpt from the full matrix in the first section of this document. The below charts extract the information relevant to this location, specifically, and compare it to the regional pillars and bearers. The purpose of this section is to identify where there is alignment between the TLA and the regional priorities, and where there are key differences. This is viewed as useful for the next phases of work as it assists in understanding what should be considered in the RED Strategy, and other key areas which may also be referenced as important by key stakeholders, within their TLA.

*(over page)*



Figure 18: Quick snapshot assessment of Upper Hutt key documentation against the identified pillars and bearers

Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation

	"PILLARS"						
	Screen - TV, movies, games (Pillar)	Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Arts and Hospitality	Science and Engineering	Tourism and Visitor Sector (Pillar)	Primary Sector	High-Value Manufacturing
Greater Wellington							
Upper Hutt City							

	"BEARERS"							
	Skills & Talent / Labour (Bearer)	Water Infrastructure	Wellbeing and Place-Making	Trade and Business Hub	Housing	Iwi / Māori (Bearer)	Transport (Bearer)	Sustainability (Bearer)
Greater Wellington								
Upper Hutt City								

### Similarities to Greater Wellington

#### Pillars

- **Arts and Hospitality** – The Expressions Whirinaki Arts and Entertainment Centre is an arts and culture entertainment hub, providing a “focal point” for Upper Hutt. There is also the 2014 Arts, Culture, and Heritage Strategy.
- **Tourism and Visitor Sector** – Tourism is promoted in the region, particularly for large events
- **Primary Sector** – Some mention of agriculture, in regard to the Land Use Strategy, as a part of rural character
- **High-Value Manufacturing** – Although manufacturing is declining, it is still an important part of Upper Hutt



## Bearers

- **Water infrastructure** – a key focus area for Upper Hutt (all three waters)
- **Placemaking and wellbeing** – a particular focus on community and city centre
- **Trade and Business Hub** – economy and infrastructure, as well as business development, are areas of focus
- **Housing** – Housing development has been an area of focus for Upper Hutt
- **Iwi/Māori** – “Council has a close relationship with Orongomai Marae”; “Council also consults with Te Runanganui o Taranaki Whanui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Maui, Te Rūnanga O Toa Rangatira and other mandated representatives of mana whenua regarding issues relating to land, water or air.”
- **Transport** – Land transport is a key area of focus, ensuring a well-maintained roading network and its effects on the community
- **Sustainability** – Sustainability is a key area of focus. In particular, a sustainability strategy 2012-22 was developed.

## Differences to Greater Wellington

### Pillars

- **Screen - TV, movies, games** – No mention of screen in key Upper Hutt ED documentation, although \$45m Lane Street Studios are in Upper Hutt. A potential gap to fill?
  - [Lane Street Studios](#)
- **Digital** (software creation, digital technology) – No mention
- **Science and Engineering** – No mention, but should still be considered as an important industry

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*\$45m studio facilities are being built in Upper Hutt. Current Upper Hutt ED Documentation doesn't include this important facility – a gap that should be filled.*

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### Bearers

- **Skills and Talent** – This is scarcely mentioned as an active focus area in Upper Hutt, but may still be of considerable import.

## Other priorities

Upper Hutt also has the following additional focus areas which are less, or not connected to, the overarching pillars and bearers:

- **Climate Change** – in regards to natural hazards such as flooding has been duly considered
- **Resilience**



## Key ED documents for Upper Hutt

### UPPER HUTT CITY: LONG TERM PLAN 2018 – 2028

#### Key outtakes:

#### Connectivity and collaboration:

- Developed and will be delivered, in partnership with iwi, key partners, stakeholders, and the community

#### Situational factors:

- Upgrades of various programs, such as H2O Xtream, Community hub, sports hub, walking and cycling networks, city centre, Maidstone Max, etc.

#### Focus areas

- Resilience
- Economy
- Community
- Growth
- Environment
- Infrastructure

#### Other important documents

Below are key documents relating to Upper Hutt.

[Long Term Plan 2018-2028](#)

#### [Open Space Strategy](#)

[Learn how we will manage, plan and develop parks, reserves and open spaces for the current and future needs of our community.](#)

#### [Land Use Strategy](#)

[Learn about our plans to ensure we build a city that is enjoyable and prosperous for our residents for generations to come.](#)





### **[Arts Culture and Heritage Strategy](#)**

[Learn about our priorities for the enhancement of arts, culture and heritage facilities and initiatives across the city.](#)

### **[Sustainability Strategy](#)**

[Council adopted the Sustainability Strategy 2020 on 30 June 2020.](#)

### **[Affordable Housing Strategy](#)**

[Council adopted the Affordable housing Strategy on 15 July 2020.](#)

### [District plan](#)

And [plan changes](#)

### **Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment**

The Regional Housing and Business Capacity Assessment Report takes a 30-year look at Wellington's urban District Councils (Wellington, Hutt City, Upper Hutt, Porirua, and Kāpiti Coast) capacity for housing and business. The report estimates that based on predicted population growth across the five districts, and current development controls and patterns, the region faces a shortfall of approximately 9,000 to 21,000 dwellings. Without action, Wellington City will face a shortfall of between 4,600 and 12,000 dwellings by 2047.

### ***Regional Summary Report***

[Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity - Chapter 1 - Regional Summary PDF - 1594.41 KB](#)

### ***Individual Council Chapters***

[Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity - Chapter 6 - Upper Hutt City Council PDF - 4137.93 KB](#)



## Additional key stakeholders relevant to Upper Hutt

### [Upper Hutt City Council](#)

Note also that:

“Council has a close relationship with Orongomai Marae”

And that:

“Council also consults with Te Runanganui o Taranaki Whanui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Maui, Te Rūnanga O Toa Rangatira and other mandated representatives of mana whenua regarding issues relating to land, water or air.”

### Arts

- [Creative NZ](#)

### Screen and Skills and Talent

#### **Lane Street Studios**

[Lane Street Studios](#) website

*Lane Street Studios is a brand new purpose-built professional film studio that is in the final stages of phase 1 construction and is now open for bookings. Offering modern, flexible, comfortable yet functional spaces our studios will help ensure your cast, crew and production will all be the best they can be. The production space including offices and workshop space will be completed by August 2021. The 2 sound stages will be completed in the first quarter of 2022.*

*Worth noting: “As part of the development, there will also be a national training programme to deliver consistent skill sets as part of the 'Share the Knowledge' programme.”*

### News:

- [New \\$45m film studio planned for Upper Hutt near Wellington](#)
- [New \\$45m film studio in Upper Hutt attracting international interest](#)



## Wellington City

### Overview

Plenty is going on in Wellington. Some things that stand out are focus on business, creativity, digital and screen, arts and culture, tourism, and sustainable practices. The current LTP consultation focuses on freshwater, wastewater, cycleways, climate, earthquake resilience, the library, and wastewater. There is a focus on sustainable Wellington.

### Regional Alignment

Below is an excerpt from the full matrix in the first section of this document. The below charts extract the information relevant to this location, specifically, and compare it to the regional pillars and bearers. The purpose of this section is to identify where there is alignment between the TLA and the regional priorities, and where there are key differences. This is viewed as useful for the next phases of work as it assists in understanding what should be considered in the RED Strategy, and other key areas which may also be referenced as important by key stakeholders, within their TLA.

*(over page)*



Figure 19: Quick snapshot assessment of Wellington City key documentation against the identified pillars and bearers

Key: Darker shading = stronger focus in current documentation

	"PILLARS"						
	Screen - TV, movies, games (Pillar)	Digital (software creation, digital technology)	Arts and Hospitality	Science and Engineering	Tourism and Visitor Sector (Pillar)	Primary Sector	High-Value Manufacturing
Greater Wellington							
Wellington City							

	"BEARERS"							
	Skills & Talent / Labour (Bearer)	Water Infrastructure	Wellbeing and Place-Making	Trade and Business Hub	Housing	Iwi / Māori (Bearer)	Transport (Bearer)	Sustainability (Bearer)
Greater Wellington								
Wellington City								

## Similarities to Greater Wellington

### Pillars

- **Screen - TV, movies, games** – Wellington City’s connection to screen is strong. Hutt City and Upper Hutt have production facilities, but Wellington City is the host to Weta, events, premiers, and supportive of talent and businesses; this is a strong priority for the city as well as a considerable focus for the region.
- **Digital** (software creation, digital technology) – The 2012 strategy connected digital enablement and Open for Business type initiatives, as well software/app/digital development-related projects. Smart Wellington is a good example of a programme which is a collaboration between WCC and NEC to implement platforms and digital mechanisms to inform the council and key stakeholders. This enables to council to respond to issues, including resilience relating to seismic threats, for example. Wellington City has a strong focus on this. The 2021-31 LTP consultation document doesn’t specifically mention digital connectivity as a focus area.



- **Arts and Hospitality** – Infometrics (29 April 2021) also confirmed Wellington as the Most Creative City in New Zealand in 2020. Wellington has many interrelated arts, hospitality, events, tourism related plans and projects which are part of Wellingtons ‘creative DNA’.
- **Science and Engineering** – Wellington is home of Victoria University which includes a high-quality research focus (2018 Performance-based Research Fund found VUW to be NZ’s number one university for intensity of high-quality research).
- **Tourism and Visitor Sector** – As above, Wellington City has a myriad of arts and tourism, including events strategies and projects which relate strongly to visitor attraction. With the restrictions of COVID-19 on international travel, there have been both national and local efforts from the wider tourism sector to support this important contributor ‘pivoting’ to a domestic tourism focus (e.g. TNZ’s ‘do something new, New Zealand’ campaign), however with bubbles opening up this will no doubt see Wellington City and the nations efforts to attract visitors continue to widen back up to international travellers (noting that the focus through that time was shifted, but not completely extinguished). Events such as Homegrown have a demonstrable impact attracting visitors to the Capital. Visitor attraction was also highlighted as a core strategic focus in the 2012 ED strategy (“Destination Wellington”).

#### Bearers

- **Skills and Talent** – Wellington is the home of Victoria University of Wellington, Massey (Wellington Campus) and Toi Whakaari New Zealand Drama School.
- **Water infrastructure** – Three Waters are a top priority for Wellington City.
- **Placemaking and wellbeing** – Related to both cultural and housing outcomes, these remain high priority for Wellington City.
- **Trade and Business Hub** – Whilst a new Wellington ED strategy is currently in development, the 2012 plan highlighted very strongly the need for the City to be business friendly, highlighting platforms such as ‘Open for Business’ relating to fostering business efficiency and attractiveness. The implementation of the strategy has seen a multitude of policy and project driven initiatives come to fruition in support of this focus.
- **Housing** – the 2021-2031 LTP specifically focuses on the issues relating to housing affordability in Wellington as a priority area.
- **Iwi/Māori** - the 2021-2031 LTP places cultural (including also arts) high in its priority with ‘Cultural’ being one of its four community outcome areas.
- **Transport** – transport remains a high priority for Wellington. The 2012 ED Strategy identified the need for good transport options between suburban areas and the CBD, for example (The Connected Capital). Many programmes including roading and public transport are and will remain on the radar for the city.
- **Sustainability** – The 2012 – 2031 LTP Consultation document connects sustainability specifically with transport network and also with economic development, but also related are resilience and environmental outcomes sought. Sustainability of the housing market is also a theme that is through the document though not specifically termed ‘sustainability’.

#### Differences to Greater Wellington

- **Primary Sector** – this is less-relevant to Wellington City than it is to the wider region due to Wellington City being an urban environment.



- **High-Value Manufacturing** – Greater Wellington documentation references these opportunities, compared to Wellington City which is less focused on this area.

### Other priorities

- Wellington City is particularly focused on **business support, arts and events** – whilst this is aligned as above, there are strong focuses on this in the LTP and other supporting documents and strategies.

## Key ED Document for Wellington

### 2021-2031 LTP CONSULTATION DOCUMENT - DRAFT

The Economic Development Plan for Wellington is quite dated, therefore the more recent LTP is a more appropriate up-to-date document to consider, albeit that it is out for consultation at present.

It focuses on four outcome areas:

#### **“Environmental**

A sustainable, climate friendly eco capital. A city where the natural environment is being preserved, biodiversity improved, natural resources are used sustainably, and the city is mitigating and adapting to climate change – for now and future generations.

#### **Social**

A people friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city An inclusive, liveable, and resilient city where people and communities can learn, are connected, well housed, safe and healthy.

#### **Cultural**

An innovative, inclusive and creative city Wellington is a vibrant, creative city with the energy and opportunity to connect, collaborate, explore identities, and openly express, preserve and enjoy arts, culture and heritage.



## Economic

A dynamic and sustainable economy The city is attracting and developing creative talent to enterprises across the city, creating jobs through innovation and growth while working towards an environmentally sustainable future.”

### “Priority Objectives for next three years

1. A functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure – with improving harbour and waterway quality and, reducing water usage and waste.
2. Wellington has affordable, resilient and safe housing – within an inclusive, accessible, connected, and compact city.
3. The city’s core transport infrastructure is a safe, resilient, reliable network – that supports active and public transport choices, and an efficient, productive and an environmentally sustainable economy.
4. The city has resilient and fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces – including libraries, marae, museums and community halls, where people connect, develop and express their arts, culture and heritage.
5. An accelerating zero-carbon and wastefree transition – with communities and the city economy adapting to climate change, development of low carbon infrastructure and buildings, and increased waste minimisation.
6. Strong partnerships with mana whenua – upholding Te Tiriti o Waitangi, weaving Te Reo Māori and Te Ao Māori into the social, "environmental and economic development of our city and, restore the city’s connection with Papatūānuku (nature).”

