ORDINARY MEETING

OF

WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA

Time: 05.30pm

Date: Wednesday, 29 June 2016

Venue: Committee Room 1

Ground Floor, Council Offices

101 Wakefield Street

Wellington

MEMBERSHIP

Mayor Wade-Brown

Councillor Ahipene-Mercer

Councillor Coughlan

Councillor Eagle

Councillor Foster

Councillor Free

Councillor Lee

Councillor Lester

Councillor Marsh

Councillor Pannett

Councillor Peck

Councillor Ritchie

Councillor Sparrow

Councillor Woolf

Councillor Young

Have your say!

You can make a short presentation to the Councillors at this meeting. Please let us know by noon the working day before the meeting. You can do this either by phoning 803-8334, emailing public.participation@wcc.govt.nz or writing to Democratic Services, Wellington City Council, PO Box 2199, Wellington, giving your name, phone number and the issue you would like to talk about.

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1 Meeting Conduct

1.1 Apologies

The Chairperson invites notice from members of:

- 1. Leave of absence for future meetings of the Wellington City Council; or
- 2. Apologies, including apologies for lateness and early departure from the meeting, where leave of absence has not previously been granted.

1.2 Announcements by the Mayor

1.3 APW Awards

1. 4 Conflict of Interest Declarations

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

1.5 Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 11 May 2016 will be put to the Council for confirmation.

1. 6 Items not on the Agenda

The Chairperson will give notice of items not on the agenda as follows:

Matters Requiring Urgent Attention as Determined by Resolution of the Wellington City Council

- 1. The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
- 2. The reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

Minor Matters relating to the General Business of the Wellington City Council

No resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of the item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting of the Wellington City Council for further discussion.

1.7 Public Participation

A maximum of 60 minutes is set aside for public participation at the commencement of any meeting of the Council or committee that is open to the public. Under Standing Order 3.23.3 a written, oral or electronic application to address the meeting setting forth the subject, is required to be lodged with the Chief Executive by 12.00 noon of the working day prior to the meeting concerned, and subsequently approved by the Chairperson.

2. General Business

ADOPTION OF THE 2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN

Purpose

 This report provides for the adoption of the 2016/17 Annual Plan incorporating decisions and recommendations of the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee of 1 June 2016.

Summary

- 2. The Council's 2016/17 Annual Plan is provided for adoption. This follows:
 - Preparation and workshops with Councillors
 - Pre-engagement round prior to formally consulting on the Annual Plan
 - Special consultative procedure in March and April 2016
 - Oral hearings on the proposed Annual Plan
 - Governance, Finance and Planning committee deliberations on community feedback in early June 2016.

Recommendations

That the Council:

- 1. Receive the information.
- Note that the 2016/17 Annual Plan (refer to Attachment 1) has been prepared based on the decisions and recommendations of the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee meeting of 1 June 2016 following the special consultative procedure.
- 3. Agree to the changes to the Waterfront Development Plan as included in the 2016/17 Annual Plan.
- 4. Note that the Draft Low Carbon Capital Plan was consulted on as part of the 2016/17 Annual Plan and received broad public support.
- 5. Agree to adopt the 2016-18 Low Carbon Capital Plan (refer to Attachment 2).
- 6. Note that establishment of an Urban Development Agency was consulted on as part of the 2016-17 Annual Plan and received broad support.
- 7. Agree to the establishment of an Urban Development Agency (UDA) subject to the further work set out in recommendation 8 of this report being completed.
- 8. Agree that a detailed proposal for the establishment of a UDA be developed, with the following matters to be specifically addressed:
 - a. Draft constitution / charter
 - b. Accountability, monitoring and review arrangements with Council
 - c. Focus areas for UDA activity
 - d. The funding model
 - e. Risk management framework

- f. Project examples, including financial modelling; and
- g. Governance options.
- 9. Agree the changes to the fees and charges as outlined in the appendices of the 2016/17 Annual Plan (refer to Attachment 1) effective from 1 July 2016, noting that these contain changes recommended by the Governance, Finance and Planning committee of 1 June 2016.
- Agree to include in the 2016/17 Annual Plan, a targeted rate totalling \$80,000 + GST to be applied to the commercial rated properties in the Kilbirnie Business Improvement District Area.
- 11. Note that the existing Development Contributions Policy adopted by Council on 24 June 2015, effective from 1 July 2015, will apply until it is reviewed again within the three-year statutory time limit.
- 12. Agree to amend the Karori Sanctuary Trust deed to allow the Guardians of the Sanctuary to provide nominations for future Trust Board members to Council, which will appoint Trust Board members;
- 13. Agree that given that the Trust Deed changes referred to in recommendation 12 alter the designation of the Trust, Council resolve to adopt the Karori Sanctuary Trust as a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO);
- 14. Agree that Council purchase the Zealandia Visitor Centre for \$10.34 million in return for the Karori Sanctuary Trust repaying its loan of \$10.34m to Council;
- 15. Agree that there is significant support for Council to assume ownership of wastewater laterals in the road reserve and
- 16. Note that ownership of wastewater laterals can only be consulted on during the development of a long-term plan;
- 17. Agree the project and programme budgets incorporated in the 2016/17 Annual Plan (attached in Attachment 1), and note that these reflect the decisions of the Governance, Finance and Planning committee of 1 June 2016 and the committee's recommendations to Council.
- 18. Agree that, having regard to the requirements of section 100 of the Local Government Act 2002 that it is prudent to forecast a surplus in 2016/17 of \$12.8 million as outlined in table 1 paragraph 25 in the body of this report.
- 19. Agree new borrowings of up to \$71.3 million to fund capital expenditure and investment (including forecast carried forward capital expenditure) and loans for the 2016/17 year.
- 20. Adopt the 2016/17 Annual Plan (as attached in Attachment 1) including:
 - a. Groups of activities: activity statements on the intended levels of service for activities grouped by the Council's seven activity areas
 - b. Outcome indicators and performance measures
 - c. A schedule covering the nature and scope of the activities of the Council's Council-Controlled Organisations
 - d. A schedule of changes to fees and charges
 - e. Forecast Financial Statements
 - f. Funding Impact Statement
 - g. Annual plan disclosure statement

- h. Balance Budget Statement
- 21. Note that having adopted the 2016/17 Annual Plan (including the 2016/17 Funding Impact Statement), the rates for the year commencing on 1 July 2016 and concluding on 30 June 2017 will need to be set by Council in accordance with section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, as outlined in the Setting of Rates for 2016/17 agenda item.
- 22. Note that Councillors considered the impact of the citywide revaluations (undertaken on 1 September 2015 by Council's valuation services provider Quotable Value) across the various sectors of the rating base at the 2016/17 Annual Plan Workshop held on 14 June 2016.
- 23. Agree that the principles behind Council's existing rating policies remain appropriate and applicable for the 2016/17 Annual Plan.
- 24. Note that the rates remissions applicable under the Council's existing Rates Remission Policy are reflected in the rate in dollar information outlined in Item 2.2 Setting of Rates for 2016/17.
- 25. Agree to maintain the general rate differential at 2.8:1 (Commercial:Base) for the 2016/17 Annual Plan.
- 26. Delegate to the Chief Executive and the Mayor the authority to make any editorial changes to the 2016/17 Annual Plan that may arise as part of the publication process, and any changes that occur as a result of decisions made at this Council meeting of 29 June 2016.

Background

- 3. Through the process of setting this 2016/17 Annual Plan there have been a number of changes to year two of the 2015-25 Long-term Plan.
- 4. These changes have been incorporated into the final document to be adopted at this meeting.

