From: To:	<u>Fleur Matthews</u> Kim Kelly; Kim Kelly; Matthew Hickman; <u>"torrey.mcdonnel</u> ; Sonia Dolan		
	; Jason Holland ; Julie Cooke		
	; <u>Alastair Smaill; Amy Kearse; Russell O"Leary</u>		
	Kathryn Barrett; Adam McCutcheon; Dave Gittings; Nick Potter; John		
	McSweeney; Marsha Badon; <u>"Kashmir.Kaur</u> Sue Southey; Fleur Matthews; Grant Fletcher;		
	LaurenE ; emily.thomsor ; Tim Shackleton; Liam Hodgetts; Sarah		
	Banks; Stewart McKenzie; Joanna Laurenson, ; Joseph Jeffries; Hamish Wesney;		
	Sherilyn Hinton; Peter Nunns; Joanna Gordon; Cynthia Ward; Gurv Singh; Pareesha Mehta-Wilson; Jessica		
	Ranger; Andrew Wharton; Lucie Desrosiers; Stephen Davis; Kate Pascall; Cathy McNab; Liz Moncrieff;		
	Michael Hurley; Emmet McElhatton; Bonnie Parfitt; Rebecca Lloyd; Natasha Hayes; William Craig		
Subject:	Outcomes from WRGF planning group - definitions meeting		
Date:	24 December 2020 09:05:12		
Attachments:	image001.png		
	<u>Definitions background document - edited.docx</u>		

Kia ora koutou

Thanks for coming along to the definitions workshop on Monday – it was great to see how much interest and engagement there is in this work. I have used the background definitions document to record where I think we got to (see attached), but please let me know if your recollection was different. I'm not sure I've got the list of attendees correct, so please also let me know if you don't want to be on this list!

I've also recorded some actions and timeframes for the next steps. I've highlighted two below that I need you to come back to me on please:

- HBA-related definitions to be fed into HBA group to ensure they gets picked up. Next HBA meeting in mid-January.
- TAs to send information about which 'centres' they are using where to Fleur Matthews for collation (by end January 2021).
- Rapid transit definitions and the wider implementation of Policy 3 separate document being worked on, to be circulated in first week of January 2021.
- Volunteers for a working group on qualifying matters. First meeting in January 2021.
- Signal working group on responsive planning is needed but volunteers to be sought in the new year (should include mana whenua).
- Next meeting early February to discuss progress.

Lastly, have a fabulous break. I'll be back on deck from 7 January.

Nga mihi Fleur



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Definitions background document – updated with outcomes of workshop on 21 December 2020

This document sets out the areas for regional agreement and will then record what the regional agreement is. This work is being developed as part of the Policy and Planning programme from the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and to ensure regional alignment with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPSUD) and the Freshwater Package including the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management (NPSFM).

Term	Any definition information available	Source/ information	Comments / agreement
Centre zone means any of the following zones: city centre zone metropolitan centre zone town centre zone local centre zone neighbourhood centre zone	City centre is the city centre zone as described in Standard 8 (Zone Framework Standard) of the national planning standards (the standards); or a reference to the nearest equivalent zone, for local authorities that have not yet implemented the Zone Framework in the standards (see clause 1.4(4)) Metropolitan centre is the metropolitan centre zone as described in Standard 8 (Zone Framework Standard) of the standards; or a reference to the nearest equivalent zone, for local authorities that have not yet implemented the Zone Framework in the standards https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/RMA/national- planning-standards-november-2019.pdf	NPSUD. No definitions are provided for each of these in the NPSUD. However, definitions of 'city centre' and 'metropolitan centre' are provided in the NPSUD intensification guidance document (section 4 – Definitions and section 5.2). These align with the National Planning Standards zone framework standard zone descriptions (Standard 8).	Hierarchy is already established through RPS, but terms need to be updated to reflect the National Planning Standards. Need to determine which zones each TA intends to use to describe its various centres.
Qualifying matters	 Means any of the following: a) A matter of national importance that decision-makers are required to recognise and provide for under section 6 of the Act b) A matter required in order to give effect to any other National Policy Statement c) Any matter required for the purpose of ensuring the safe or efficient operation of nationally significant infrastructure 	NPSUD Section 3.32	 Regional approach could be developed: For qualifying matters already in district plans, the district plan provisions stand.