## Other important documents

Below are key documents relating to Wellington City.

[LTP 2021-31](#) and consultation document (full plan not available, as below to be discussed).

- [Accessible Wellington Action Plan](#)
- [Botanical Management Plan 2014](#)
- [Business Improvement District Policy 2013](#)
- [Carbon Management Policy 2011](#)
- [DRAFT Wellington Waterfront Development Plan - being developed.](#)
- [Museums Policy](#)
- [Economic Development Strategy – new one being developed](#)
- [Our Capital Spaces – Wellington City](#)
- [Our Natural Capital – Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015](#)
- [Public Space Design Wellington City 2010](#)





- [Towards 2040 Smart Capital Wellington City](#) *It has been noted that many of the points in this plan replace some of the older plans which address the same topic areas*
- [Wellington City Council Arts and Culture Strategy](#) – *Out for consultation*
- [Wellington City Council Walking Policy 2008](#)
- [Wellington City Public Art Policy 2012](#)
- [Wellington Events Policy 2012](#) – *new one being developed*
- [Wellington Major Events Strategic Framework 2020](#)
- [Wellington Resilience Strategy 2017](#)
- [Wellington Town Belt Management Plan 2018](#)
- Wellington [Urban Growth Plan](#), [Urban Development](#) and [Transport Strategy](#)
- [Wellington Urban Growth Plan, Implementation](#)
- [Zero Carbon Plan Final WEB – Te Atakura](#)
- [Wellington City Long Term Plan](#) – *Out for consultation*
- Proposed Strategy for Children and Young People - *Currently working on a social framework – more communities/young people and children focused - being developed. (Available in OneNote)*

### Quality of Life/Wellbeing

- [2020 Quality of Life Survey](#)

### Plans and policies

Link: <https://wellington.govt.nz/your-council/plans-policies-and-bylaws/urban-development/strategies-plans-and-policies>

The Council also has plans and policies that provide an integrated approach towards planning for Wellington's growth needs. These include:

- **Centres Policy** - a framework to guide the development and management of the city's network of centres.  
[Centres Policy 2008](#)
- **Centre Plans** - specific place-based plans developed for the city's key growth areas and major centres including, for example, the central city, Johnsonville, Kilbirnie and Adelaide Road.
- **District Plan** - regulatory framework for managing land use in Wellington city through the use of zones.  
[District Plan 4 May 2021 now?](#)
- **Waterfront Framework** - guides the development of the city's central waterfront area into a world-class waterfront.  
[Waterfront Framework 2001](#)



- **Northern Growth Management Framework** - directs future development of areas north of Wellington, from Johnsonville and Churton Park north to Tawa, Grenada North and Takapu Valley.  
[Northern Growth Management 2003](#)
- **Code of Practice for Land Development** - provides the minimum standards for infrastructure such as earthworks, roading, water and drainage when developing land.  
[Code of Practice for Land Development 2012](#)

### Digital Sector

- [Wellington's Digital Sector: growing under the radar](#) - Victoria University, 2015
- [Smart Wellington](#) – partnership between WCC and NEC
- (Relevant nationally) NZ tech [digital skills 2021](#) and [From Tech Sector to Digital Nation](#) and [Digital Technologies Industry Transformation Plan. Progress Update for Industry.](#)

### Screen

- [Screen Sector Strategy 2030](#) published August 2020

### Three Waters

- [Three waters assessment 2019](#) and [addendum 2020](#)

### Spatial Planning

- [Central City Spatial Vision 2020](#)

### Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment

The Regional Housing and Business Capacity Assessment Report takes a 30-year look at Wellington's urban District Councils (Wellington, Hutt City, Upper Hutt, Porirua, and Kāpiti Coast) capacity for housing and business. The report estimates that based on predicted population growth across the five districts, and current development controls and patterns, the region faces a shortfall of approximately 9,000 to 21,000 dwellings. Without action, Wellington City will face a shortfall of between 4,600 and 12,000 dwellings by 2047.

#### **Regional Summary Report**

[Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity - Chapter 1 - Regional Summary PDF - 1594.41 KB](#)

#### **Individual Council Chapters**

[Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity - Chapter 2 - Wellington City Council PDF - 1702.22 KB](#)

#### **Pre-1930's Character Assessment Report (2019)**



*This report is a stocktake of our inner-city character areas (Mt Victoria, Thorndon, Mt Cook, Newtown, Berhampore, Aro Valley/The Terrace, and Holloway Road) where the demolition of buildings constructed prior to 1930 is controlled by the District Plan. The purpose of the report is to gain an accurate and consistent view of how well this character has been retained since the areas were first identified in the 1990s. It has been commissioned as part of the Planning for Growth project, and our next steps are to talk with the community and residents about where and how the city should grow, while protecting the things the community values.*

- [Pre-1930's Character Area Review \(2019\) PDF - 11830.37 KB](#)
- [Pre-1930's Character Area Review \(2019\) - Story Map](#)

## Additional key stakeholders relevant to Wellington City

- Wellington City Council

### Transport

- [The Infratil Group](#) - The Infratil Group is a key investor in the Wellington economy, enjoying a majority share in Wellington International Airport. It is a key stakeholder in local bus service provision and a leader in innovative mass-use transport technology solutions. – [NZTE website](#)

### Higher Education

- [Victoria University of Wellington](#)
- [Massey University](#) (Wellington and Palmerston North campuses)
- [Toi Whakaari New Zealand Drama School](#)



## Energy and Environment

### *The Infratil Group also owns the following businesses:*

- [Trustpower](#) owns and operates 22 hydro power stations with a total installed capacity of 516MW excluding King Country Energy generation assets. Trustpower, is headquartered in Tauranga.
- [Tilt Renewables](#) (Aus and NZ) – note whilst Infratil Group are a “key investor in the Wellington economy” (see above) they do not have any wind farms in Wellington, according to the [Tilt Renewables website](#).
- [Galileo Green Energy](#) is also owned by the Infratil Group. Based in Zuroich, Switzerland they “will invest in GGE in conjunction with the Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation (“CSC”), the **New Zealand Superannuation Fund (“NZ Super Fund”)** and the Morrison & Co Growth Infrastructure Fund (“Co-Investors”).

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*Infratil Group are a “key investor in the Wellington economy”, and own Tilt Renewables (NZ and Aus) and Galileo Green Energy (Switzerland). They do not have any wind farms in Wellington, according to their website. **Could there be a future opportunity for Wellington relating to renewables and green energy?***

---

## Screen

- [Weta Digital](#)
- [Screen sector NZ](#) and [COVID-19 group](#)
- [Screen Wellington](#) (Regional Film Office)
- [Film commission](#). E.g. [report](#) and [COVID response](#)
  - Connected organisations such as [Toi Whakaari NZ Drama School](#)
- [NZ Game Developers’ Association](#), [industry growth](#), [COVID-19 impact](#)
- [Shopify](#) - “Canadian e-commerce giant Shopify selected Wellington for its first Oceania headquarters, after visiting eight Australasian cities – resulting in more than 100 new jobs in the Wellington region.” – [NZTE website](#)
- [New Zealand Film Commission](#)

## Digital

- [Datacom](#)
- [Xero](#)
- [TradeMe](#)
- [NEC](#) – head office in Wellington



### **Arts, hospitality and retail**

- [Creative NZ](#)
- [Hospitality NZ](#)
- [Retail NZ](#)
- [Te Papa](#)
- [Experience Wellington](#) (Wellington Museums Trust) – Capital E, City Gallery, Wellington Museum, Space Place, Nairn Street Cottage, NZ Cricket Museum (note excludes Te Papa)

[The Basin Reserve Trust](#) is responsible for the operation and management of Wellington’s Basin Reserve.

[Sky Stadium](#): The Wellington Regional Stadium Trust is not a CCO, but is listed here to acknowledge the value of our investment.

[Wellington Cable Car](#): Wellington Cable Car Ltd owns and operates Wellington’s iconic Cable Car.

### [Wellington Zoo](#)

The Wellington Zoo Trust manages Wellington’s award-winning zoo.

### [WellingtonNZ](#)

The Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency Ltd supports economic performance across the region.

### [Zealandia](#)

The Karori Sanctuary Trust manages conservation, restoration and education work at Zealandia and in the community.

### **Transport**

- [Centre Port](#)
- [Wellington international airport](#)

### **Business**

- [Wellington Chamber of Commerce](#)

### **Earthquake resilience**



- [Wellington City Council Resilient Buildings Team](#)

*Read more:*

- [Earthquake-prone buildings, explained](#)
- [How we can support building owners](#)

#### **Community Associations:**

- [Johnsonville](#)
- [Churton Park](#)
- [Onslow Residents](#)
- [Grenada Village](#)
- [The Hataitai Residents' Association](#)
- [Brooklyn Community Association](#)
- [Newtown Residents Association](#)
- [Thorndon Residents' Association](#)
- [The Roseneath Residents Association](#)
- [Oriental Bay Residents Association](#)
- [Ngaio Crofton Downs Residents Association](#)
- [Kilbirnie Lyall Bay Rongotai Residents Association, Wellington](#)
- [INNER-CITY WELLINGTON Pokapū o Pōneke](#)
- [Mt Victoria Residents Association](#)
- [Karori Residents' Association](#)
- [Creswick Valley Residents' Association Incorporated](#)



## Best Practice

This section provides a list of other locations with similar characteristics or clusters of similar characteristics which Wellington can consider when forming its own strategy. It provides examples relevant to a range of considerations.

**Markers** were used to identify key locations, and **clusters** of these markers were used to gather relevant information where the city is not “the same” as Wellington, but instead, has a handful of similarities which are likely to result in comparable information for consideration.

### Markers

- Concentrated city location
- Limited rural hinterland
- Small metropolitan area with the characteristics of a larger city
- Small city in population terms
- Tertiary and quaternary economy (limited primary, industrial or manufacturing)
- Government centre
- Strong educational centre
- Strong cultural characteristics
- Central location (in the host country)
- Significant resilience issues – seismic
- Centre of larger region
- Minor air and travel hub

### Clusters

- Population and Government
- Education and Knowledge
- Land features: concentrated city location, limited rural hinterland, small metropolitan area with the characteristics of a larger city, centre of larger region, a central location (in the host country) and/or minor air and travel hub.
- Resilience issues
- Cultural





Long list:

This long list was identified and then classified as those likely through to those less-likely to be of relevance. The long list is below:

KEY							
	No						
	Probably not						
	Maybe						
	Yes						
City	Population	Government centre?	<a href="#">Quality of Life Ranking 2021</a>	Port city	Similarly concentrated modern city	Similar landscape	<a href="#">High education?</a>
<b>Wellington</b>	<b>527,800</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Yes</b>			
Portland, Oregon	645,291	Yes	34	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vancouver, Canada	675,218	Yes	36	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brasilia, Brazil	4,235,000	Yes	141	No			
Lisbon, Portugal	504,718	Yes	108	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Oslo, Norway	634,293	Yes	80	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stockholm, Sweden	975,551	Yes	102	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Copenhagen, Denmark	602,481	Yes	20	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Edinburgh, Scotland	482,005	Yes	31	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dublin, Ireland	544,107	Yes	145	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Canberra, Australia	395,790	Yes	2	No	No	No	Yes
Austin, Texas	950,807	Yes	9	No	Yes	No	
Helsinki, Finland	631,695	Yes	30	Yes	No	No	Yes
Olympia, Washington State	51,534	Yes	???	No			
Des Moines, Iowa	215,636	Yes	???	No	Yes	No	Yes
Richmond, Virginia	226,622	Yes	16	No	Yes	No	Yes
Zurich, Switzerland	402,762	Yes	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes



Riga, Latvia	632,614	Yes	129	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Vilnius, Lithuania	544,386	Yes	73	No	No	No	Yes
Zagreb, Croatia	806,341	Yes	96	No	Yes	No	No
Raleigh, North Carolina	464,485	Yes	4	No	Yes	No	Yes
Madison, Wisconsin	254,977	Yes	7	No	Yes	No	Yes
Columbus, Ohio	878,553	Yes	8	No	Yes	No	Yes
Belfast, Northern Ireland	280,211	Yes	39	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Nashville, Tennessee	692,587	Yes	48	No	Yes	No	Yes
Indianapolis, Indiana	864,447	Yes	50	No	Yes	No	Yes
Boston, MA	684,379	Yes	62	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cleveland, Ohio	385,282	No	98	Yes	Yes	No	

### Shortlist:

The shortlist below is the list of “Yes” identified above. Links to key ED documentation are provided below with a short explanation relating to their likely relevance to Wellington as examples of relevant Best Practice.

All of the below examples are Government Centres with reasonably comparable education.

#### Austin, Texas, USA

Quality of Life ranking and similarly concentrated modern city in a government centre.

- [Austin Target Market Assessment 2016](#)



## Belfast

Comparable population and government centre, a port city with a similarly condensed, modern city.

- [Local Development Plan \(site\) 2018](#)
- [Economic Development \(site\)](#)

## Boston

Government centre, a port city with a similarly condensed, modern city

- [Economic Development \(site\)](#)
- [COVID-19 \(site\)](#)

## Canberra, Australia

Government city with a high quality of life rating, similar population.

- [Regional Economic Development Strategy for Canberra and the Capital Region \(draft\) 2013](#)
- [Canberra City Action Plan 2016](#)
- [Canberra EDD Annual Report 2013-14](#)

## Cleveland

Comparable population in a port city with a similarly condensed, modern city.

- [Cleveland Mayor's Estimate 2021](#)

## Columbus

Perhaps less comparable as regards some land features, but a modern city with a similarly condensed, modern city.

