

Te Ahunga ā-Rautaki

Strategic Direction

Purpose and context of the Strategic Direction

The Strategic Objectives set the direction for the District Plan for managing growth, land use and development in Wellington City. The Strategic Objectives help to implement relevant Council strategies and policies as well as regulatory planning documents that the District Plan must give effect to. The Strategic Objectives will be implemented through future plan changes and complex resource consent applications, as follows:

- For the purpose of plan implementation (including the assessment of resource consents and notices of requirement):
 - The Strategic Objectives may provide guidance on what the objectives and policies in other chapters of the Plan are seeking to achieve.
 - The relevant objectives and policies of the plan (including Strategic Objectives) are to be considered together, and no fixed hierarchy exists between them.
 - In addition to the specific objectives and policies contained in topic chapters of the Plan relevant Strategic Objectives in this chapter will also need to be assessed for any activity identified as discretionary or non-complying.
- For the purposes of plan development, including future plan changes and variations:
 - The Strategic Objectives form the basis for the development of more detailed objectives, policies and rules in Parts 2 and 3 of this District Plan.
 - The Strategic Objectives should be considered as part of plan change or variation proposals.

Details of the steps Plan users should take when using the District Plan are provided in the General Approach chapter.

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process (P1 Sch1).

Anga whakamua

Anga Whakamua – Moving into the future

Introduction

The Wellington City Council acknowledge Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira as mana whenua. As partners, mana whenua see the strategic opportunity and role that Wellington City has as the capital city and as a host national and international visitors. Mana whenua also note and support the aspirations for the city to grow in line with national policy direction created under the Act.

Taranaki Whānui comprises the people from Te Ati Awa, Taranaki, Ngati Ruanui, Ngati Tama, Ngati Mutunga and other iwi from the Taranaki area, whose ancestors migrated to Wellington in the 1820s and 30s. Since then they have maintained ahi kā (continuous occupation). Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Toa) have a strong history and affiliation with Porirua and have held exclusive tangata whenua status in the Porirua area since migrating here in the early 1820s.

The Council works in partnership with Taranaki Whānui, and engages through the iwi authority, the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust. It also works in partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, and engages through the iwi authority, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira.

Mana whenua have an important role to play in the City's future growth and development and the District Plan provides the appropriate mechanism for facilitating this. This includes the active involvement of mana whenua in the development of the policy and rule framework and, where required, its implementation. Moreover, the District Plan provides the regulatory mechanism to enable mana whenua to exercise their rights and responsibilities as kaitiaki and that this can occur in accordance with mātauranga Māori principles. When development is to occur within a Site or Area of Significance to Māori, consultation is required with mana whenua. Any advice that is provided expected to be incorporated into proposals. The expected outcome is the protection of the spiritual and cultural values of the site and the relationship of mana whenua with it, and where sought by mana whenua, opportunities to build on the cultural identity of Wellington City are taken

The Tangata Whenua chapter outlines the Environmental Outcomes sought by mana whenua, and the environmental management perspectives and values of Hapū and Iwi. These outcomes and perspectives should be referenced where required through plan development and resource consent processes.

Strategic Objectives	
AW-O1	Resource management processes include mana whenua as active participants in a way that recognises Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its principles.
AW-O2	The relationship of Tangata Whenua with their lands and traditions is recognised and provided for, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use, development and expansion of Treaty Settlement land and any land that is subject to Deed of Settlement provisions relating to right of first refusal land, in a manner that recognises its commercial redress purposes; and 2. The use and development of all other land in a manner that to contributes to achieving provide for the social, economic, commercial, and cultural aspirations of Tangata Whenua.
AW-O3	Mana whenua can exercise their customary responsibilities as mana whenua and kaitiaki with their own mātauranga Māori.

AW-O4	The development and design of the City reflects mana whenua and the contribution of their culture, traditions, ancestral lands, waterbodies, sites, areas and landscapes, and other taonga of significance to the district's identity and sense of belonging.
<u>AW-O5</u>	<u>Resource management decisions are informed by best available information including mātauranga Māori.</u>

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process (P1 Sch1).

Tāone Kāwana

Capital City

Introduction

Wellington City plays a critical role in the wider region and as the nation's capital. The City attracts a diverse range of people through its many activities including Central Government employment opportunities, tertiary education institutions, arts and cultural activities, natural environment, economic activity, and its overall liveability.