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	 d) Open space provided for public use, but only in relation to the land that is open space e) An area subject to a designation or heritage order, but only in relation to the land that is subject to the designation or heritage order f) A matter necessary to implement, or ensure consistency with, iwi participation legislation g) The requirement to provide sufficient business land suitable for low density uses to meet expected demand under this National Policy Statement h) Any other matter that makes high density development as directed by Policy 3 inappropriate in an area, but only if the requirements of clause 3.33(3) are met. 		 For other qualifying matters – could attempt consistency but value is in at least understanding what neighbours are doing and why. Where consistency is achieved, consider including in regional policy statement?
Rapid transit service – definitions for frequent, quick, reliable, high- capacity	Means any existing or planned frequent, quick, reliable and high-capacity public transport service that operates on a permanent route (road or rail) that is largely separated from other traffic	NPSUD Section 1.4 Interpretation (also NPSUD intensification guidance document) GPS2021 Glossary	Working group established to work up definition: Grant Fletcher, Amy Kearse, Andrew Wharton, <mark>(others?)</mark> .
Rapid transit stop	Means a place where people can enter or exit a rapid transit service, whether existing or planned (NPSUD intensification guidance document, section 5.5.1, 'Existing rapid transit stops' "Examples of existing rapid transit stops include train stations on the commuter rail services in Wellington and Auckland and bus stations on Auckland's Northern Busway.")	NPSUD Section 1.4 Interpretation (also NPSUD intensification guidance document – section 4 Definitions and examples in section 5.5.1)	To be considered alongside rapid transit service.
Commuter rail service?			Definition not needed.
Planned ie whether rapid transit stop or service is planned	Planned in relation to forms or features of transport, means planned in a regional land transport plan prepared and approved under the Land Transport Management Act 2003.	NPSUD Section 1.4 interpretations	Definition not required – 'planned' is clear. But will be

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		NPSUD intensification guidance document (section 4 – Definitions)	considered alongside rapid transit service.
Walkable catchment	A walkable catchment is the area that an average person could walk from a specific point to get to multiple destinations. A walkable catchment of 400 metres is typically associated with a five-minute average walk and 800 metres with a 10-minute average walk. []	NPSUD intensification guidance document, section 5.5 Walkable Catchments	Sharing of WCC's approach to heat-mapping for walkable catchments to determine whether a regional approach is possible / desirable.
Housing bottom lines	 For the short-medium term, the sum of: (i) the amount of feasible, reasonably expected to be realised development capacity that must be enabled to meet demand, along with the competitiveness margin, for the short term; and (ii) the amount of feasible, reasonably expected to be realised development capacity that must enabled to meet demand, along with the competitiveness margin, For the medium term; and for the long term, the amount of feasible, reasonably expected to be realised development capacity that must 	NPSUD Section 3.6 Housing bottom lines for tier 1 and 2 urban environments	Definitions not needed and approach is determined through the NPS UD and the guidance documents. Regional work already underway to ensure consistency for HBA.
Insufficient development capacity	 enabled to meet demand, along with the competitiveness margin, for the long term. Must be based on a comparison of: the demand for housing referred to in clause 3.24 plus the appropriate competitiveness margin; and the development capacity identified under clause 3.25. 	NPSUD Section 3.7 When there is insufficient development capacity And section 3.27 with regards to sufficient	Definitions not needed and approach is determined through the NPS UD and the guidance documents. Regional work already underway to ensure consistency for HBA.

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Responsive planning – Every regional council must include criteria in its regional policy statement for determining what plan changes will be treated, for the purpose of implementing Policy 8, as adding significantly to development capacity.	Policy 8: Local authority decisions affecting urban environments are responsive to plan changes that would add significantly to development capacity and contribute to well functioning urban environments, even if the development capacity is: unanticipated by RMA planning documents; or out-of-sequence with planned land release.	NPSUD Section 3.8 and Policy 8	Criteria must be included in RPS. Timeframe for inclusion is August 2022. Need to establish a working group to frame up suitable criteria – drawing on what other regions do. ECan should be ready by Jan 2021.
By location		NPSUD – Section 3.27. Every tier 1 territorial authority must identify, <u>by location</u> , the building heights and densities required by Policy 3.	Definition not required.
Projections <u>are the</u> <u>most likely</u> in each of the short term, medium term, and long term;	Every HBA must: set out a range of projections of demand for housing in the short term, medium term, and long term; and identify which of the projections are the most likely in each of the short term, medium term, and long term; and set out the assumptions underpinning the different projections and the reason for selecting the most likely; and if those assumptions involve a high level of uncertainty, the nature and potential effects of that uncertainty.	NPSUD – Section 3.24	Definitions not needed and approach is determined through the NPS UD and the guidance documents. Regional work already underway to ensure consistency for HBA.

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Baseline states	By way of summary, the NOF process requires regional councils to	NPSFM – Section 3.7	Regional and national statistics on market demand and completion would be useful (ie monitoring HBA data over time). Definitions not required.
baseline states	undertake the following steps: (a) identify FMUs in the region (clause 3.8) (b) identify values for each FMU (clause 3.9) (c) set environmental outcomes for each value and include them as objectives in regional plans (clause 3.9) (d) identify attributes for each value and set baseline states for those attributes (clause 3.10) (e) set target attribute states,		Limits will be set through August 2022 Plan Change, but are already known through whaitua process and WIPs.
	environmental flows and levels, and other criteria to support the achievement of environmental outcomes (clauses 3.11, 3.13, 3.16) (f) set limits as rules and prepare action plans (as appropriate) to achieve environmental outcomes (clauses 3.12, 3.15, 3.17).		Limits will impact yields in greenfield areas, and therefore need to be incorporated as constraints in HBA. Intensification and brownfield development are the opportunities for improving water quality.

Actions and timeframes from here:

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- Seek volunteers for a working group on qualifying matters. First meeting in January 2021.
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