- [Economic Development \(site\)](#)
- [Columbus Region \(site\)](#)

## Copenhagen

A higher but still reasonably comparable population in a port city which is the government centre.

- [Copenhagen Green Economy Leader Report 2014](#)



## Edinburgh

Comparable population and good quality of life rating with a port and similarly condensed city.

- [Edinburgh Economy Strategy 2018](#)
- [Edinburgh Economy Strategy Summary 2018](#)

## Madison

Very comparable on a few elements including population, government, quality of life rating. Not a port city but a similarly condensed city.

- [City of Madison Economic Development Strategy 2016](#)

## Oslo

Higher population but with a multitude of similar characteristics including similar landscape, port city, condensed city, education, government centre and reasonable quality of life ranking.

- [Current Projects](#)

## Portland

Again, a higher population but with a multitude of similar characteristics including similar landscape, port city, condensed city, education, government centre and reasonable quality of life ranking.

- [2035 Comprehensive Plan 2020](#)

## Raleigh

Not a port city or with a similar landscape, but comparable in many other areas including government city, education and quality of life.

- [FY21-25 Strategic Plan 2021](#)
- [Comprehensive Plan](#)

## Vancouver

Another location with a higher population but with a multitude of similar characteristics including similar landscape, port city, condensed city, education, government centre and quality of life ranking.

- [Vancouver Economy Report February 2021](#)



## Richmond

Also not a port city or with a similar landscape, but comparable in many other areas including government city, education and quality of life.

- [Current Projects \(site\)](#)
- [Economic Development \(site\)](#)
- [Key Industries \(site\)](#)

## Zurich

A comparable population with a multitude of similar characteristics including similar landscape, condensed city, education, government centre and reasonable quality of life ranking. Not a port city.

- [Economic Development \(site\)](#)

## Other available examples of Best Practice

### Central City Spatial Vision report

In 2019 (completed 2020) the [Central City Spatial Vision report](#) was published for Wellington City Council. This includes a range of best practice examples comparable to Wellington. Many of these are the same as identified above, others are more relevant to just the central city. A handful have populations far greater than Wellington, but have instead been selected for their other qualities as noted below .

Examples in this report are as follows:

- **Rotterdam** – page 11 - *A Resilient, Climate-Adaptive and Water Sensitive Waterfront*
- **Melbourne**– page 11 - *A connected city*
- **Barcelona** – page 12 – *Urban mobility and liveability*
- **Oslo** – page 12 – *Car free living*
- **San Francisco** – page 12 - *Resilience to sea level rise, severe storms, flooding and earthquakes*
- **New York** – page 12 - *Climate resilience*
- **Copenhagen** – page 12 – *Climate plan*



## 21 Places of the Future

[This future-focused](#) report identifies 21 places around the world responding to contemporary challenges. It provides many examples which are really interesting and of variable relevance – though some that aren't included below are also of some relevance also, we have highlighted some which appear to be of particular relevance to Wellington (note – Wellington is also in this report, page 91):

- **Atlanta** (page 9): Production (music, film, tv) with a shift to focusing on tech, start-ups and corporate innovation with infrastructure and education institutions as well as corporate partnerships already in place – particularly in technology, engineering, as well as creative education facilities and a thriving innovation scene credited to be so due to its diversity in the tech workforce.
- **Dundee Scotland** (page 18) – creativity in the tech sector, a centre of culture, creativity and design. Two world-class universities and gaming.
- **Kochi, India** – sustainable human centric growth
- **Lisbon, Portugal** – digital enablement of local government, “shredding bureaucracy”
- **Portland, Maine** – Food and craft beer, ‘coolest small city’ status, overall “chill youth vibe”, a bit slow in education catching up to the tech opportunities.
- **São Paulo, Brazil** – scientific production, leading business hub in Latin America, digital tech, arts and culture “just as integral to the future of the city as technology and business are”.
- **Shenzhen, China** – electronic, manufacturing (including of electronic busses, cars and trucks), entrepreneurship, creativity, public services, sustainability. Plans to have a car free district, and a base for creatives.
- **Songdo, South Korea** – technology-driven health infrastructure, biotech, designed as the world’s first smart city and build on reclaimed land.



# Appendices

## Appendix 1: One Note Digital Library

The One Note Digital Library contains over 300 documents of relevance, sorted in the same structure as this document:

- National information
- Regional information
- TLA information
- Māori/iwi information
- Best Practice information.

### Key documentation types

Documentation types collated into the One Note Digital Library include:

- Framework / Pre-Strategy
- Economic, LTP, Strategic, or Action Plan
- District, Spatial, or Other Plan
- Annual/Interim Report
- Technical Report
- Policy
- Community information
- Statistics and Data Reports / source (Stats NZ, Infometrics, etc.)










## Searching One Note

The One Note Digital Library has been 'tagged'. This means that documentation is searchable (within OneNote) using specific "tags" that we have established, encompassing a range of key words. This saves the user time in two ways:









1. Tags encompass multiple keywords on the same subject matter - meaning you don't have to search for a huge range of words, only the "Tag" to find relevant information.
2. Using the search function and looking for the tag means that all documents throughout the library will appear in the search results - saving a lot of time manually searching for where a theme appears across multiple sorting levels (national, regional, TLA) and multiple documents (technical/input report, strategy, etc.).

**Documents loaded into One Note are tagged with the following (searchable) tags:**


### Pillars

-  Screen
-  Digital
-  Arts / Hospitality
-  Science / Engineering
-  Tourism / Visitor Sector
-  Primary Sector
-  High-Value Manufacturing

### Bearers

-  Skills / Talent  
*(NB including Labour, education, job creation and education, low unemployment, YETE and NEET)*
-  Water Infrastructure
-  Wellbeing / Place-Making
-  Trade / Business Hub
-  Housing
-  Iwi / Māori  
*(NB including Māori values and Māori world view)*
-  Transport
-  Sustainability






### Progress of documentation tag

-  Draft or out for consultation

### Priority tag:

-  Identified priority document

### Themes and ED Priorities tags:

-  Growth
-  Resilience
-  Economic Development / Wealth Creation
-  Environmental
-  COVID-19

Instructions for how to use the tags, which other keywords each tag includes and how to use the search function in One Note have been included within the One Note Digital Library resource.

## Hyperlinks and Data

Additional hyperlinks are also included in this report and are contained in the Digital Library. Two types of links are included as follows:

1. **Data links** (as datasets will change more readily, over time).
2. **Additional connections** such as Community Association web pages.



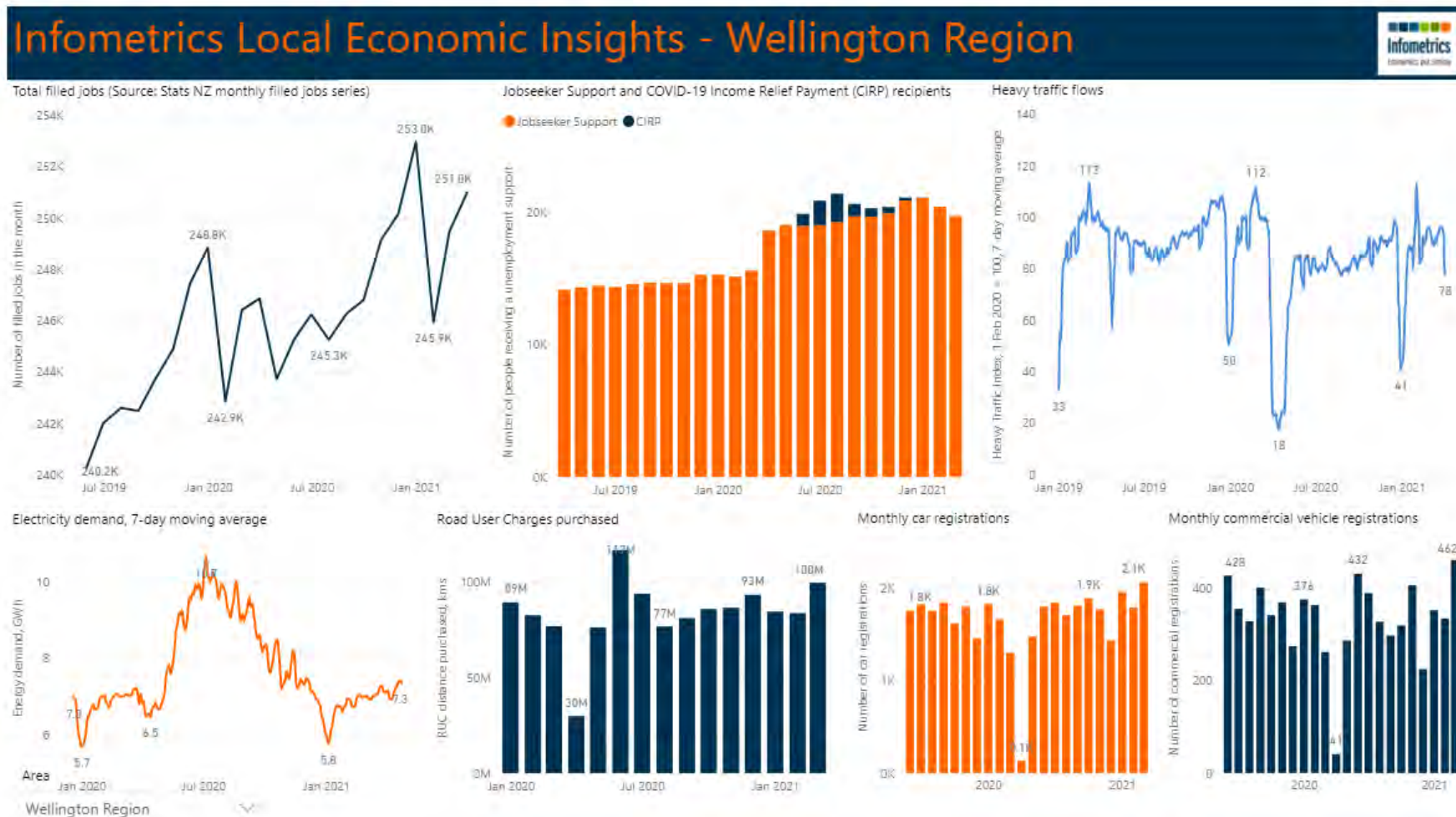


## Appendix 2: Example Infometrics Graphs

### Examples of reports – Wellington Region:

Area:

[Print page](#)





Area: Wellington Region

Print page

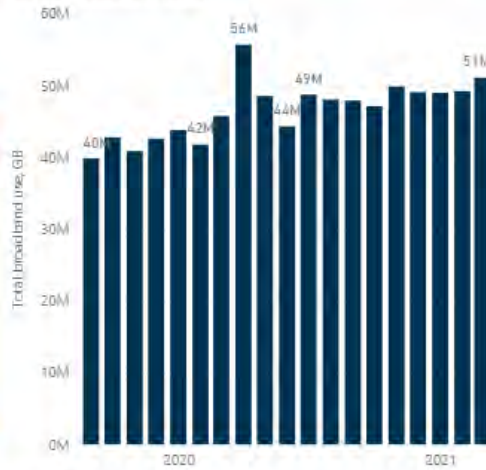
# Infometrics Local Economic Insights - Wellington Region



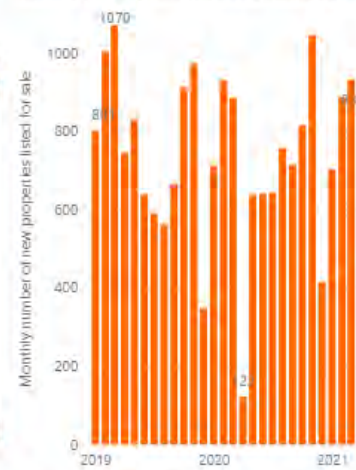
Local monthly spending, Source: Marketview



Monthly broadband usage



Monthly property listings (Source: realestate.co.nz)



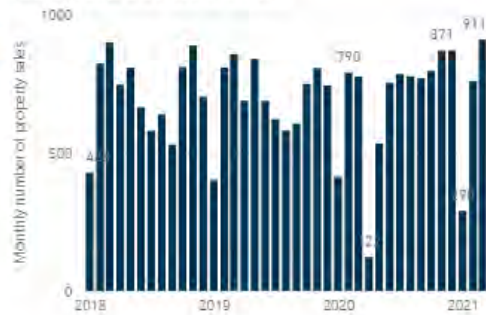
Annual visitor spending, \$m (Year ending Feb)



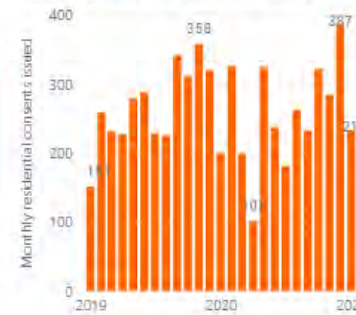
REINZ House Price Index (Source: REINZ)



Monthly house sales (Source: REINZ)



Number of residential building consents



Value of non-residential consents





Area:  ▾

[Print page](#)