Decisions that are made now will significantly influence the ability for future generations of the City to thrive socially, economically, and culturally and the city functions in an environmentally sensitive manner. This District Plan is focused on achieving the outcomes of the Spatial Plan and is a future focused plan that builds on what is great about Wellington, allows the City to evolve in partnership with mana whenua and the community, while recognising and safeguarding those things that are special about this City.

The Spatial Plan provides the overarching vision and direction for how the City will evolve over the next 30 years. This District Plan distils this vision and direction through a regulatory framework in order to realise the short to medium term (10-15 years) direction of the Spatial Plan.

There are six strategic City goals in the Spatial Plan that have been developed through engagement with the community – compact, greener, vibrant and prosperous, inclusive and connected, resilient, and partnership with mana whenua. These goals have influenced decisions about where and how the City will grow and what needs to be protected in doing so. The City goals are a critical part of a well-functioning Capital City and it is the Council's expectation that they underpin how development is planned and how decisions are made.

The Spatial Plan recognises that the City faces some significant changes over the next 30 years as a result of:

- Projected population growth of 50,000-80,000 more people;
- Significant housing supply, housing choice, and affordability issues;
- Growth in business development, technology changes, and new ways of working;
- A changing climate and rising seas;
- A commitment to reducing the City's carbon emissions to net zero by 2050;
- Risks associated with natural hazards, such as earthquakes;
- Major transport and urban development projects which will influence the City's urban form;
- Growing pressure on critical infrastructure; and
- Meeting national and regional planning requirements.

The role of the District Plan is to establish a framework within which change can occur while ensuring that the environmental, economic and social effects of change are well-managed. The District Plan is a critical tool for ensuring these changes happen in an environmentally sensitive way and that services and infrastructure are provided and coordinated in ways that ensure the City retains its high levels of liveability.

The City is committed to strengthening its partnership with mana whenua. This commitment is evident throughout this District Plan to ensure that mana whenua are a part of how the city grows and changes, that their voice is heard and that this voice is given meaning and is visible in how we plan, design and build Wellington's future. The values and aspirations of mana whenua are expressed in the Tangata Whenua chapter in Part 1 of the District Plan.

Strategic Objectives	
CC-O1	Wellington City continues to be the primary economic and employment hub for the region.
CC-O2	<p>Wellington City is a well-functioning Capital City where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A wide range of activities that have local, regional and national significance are able to establish and thrive; 2. The social, cultural <u>and</u> economic and environmental wellbeing of current and future residents, <u>and the environment</u>, is supported; 3. Mana whenua values and aspirations become an integral part of the City's identity; 4. Urban intensification is delivered in appropriate locations and in a manner that meets the needs of current and future generations; 5. Innovation and technology advances <u>are promoted to maintain or enhance the quality of the environment and</u> that support the social, cultural <u>and</u> economic and environmental wellbeing of existing and future residents; and 6. Values and characteristics that are an important part of the City's identity and sense of place are identified and protected.
CC-O3	<p>Development is consistent with and supports the achievement of the following strategic city objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compact: Wellington builds on its existing urban form with quality development in the right locations; 2. Resilient: Wellington's natural and built environments are healthy and robust, and we build physical and social resilience <u>is achieved</u> through good design; 3. Vibrant and Prosperous: Wellington builds on its reputation as an economic hub and creative centre of excellence by welcoming and supporting innovation and investing strategically to maintain a thriving economy; 4. Inclusive and Connected: Wellington recognises and fosters its identity by supporting social cohesion and cultural diversity, has world-class movement systems and attractive and accessible public spaces and streets; 5. Greener: Wellington is environmentally sustainable and its natural environment is protected, enhanced and integrated into the urban environment; and 6. Partnership with mana whenua: Wellington recognises the unique role of mana whenua within the city and advances a relationship based on active partnership.

Parts of this chapter have been notified using either a Part One Schedule 1 process (**P1 Sch1**), or as part of an Intensification Planning Instrument using the Intensification Streamlined Planning Process (**ISPP**). Please see notations

Te Ohaoha, Mōhiotanga me te Taurikura ā-Tāone

City Economy, Knowledge and Prosperity

P1 Sch1 Introduction

The City's commercial areas play a fundamental role in both the City and regional economies and will be essential for supporting the City's growth, economy, employment and meeting people's day to day needs into the future. Mana whenua also have significant commercial aspirations and this an important part of planning the City's future.