Discussion

Low Carbon Capital Plan

- 5. The Draft Low Carbon Capital was consulted on as part of the 2016/17 Draft Annual Plan process. As a consequence of community feedback and deliberations, the following changes are included in the final Low Carbon Capital Plan:
 - confirm that while climate change adaptation is part of the 100 Resilient Cities work Programme this naturally includes climate change mitigation and that Council will work to align the two work-streams as much as possible
 - make it clear that while the baseline year for Council's corporate emissions has changed to align with our CEMARS certification, the baseline year for Wellington City has not changed
 - update the LCCP to include the latest data from the City's Greenhouse Gas Inventory which shows a 2.1% reduction in gross emissions since 2001
 - include more information on Council's current walking and cycling projects and plans including reference to the sustainable transport hierarchy

- commit to exploring the development of a personal carbon calculator to help people better understand the carbon impacts of their behaviour and decisions such as diet and transport choices
- commit to developing KPIs in each of the LCCP action areas to enable quarterly reporting on progress. A suggested framework will be developed in the first quarter of 2016/17
- commit to increasing the proportion of electric vehicles in our Council vehicle fleet as budget and business needs allow
- update the document to reflect recent changes in Central Government policies around emissions trading and home insulation as well as significant changes in the price of carbon.

Urban Development Agency

- 6. The establishment of an Urban Development Agency has been discussed for some years and community feedback through the recent consultation exercise was positive. A detailed proposal for the establishment of an Urban Development Agency will be prepared in the coming months and brought back to Council. The following matters will be specifically addressed:
 - a. Draft constitution / charter
 - b. Accountability, monitoring and review arrangements with Council
 - Focus areas for UDA activity
 - d. The funding model
 - e. Risk management framework
 - f. Project examples, including financial modelling; and
 - g. All governance options.

Food Act Fees

- 7. The Food Act 2014 came into effect on 1 March 2016, the changes incorporated extended the coverage of the act and changed the model for cost recovery.
- 8. The above changes required the Council to change a number of fees, these fee changes were consulted on as part of the 2016/17 Annual Plan.
- 9. The recommended changes to Council's fees are incorporated into the 2016/17 Annual Plan and can be found on pages 82-83 of Attachment 1.

Karori Sanctuary Governance (Zealandia)

- 10. The Board of the Karori Sanctuary Trust offered the Council and option to purchase the Zealandia Visitor Centre for \$10.3m, in turn the trust would repay a loan owned to the Council for the same value
- 11. The Trust will also amend its trust deed to allow the Guardians of the sanctuary to provide nominations for future Trust Board members, with the Council appointing future Trust Board Members.
- 12. The Trust Deed changes will also alter the designation of the Trust from a Council organisation to a Council-controlled organisation.

13. The funding allocated to purchase the Zealandia visitor centre is included in the 2016/17 Annual Plan and can be found on page 21 and included in project CX501 of the Projects and Programmes.

Kilbirnie Business Improvement District - targeted rate

- 14. The new targeted rate for \$80,000+GST will be applied to commercially rated properties in the Kilbirnie Business Improvement District area.
- 15. The Kilbirnie BID has been incorporated into the 2016/17 Annual Plan, the implications are reflected in the 3.1 Economic Development funding impact statement and in project C698 of the Projects and Programmes.

Projects and Programmes

16. At the Governance, Finance and Planning committee meeting of 1 June 2016 there were a number of amendments relating to the funding of projects. These changes have been reflected and are incorporated into the Projects and Programmes as adopted as part of the 2016/17 Annual Plan.

Financial Strategy

- 17. Adopted alongside the 2015-25 Long-term Plan was the Financial Strategy. This Strategy sets the limits for rates increases and for borrowings.
- 18. The 2016/17 Annual Plan has kept average rates increases (after growth) at the same levels as planned in the 2015-25 Long-term Plan. The average rates increase (after growth) for 2016/17 is 3.6 percent
- 19. The borrowings limit of net borrowings over operating income for 2016/17 has changed from what was planned in the 2015-25 Long-term Plan, but remains within the limit of 175.0 percent. The net borrowings to operating income has reduced from 112.7 percent to 109.9 percent. A number of factors have created this decrease including, a revised capital programme focussed on delivery and assumed capital programme delays.
- 20. The 2016/17 Annual Plan has remained compliant with the Financial Strategy.
- 21. Further commentary about the performance against the Financial Strategy Limits can be found in the 2016/17 Annual Plan on pages 11-13.

Balanced Budget

- 22. Under section 100 of the Local Government Act 2002, Councils are required to report a balanced budget. The Council's aim is to be as close to a 100% balanced budget as possible, where projected revenues are at a level sufficient to meet operating expenses, as large variances would indicate that ratepayers are either paying too much or too little rates that could lead to intergenerational issues in later years.
- 23. The 2016/17 Annual Plan produces an underlying balanced budget.
- 24. Despite the underlying balanced budget a surplus is projected of \$12.768m, this is mainly due to accounting conventions requiring Council to record revenue received to fund capital expenditure as income offset by some depreciation not being funded by rates.

25. Table 1

Items that are presented in the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense but do not offset rates.

	\$000's
Balanced Budget	0
Depreciation not funded by rates:	
Depreciation collected for capital assets that will not be renewed	
NZTA Transport funded projects	(7,597)
General	(91)
Clearwater sewerage treatment plant	(3,040)
Decommissioned Living Earth joint venture plant	(201)
Wellington Waterfront Limited Depreciation	(3,396)
Total depreciation not funded by rates	(14,326)
Revenue received for capital purposes:	nroiasts
Funding received from external parties for major capital expenditure	•
NZTA capital funding	14,868
Housing ring-fenced surplus	(5,909)
Housing capital grant	18,082
Development contributions	2,000
Total Revenue received for capital purposes	29,041
Items funded from prior year surpluses:	
City Growth Fund	(3,000)
Lyall Bay Surf Club	(200)
Toitu Poneke	(150)
Total items funded from prior year surplus	(3,350)
Additional operational expenditure items: Operational expenditure items identified as equitable to be funded to other funding mechanisms	hrough
Alex Moore Park	12
Cable car	(875)
ICT Infrastructure project	(3,841)
Odyssey	221
Roading	(848)
Toitu Poneke	(520)
Weathertight Homes funding	7,227
Westpac Stadium	(4,575)
Reserves purchases and development fund	(30)
Unrealised fair value adjustment for loans and receivables	637
Fair value movement on investment property revaluation	3,989
Total additional items	1,396
Total Surplus	12,761

Item 2.1

Attachments

Attachment 1. 2016/17 Annual Plan Page 15
Attachment 2. Low Carbon Capital Plan June 2016 Page 161

Authors	Brendan Eckert, Team Leader Financial Planning	
	Martin Read, Manager Financial Strategy and Planning	
Authoriser	Andy Matthews, Chief Financial Officer	

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement

Extensive consultation has taken place during the development of this Annual Plan. This included

- preparatory work including an early engagement process
- a special consultative procedure in March and April 2016
- · · oral hearings 9-12 May 2016.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

As part of the Annual Plan engagement and consultation process there was a Maori special interest forum that discussed the Annual Plan and Maori aspirations for Wellington. A meeting was also held with representatives of mana whenua iwi groups to discuss the Annual Plan process during the pre-consultation phase

Financial implications

The financial implications of the proposed initiatives and budget changes are discussed in this report paper and the funding recommendations have been agreed with Finance.

Policy and legislative implications

A number of recommendations in this paper noted that further policy work needs to be undertaken before final advice is provided to Council.

The Annual Plan process follows the process outlined in the Local Government Act 2002 and a final copy of the Annual Plan must be made publicly available one month after Council decisions are made (at this point by 29 July)

Risks / legal

<insert text here>

Climate Change impact and considerations

The Low Carbon Capital Plan is one of the initiatives discussed in this paper

Communications Plan

An Engagement and Communications plan was developed as part of the Annual Plan process.

Wellington City Council

2016/17 Annual Plan

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Mayor's Introduction

It's an exciting time to be in the Capital. Employment is up, our hi-tech and retail economic activity is increasing, we're making good progress for our environment and we are committed to a socially inclusive city. Events for all pockets and interests make the city buzz.