# Infometrics Local Economic Insights - Wellington Region



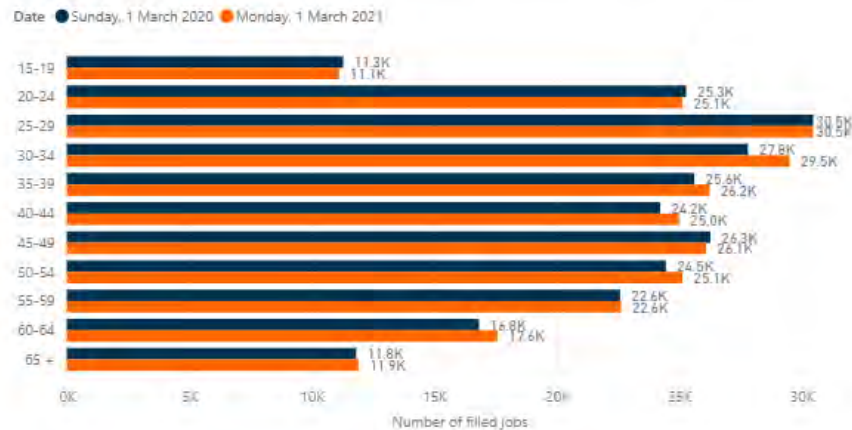
Google Location and Mobility



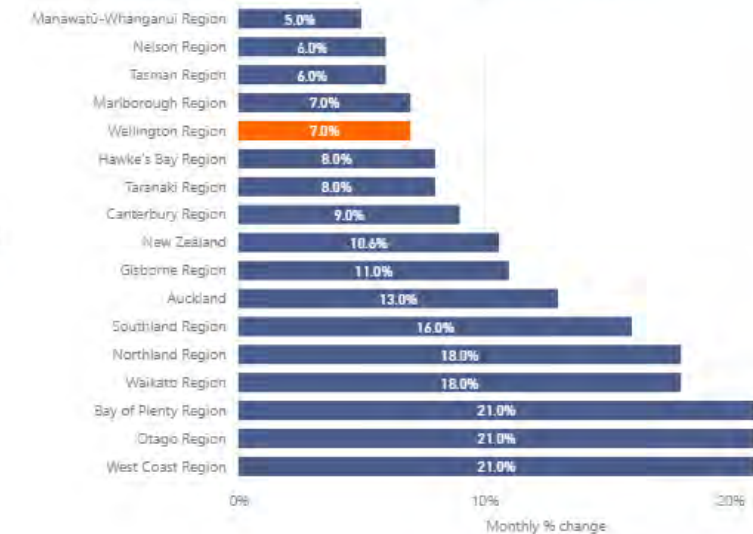
Monthly livestock kills (see Data Notes for regional explanation)



Filled jobs, by age group



SEEK Job Listing by Region, March 2021, month-on-month change, seasonally adjusted.





The value of using the login feature is the ability to manipulate and drill-down into relevant data sets to get deeper insights. Therefore, we have not provided printable versions of all relevant reports, simply as this should be used as a live system, as should other complementary web tools if they are used (e.g. MBIE modelling).

National indicators are also available including benefits, COVID Tracer app use, vaccination rates and daily administration, dairy exports, exchange rate. Food and beverage services, passenger movements in and out of New Zealand, interest rates, people in MIQ and forecast MIQ returnees.

The data can be segmented by:

- Wellington Region
- Wellington City
- Lower Hutt City
- Kāpiti Coast District
- Masterton District
- South Wairarapa District
- Carterton District
- Upper Hutt City
- Porirua City.





## Appendix 3: Example of in-depth article by Infometrics

For example, Wellington City was crowned the *most creative city in New Zealand for 2020* and a myriad of data was presented in a specific report as follows:



### NEW ZEALAND'S MOST CREATIVE CITY IN 2020

Posted on [29 April 2021](#) by [Brad Olsen](#) in [Industry](#), [New Zealand economy](#), [Regional](#)

Wellington City continues its run as New Zealand's most creative city, according to the 2020 Infometrics Creativity Index. Wellington City has now topped the rankings for the last 20 years, with a still significant lead over other centres.

#### Wellington City tops the 2020 Infometrics Creativity Index

Over the year to March 2020, 6.3% of Wellington City's workforce – just under 10,900 jobs – were employed in the creative sector, compared to the national average of 3.6%. Wellington's strong concentration of creatives means the capital's position at the top of the Index appears secure, with a 1.7 percentage point difference between first and second places.

Auckland comes in second for the 2020 Index, with 4.6% of their workforce employed in the creative sector, followed by Queenstown Lakes District with 4.5% (see Table 2 for full ranks).

#### Wellington remains NZ's most creative area



Eagle-eyed readers will note that six of the top 10 areas in the 2020 Infometrics Creativity Index are in Wellington region. Wellington region contains 16.2% of New Zealand’s creative workforce overall, despite representing just 11.5% of total employment.

Wellington’s vibrant creative scene is well recognised for being a drawcard for the city and region. As we pointed out in 2017, this vibrancy helps to attract top talent. In 2020, six of the top 10 most creative areas in New Zealand are also in the top 10 for knowledge intensive employment.

### Most creative areas fairly constant over the last two decades

Looking back in time, the most creative areas in New Zealand are little changed. Infometrics analysis shows that eight of the 10 most creative areas in 2000 also feature in the 2020 list, although the order and values are different. It’s a similar story for 2010, with nine of the top 10 areas also appearing in the 2020 list.

**Table 1: The Infometrics Creativity Index over the decades**

Infometrics Creativity Index, top 10 areas, in 2000, 2010, and 2020. % of workforce employed in creative sector

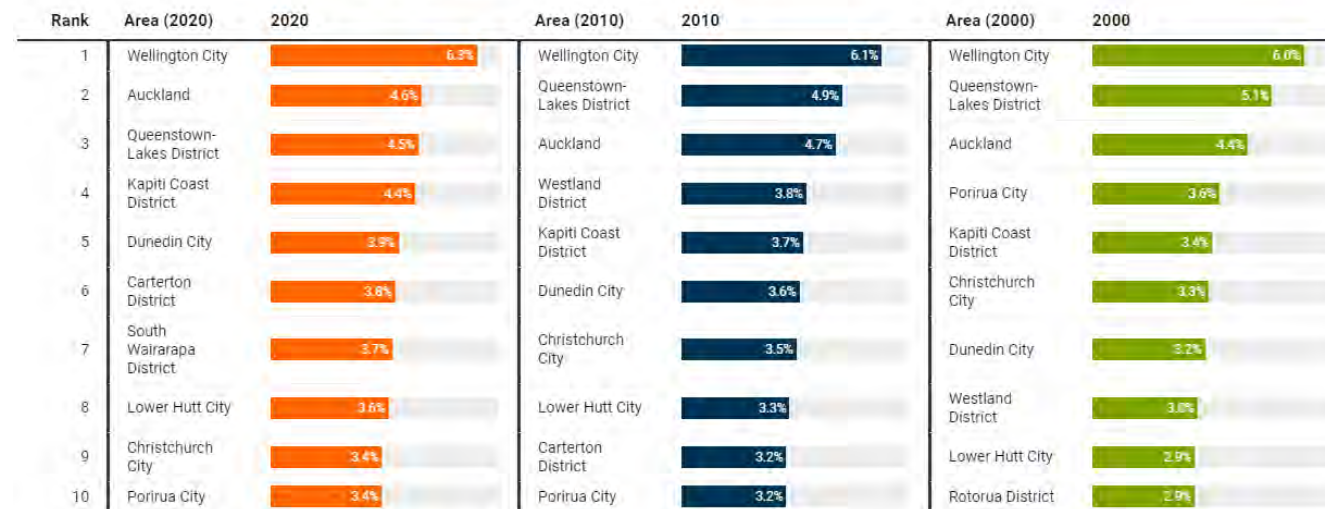


Table: Brad Glassy/Infometrics • Source: Infometrics Arts and Creative Sector Profile • Created with Datawrapper



Of the current top 10, Queenstown Lakes District has seen a slight fall, from 5.1% in 2000 to 4.5% in 2020, as tourism-based employment took up a larger share of local employment. Westland District, ranked 8<sup>th</sup> in 2000 and 4<sup>th</sup> in 2010, has slipped down the ranks slightly to sit 15<sup>th</sup> in 2020.

### Kaipara and Waikato districts rise up the ranks

Change in rank in the Infometrics Creativity Index, 2020 rank vs 2000 rank, 10 largest movers

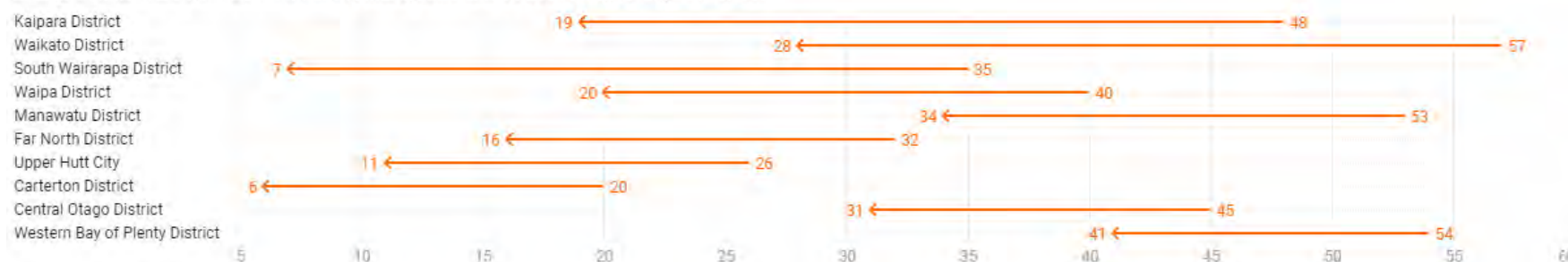


Chart: Brad Olsen/Infometrics • Source: Infometrics Arts and Creative Sector Profile • Created with Datawrapper

Some areas have climbed up the Infometrics Creativity Index over the years. Both Kaipara and Waikato Districts have been the biggest movers, climbing 29 ranks each over the last twenty years (see Chart 2).

Two of the largest movers, South Wairarapa and Carterton, have seen movements that have pushed them into the top 10, with Upper Hutt (11<sup>th</sup> in 2020) just missing out on making the cut.



## Unpublished 2019 Index shows similar result

The COVID-19 pandemic redirected our attention last year, and we didn't publish our usual update to the Creativity Index. For completeness and in line with previous publications, Chart 3 shows the top 10 for the 2019 Infometrics Creativity Index.

**Chart 3: 2019 Infometrics Creativity Index**

% of workforce employed in creative sector, year ending March 2019

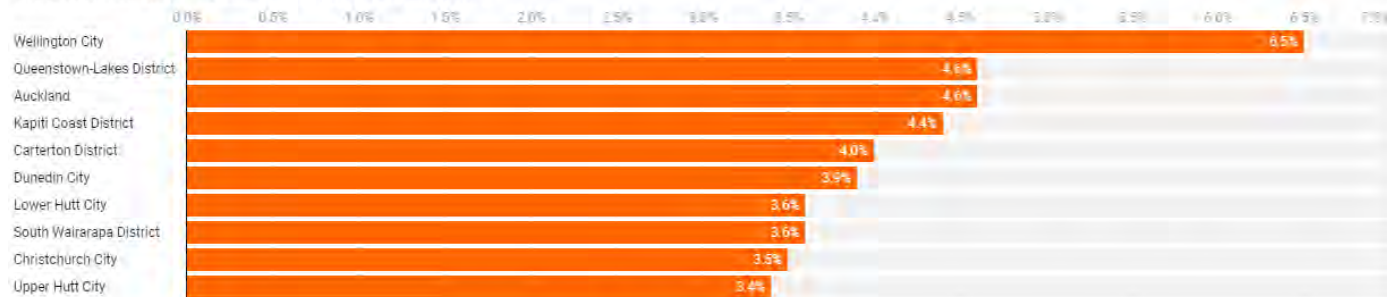


Chart: Brad O'Shea/Infometrics • Source: Infometrics Arts and Creative Sector Profile • Created with Datawrapper

Wellington City remains the most creative city, but 2019 did see Queenstown Lakes District pip for Auckland for second spot, briefly clawing back the silver medal it held in 2017.

## Notes

Technical Note: The creative sector has been measured using Infometrics online Sector Profiles. We have defined a sector which includes a range of creative industries (eg motion picture and video production, performing arts operation) and occupations (eg musician, architect). The online profile provides a wide variety of indicators for the creative sector including employment, contribution to GDP, demographic characteristics of the workforce and earnings. More details can be found [here](#).