As outlined in the Spatial Plan, a large proportion of the City's growth over the next 30 years will be directed to the City Centre and suburban centres. Vibrant, sustainable and well-functioning centres are important for attracting investment and business to those centres and supporting the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of local residents and workers.

Based on the Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment, the City will require up to 24ha of land that would accommodate 78ha of floor space for future business development and activities over the next 30 years. Much of this growth is anticipated to be driven by the commercial and government sectors. While these requirements extend beyond the life of this District Plan, the planning and development that occurs now will have long term implications. It is imperative that the City retains sufficient supply of business and commercial land over the short, medium and long term.

A diverse range and mix of activities enables agglomeration benefits to be realised, economies of scale to be increased, and supports a population with a diverse range of skills and knowledge. This helps to support:

- People's social and economic wellbeing;
- Different ways and places of work;
- A reduction in the need to travel via private vehicle;
- Reduced carbon emissions; and
- Economic and social resilience.

The District Plan provides a framework that is flexible enough to support diversity in commercial activities and uses, while still ensuring the effects of those uses are appropriately managed.

Strategic Objectives

P1 Sch1

CEKP-O1	<p>A range of commercial and mixed use environments are provided for in appropriate locations across the City to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote a diverse economy;
----------------	---

ISPP

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Support innovation and changes in technology; and 3. Facilitate alternative ways of working.
<p>CEKP-O2</p>	<p>The City maintains a hierarchy of centres based on their role and function, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City Centre – the primary centre serving the City and the wider region for shopping, employment, city-living, government services, arts and entertainment, tourism and major events. The City Centre is easily accessible and easy to navigate for all and serves as a major transport hub for the City and wider region. The City Centre is the primary location for future intensification for both housing and business needs; 2. Metropolitan Centres – these centres provide significant support to the City Centre Zone at a sub-regional level by offering key services to the outer suburbs of Wellington City and the wider Wellington region. They contain a wide range of commercial, civic and government services, employment, office, community, recreational, entertainment and residential activities. Metropolitan Centres are major transport hubs for the City and are easily accessible by a range of transport modes, including rapid transit. As a result, these centres are will be major live-work hubs for the City over the next 30 years. Intensification for housing and business needs will be enabled in these locations, to complement the City Centre; 3. Local Centres – these centres service the surrounding residential catchment and neighbouring suburbs. Local Centres contain a range of commercial, community, recreational and entertainment activities. Local Centres are well-connected to the City’s public transport network and active transport modes are also provided for. Local Centres will play a role in accommodating and servicing the needs of the existing and forecast population growth that is complementary to the City Centre and Metropolitan Centre Zones. This intensification is due to the capacity of the area to absorb more housing with enablers of growth such as walkable access to public transport, and community facilities and services; and 4. Neighbourhood Centres - these centres service the immediate residential neighbourhood and offer small-scale convenience-based retail for day-to-day needs. These centres are generally for small commercial clusters and community services. Neighbourhood Centres are accessible by public transport and active transport modes.
<p>CEKP-O3</p>	<p>Mixed use, and industrial areas and <u>commercial zones</u> outside of Centres:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complement the hierarchy of Centres; 2. Provide for activities that are incompatible with other Centres-based activities; and 3. Support large scale industrial and service-based activities that serve the needs of the City and wider region.

P1 Sch1

P1 Sch1

CEKP-O4	Land within the City Centre, Centres, Mixed Use, and General Industrial Zones is protected from activities that are incompatible with the purpose of the <u>relevant</u> zone or have the potential to undermine the City's hierarchy of centres.
CEKP-O5	Strategically important assets including those that support Māori culture, tourism, trade, education, research, and health and cultural wellbeing are provided for in appropriate locations.

P1 Sch1

Parts of this chapter have been notified using either a Part One Schedule 1 process (**P1 Sch1**), or as part of an Intensification Planning Instrument using the Intensification Streamlined Planning Process (**ISPP**). Please see notations.