Our Annual Plan 2016/17 continues the strategic vision we set in *Wellington 2040: Smart Capital* of a people-centred city, connected to local communities and the world, environmentally alert with a dynamic central city at its heart.

Thank you to all the individuals and organisations who commented on our ideas, our plans and our budgets, as part of the consultation process. Your submissionsreinforced some ideas and challenged others to make our decision-making more robust. This Annual Plan now sets out our budget for the 2016/17 financial year, improving the Capital's resilience while introducing fresh initiatives to ensure Wellington's a place where local and global talent wants to live.

We have increased arts funding so our national and local cultural institutions thrive. Investment into a new outdoor events series will enliven our dynamic central city and keep Wellington in its rightful place as New Zealand's creative capital. Join us at exciting events like World of Wearable Art, the British and Irish Lions matches, CubaDupa, the Cindy Sherman exhibition and other favourites including Summer City, Chinese Year of the Rooster and New Year's Eve at Whairepo Lagoon.

Our commitment to a people-centred city sees us fund a collaboration of agencies to reduce the root causes of homelessness, welcome refugees and beautify the city. Our living wage has been extended from employees to cleaning and security contractors, encouraging productivity and loyalty.

Our environmental commitment includes the Low Carbon Capital Plan with a pathway to reduce emissions by 80% by 2050. Council's purchase of the Zealandia visitor centre gives the Karori Wildlife Trust the long term financial stability it needs to fulfil its 500 year vision of world-leading urban ecology and tourism.

Additional projects to ensure Wellington remains one of the most liveable cities in the world will commence, including the Johnsonville Library upgrade, Arlington social housing upgrade, the new Harbour Escarpment walkway and new turfs for football and hockey.

A range of transport initiatives across all modes include improvements for pedestrians, safety initiatives to lower central city speeds, expanding our urban cycleway network, progressing Ngauranga to Airport modelling and consultation on integrated transport and urban design solutions for the 21st Century.

In 2016/17 we'll start the required strengthening of our iconic Town Hall, providing a home to a potential national school of music to boost music performance and talent development in

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the capital. Construction of our new Convention Centre begins and we expect significant growth and investment from Wellington's tourism offering: Located opposite Te Papa, the Movie Museum and Convention Centre will be a huge drawcard for visitors from across the globe – once operational, \$38 million GDP per annum will be generated and many jobs protected, providing a significant economic input for the city.

This financial year the Urban Development Agency will be established, rapidly increasing affordable housing of good design near decent facilities not urban sprawl.

We're focusing on inclusive growth with our Annual Plan, building a stronger future for our economy, our communities, and our Capital. Thank you to the public, and all the staff, volunteers, contractors and partners who will turn the plan to reality.

Message from the Chief Executive

This is the third Annual Plan I've been involved with as Chief Executive, not counting the Long-term Plan.

The Council has three roles in a successful city:

- Do the basics well what I call the clean, green and safe agenda, keeping streets clean, roads maintained and emptying bins on time
- 2) Ensure the council is a well led, well run organisation with a clear agenda, sound finances and processes, good discipline and robust risk management and ICT systems. And there must be an effective, joined-up working relationship between appointed officials and the elected representatives.
- Having an external focus making the sure the city is the best it can be environmentally, socially and economically. We're doing really well environmentally and socially but we need to better on the economy, which is a council priority.

How do we measure up? On the first point, we do the basics really well. Wellington is a beautiful, clean and safe city. If you took an equivalent size city in the UK, say Cardiff or Coventry, there will be a couple of neighbourhoods you cannot walk around during the day and feel safe. There is no place in Wellington where you can't do that. Our assets and roads are also in good shape and we have more accurate information than other councils on the age and condition of our underground pipe network.

On the second point, there was room for improvement but we're making good progress. We have an excellent credit rating (AA), very prudent financial limits, we carry less debt than most metropolitan councils and we're using innovation, shared services and technology to reduce costs and be as efficient as possible.

The final point, the enabling role, has been our biggest challenge. We needed to do more to support the economy and we have - and we are. The council's *Long-term Plan*, adopted last June, tackles the economy head-on with exciting new projects to transform Wellington.

I've always said that the Council must earn the right to do the clever stuff – in other words, we have to do the basics really well before we can invest in new and exciting projects such as the film museum and convention centre. We are doing the basics well but we will always look for new and better ways of working. A good example is Parking Services. We brought parking services back in-house, we're paying the officers better, we're modernising the service with sensors, compliance is up and overall the city is getting a much better service.

This Annual Plan, which is effectively a new chapter in our LTP, helps Wellington grow sustainably.

While we're heading in the right direction, we've still got work to do. All the signs point to a stronger economy in the coming year, so we need to make the right decisions to keep that momentum going.

The good news is that the Council has managed to add new initiatives while keeping a lid on rates - the average rates increase this year is 3.6%, as forecast in our LTP and, crucially, without having to cut services.

Importantly, the Annual Plan means the people of Wellington will continue to receive all their Council services – plus new projects that will transform the city – at an average of \$5.93 per resident a day. By anyone's measure, that is good value for money.

Kevin Lavery

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Our broad approach

Linking our Annual Plan 2016/17 with our Long-term Plan approach

More people today, than at any other time in history, have a choice about where they live. That's why we need to invest in the city.

When we set the strategic direction for Wellington last year during our Long-term Plan phase we did so in recognition of the fact that cities competes on the global stage. We compete with other city regions to attract people, students, jobs, ideas, businesses, trade and investment.

Other cities invest in their offering, and without ongoing investment and improvements to the city we lose our comparative advantage as an attractive place to live, work, do business and have live a high quality of life.

Broad approach of the 10 year plan

Though Wellington offers outstanding quality of life, its economy has considerable untapped potential. A stronger economy means jobs, prosperity and more opportunities for all Wellington residents. Economic growth is about:

- Making all residents more prosperous, so they can reach their potential and live enjoyable and fulfilling lives
- Attracting new skilled migrants to live, work and establish businesses in the city
- Providing a wider range of opportunities so residents have a choice of jobs, or creative or business opportunities
- Providing more entertainment and leisure opportunities and a wider range of attractions
- Increasing the city's capital value, after all, a bigger rating base means the costs of rates are spread across more people, making them more affordable.
- · Releasing capital to invest in higher quality of life for all and a stronger environment

Areas of focus for year two of the long term plan

In our Long-term Plan we budgeted for essential services for the city such as water supply, drainage, waste, parks and gardens, libraries, pools, sports fields, recreation centres, streets and social housing. And this year, we will continue these investments in the Annual Plan.

In addition to doing the basics well, areas of focus for year two include:

- making the city more resilient and better able to cope with environmental shocks such as earthquakes and climate change.
- continuing our investment for economic growth by delivering on major catalyst projects and improving our connections to the world
- working with others to make the city's transport system more efficient by prioritising
 public transport, investing in new cycleways and walkways, and reducing bottlenecks
 on the road network. We will also continue to focus on reducing resource use, waste
 and pollution.
- Establishing an urban development agency to allow Council to more actively deliver on the city's Urban Growth Plan.

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Overview

The Local Government Act 2002 requires us to plan in three-year cycles. Every three years, we consult the community on a draft Long-term Plan (LTP). This sets out our intentions for the decade ahead — what we'll do, how we'll do it, how much we'll spend, who will pay, the levels of service we'll provide, and how we'll measure the quality and effectiveness of our work.

Our goals

We've put in place clear goals.

The Council has a vision for the city Wellington Towards 2040: Smart Capital. It aims to grow and sustain the city as 'an inclusive place where talent wants to live'.

The strategic vision is supported by four community outcomes or long term goals:

Connected city: With improved physical and virtual connections, we can unleash the potential of Wellington's people and businesses. Technology reduces the city's physical distance from the world and markets, and the city's compactness allows for relationships to form with ease.

People-centred city: Cities compete more for people – in particular, for the highly skilled, educated people who already make up a large proportion of Wellington's population. It will become increasingly important to draw on these strengths, to ensure the city is open, welcoming, vibrant and embraces diversity.