- [2016 Infometrics Creativity Index](#)
- [2017 Infometrics Creativity Index](#)
- [2018 Infometrics Creativity Index](#)







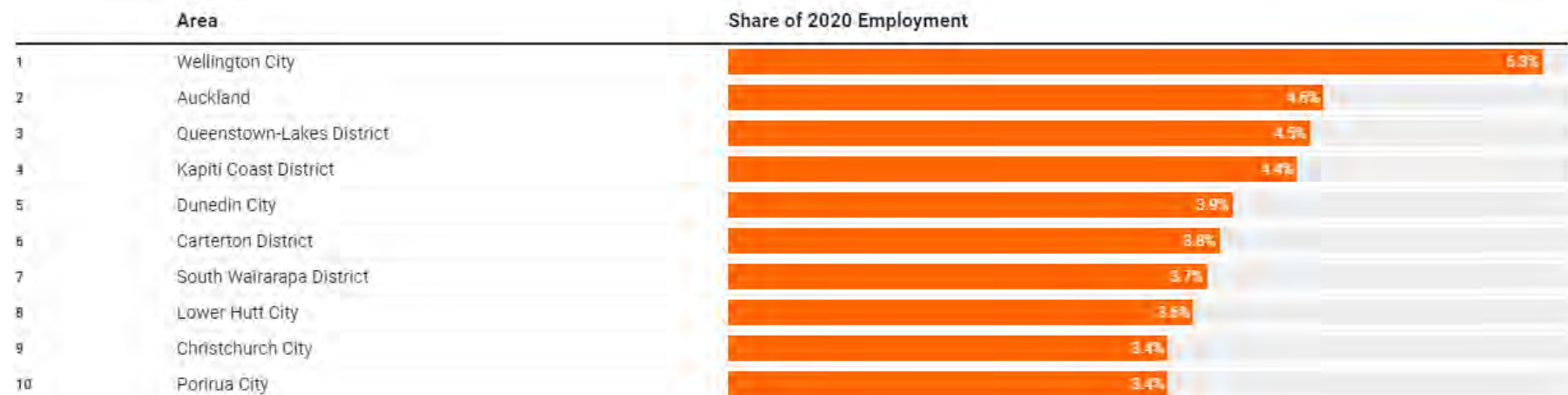
## Full 2020 Infometrics Creativity Index

### Table 2: The full 2020 Infometrics Creativity Index

% of workforce employed in creative sector, year ending March 2020

Search in table

Page 1 of 7



Source: Infometrics website: <https://www.infometrics.co.nz/new-zealands-most-creative-city-in-2020/>

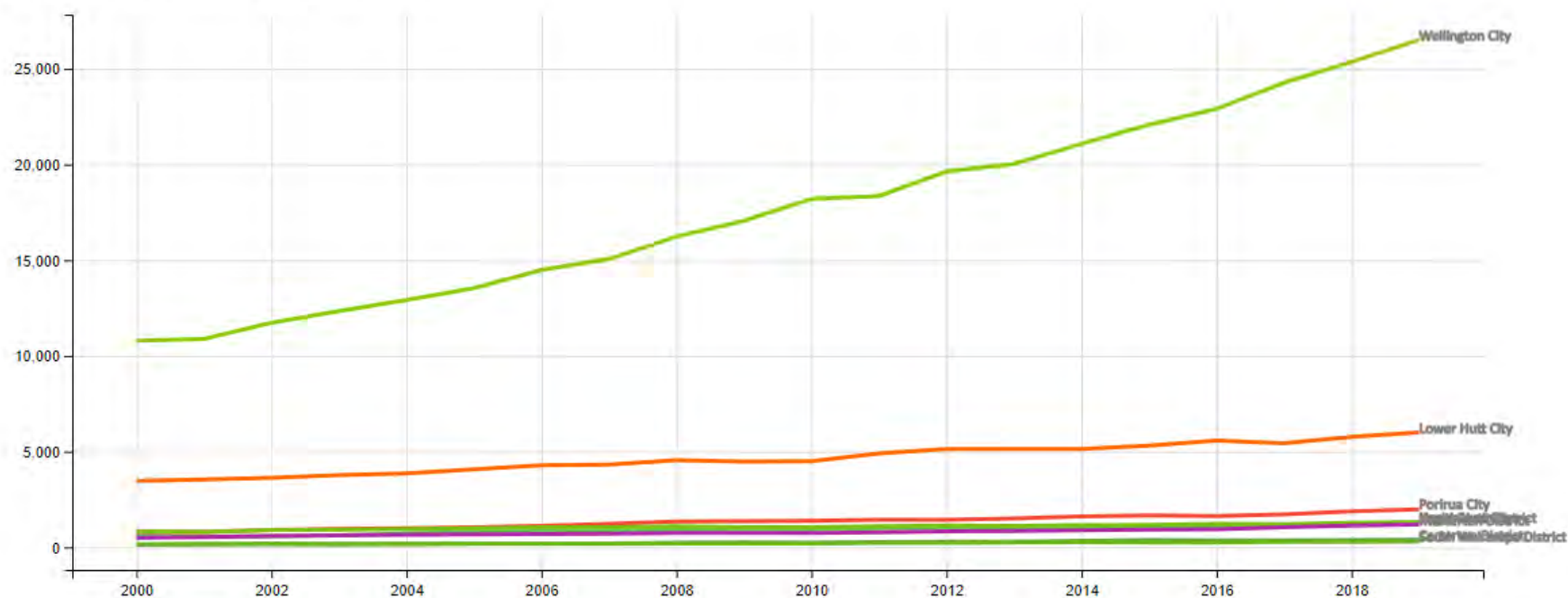


## Appendix 4: Examples of graphs from MBIE's web tool

Link to tool: <https://mbienz.shinyapps.io/mtagdp/>

**GDP across Wellington TLA's example:**

Nominal GDP 2000 to 2019 (\$m)

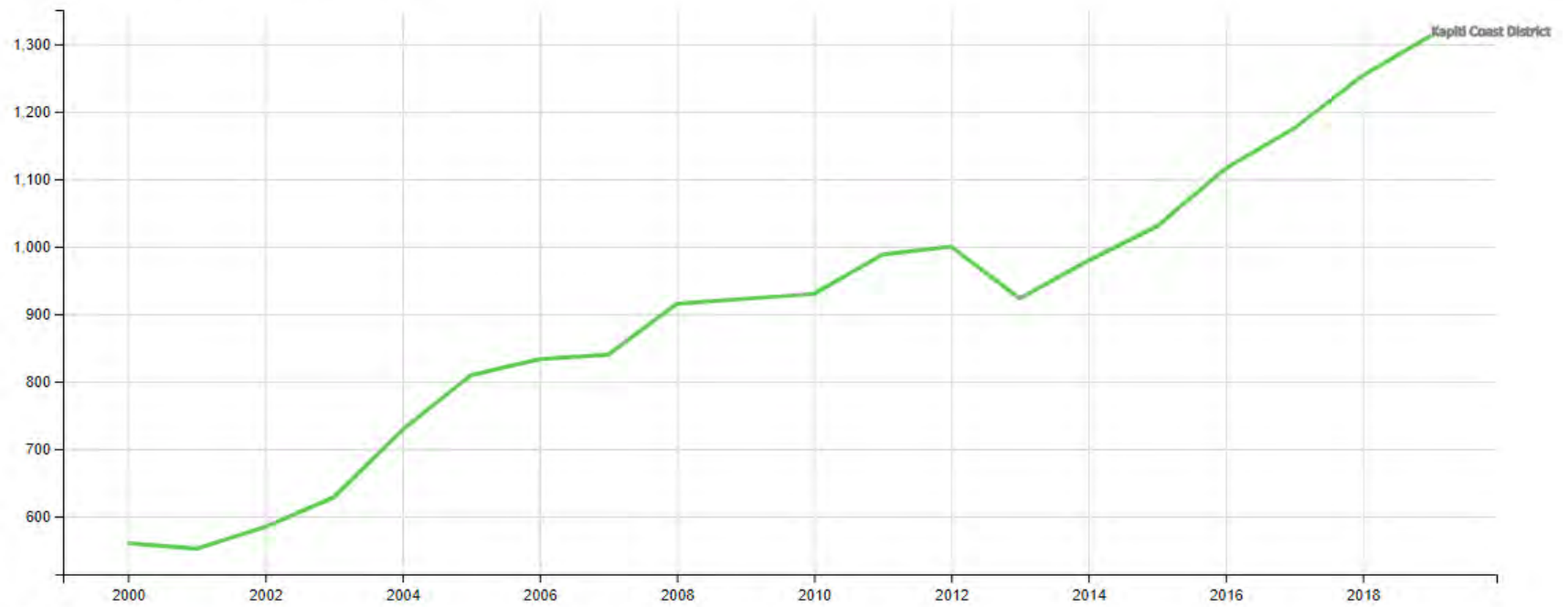


Source: New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, *Modelled Territorial Authority Gross Domestic Product*



**Kāpiti Coast example:**

Nominal GDP 2000 to 2019 (\$m)

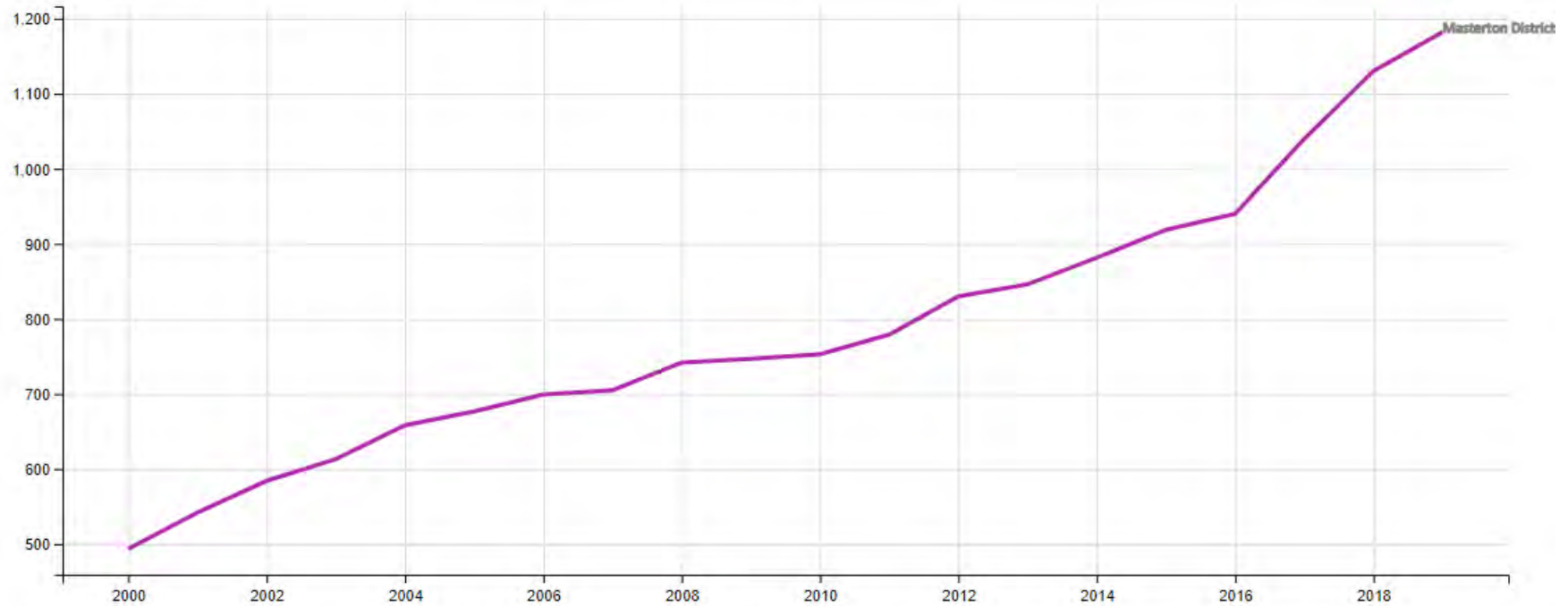


Source: New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; *Modelled Territorial Authority Gross Domestic Product*



**Masterton example:**

Nominal GDP 2000 to 2019 (\$m)



Source: New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; *Modelled Territorial Authority Gross Domestic Product*



**Carterton example:**

Nominal GDP 2000 to 2019 (\$m)

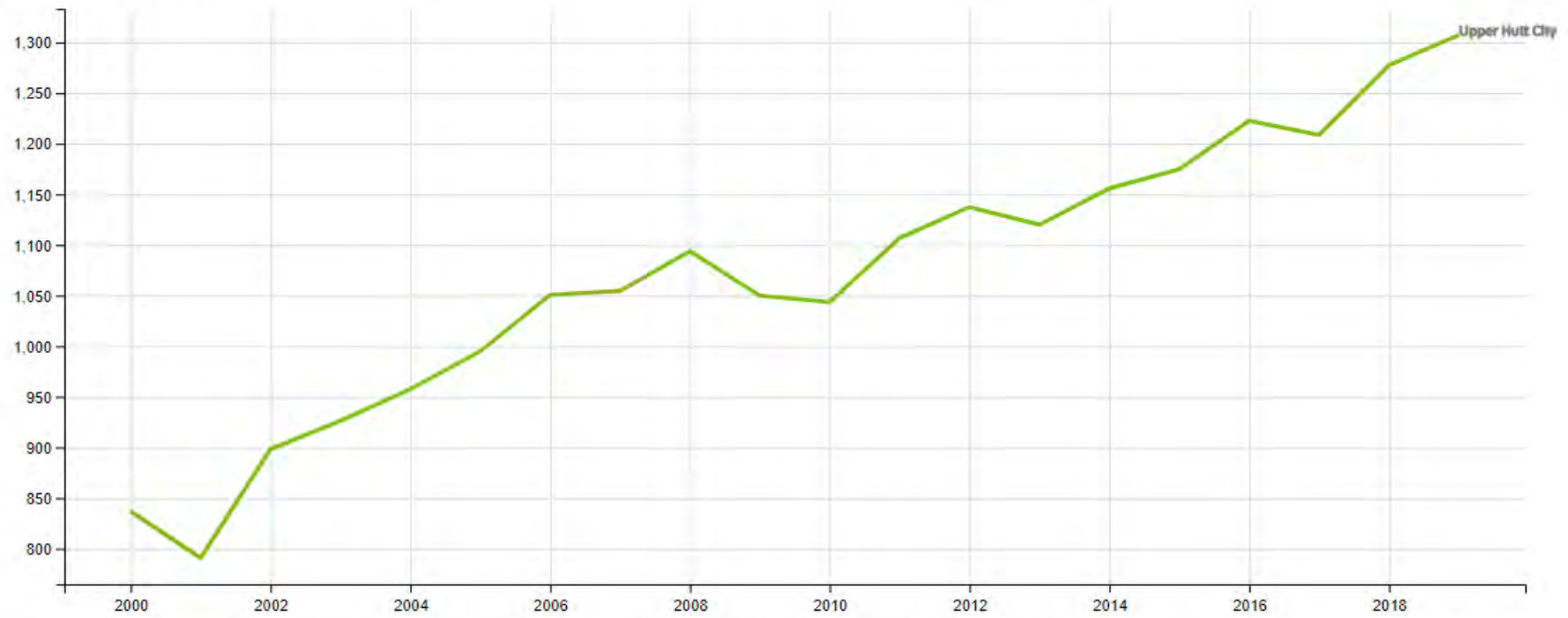


Source: New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; *Modelled Territorial Authority Gross Domestic Product*