Ngā Wāhi Aronehe me ngā Wāhi Tapu o te Mana Whenua

Historic Heritage and Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori

P1 Sch1 Introduction

Historic and cultural heritage provides a connection with those who lived before us. It helps us define who we are and contributes to our sense of place. Once destroyed, it cannot be replaced. It is a fundamental part of the wellbeing of people and communities.

Historic Heritage is a key contributor to the City's vibrancy and sense of place, particularly when it is retained, celebrated, and maintained. It can also make a significant contribution to the economy, through employment, tourism and the provision of interesting and alternative work and recreation spaces.

The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is a matter of national importance under section 6(f) of the RMA. The District Plan must recognise and provide for this.

The District Plan recognises that the City's 'heritage' includes sites and areas that pre-date colonial settlement and are significant for mana whenua. Recognising and protecting these sites and areas provides a richer understanding of the City's history, ensuring that the City's history extends beyond a European view of 'historic heritage' to include Māori cultural heritage values.

Sites and areas of significance to Māori capture the relationship of mana whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga. Sites and areas of significance to Māori carry history, connection, meaning and associations for mana whenua. They provide a tangible connection to whenua and significant historical events. Often the physical evidence of sites no longer exist physically however their memory and association remains an important part of the cultural landscape, narrative and whakapapa.

As the City grows, it is important that the sustainable long-term use of heritage buildings is provided for and that these buildings are suitable for a variety of uses in the future. Wellington City is prone to natural hazards, particularly seismic risks, so the safety and resilience of the City's building stock is a significant issue. The age and design of many of the City's older buildings means that some may need significant upgrades to ensure they meet Building Act requirements. A number of these are heritage buildings. It is important that the District Plan continues to promote seismic strengthening of built heritage to contribute to a safe and resilient city. The District Plan will enable works on heritage buildings that improve their safety and ongoing resilience while managing the effects on historic heritage values. This includes ensuring that any changes maintain or enhance heritage values, rather than detracting from them.

The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga is a matter of national importance under section 6(e) of the RMA. There are many sites across the City which have significance for Māori. Large areas of urban development in the City have already disturbed some of these sites, so in accordance with the principle of kaitiakitanga it is important that future development does not further compromise remaining sites and where possible acknowledges this history.

Section 6(e) is broadly expressed and there is potential for sites and areas of significance to the iwi who inhabited the Wellington City area before the arrival of Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira to be identified over the life of the Plan. Such sites and areas need to be managed in accordance with tikanga Māori.

Strategic Objectives

ISPP	HHSASM-01	Significant buildings, structures, areas, and sites that exemplify Wellington's historical and cultural values are identified, recognised and protected.
ISPP	HHSASM-02	Built heritage is resilient and has a sustainable long term use while ensuring heritage and cultural values are recognised and maintained.
P1 Sch1	HHSASM-03	The cultural, spiritual and/or historical values associated with sites and areas of significance to Māori are protected.
P1 Sch1	HHSASM-04	Sites of significance to Māori are identified and mana whenua's relationships, interests and associations with their culture, traditions, ancestral lands, waterbodies, sites, areas and landscapes, and other taonga of significance are recognised and provided for.
P1 Sch1	HHSASM-05	Recognise that only mana whenua can identify impacts on their relationship with their culture, traditions, ancestral lands, waterbodies, sites, areas and landscapes and other taonga/sites of significance to Māori.

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process (P1 Sch1).

Te Taiao Māori

Natural Environment

Introduction

Wellington's natural environment is one of its defining features. The close proximity of the City and easy access to the natural environment is unique and this is highly valued by the community.

The City benefits from a range of indigenous ecosystems that support the survival of organisms, assist with reducing the impacts of climate change, and support carbon sequestration. The City also has a number of iconic landscapes and natural features that are distinct and have particular visual, cultural, experiential, and geographical significance.

The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, and the protection of significant indigenous vegetation, significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and outstanding natural landscapes and features from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development are matters of national importance under section 6 of the RMA, which the District Plan must recognise and provide for, [a function of the Council under s31 of the Act, and part of the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region which the District Plan must give effect to. The Council must also implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 where the Council has responsibilities to adopt ki uta ki tai or an integrated management approach, particularly with respect to the maintenance of indigenous biological diversity and Te Mana o Te Wai.](#)

In Wellington City, this is important given the significant population growth expected over the next 30 years, and the impacts that growth and development could have on our indigenous biodiversity if left unchecked.