Eco-city: We can build on current environmental strengths to transition to a low carbon future. As an eco-city Wellington will achieve high standards of environmental performance, coupled with outstanding quality of life and an economy increasingly based on smart innovation.

Dynamic central city: By fostering the central city as a hub of creative enterprise, we can lead the region to the next level in economic transformation. With universities, research organisations and creative businesses all clustered in or near the central city, Wellington can grow, taking the wider region to the next step in prosperity and quality jobs.

The 2015-25 LTP

- The 2015-25 LTP was adopted in June 2015 as our key strategic planning statement for the next 10 years. It also identified the key work programmes and financial parameters for a 3 year period. The key objectives of the LTP are:
- "Investing to grow" through establishing a programme of major projects that grow the economy and deliver returns on investment;
- Investing to maintain and improve existing services, including making infrastructure more resilient and the city's transport system more efficient;
- · Increasing the use of existing assets rather than spending on new infrastructure;
- Improving asset management practices to better manage risk and the timing of asset replacement; and
- Achieving ongoing efficiencies from shared services and improved customer experiences.

To fund the proposed investments we have developed a financial strategy that:

- Limits rates increases to 3.9% annually, on average, over the next 10 years, with which we have agreed to 4.5% annually, on average, for the first 3 years of the LTP; and
- Caps Council debt at a maximum of 175% of annual income.

Detail on the 2015-25 LTP is available at: http://www.our10yearplan.co.nz

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Annual Plan 2016/17

Annual Plans give effect to LTPs. They identify, in detail, the proposed activity to be undertaken by us and how expenditure will be funded for a given year. 2016/17 is the second year of our 2015-25 LTP.

As a result of recent changes to the Local Government Act 2002, any proposed variations to the activities and budgets contained in an LTP require explanation and justification in an Annual Plan consultation document. This consultation document becomes the basis for engagement with our ratepayers and stakeholders on an Annual Plan. This is because we are required to consult those in the community "who will or may be affected by, or have an interest in" the Annual Plan before it is adopted, if the proposed Plan includes "significant or material differences from the content of the LTP for the financial year to which the proposed annual plan relates".

The Annual Plan 2016/17 is the first developed under these new statutory requirements.

Financial Summary

Measure	2016/17 Annual Plan	2015-25 Long-term Plan
	2016/17	2016/17
Operating expenditure	\$462.6 million	\$458.6 million
Capital expenditure	\$180.8 million	\$172.5 million
Average rates increase after growth	3.6 percent	3.6 percent
Forecast year-end borrowings	\$479.1 million	\$492.0 million
Operational expenditure funded by rates	65 percent	65 percent
Rates distribution	45 percent commercial	45 percent commercial
	55 percent residential	55 percent residential

The Council is in a sound financial position as indicated by our AA Standard and Poor's credit rating. We will continue to manage the financial challenges associated with the costs of creating resilient and vibrant communities and a strong economic environment.

Setting limits on our rates and borrowings requires prioritisation of spending decisions and ongoing review of existing services. The parameters we set for our rates levels and rates increases as part of the 2015–25 Long-term Plan are:

Rates limits:	2016/17
Rates increase limit (after growth) first triennium average	4.5%
Rates increase limit (after growth) ten year average	3.9%

The average rates increase (after growth) signalled in the 2015-25 Long-term Plan for 2016/17 was 3.6%. The 2016/17 Annual Plan remains at this level and is compliant with the 2015-25 Long-term Plan financial strategy limits shown above.

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The parameters we have set for borrowings as part of the 2015-25 Long-term Plan are:

Borrowings limits:	Operating Targets	Prudential Limits	Annual Plan 2016/17
2015-25 Long-term Plan Limit:			
Net borrowing as a percentage of income	<150.0%	<175.0%	109.9%
Prudential Limits:			
Net borrowing as a percentage of income	<150.0%	<175.0%	109.9%
Net interest as a percentage of income	<15.0%	<15.0%	5.3%
Net interest as a percentage of annual rates income	<20.0%	<20.0%	8.8%
Liquidity (term borrowing and committed loan facilities to 12 month peak net borrowing forecast)	>110.0%	>110.0%	>110.0%

For 2016/17 we are within all of the operating targets.

Operational expenditure

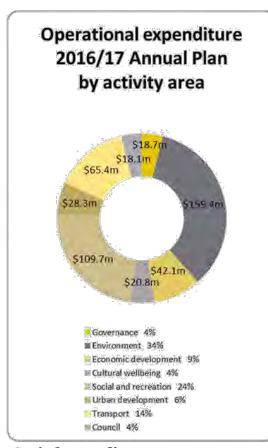
Operational expenditure provides for all of our day-to-day operations and services, from waste disposal, water supply and maintaining our roads, to issuing building consents, running our recreational facilities, maintaining our parks and gardens and delivering events.

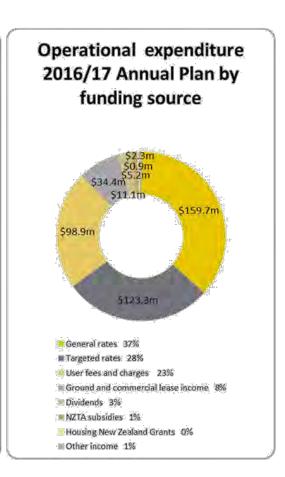
The Council plans to spend \$462.6 million on operational expenditure in 2016/17. This compares with \$458.6 million forecast for 2016/17 in the 2015–25 Long-term Plan. Changes to the operational expenditure can be found in the Funding Impact Statements.

Sources of operational funding

65 percent of our operational expenditure is funded from a combination of general rates (paid on all properties) and targeted rates. The remainder is funded from user charges, ground and commercial lease income, dividends and other revenue such as grants and government subsidies.

The graphs below show how we are splitting our operational expenditure and how it will be funded in 2016/17.





Capital expenditure

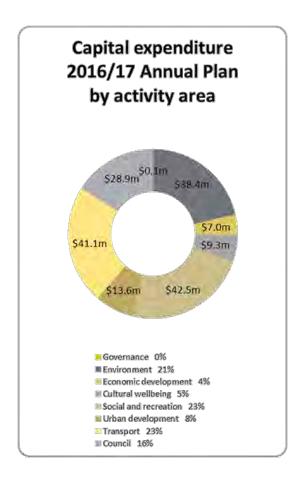
We're continuing to invest in our city's infrastructure while focusing on city resilience.

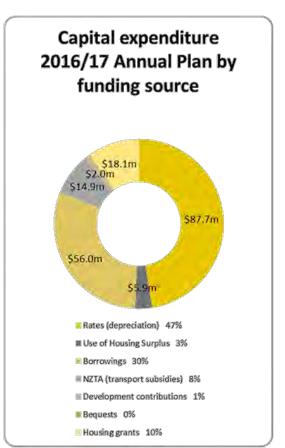
Capital expenditure pays for purchasing, building, developing or renewing the Council's assets (eg pipes, roads, libraries, swimming pools). Our capital expenditure (excluding 'carry-forwards' and loans to other organisations) is forecast to be \$180.8 million in 2016/17.

Sources of capital funding

We fund capital expenditure from depreciation, borrowings, NZTA subsidies, grants and development contributions. For asset renewals, the main funding source is rates funded depreciation. For new assets and upgrades, the main funding sources are borrowings, subsidies and grants.

The graphs below show how we are spending our capital expenditure and how it will be funded in 2016/17.





Engagement and consultation process

Prior to the development and publication of the Annual Plan 2016/17 Consultation Document we gave Wellingtonians the opportunity to share their ideas related to the objectives of the Long-term Plan 2015/25 - how to grow Wellington's economy, be a smart resilient city, and make better use of infrastructure like parks, roads and libraries. The Council received 131 submissions and 184 ideas through our website's online form, social media, email and by post. 57 submitters spoke to Councillors at panel hearings held on Monday 22 and Wednesday 24 February 2016.