**Upper Hutt example:**

Nominal GDP 2000 to 2019 (\$m)

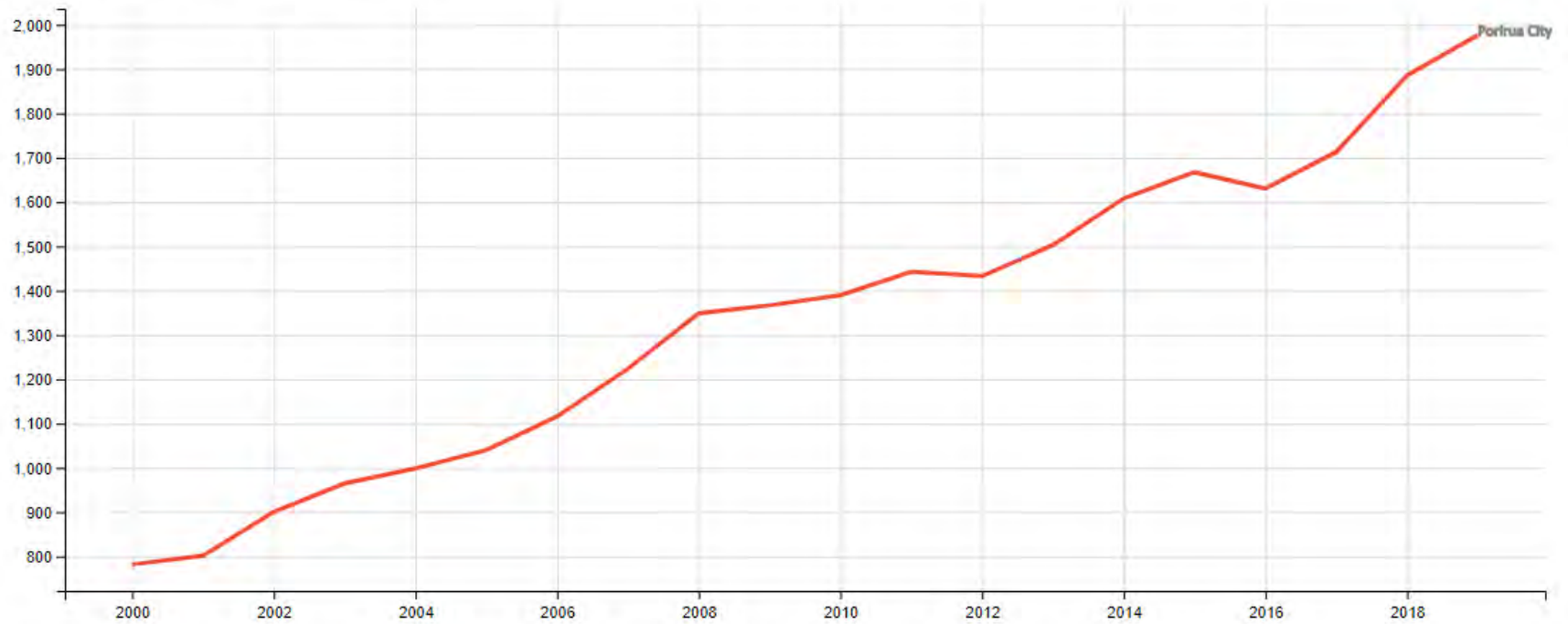


Source: New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; *Modelled Territorial Authority Gross Domestic Product*



**Porirua example:**

Nominal GDP 2000 to 2019 (\$m)



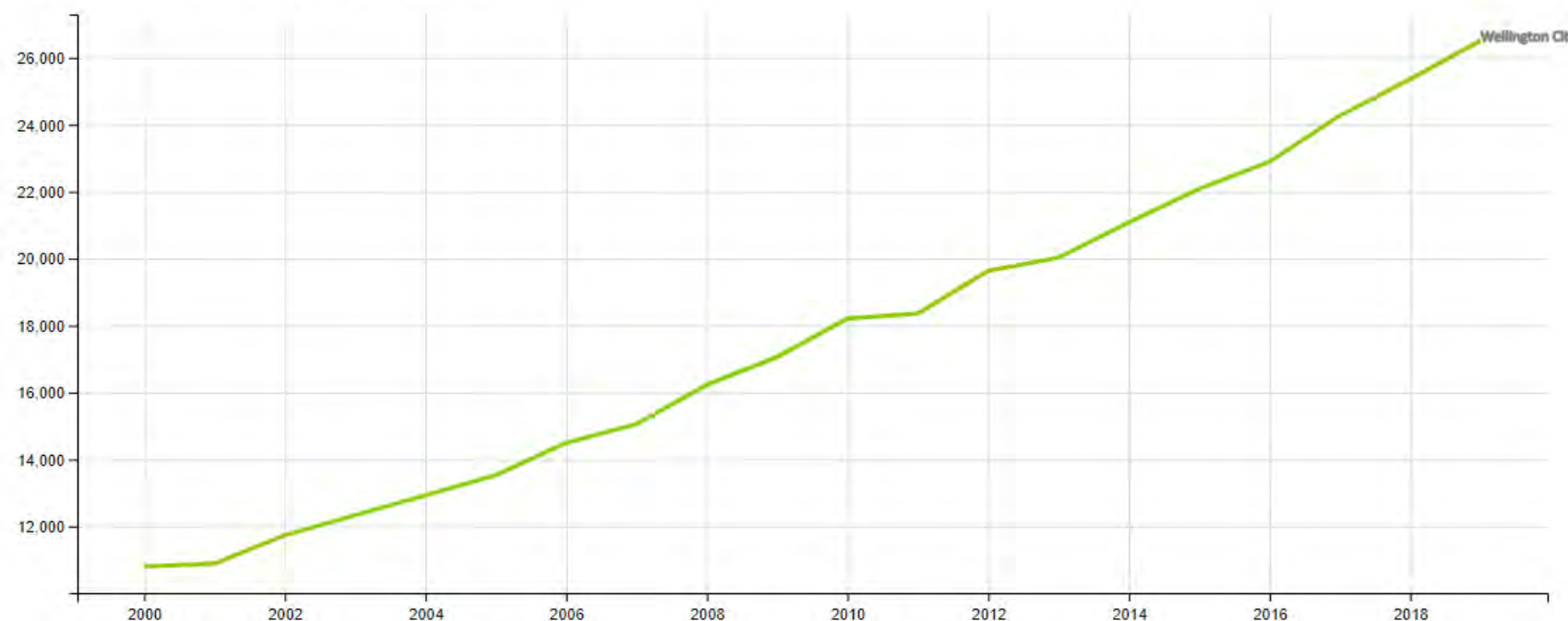
Source: New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; *Modelled Territorial Authority Gross Domestic Product*





### Wellington City example:

#### Nominal GDP 2000 to 2019 (\$m)



Source: New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. *Modelled Territorial Authority Gross Domestic Product*

#### Caveats and disclaimers:

- These estimates are at a more detailed level of granularity than available in the Statistics New Zealand official Tier 1 regional GDP series. They are experimental in nature and should be used with caution. The data are modelled and produced by the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) (not by Statistics New Zealand), according to the methods outlined in <http://www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/sectors-industries/regions-cities/research/modelled-territorial-authority-gross-domestic-product/about-mtagdp>
- These estimates are not a Tier 1 statistic and have been created by MBIE for research purposes. While various Statistics New Zealand collections form the source data, Statistics New Zealand will not be held accountable for any error, inaccurate findings or interpretation within the data or related publications. One of the sources used for the modelling is a customised dataset created in a way that protects confidentiality, provided by



Statistics New Zealand. Access to that data was provided to MBIE by Statistics New Zealand under conditions designed to give effect to the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975.

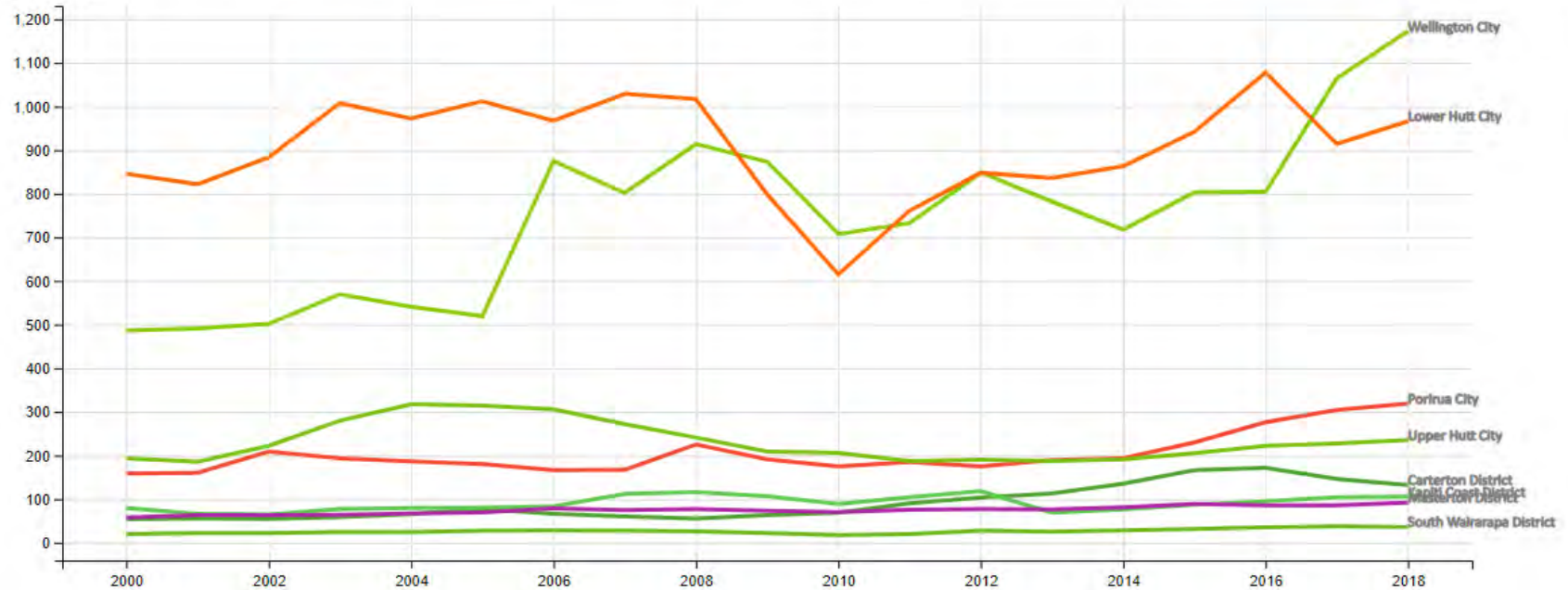
- ▶ While all care and diligence has been used in processing, analysing, and extracting data and information for this publication, MBIE gives not warranty it is error free and will not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the use directly, or indirectly, of the information.

## Appendix 5: Examples of graphs from MBIE's web tool – industry segmentation

### Manufacturing example:

Nominal GDP 2000 to 2018 (\$m)

Manufacturing



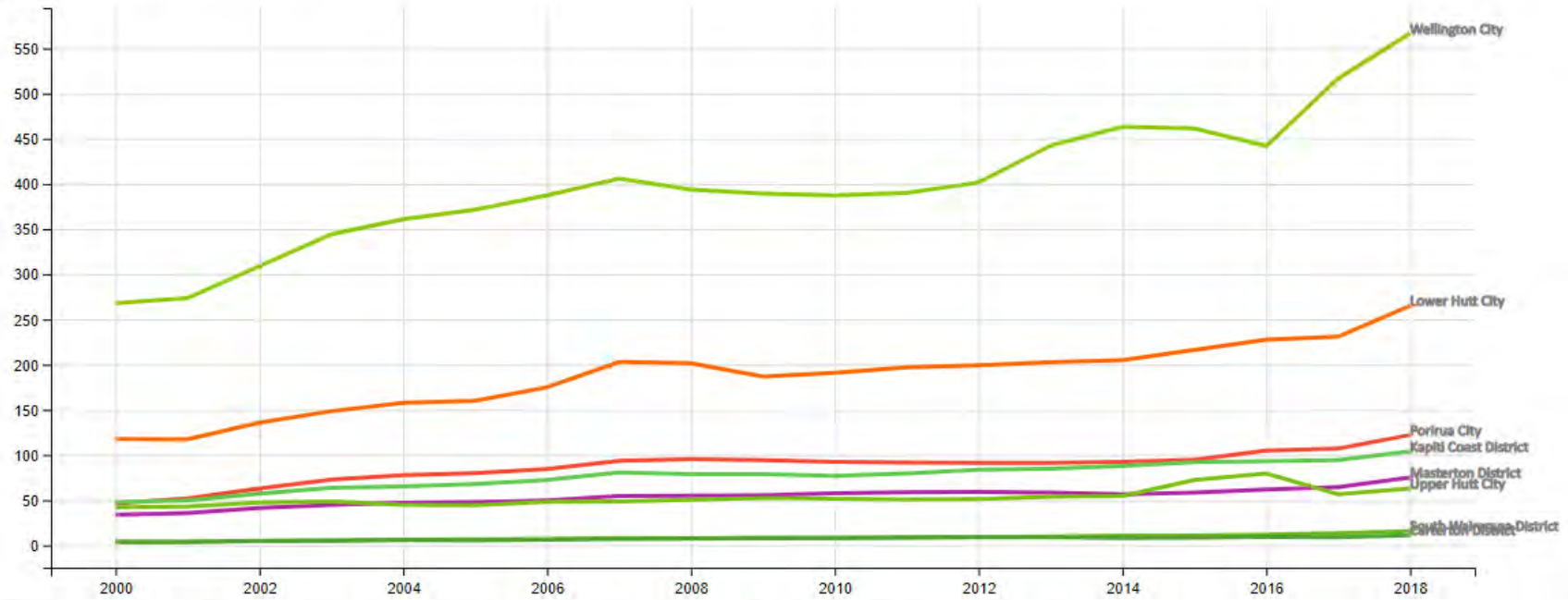
Source: New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; *Modelled Territorial Authority Gross Domestic Product*