The Council also declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency in 2019. This declaration provides impetus to ensure that the City's ecosystems are not further degraded.

The City's open space network is also a key part of the broader natural environment values. A defining feature of these open spaces, both formal and informal, is their close proximity to the urban area. This proximity enables residents and visitors to easily enjoy their natural environment and provides opportunities to integrate more natural elements into the urban area. As the City grows, these areas may come under increasing pressure for development if they are not protected and managed efficiently and effectively. The open space network provides for the City's social, cultural and environmental wellbeing and it is important that these areas are retained for future generations to enjoy.

There are also important cultural and spiritual values associated with the natural environment for local iwi.

The City's waterways and harbour have become increasingly contaminated as the City has developed over time. The increase in impervious surfaces and stormwater runoff has resulted in increased contaminant loads that have significant effects on water quality and increased runoff leading to higher storm flows and lower flows in dry weather. Poor water quality and changes in flow subsequently threatens the flora and fauna that rely on these water bodies for their survival. It also impacts on the community's ability to enjoy these waterways for recreational purposes, and the degradation of water impacts on the cultural and spiritual values held by mana whenua in relation to water. Greater urban development within the existing urban footprint has the potential to exacerbate existing water quality issues without changes to how development is undertaken and the impacts of development on water are considered.

For mana whenua, water (wai) is a gift – Ngā wai tuku kiri. Implementation of the District Plan has an important role in ensuring that the value of water is recognised and enhanced in new development so that the broader regional goals of improving water quality can be achieved. The vision for mana whenua is that the **mauri-mouri** of water is restored to primarily support the health of the wai, which will in turn support:

- The natural systems and habitat for our taonga species;
- Mana Whenua and residents of Te Whanganui-a Tara, and manuhiri, to enjoy, live and play in our freshwater taonga; and
- The hauora (health) of present and future generations.

On that basis, mana whenua have developed the following overarching principles for the management of the City’s water in the future:

1. **Te Mātāpuna:** Headwaters are revered, protected and restored as the ultimate sources of **mauri-mouri** of fresh water;
2. **Ngā awa tipua:** Rivers and streams are named, their mana as living entities recognised, accumulated stressors identified, and their values measured;
3. **Āku waiheke:** Small water bodies are named and recognised for their individual and accumulated values including habitat and water volume;
4. **Ngā wai huna:** Aquifers and piped streams are named, their mana recognised and made visible through education and daylighting of streams;
5. **Wāhi a wai:** Places of particular importance and vulnerability are identified, protected and provided for in planning and management;
6. **Takutaimoana:** Connections of coastal waters to freshwater systems are specified in management targets, the specific relationships are articulated in storm and waste water discharge limits;
7. **Te Mana O te Wai:** We must care for the integrated well being of the water;
8. **Tāngata:** Our Environment is a place of human occupations;
9. **Te Hāpori me te wai:** Community has a significant regard for water;
10. **Tiakina mō apōpō:** Future resilience is connected to our environment; and
11. **Papatūanuku:** Our relationship with land predetermines our relationship with water.

More extreme weather events as a result of climate change also mean that stormwater management will become an increasingly important issue. It is therefore important that urban development does not exacerbate pressure on the City’s stormwater systems, and that a more integrated approach is taken in considering how water is managed within new developments.

Strategic Objectives	
NE-O1	The natural character, outstanding landscapes and features, and ecosystems areas of significant indigenous biodiversity that contribute to the City’s identity, including those that and have significance for mana whenua as kaitiaki are identified, recognised, protected, and, where possible, enhanced.
NE-O2	Future subdivision, land use and development contributes to an improvement in the quality of the City’s water bodies, freshwater ecosystems and receiving environments, protects and enhances Māori freshwater values and recognises mana whenua and their relationship to water (Te Mana o Te Wai).
NE-O3	The City retains and expands an extensive open space network across the City that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is easily accessible; 2. Connects the urban and natural environment; 3. Supports the protection of ecological, cultural, and landscape values; and 4. Meets the needs of anticipated future growth.
NE-O4	Mana whenua are able to exercise their customary responsibilities as mana whenua and kaitiaki with their own mātauranga Māori in the protection and management of the natural environment.