The panel hearings were a new initiative to give an opportunity for people to highlight new ideas and to do it in a less formal way. For Councillors it provided valuable feedback on the issues that matter to local people and different community groups.

In March 2016 we issued a Consultation Document that highlighted the six key proposals for change we wanted to bring to your attention and to get your feedback. These issues have been identified as either significant and/or material in nature and are different from what was proposed in the 2015-25 LTP. The six proposed changes were:

Urban Development Agency - Creating a new Council-Controlled organisation (CCO) with land development powers that was not specified in LTP.

Climate Change Action Plan and resilience - Proposing a new programme of work with ongoing costs and operational changes for WCC that was not contained in LTP.

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Food Act fee changes - Changing the fee structure from that outlined in LTP.

Zealandia Governance changes - Creating a new Council-Controlled organisation (CCO) that was not specified in the LTP.

Kilbirnie Business Improvement District – To include a new targeted rate in the Annual Plan to be applied to commercially rated properties in this area.

As a result of the initiatives process and the panel hearings, the Consultation Document also proposed a number of other initiatives Councillors wanted to be considered for funding in 2016/17. These initiatives were included in the Consultation Document so Councillors could gauge the level of public support for them before making any final decisions on the content of the Annual Plan 2016/17.

The Annual Plan 2016/17 Consultation Document was launched by the Mayor on 29 March. A series of consultation events were held over the following month to provide more information on the LTP and its objectives, and the proposed changes to the LTP embodied in this Consultation Document. These consultation events also provided stakeholders with an opportunity to discuss the future needs of their interest area.

Because a greater number of people are choosing to engage with us through social media, we also adopted a continuous conversation approach on our Facebook and Twitter accounts, and our other social media channels. Over the consultation period a range of tweets and Facebook posts were made by Council about the Annual Plan and the proposed changes to the LTP. These social media posts were used to raise awareness of the engagement and consultation process and to encourage people to make submissions. Other awareness raising activities included emails to over 1200 stakeholders, media releases, and advertisements in both the *Dominion Post* and *Wellingtonian* newspapers.

Submissions received

During the engagement and consultation process 808 written submissions were received: 114 filed online, 341 sent by email and 353 by post. All those providing written submissions were able to present in support of their submission at an oral hearing. Oral hearings were held in the week beginning 9 May and 74 people choose to present. While some submitters provided feedback on issues raised in the Consultation Document, some submitters sought funding for a range of community initiatives not previously identified.

The submission process showed general support for the changes in the LTP and the new funding initiatives. After some minor alterations due to feedback received through the consultation process, all proposals included in the Consultation Document were included in the proposed Annual Plan. Also included in the proposed Plan were a small number of additional initiatives that arose through the consultation process and oral hearings, along with some funding and budget phasing proposals that arose after the Consultation Document was issued.

In early June final decisions on content of the Annual Plan and the rate levels for 2016/17 were made. In their entirety these decisions resulted in:

a proposed rates increase (after growth) of 3.6%, in-line with that proposed for 2016/17 in the 2015-25 LTP; and total closing borrowing of \$479.1 million for 2016/17, compared to a \$492.0 million forecast for 2016/17 in the 2015-25 Long-term Plan.

The details of the key projects and their overall costs for 2016/17 are outlined in the next section of this Plan.

What has changed after the consultation process

The feedback has resulted in the confirmation of projects and programmes. However, the work programme outlined in this document is not the same as the one consulted on. Changes made by the Council after hearing from the community include:

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- Start the implementation of the Smokefree Action Plan to move Wellington towards being a Smokefree city by 2025.
- Increase the number of Parking Officers In order to provide service levels similar to those from when the function was outsourced. The increase in staffing levels will enable the continuation of quality service levels.
- Increasing the number of drinking fountains in the CBD by three in 2016/17.
- Increased the funding for the Newtown Festival to help with the event organisation in 2016/17.
- Removed swimming pool entry fees for under 5s this fee change does not affect the learn to swim programme fees.
- · Removal of a proposed Late Fee for burials services.
- · Additional funding for the developed design phase for the Vogelmorn Precinct.
- · Additional funding to continue the implementation of the Commonwealth Walkway.
- Additional funding for the Terawhiti Karori Park Artificial surface to increase the funding included in the 2015-25 Long-term Plan.
- Bringing forward the Tawa Town Centre upgrade, which was originally planned for 2019/20.

Statements of Service Provision

These outcomes below guide our activities. We're looking to develop greater linkages between these outcomes and our seven activity areas. We have also started to identify outcome measures and indicators and over the next few years we will progressively introduce a performance framework to allow us to track progress against these outcomes.

Our outcomes and objectives are structured around the seven activity areas against which we measure our performance. These activities are:

Governance - delivering trust and confidence in decision-making;

Environment - protecting and enhancing Wellington's environment;

Economic Development - promoting the city's competitive advantages in order to enhance quality of life;

Cultural Wellbeing - reflecting and shaping Wellington's unique cultural identity;

Social and Recreation - sustaining safe, resilient and healthy communities;

Urban Development – preserving Wellington as a compact, vibrant and attractive city, now and into the future;

Transport - delivering an efficient and safe transport system that connects people and places

In the following pages we explain what is proposed in 2016/17 for each activity area in terms of:

Scope statement - an outline of the scope of our work under the activity;

Key projects - a summary of the key initiatives for the year;

Activity statements – what activities are to be undertaken and their rationale, the specific services to be provided;

Performance targets - an outline of objectives, outcome indicators and performance targets; and

What it will cost - a summary financial table for that activity area.

1. Governance - Pārongo Ā-Tāone

Governance is about democratic local decision-making on behalf of the people of Wellington. Our governance activities include managing local elections, informing residents about the city and the issues or challenges it faces, listening to residents' views, making decisions in the best interests of the city and its people, and managing partnerships with mana whenua and other groups.

This work is essential for local democracy and for the quality of Council decision-making. Residents have a fundamental right to influence the makeup of the Council through elections, and to be informed about, and influence, Council decision-making. Public input and involvement improves the quality of decision-making by ensuring that all points of view and all relevant information are considered.

Our partnerships with mana whenua recognise their special place in the city's history and special relationships with its land, waterways and other parts of its environment.

The Local Government Act 2002 sets out the decision-making, planning and accountability procedures expected of councils. Other legislation requires us to keep a record of our work and provide access to the information that we hold. Our City Archives team looks after a makes available a huge range of primary information about the city's history. We also operate a 24/7 contact centre so we can provide people with information and respond to their request relating to our services.

KEY PROJECTS

Giving effect to the 2015-25 Long-term Plan

It's the Council's job to meet the current and future needs of communities for local infrastructure, public services and regulatory functions in the most cost-effective way. The 2015-25 Long-term Plan was adopted in June 2015 and sets out the Council's intentions for the decade ahead. During 2016/17 an amendment to the 2015-25 Long-term Plan will be progressed to reflect the changes to the plan from the Council's decisions on the Movie Museum and Convention Centre proposal.

Local-Body elections

The local-body elections are held every three years throughout New Zealand and the next Election Day is Saturday 8 October 2016. Elections will be held for the Mayor, 14 Councillors (who are elected from 5 wards) and Community Board members for the Tawa and Makara-Ohariu Community Boards. Nominations for these positions will be open from 15 July to 12 August.

Wellington has used the Single Transferrable Vote (STV) voting system since 2002. Under this system voters rank their preferred candidates with a number and candidates are elected by reaching the 'quota' - the number of votes required to be elected – which is based on the total number of votes and the number of vacant positions.

Voting documents will be posted out to all electors who are enrolled from 16 September. The voting period is approximately 3 weeks. Voters fill out the form and post the voting document back by 12pm (noon) on Saturday 8 October. A progress result is generally expected by late afternoon on Saturday 8 October.

Pre-election report

Before each local body election, the Chief Executive must produce a Pre-Election Report summarising the major projects planned for the following three years along with financial information on rates, rate increase and borrowing. The pre-election report is expected to be released on 29 July.