**Retail example:**

### Nominal GDP 2000 to 2018 (\$m)

Retail Trade

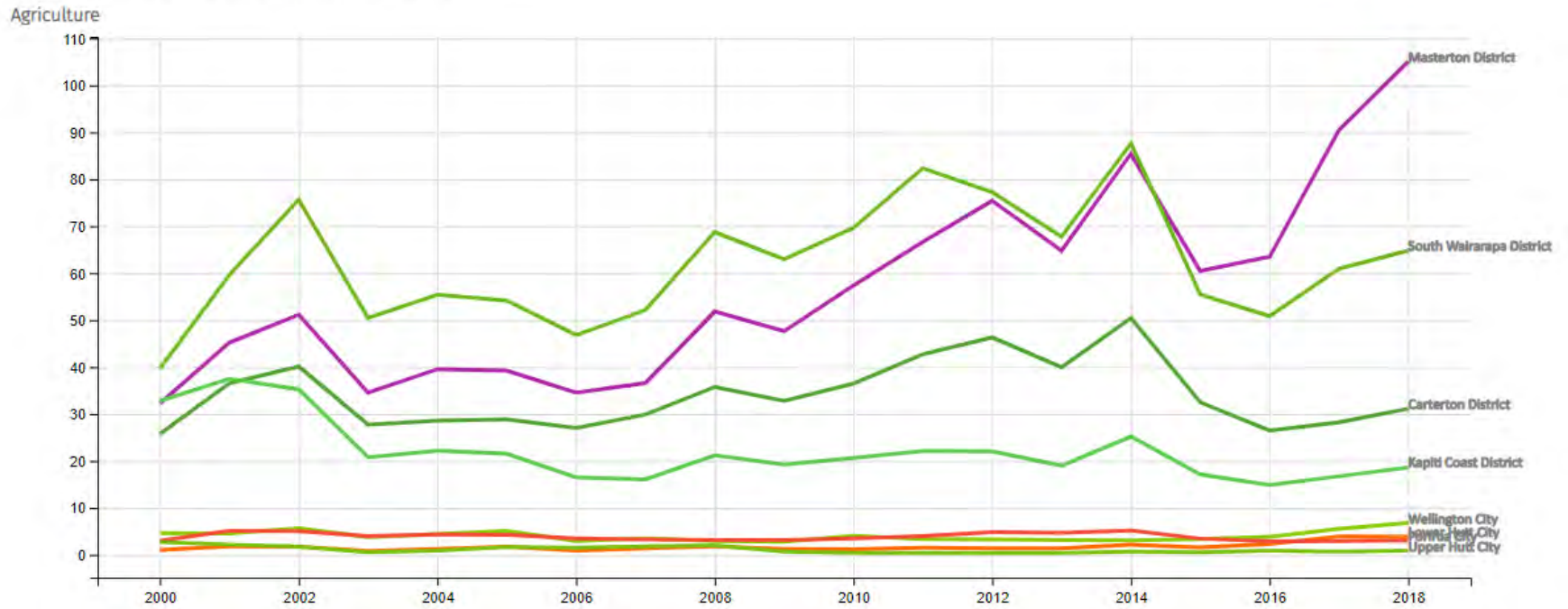


Source: New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; *Modelled Territorial Authority Gross Domestic Product*



**Agriculture example:**

Nominal GDP 2000 to 2018 (\$m)



Source: New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; *Modelled Territorial Authority Gross Domestic Product*

**And so on.**



The tool also allowed you to look across a TLA in terms of nominal GDP by industry and provides some automated commentary. It also provides data over time for each industry as shown by the different shaded dots in the graph, below.

### Upper Hutt example:



Please note that this is a live tool and so graphs for each relevant industry have not been provided in this report, instead we have provided some examples of what the tool is capable of producing. Live data should be extracted at the point when it is being used in the strategy document.

### Caveats and disclaimers:



- These estimates are at a more detailed level of granularity than available in the Statistics New Zealand official Tier 1 regional GDP series. They are experimental in nature and should be used with caution. The data are modelled and produced by the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) (not by Statistics New Zealand), according to the methods outlined in <http://www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/sectors-industries/regions-cities/research/modelled-territorial-authority-gross-domestic-product/about-mtagdp>
- These estimates are not a Tier 1 statistic and have been created by MBIE for research purposes. While various Statistics New Zealand collections form the source data, Statistics New Zealand will not be held accountable for any error, inaccurate findings or interpretation within the data or related publications. One of the sources used for the modelling is a customised dataset created in a way that protects confidentiality, provided by Statistics New Zealand. Access to that data was provided to MBIE by Statistics New Zealand under conditions designed to give effect to the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975.
- While all care and diligence has been used in processing, analysing, and extracting data and information for this publication, MBIE gives not warranty it is error free and will not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the use directly, or indirectly, of the information.



## Appendix 6: Example of Wellington Regional Report from the Regional factsheet report generator

*Example of Wellington Regional Report from the Regional factsheet report generator*





MINISTRY OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT  
 (MŌHIOA WHAKANGATIA)

## Summary Report Wellington

May 2021

Indicator	Year	Wellington	Waikato	Canterbury	Bay of Plenty	New Zealand
GDP per capita	2019	\$73,000	\$53,000	\$59,000	\$53,000	\$61,000
Population	2020	542,000	496,700	645,900	337,300	5,084,300
Million share of population	2013	13%	22%	8%	28%	15%
Employees	2017	281,406	235,200	340,119	158,553	2,587,995
Participation rate	2020	74%	70%	70%	68%	70%
Employment rate	2020	71%	67%	67%	66%	67%
Unemployment rate	2020	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Employment growth (CAGR 2007-2017)	2017	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%
Annual average household income	2019	\$119,000	\$102,300	\$104,700	\$98,200	\$106,600
Average house value	2020	\$737,370	\$672,147	\$534,523	\$722,548	\$772,024
Average weekly rent	2020	\$502	\$407	\$379	\$443	\$457
Net migration	2018	3,090	2,875	5,474	1,703	61,751
NCEA level 2 attainment	2018	89%	84%	87%	86%	85%

### 1. Population growth

### 2. Business facts for Wellington Region

Number of businesses	Number of employees
78	2150
81	390
21	140
27	370
171	310
36	130
51	130
30	230
12	240
105	290

Source: Statistics New Zealand Business Demographics, 2018

Summary Report May 2021 | Wellington

### 3. GDP per capita

### 4. Average weekly rent

### 5. Age group distribution

### 6. Average household income

### 7. Share of employees and employment growth for selected industries in Wellington

Industry	Proportion of employees in 2017	# of employees in Wellington
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	~10.5%	37,750
Health Care and Social Assistance	~9.5%	26,060
Accommodation and Food Services	~8.5%	20,610
Financial and Insurance Services	~6.5%	11,480
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	~5.5%	9,360
Wholesale Trade	~5.0%	9,130
Information Media and Telecommunications	~4.5%	8,420
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	~3.5%	2,200

Note: Industries selected based on regional comparative advantage in employment, increased comparative advantage over the last 10 years or high employment growth over the last 10 years. Employee counts are for those living in the territorial authority, regardless of location of workplace.

10-year CAGR employee count

The report also references the data sources used, which provide a good indicator for which data sources could be considered, and also, which are the most up to date (we presume) for each of these key economic indicators:



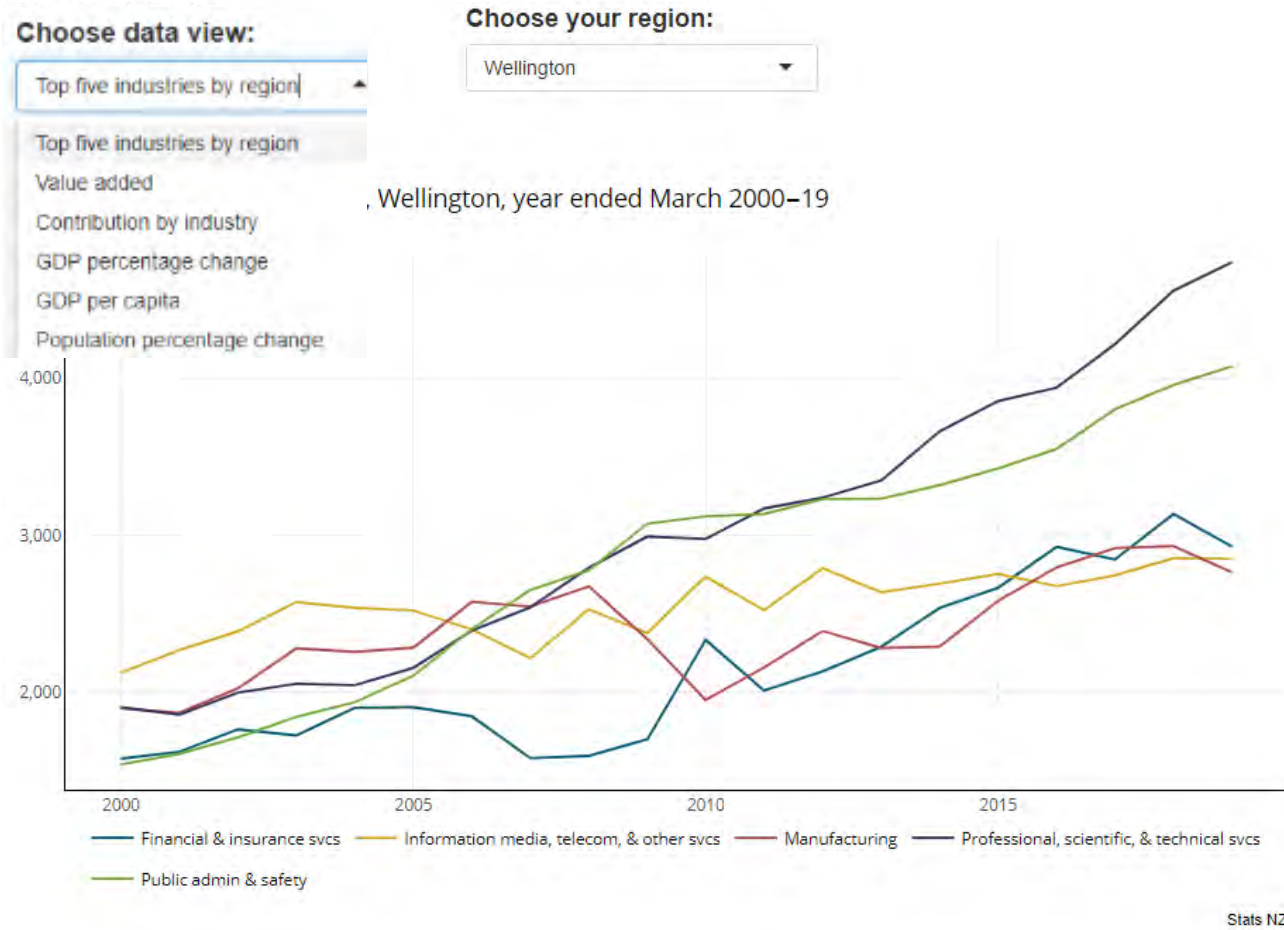


## Data sources

Name	Latest year	Ending month	Publisher	Dataset
Estimated resident population	2020	Jun	Statistics New Zealand	National Population Estimates
Share of population by ethnicity (%)	2013	Jun	Statistics New Zealand	Census
Total employment estimates (incl self-employed)	2017	Mar	MBIE	DREE(Detailed Regional Employment Estimates)
Labour Force Participation Rate, Annual Average	2020	Jun	Statistics New Zealand	Household Labour Force Survey
Employment Rate, Annual Average	2020	Jun	Statistics New Zealand	Household Labour Force Survey
Unemployment Rate, Annual Average	2020	Jun	Statistics New Zealand	Household Labour Force Survey
Average annual household income	2019	Jun	Statistics New Zealand; MBIE	MBIE Household Income Estimates (based on Statistics New Zealand NZIS & Census)
Average house value	2020	Dec	QV	House Value
Mean weekly rent	2020	Dec	MBIE	Bond Database
Net Permanent and Long-Term Migration	2018	Oct	Statistics New Zealand	International Travel and Migration
All ethnicities NCEA Level 2 Attainment rates for 18-year-olds	2018	Dec	Ministry of Education	Senior Student Attainment data
Employment estimates by industry (ANSIC06 L1) (incl self-employed)	2017	Mar	MBIE	DREE(Detailed Regional Employment Estimates)
GDP per capita (Annual-Mar)	2019	Mar	Statistics New Zealand, MBIE	Regional Gross Domestic Product
Estimated population in age group	2019	Jun	Statistics New Zealand	Subnational Population Estimates
Business demography	2018	-	NZ.Stat - Stats NZ	Geographic units by region and industry 2000-18

