## Taranaki Regional Housing Strategy

Vision	Vision: An enduring partnership between iwi, Civic and the community to develop accessible and affordable housing, with a social purpose, at scale										
$\overline{}$	1. Planning		2. Remove barriers and in		3. Supply			4. Demand			
Goals	To ensure we have a long-term plan of the housing stock to be developed to meet now and in the future	To grow sustainable capability and capacity to develop houses at pace and scale		To develop communities with a suitable mix of tenure and typology and a focus on social outcomes			To provide whānau with every opportunity possible to achieve their housing dreams				
_		Overarching Measure: % of households in Taranaki that spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs									
		Yr 1 Yr 5 Yr 10		Yr 1 Yr 5 Yr 10			Yr 1 Yr 5 Yr 10			Yr 1 Yr 5 Yr 10	
Measures of Success	Strength of the partnership between iwi and Local & Central Government		% supply/demand gap across the region (i.e. shortage of construing deliver the forecasted supply)	tion workers to	# of iwi/private developers capable of producing housing stock at scale			# of whanau signed up and committed to moving up the housing continuum		m	
	Extent to which key players in the housing ecosystem have confidence in the regional housing plan and use it to make decisions		# of innovative building methods and materials introduced that himpact on the costs and quality of housing	ave a significant	% alignment between the type of housing stock developed and housing supply forecast		pply		# of whanau that we are supporting and help move out of social housing  Average cycle time from affordable rentals to progressive ownership to private		
_	\$ value of Crown funding secured for regional funding		km² of land made available for housing development		# of whanau living in affordable re arrangements	ental and progressive home ownership		Average cycle time from affordable rownership	entals to progressive ownership to pri	vate	
Offerings	where the opportunities and challenges are within the Taranaki housing ecosystem and how they might be overcome and synogystem of the overcome and typology to meet the diverse range of needs in Taranaki supported by comprehensive data and assumptions re	A coordinated gional approach to accessing Crown funding that demonstrates lignment between all relevant parties	Enough capacity to meet construction demands now and in the future  Cost effective modern building practices  7  8  9  10  11  12		Sufficient number of invi/private developers across the housing continuum to address the unmet housing needs  16 17 18  Because of the commercial incentives to develop standard houses for	Houses built to meet the changing demographics resulting in demand for smaller, family friendly accessible housing and more sustainable emergency accommodation in Taranaki  19 20 21 Because the houses being built are typically	Ensuring housing products stay true to its purpose over its life  22  23  24	People know how much it costs to own a home and how they may be able to afford it  There is low awareness amongst whânau around the opportunities to move up the housing	Wrap around support services to ensure that low-income whanau are not disadvantaged in housing 28 Low-income whânau are not receiving sufficient support to access, sustain	Best of breed products that everyone in Taranaki has the opportunity to access  Tomorrow  29 30 31	
Service needs	understanding of their housing aspirations for the region and whether this aligns to the national perspective  Because there is not a comprehensive analysis of supply and demand, no one knows exactly how many houses of each type need to be developed in Taranaki  Clarity of aspirations  Accuracy of forecasted supply & demand	within Taranaki is potentially limiting the opportunities to maximise Crown funding  Success of securing funding	The growth in construction in the Taranaki region is an opportunity for people exiting Oil & Gas to re-skill and to establish new businesses, especially for Māori  Capacity  of the construction workforce  regions and nation.  entities to address cur supply chain issues wi enables greater acces more innovative, chea and sustainable build methods and materi	rent short-medium term is iich possible through the s to district plan and loosening per Council restrictions on the ing development of	private ownership, there are gaps and imbalances in the housing continuum, predominantly at the bottom end  Mix of tenure	the standard 3-4 bedroom homes, we are at risk of building houses that are not suitable for the diverse needs of the people of Taranaki now and in the future  Suitability of housing typology	Once supply is ramped up, there is potentially insufficient tenancy management capability within Taran for emergency housing, social housin and affordable rentals to meet the growing need  Continuity of social purpose	continuum  sk  Realistic ownership expectations	and transition between emergency, transitional, community and affordable rentals  Comprehensiveness of support services	Most low-income New Zealanders are unlikely to achieve their home ownership aspirations without additional financial assistance and support  Availability of financial independence services	
Activities	Lengage with INI,  local and central government to align the housing aspirations of the region  Lengage with INI, Develop & maintain a regional housing plan to meet long- term supply & demand	Facilitate regional funding applications to improve our success in securing commitment to Crown funding	Grow the development workforce to build at scale	Work with Councils to expediate the freeing up of land to enable development	Promote commercial & social development opportunities to the iwi/private development community	Encourage development at scale with mixed typology to meet diverse housing needs	Grow the capability and capacity to offer tenancy management with a focus on social outcomes	Work with iwi & community to inspire whanau to move up the housing continuum	Provide access to support for people in emergency, transitional, & community housing	Deliver services to enable long-term housing & financial independence	
Interventions	iwi, Central and Local Government to ensure regional approaches align to national policy and directives with least of the population with k ounderstand their specific housing and control of the population with k ounderstand their specific housing and control of the population with k ounderstand their specific housing and control of the population with k ounderstand their specific housing and the control of the population o	ey players (e.g. iwi, Ka Uruora, Civic) of funding opportunities pordinate regional funding to e the region puts its best foot rd when applying for Crown	7. Promote the construction industry as an opportunity to re-skill and attract more people to the workforce 8. Collaborate with partners in the construction industry to train and develop our workforce e.g. RSLG and Te Pükenga  9. Support iwi to become employers in building and construction  12. Explore opportunities finvesting into the supply chand local organisations to reliance on imported produnational providers	rigid Council rules and district plan rials and (e.g. with a request for a private pla pers, shape, repurposing unused office space) and share this knowledge with the development community le at a order to otiate the Māori Land Court to enable Māori landowners to build on thei land ain by iwi  15. Change Council regulations the	in emergency, transitional and community housing  17. Encourage more commercial/social investment from iwi, Clvic and private developers d  18. Encourage the development of 'blind tenure' housing to meet variable demand and encourage socio-economic diversity within communities	architects and planners to develop o share designs around the ideal housing typology for the diverse range of housing needs  20. Explore innovative options to enhance the provision of emergency housing beyond the use of motels	rental and PHOs (working capital funded by loans rather than rates)  23. Support the growth in tenancy management organisations to delive	and develop promotional mechanisms to attract more aspiring homeowners across a broad range of personas (e.g. elderly people who are highly leveraged)	navigators that can provide support services to those most at need, including integrating with Central Government support	29. Enhance delivery capacity by expanding service offerings delivered by Ka Uruora and Housing Foundation or set up an alternative delivery entity  30. Explore options to expediate the embedding of financial literacy so that more whānau can access loans and financial support  31. Facilitate access to greater community funding for PHO/Shared Ownership	