Digitisation of information

We have a requirement to digitise paper files so that we can respond to internal and external requests with digital documents and move to design and delivery of end-to-end digital services.

Council digitisation is delivered by a digitisation service established on-site at City Archives that will operate through to at least 30 June 2020. This service specialises in digitising paper files while preserving the paper original. These types of files are being digitised as they are used or if they are at risk from overuse. At the same time an off-site outsourced arrangement with is used to buy one-off digitisation projects where the paper originals are no longer required.

STATEMENT ON MĀORI AND MANA WHENUA

Our Treaty obligations
The Wellington City Council is involved in numerous activities that provide a platform for engagement with local lwi and the wider Māori community. We are also subject to a wide range of legal obligations and Te Tiriti o Waitangi considerations, including Memoranda of Understanding with local iwi mana whenua entities – Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and Te Rünanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated.

Mana whenua partnerships and lwi support

The legal obligations may be the foundations for organisational policy and delivery but on their own they don't adequately emphasise the importance of Te Tiriti, the partnership with Māori and the critical value that this unique relationship can bring to the city both domestically and internationally.

As such, we will work to ensure the past, present and future role of Māori in our city will be valued and reflected in all aspects of our work, including urban design, economic development, resource management, social wellbeing, arts, culture and recreation

GOVERNANCE -GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	RATIONALE	SERVICE OFFERING	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
1.1 Governance, information and engagement 1.1.1 City governance and engagement 1.1.2 Civic information 1.1.3 City Archives	Facilitating democratic decision-making. Providing open access to information.	Providing advice, research and administrative support to elected members and community boards Hosting local body elections A call centre and website providing 24/7 access to information and a place to log service faults Management of archival information in line with legislation Facilitating engagement on key issues and input from advisory groups Accountability planning and reporting.	There are no significant negative effects from these activities.
1.2 Māori and mana whenua partnerships 1.2.1 Māori and mana whenua partnerships	Partnership and recognition of the special place of mana whenua.	Maintaining formal relationships with two mana whenua partners. Facilitating opportunities to contribute to local decision making.	There are no significant negative effects from these activities.

GOVERNANCE-PERFORMANCE MEASURES

GOVERNANCE	
Objectives	Democratic decision-making Open access to information Recognition of Māori
Outcome Indicators	Residents (%) who agree that decisions are made in the best interests of the city Residents (%) who state that they understand how the Council makes decisions Residents (%) who understand how they can have input into Council decision-making Mana whenua partners agree that the use and protection of the city's resources for the future is appropriate
	Residents (%) who believe they have the opportunity to participate in city life Voter turnout in local elections, referendums and polls

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1.1 Governance, information and engagement

- 1.1.1 City governance and engagement 1.1.2 Civic information
- 1.1.3 City Archives

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
	Residents (%) satisfaction with the level of consultation (i.e. The right amount)	55%	55%	55%
To measure the quality of the public's involvement in Council decision-making	Residents (%) who are satisfied or neutral (neither satisfied nor dissatisfied) with regard to their involvement with decision-making	75%	75%	75%
	Council and committee agendas (%) are made available to the public within statutory timeframes (2 working days prior to the meeting)	100%	100%	100%
To measure the quality and timeliness of residents' access to information	Council and committee agendas (%) that are made available to elected members 5 days prior to the meeting and to the public four days prior to the meeting	80%	80%	80%
	Residents (%) who agree that Council information is easy to access (i.e. From web centre, libraries, newspapers, etc.)	55%	60%	Increasing trend
	Residents (%) who agree that Council website is easy to navigate and get information from	70%	75%	75%
	Contact Centre response times - calls (%) answered within 30 seconds	80%	80%	80%
		100%	100%	100%
	Contact Centre response times - emails (%) responded to within 24 hours			

1.2 Maori and mana whenua partnerships

1.2.1 Māori and mana whenua partnerships

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the health of our relationship with mana whenua	Mana whenua partner satisfaction with Council relationship (satisfied and very satisfied)	Satisfied	Satisfied	Satisfied
To measure the engagement of the city's Maori residents	Maori residents (%) who are satisfied or neutral (neither satisfied nor dissatisfied) with regard to their involvement with decision-making	75%	75%	75%

GOVERNANCE -ACTIVITY BUDGET

1.1 GOVERNANCE, INFORMATION AND ENGAGEMENT	2015/10 LTP	2015/17 ANNUAL PLAN	
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE	
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
1.1.1 - City governance and engagement	9,901	10,909	
1.1.2 - Civic information	5,435	5,542	

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1.1.3 - City archives	1,758	1,967
Total operating expenditure	17,094	18,418
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)
1.1.1 - City governance and engagement	-	116
1.1.2 - Civic information	-	-
1.1.3 - City archives	-	-
Total capital expenditure		116

1.2 Maori and mana whenua partnerships	4015/16 LTP	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN	
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE	
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
1.2.1 - Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships	281	295	
Total operating expenditure	281	295	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
1.2.1 - Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships	-	-	
Total capital expenditure			

2. Environment – Taiao

The Council is responsible for vital services such as water supply, waste reduction and disposal, and wastewater and stormwater services. We fund conservation attractions such as Zealandia and Wellington Zoo, manage open spaces such as the Town Belt and Outer Green Belt, and the city's beaches and coastline.

We fund these services because they are critical to the lives of individual Wellingtonians and to the community as a whole. They ensure that the city is safe and liveable, and that basic human needs are met. They minimise harmful effects from human activity. They also provide recreation opportunities, attract visitors, and make the city a beautiful place to live.

The Council is a regulator, funder and provider of services in the environment area. The environment is the Council's biggest area of activity, with the majority of funding going on core services such as water, wastewater and stormwater.

KEY PROJECTS

Low Carbon Capital Plan 2016-18

The Council aims to make Wellington the "low carbon capital" and has agreed a plan that will support immediate climate change action and build a foundation to support our low carbon aspirations. The plan has three pillars of action:

- Greening our growth— this pillar is focused on making sure that as the city grows it does so in a way that
 enhances its low carbon objectives. Funding is provided to programmes that reduce waste, make
 homes warmer and healthier, and reduce energy in commercial as well as residential homes.
- Changing the way we move this pillar of action is focused on supporting car sharing schemes and
 electric vehicle charging infrastructure as well as support for walking, cycling and public transport
 modes.
- Leading by example this area will focus on reducing the organisations emission profile, as well as
 reducing Council's overall vehicle fleet while increasing the proportion of electric vehicles.

Zealandia

Council has agreed it will purchase the Zealandia Visitor Centre from the Karori Sanctuary Trust for \$10.3 million. In return the Trust will pay down the loan it owes the Council and approve amendments to its Trust deed to allow it to provide nominations to Council for future Trust Board members. Both these changes will be progressed during the year and the designation of the Trust will be changed to a Council-controlled organisation, where Council has overall governance control. In addition, the Council will maintain its grant funding at \$875,000 for 2016/17 and will continue its in-kind support for the activities and initiatives Zealandia provides to visitors and residents.

Wastewater Laterals

Council has agreed to investigate the feasibility and impact of assuming ownership of wastewater laterals in the road reserve. Wastewater laterals are pipes that connect the plumbing in homes and businesses to public sewer mains. Private property owners in Wellington are currently responsible for the repair and renewal of wastewater laterals all the way to the connection with the public sewer main, including any parts under road reserve (mainly roads and verges). During 2016/17 further work will be undertaken on the determining the condition of wastewater laterals, consequences of assuming ownership and policy changes and consultation required to give effect to any changes in ownership.

Our Natural Capital

Our Natural Capital - Wellington's Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, is our vision for the city's indigenous biodiversity.

It is an ongoing project with a budget of \$3.7 million over the next 10 years. It aims to:

- protect the city's indigenous biodiversity, restore significant areas, create safe buffer zones around them
 and connect them together;
- reduce pest numbers throughout Wellington City to a point where our native species can survive and populations can expand; and

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 focus on raising awareness of the issues facing indigenous biodiversity and connecting people to their natural environment.