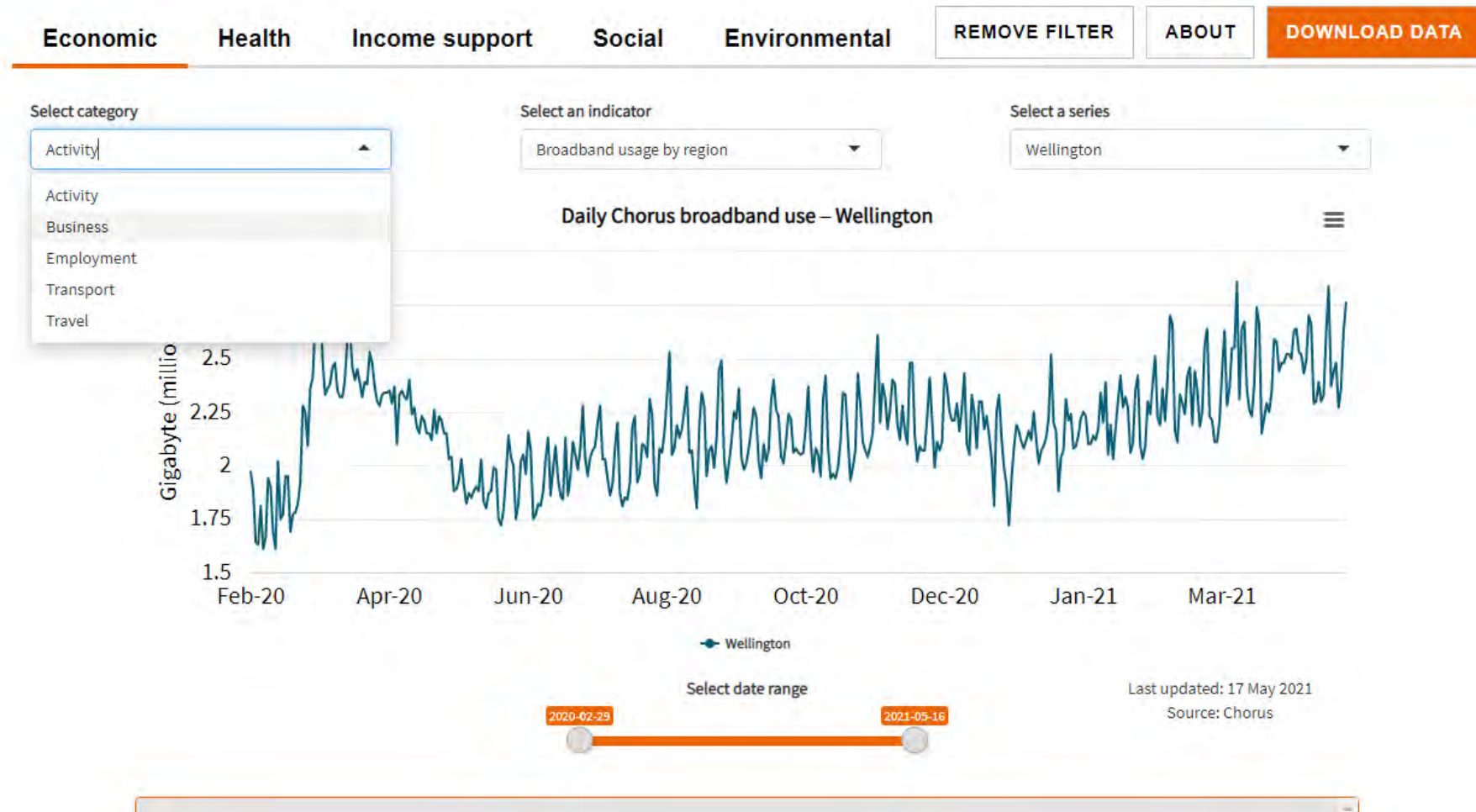


## Appendix 7: Stats NZ – Regional GDP and Industry contribution tool example graph





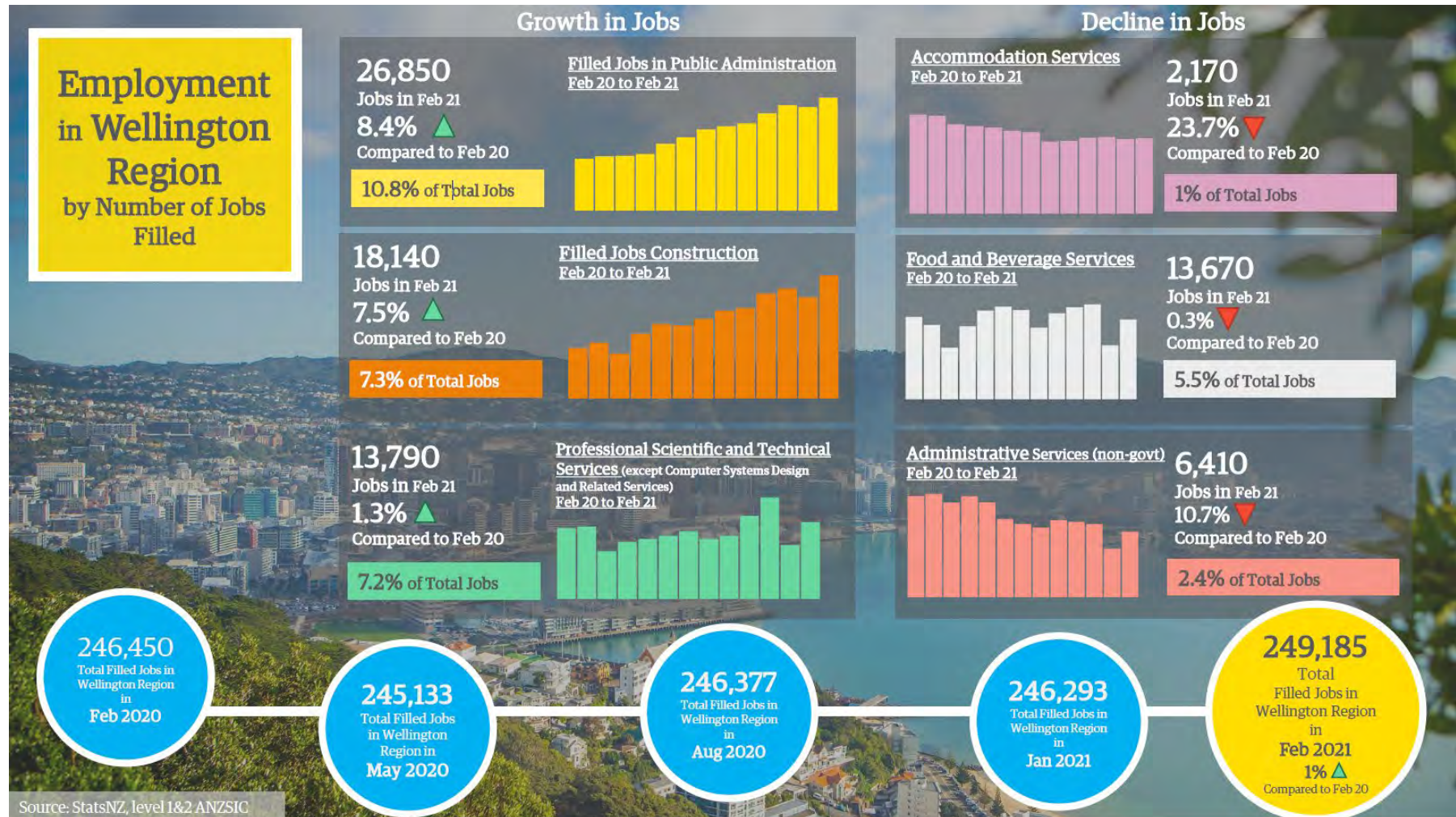
## Appendix 8: Example of Covid-19 StatsNZ data portal graph







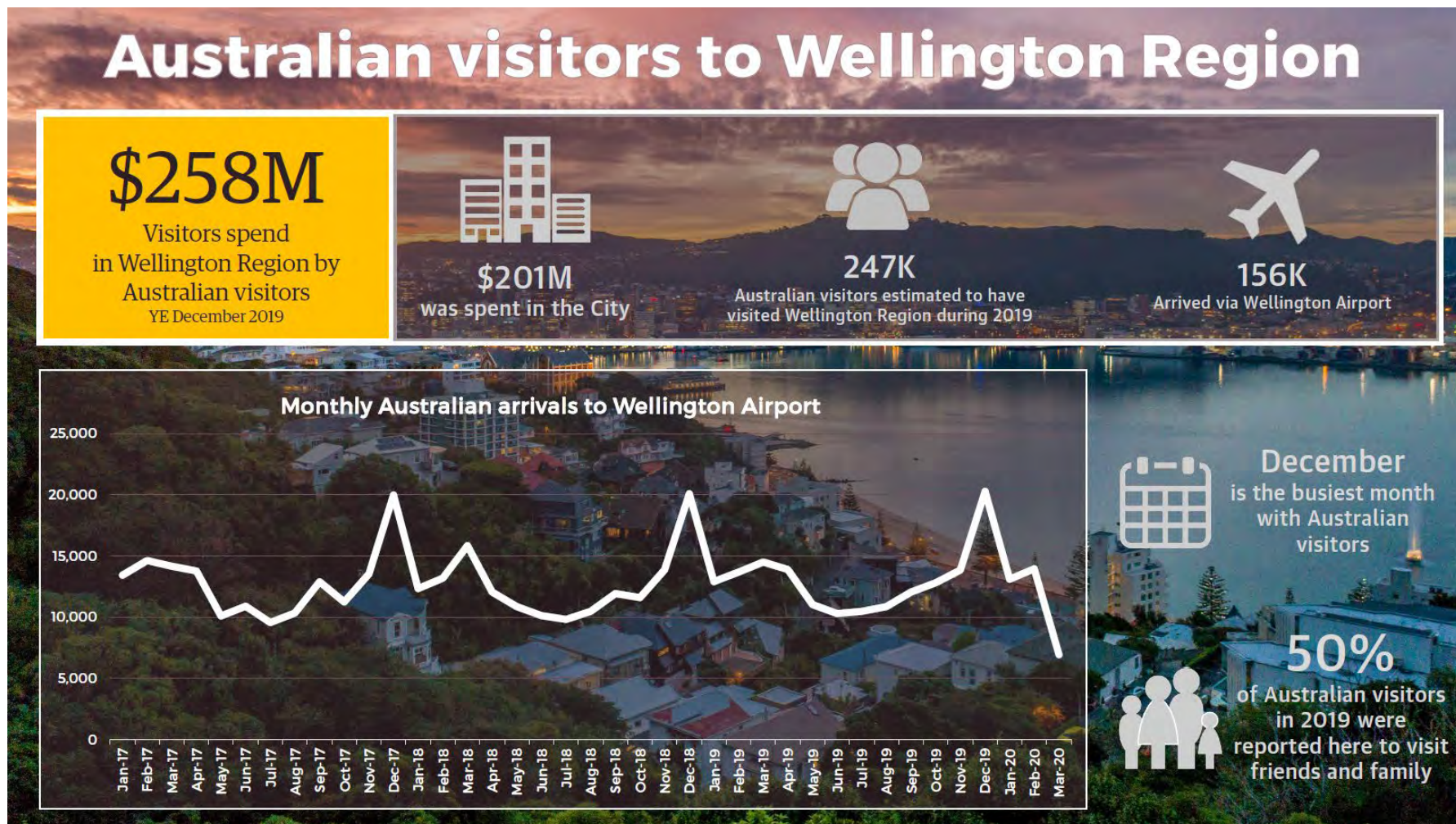
## Appendix 9: Employment in Wellington Region by Number of Jobs Filled







## Appendix 10: Australian visitors to Wellington Region





## Appendix 11: Profile of Minister

Minister

### **Hon Stuart Nash**

“Hon Stuart Nash first entered politics in 2008 as a list MP and was elected Labour MP for Napier in 2014.

In his maiden speech Minister Nash described himself as first and foremost a public servant, employed by the people of New Zealand; and as a social democrat committed to sustainable economic development and growth. In 2017, he was sworn in as Minister of Police, Revenue, Fisheries and for Small Business.

In the 2020 Labour Government, he was given a suite of portfolios focused on supporting economic activity in our regions, as Minister for Economic and Regional Development, Tourism Minister, Forestry Minister and Minister for Small Business.

Prior to entering politics Minister Nash worked in senior management in small and large organisations in both the private and public sectors. His wide-ranging career has included roles in IT, sales and marketing, business strategy, resource planning, strategic planning and general management. Minister Nash completed a Bachelor of Arts (History) at Victoria University before moving to Canterbury University where he gained a Post Graduate Diploma in Forestry and a Masters in Forestry Science. He also holds a Post Graduate Diploma and Master’s Degree in Business Management and a Master of Law.

He is the great grandson of the third Labour Prime Minister Sir Walter Nash, and grew up in Napier where his father was a local lawyer and his mother was a school dental nurse.

He attended Napier Boys’ High School where he was a prefect and captain of the debating team and where his sporting interests included rugby, cricket and representative tennis. He is married to Sarah and has four children. He is currently a member of the Parliamentary cross-party rugby team, and enjoys all sports but these days more from an armchair than a court, pitch or field.”

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Henley  
Hutchings

JUNE 2021