<u>NE-O5</u>	<u>The special amenity landscapes and ridgelines and hilltops that contribute to the City's identity, including those that have significance for mana whenua as kaitiaki are recognised and their values maintained or enhanced</u>
<u>NE-O6</u>	<u>Subdivision, land use and development is undertaken in an integrated manner recognising the importance of ki uta ki tai and the interconnectedness between ecosystems, natural processes and freshwater.</u>

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process (P1 Sch1).

Ngā Rawa me te Tūhanga ā-Rautaki o te Tāone

Strategic City Assets and Infrastructure

Introduction

Infrastructure is critical to the ability of Wellington City to thrive and grow. The expected population growth over the next 30 years will place pressure on this infrastructure, and in particular for the three waters and transport networks. It is important that the District Plan supports a coordinated approach to infrastructure planning.

The City also hosts some major infrastructure facilities, such as the Commercial Port and Wellington International Airport, which not only serve the immediate City, but also play a major role at the regional and national scale and are 'lifeline utilities' under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

These assets are defined as 'regionally significant infrastructure' under the Regional Policy Statement and must be provided for and their benefits recognised. There are also likely to be major transport projects for the City in the coming years that will need to be provided for. The District Plan must enable these activities to continue to establish, operate and function.

The sequencing of development to align with increases in infrastructure capacity also needs to be carefully managed, while not hindering efforts to provide for housing and business needs. The National Policy Statement on Urban Development requires that local authorities enable sufficient development capacity for housing and business needs over the short, medium and long term. This includes providing 'infrastructure-ready' capacity.

Given the significant costs involved with servicing new growth with infrastructure, Wellington City is taking a long-term and pragmatic approach to prioritising growth areas for infrastructure investment through its Spatial Plan, Long Term Plan and Infrastructure Strategy. Future development must align with this sequencing as much as possible. However, it is not intended that this approach hinder developments that have broader benefits to the City. Out-of-sequence development proposals (including private plan changes) will need to show that the development will result in a significant increase in development capacity, and that the necessary servicing and funding for the development is available.

The Council will also encourage the use of green infrastructure to manage the impacts of development on the City's infrastructure network. Green infrastructure will not only assist with managing infrastructure pressures, but also supports the broader City goals of a more sustainable and greener City.

Strategic Objectives	
SCA-01	<p>Infrastructure is established, operated, maintained, and upgraded <u>The social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of infrastructure are recognised by enabling its establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading</u> in Wellington City so that:</p> <p>1. The social, economic, cultural, and environmental benefits of this infrastructure are recognised;</p> <p>2. <u>1.</u> The City is able to function safely, efficiently and effectively;</p> <p>3. <u>2.</u> The infrastructure network is resilient in the long term;</p>

	<p>4. <u>3. Infrastructure, including renewable electricity generation facilities, contributes to the transition away from dependence on fossil fuels; and</u></p> <p>5. <u>4. Future growth and development is enabled supported and can be sufficiently serviced.</u></p>
SCA-02	<p>New urban development occurs in locations that are supported by sufficient development infrastructure capacity, or where this is not the case the development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can meet the development infrastructure costs associated with the development, and 2. Supports a significant increase in development capacity for the City.
SCA-03	<p>Additional infrastructure is incorporated into new urban developments of a nature and scale that supports Strategic Objective UFD-O67 or provides significant benefits at a regional or national scale.</p>
SCA-04	<p><u>New R</u>regionally significant infrastructure is provided for in appropriate locations and the social, cultural economic, and environmental benefits of this infrastructure are recognised and provided for.</p>
SCA-05	<p>The adverse effects of infrastructure are managed having regard to the economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits, and the functional technical and operational needs of infrastructure.</p>
SCA-06	<p>Infrastructure operates efficiently and safely and is protected from incompatible development and activities that may create reverse sensitivity effects <u>that would compromise its efficient and safe operation.</u></p>
<u>SCA-07</u>	<p><u>The benefits of and contribution to the development of the city's infrastructure and built environment from the utilisation of the city's mineral resources from quarrying activities are recognised and provided for.</u></p>

Parts of this chapter have been notified using either a Part One Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)), or as part of an Intensification Planning Instrument using the Intensification Streamlined Planning Process ([ISPP](#)). Please see notations.