Walkway upgrades

We deliver on-going renewals and upgrades of programme of trails as per the Open Spaces Access Implementation Plan and Our Capital Spaces. The purpose of the renewals and upgrade programme is to:

- Ensure safe, accessible and sustainable trails are provided that enables all trail users to be active and healthy. To meet the local trail users community expectations regarding on going trail works throughout Council's reserve network
- Meet the objectives of Our Capital Spaces by ensuring beginner riders have the opportunity to ride within the Council's reserve network. Provide a family ride, easy walk resource within the reserve network.

Harbour escarpment walkway

The Harbour Escarpment Walk will eventually link Waihinahina Park in Newlands to Kaiwharawhara, running through Newlands along the coastal escarpment. It was identified in the Northern Reserves Management Plan and some components have already been developed. The new work in 2016/17 will cost \$350,000 and will significantly improve the connectivity between these parts and increase its value for both locals and visitors

Hydraulic modelling

Council needs to better understand the existing capacity of the stormwater network, where and to what extent we are providing flood protection across a range of event severity, and where the areas exposed to high flood risk are. Hydraulic modelling projects will address this over the next ten years with \$11.6 million funding allocated. There are some known problem areas and progressive improvement in these areas as well as advancing our understanding of city-wide issues is planned.

Stormwater upgrades

The Council manages the network that collects, transports and disposes of stormwater. We work hard to reduce the risks of flooding and pollution but stormwater is discharged – untreated - into Wellington harbour and streams. The Council is committing resources each year to improving water quality in the inner harbour and along the south coast. For 2016/17 this amount is \$4.1 million.

Lyall Bay foreshore

In 2016/17 stage one of the Lyall Bay Foreshore Resilience Plan will be completed for around \$1.0 million. Under the Plan the carpark at Surfers Corner will be repaired, a new block wall built for the middle beach, and pipe extensions and rock riprap built at the western end of the beach.

ENVIRONMENT – GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	RATIONALE	SERVICE OFFERING	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
2.1 Gardens, beaches and green open spaces 2.1.1 Local parks and open spaces 2.1.2 Botanical gardens 2.1.3 Roads open spaces 2.1.4 Town belts 2.1.5 Community environmental initiatives 2.1.6 Walkways 2.1.7 Biodiversity	Provide access to green open spaces. Provide public places to congregate. Provide access to recreational opportunities. Enhance biodiversity.	Manage and maintain: 4,000ha of parks, reserves and beaches 200 buildings for community use 340km of walking and mountain bike tracks over 200,000 square metres of amenity bedding and horticultural areas boat ramps, wharves, seawalls and slipways.	In our management of the city's green open spaces, we seek to balance recreation needs against environmental protection. While recreational use can have negative effects on the immediate environment, in most cases these are not significant. We do not anticipate any other significant negative effects associated with our management of these services.
2.2 Waste reduction and energy conservation 2.2.1Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling 2.2.2Management Closed landfills aftercare 2.2.3Energy efficiency and conservation	Minimise and manage waste.	Manage and monitor: Iandfill operations / composting waste at the Southern Landfill domestic recycling and rubbish collection the environmental impacts of closed landfills programmes to educate residents to manage and minimise waste effectively.	Waste management has the potential to create leachates and gases. The construction and management of the southern landfill is designed to minimise the impact of these. The service is subject to resource consent conditions and is monitored.
2.3 Water 2. 3.1 Water network	Security of supply of potable water.	Ensure high quality water is available at all times for drinking and other household and business uses. Maintain 80 reservoirs, 34 pumping stations, 8,000 hydrants and 1,250km of pipes.	We do not anticipate any significant negative effects associated with our provision of these services.
2.4.1 Sewage collection and disposal 2.4.2 Sewage treatment	Clean waterways are essential for public health and to the city's environment.	Provide and monitor: The city's sewage collection, treatment and disposal in line with resource consent conditions. Introduce a real time network monitoring system. Monitor the performance of Wellington Water.	The wastewater network aims to minimise the harm to people that would arise without it. The council has made significant investment in plant and equipment to treat the waste before it is disposed. There is the risk of minor overflows into waterways during storm events. These occurrences are rare and are monitored to reduce public health impacts.
2.5 Stormwater 2.5.1 Stormwater management	Keep people and property safe from flooding.	Maintain, renew and upgrade the stormwater network to protect flooding. Introduce a hydraulic model. Monitor the performance of Wellington Water.	The stormwater network aims to minimise the impact of flooding. The network can carry containments, such as oils from roads or run off from developments, into waterways. We educate residents to change behaviours, such as pouring

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			paint down drains, and monitor our waterways.
2.6 Conservation Attractions	Inform and educate on the importance of conservation & biodiversity. Attract visitors. Protection of flora and fauna.	Provide funding to Wellington Zoo. Support its expansion with the new Meet the Locals Exhibition. Part fund Zealandla. Monitor performance. Provide a one off \$6m grant for the development of an Ocean Exploration Centre on the south coast (subject to third party funding and a final business case).	We do not anticipate any significant negative effects associated with our role in these services.

ENVIRONMENT - PERFORMANCE MEASURES

ENVIRONMENT	
Objectives	Security of supply Waste reduction Access to green open spaces Biodiversity
Outcome Indicators	Open space land owned or maintained by WCC - total hectares and sqm per capita Residents' usage of the city's open spaces - local parks and reserves, botanic gardens, beaches and coastal areas, and walkways Residents' perceptions that the natural environment is appropriately managed and protected Hours worked by recognised environmental volunteer groups and botanic garden volunteers Water consumption (commercial and residential combined) Freshwater biological health (macro invertebrates) - Makara, Karori, Kaiwharawhara and Porirua stream Freshwater quality - Makara, Karori, Kaiwharawhara and Porirua streams (note data for Owhiro Stream not available) Energy use per capita Number/sqm of 'green star' buildings/space in the city Total kerbside recycling collected per capita Total waste to the landfill per capita Selected indicators from the City Biodiversity Index (specific indicators to be confirmed)

2.1 Gardens, beaches and green open spaces

- 2.1.1 Local parks and open spaces
- 2.1.2 Botanical gardens
- 2.1.3 Beaches and coast operations 2.1.4 Roads open spaces
- 2.1.5 Town belts
- 2.1.6 Community environmental initiatives
- 2.1.7 Walkways
 2.1.8 Biodiversity (pest management)
 2.1.9 Waterfront public space

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the quality of the open spaces we provide	Residents' satisfaction (%) with the quality and maintenance of green open spaces - local parks, playgrounds and reserves; botanic gardens; beaches and coastal areas; and walkways	90%	90%	90%
	Number of visitors to the Botanic Gardens (including Otari-Wiltons Bush)	1,280,000	1,280,000	1,280,000
To measure the quality of street cleaning services	Residents' satisfaction (%) with the quality of street cleaning	85%	85%	85%
	Street cleaning (%) compliance with quality			

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	performance standards	98%	98%	98%
To measure the quality and quantity of work we undertake to protect biodiversity	We will plant 2 million trees by 2020	1,539,927 (77%of 2020 target)	1,690,127 (85%of 2020 target)	2 million by 2020 (100% of target)
	High value biodiversity sites (%) covered by integrated animal pest control or weed control	59%	63%	70% by 2020
	Proportion of grant funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met)	95%	95%	95%

2.2 Waste reduction and energy conservation

- 2.2.1 Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management 2.2.2 Closed landfills aftercare 2.2.3 Energy efficiency and conservation