Te Whakaukatanga, Te Manawaroa me te Āhuarangi Hurihuri

Sustainability, Resilience and Climate Change

P1 Sch1 Introduction

Wellington City has a goal of being a ~~net-zero carbon capital~~ (net zero emissions) ~~city~~ by 2050. This approach is consistent with the national and global concerns about the impacts of human behaviour on climate change. How and where the City grows will play a key role in our ability to reach this goal and support future generations to live more sustainably than has traditionally been the case.

Reliance on fossil fuels and other non-renewable sources of energy is harmful to the environment and will have a negative impact on the City's ability to be 'zero carbon ~~capital~~' by 2050. Wellington should make use of renewable energy technologies at both the small and large scale. This, coupled with a reduction in private car travel and supported by a compact urban form will help to reduce the City's emissions.

The City is subject to a range of natural hazards including earthquakes, liquefaction, and flooding. The impacts of climate change and sea level rise are also beginning to be felt in some parts of the City. It is important that new development does not exacerbate these risks.

There remains a level of uncertainty about the full extent of the impacts of climate change and sea level rise. This means the planning framework needs to retain a level of flexibility to enable the City to adapt in response to changing circumstances.

The District Plan provides a framework within which these various risks can be managed to ensure people's safety. New developments must be designed to be resilient, to ensure buildings not only keep people safe, but that they can endure and withstand hazard events. This will reduce costs in the long term and enable the City to quickly recover when these events do occur.

The District Plan must provide a framework that is responsive to changes in data and knowledge and enables the community to make informed decisions about how they will adapt to these circumstances.

There are multiple benefits associated with the protection and enhancement of the City's natural systems and features for climate change adaptation and managing hazard risks. The District Plan includes rules to protect indigenous biodiversity across the City. The protection and enhancement of the City's biodiversity supports important ecosystems and habitats, as well providing carbon storage opportunities that can reduce carbon emissions.

Strategic Objectives

P1 Sch1	SRCC-01	<p>The City's built environment supports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>A Achieving</u> net reduction in the City's carbon <u>zero</u> emissions by 2050; 2. More energy efficient buildings; 3. An increase in the use of renewable energy sources; and 4. Healthy functioning of native ecosystems and natural processes; and 5. <u>Low carbon and multi-modal transport options including walking, cycling, micro mobility and public transport</u>
ISPP	SRCC-02	<p>Risks from natural hazards are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identified and understood; 2. Planned for through adaptation and mitigation measures <u>so that residual risk is acceptable to ensure the risks are low</u>; and 3. Avoided where <u>there would be a high risk to life or buildings. are intolerable.</u>
ISPP	SRCC-03	<p><u>Land use, S</u>subdivision, <u>and</u> development and use:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effectively manage<u>s</u> the risks associated with climate change and sea level rise; 2. Support<u>s</u> the City's ability to adapt over time to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise; and 3. Support<u>s</u> natural functioning ecosystems and processes to help build resilience into the natural and built environments.
P1 Sch1	SRCC-04	<p>Land use, subdivision and development design <u>seeks to integrates</u> natural processes that provide opportunities for carbon <u>reduction, carbon</u> storage, natural hazard risk reduction and support climate change adaptation.</p>

Parts of this chapter have been notified using either a Part One Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)), or as part of an Intensification Planning Instrument using the Intensification Streamlined Planning Process ([ISPP](#)). Please see notations.

Provisions in this chapter have immediate legal effect as they relate to the Medium Density Residential Standards. In accordance with In section 80H of the RMA. provisions that have legal effect are marked in this chapter with a gavel (



). To see more about what legal effect means please click here.

Te Āhua Tāone me te Whanaketanga

Urban Form and Development

P1 Sch1 Introduction

Population growth will result in higher demand for housing and employment over the next 30 years. Capacity modelling shows that without significant increases in the amount of urban intensification the City will fall short of meeting demand for housing over the next 30 years. Managing where this new development occurs is an important matter to be managed through the District Plan. The overarching growth direction is well-established in the Spatial Plan and is also endorsed by higher order documents including the National Policy Statement on Urban Development, and the Wellington Regional Policy Statement.

A compact form contributes to reducing the City's carbon emissions and residents' need to travel long distances in private vehicles. It also incentivises more sustainable travel modes such as walking, cycling, and public transport.

Enabling sufficient land supply for housing and business activity is crucial for the ability of residents to meet their social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being. The National Policy Statement on Urban Development requires the Council to provide sufficient development capacity to meet expected demand for housing and business land over the short (3 years), medium (3-10 years), and long term (10-30 years). This District Plan sets the policy foundation to enable growth to be accommodated beyond the life of the Plan.

An undersupply of housing in the City plays a significant role in making housing and renting less affordable [affordable](#). This in turn negatively impacts on people's social and economic wellbeing.

The District Plan approach is to increase housing choice and affordability by enabling development across the housing spectrum – from assisted housing solutions through to private home ownership. [It provides for a variety of housing types across the city including standalone, terraced, attached, apartment buildings and retirement villages.](#)

In addition to increasing housing supply and choice, the District Plan seeks to ensure that the City remains liveable and functions in a way that enhances people's wellbeing. A quality-built environment is one that is walkable, with well-designed buildings and open spaces (both public and private), supported by good public transport options, and ecologically sensitive development. It extends beyond aesthetic considerations to include a broader range of features that make a liveable, quality-built urban and rural environment.

The Plan also protects areas of special character in the City's inner suburbs. These suburbs are some of the City's original settlements, with pockets of relatively intact streetscape character

derived from a range of factors such as building age, architectural style, and site boundary treatment. These are known as 'Character Precincts'. Rules in these Precincts control demolition and significant alterations and additions to buildings built before 1930.

Overall, the District Plan seeks to achieve good design outcomes while providing for innovation and changes in building technologies and design approaches. The Plan includes design guidance for development across the City to support the rules and development standards to achieve good design outcomes.

Strategic Objectives

ISPP

UFD-01

Wellington's compact urban form is maintained with the majority of urban development located within the City Centre, in and around Centres, and along major public transport corridors.

P1 Sch1

UFD-02

Urban development in identified greenfield areas:

1. Is environmentally and ecologically sensitive;
2. Makes efficient use of land;
3. Is well-connected to the public transport network; ~~and~~
4. Provides a mixture of land uses and activities, where feasible; and
5. Reinforces the City's compact urban form.

ISPP

UFD-03

Medium to high density and assisted housing developments are located in areas that are:

1. Connected to the transport network and served by multi-modal transport options; or
2. Within or near a Centre Zone or other area with many employment opportunities; and
3. Served by public open space and other social infrastructure.

Noting that medium to high density housing developments may not be appropriate in areas subject to a qualifying matter.

P1 Sch1

UFD-04

In order to achieve sufficient, feasible land development capacity to meet expected housing demand, the following housing bottom lines below are to be met or exceeded in the short-medium and long term in Wellington City as contained in the Wellington Regional Housing and Business Capacity Assessment (Housing Update 2022).

	2021-2024 Short	2024-2031 Medium	2031-2051 Long
Demand figures	4, 148	8, 426	18, 724

Competitiveness margin	20%	15%
Housing bottom line	15, 089	21, 532

P1 Sch1

UFD-05	At least \$ sufficient feasible land development capacity is available to meet the short-, medium- and long-term business land needs of the City, as identified in the Wellington Regional Housing and Business Capacity Assessment.
---------------	--

ISPP

UFD-06	A variety of housing types, sizes and tenures, including assisted housing, supported residential care, and papakainga options, are available across the City to meet the community's diverse social, cultural, and economic housing needs.
---------------	--

ISPP

UFD-07 	<p>Development supports the creation of a liveable, well-functioning urban environment that enables all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety now and into the future.</p> <p>Development will achieve this by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being accessible and well-designed; 2. Supporting sustainable travel choices, including active and micromobility modes; 3. Being serviced by the necessary infrastructure (including additional infrastructure) appropriate to the intensity, scale and function of the development and urban environment; 4. Being socially inclusive; 5. Being ecologically sensitive; 6. Respecting of the City's historic heritage; 7. Providing for community well-being; and 8. Adapting over time and being responsive to an evolving, more intensiveintensively developed urban context.
--	--

ISPP

UFD-08	Areas of identified special character are recognised and new development within those areas is responsive to their streetscape values while recognising their role in accommodating growth. the context and, where possible, enhances that character.
---------------	--