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the quality of waste reduction and recycling services	Residents (%) satisfaction with recycling collection services	85%	85%	85%
	Waste diverted from the landfill (tonnes)	at least 16,500 tonnes of recyclable material	at least 16,500 tonnes of recyclable material	at least 16,500 tonnes of recyclable material
	Residents (%) who regularly use recycling (including weekly, fortnightly or monthly use)	90%	90%	90%
To measure the quality of our waste disposal services	Residents (%) satisfaction with waste collection services	90%	90%	90%
	Energy sourced from the Southern Landfill (GWh)	8 GWh	8 GWh	8 GWh
To measure the amount (quantity) of the Council's energy consumption and emissions	WCC corporate energy use (including WCC general, pools and recreation centres, and CCOs)	Decrease in energy use from previous year	Decrease in energy use from previous year	Declining trend
	WCC corporate greenhouse gas emissions	Compared to 2003, reduce emissions 40% by 2020 and 80% by 2050	Compared to 2003, reduce emissions 40% by 2020 and 80% by 2050	Compared to 2003, reduce emissions 40% by 2020 and 80% by 2050

2.3 Water

2.3.1 Water network

2.3.2 Water collection and treatment

PURPOSE OF MEASURE PERFORMANCE MEASURE 2015/17 2017/18 2018-25

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	Compliance with Drinking Water Standards for NZ 2005 (revised 2008) (Part 4 bacterial compliance criteria) and (Part 5 protozoal compliance criteria)	100%	100%	100%
	Maintenance of water supply quality gradings from Ministry of Health	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
	Customer satisfaction with water supply	90%	90%	90%
	Number of complaints about: (a) drinking water clarity (b) drinking water taste (c) drinking water odour (d) drinking water pressure or flow	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(e) drinking water continuity of supply (f) responsiveness to drinking water complaints			
To measure the quality of water supplied to	per 1000 connections.			
residents and the services that ensure	Median response time for:			
security of supply	(a) attendance for urgent call outs			
	(b) resolution for urgent call out	60min	60min	60min
	, ,	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours
	(c) attendance for non-urgent call outs			
	(d) resolution for non-urgent call outs	36 hours	36 hours	36 hours
	(-,	15 days	15 days	15 days
	Percentage of real water loss from networked reticulation system	<14%	<14%	<14%
	Average drinking water consumption/resident/day	375 litres per day	375 litres per day	375 litres per day
	Number of unplanned supply cuts per 1000 connections	< 4	< 4	< 4

2.4 Wastewater

2.4.1 Sewage collection and disposal network 2.4.2 Sewage treatment

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
	Number of wastewater reticulation incidents per km of reticulation pipeline (blockages)	<=1.2	<=1.2	<=1.2
	Dry weather wastewater overflows/1000 connections	0	0	0
	Customer satisfaction with the wastewater service	75%	75%	75%
To measure the quality and timeliness of the wastewater service	Number of complaints about: (a) wastewater odour (b) wastewater system faults (c) wastewater system blockages (d) responsiveness to wastewater system issues per 1000 connections.	n/a	n/a	n/a
wastewater service	Median response time for wastewater overflows: (a) attendance time (b) resolution time	(a) <= 1 hour (b) <= 6 hours	(a) <= 1 hour (b) <= 6 hours	a) <= 1 hour (b) <= 6 hours

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To measure the impact of wastewater on the environment	Breaches of Resource consents for discharges from wastewater system. Number of: - abatement notices - infringement notices - enforcement orders - convictions for discharges from wastewater system	0	0	0
2.5 Stormwater				
2.5.1 Stormwater management				
PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
	Number of pipeline blockages per km of pipeline	<= 0.5	<= 0.5	<= 0.5
To measure the quality and timeliness of the	Customer satisfaction with stormwater management	75%	75%	75%
stormwater service	Number of complaints about stormwater system performance per 1000 connections	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Median response time to attend a flooding event	<= 60 minutes	<= 60 minutes	<= 60 minutes
	Breaches of resource consents for discharges from stormwater system. Number of: - abatement notices - infringement notices - enforcement orders - convictions for discharges from stormwater system.	0	0	0
	Number of flooding events	n/a	n/a	n/a
To measure the impact of stormwater on the environment	Number of habitable floors per 1000 connected homes per flooding event	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Percentage of days during the bathing season (1 November to 31 March) that the monitored beaches are suitable for recreational use.	90%	90%	90%
	Percentage of monitored sites that have a rolling 12 month median value for E.coli (dry weather samples) that do not exceed 1000 cfu/100ml	90%	90%	90%
2.6 Conservation attractions				
2.6.1 Conservation visitor attractions				
PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the success of our investments	Zoo - visitors	239,408	242,520	245,673
in conservation attractions	Zealandia - visitors	93,600	96,500	98,430

ENVIRONMENT -ACTIVITY BUDGET

OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE
2.1 GARDENS, BEACHES AND GREEN OPEN SPACES	2015/16: LTF	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN

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2.1.1 - Local parks and open spaces	8,756	8.791
	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2.1.2 - Botanical gardens	4,752	4,724
2.1.3 - Beaches and coast operations	1,409	1,283
2.1.4 - Roads open spaces	8,147	8,712
2.1.5 - Town belts	4,665	4,722
2.1.6 - Community environmental initiatives	743	757
2.1.7 - Walkways	582	604
2.1.8 - Biodiversity (Pest management)	1,704	1,824
2.1.9 - Waterfront Public Space	1,737	4,856
Total operating expenditure	32,494	36,273
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.1.1 - Local parks and open spaces	1,286	705
2.1.2 - Botanical gardens	433	530
2.1.3 - Beaches and coast operations	227	1,176
2.1.4 - Roads open spaces	-	
2.1.5 - Town belts	135	248
2.1.6 - Community environmental initiatives	-	
2.1.7 - Walkways	550	1,014
2.1.8 - Biodiversity (Pest management)	-	
2.1.9 - Waterfront Public Space	-	
Total capital expenditure	2,632	3,673

2.2 WASTE REDUCTION AND ENERGY CONSERVATION	2015/16 LTP GROSS EXPENDITURE	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN GROSS EXPENDITURE
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.2.1 - Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	12,836	13,268
2.2.2 - Closed landfills aftercare	522	414
2.2.3 - Energy efficiency and conservation	282	416
Total operating expenditure	13,641	14,098
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(8000)

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2.2.1 - Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	1,238	673
2.2.2 - Closed landfills aftercare	-	-
2.2.3 - Energy efficiency and conservation	-	65
Total capital expenditure	1,238	738

2.3 WATER	2015/16 LTP	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(8000)
2.3.1 - Water network	23,394	24,358
2.3.2 - Water collection and treatment	14,932	15,934
Total operating expenditure	38,327	40,292
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(8000)
2.3.1 - Water network	16,951	14,915
2.3.2 - Water collection and treatment	-	-
Total capital expenditure	16,951	14,915

2.4 WASTEWATER	2015/16 LTP	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN GROSS EXPENDITURE	
	GROSS EXPENDITURE		
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
2.4.1 - Sewage collection and disposal network	19,157	20,058	
2.4.2 - Sewage treatment	22,654	23,540	
Total operating expenditure	41,811	43,598	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
2.4.1 - Sewage collection and disposal network	10,481	11,236	
2.4.2 - Sewage treatment	-	-	
Total capital expenditure	10,481	11,236	

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2.5 STORMWATER	2015/16 LTP	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN	
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE	
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
2.5.1 - Stormwater management	17,588	18,147	
Total operating expenditure	17,588	18,147	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
2.5.1 - Stormwater management	4,455	7,020	
Total capital expenditure	4,455	7,020	

2.6 CONSERVATION ATTRACTIONS	2015/16 LTP	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN	
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE	
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
2.6.1 - Conservation visitor attractions	6,459	6,989	
Total operating expenditure	6,459	6,989	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
2.6.1 - Conservation visitor attractions	1,316	817	
Total capital expenditure	1,316	817	

3. Economic Development - Whanaketanga ōhanga

The Council attracts and supports business activity, markets Wellington to tourists from New Zealand and overseas, owns and operates performance venues and conference facilities, promotes business, education and cultural links through sister city relationships, and provides free weekend parking in the Central Business District.

We fund these activities to attract and retain talent, grow the tourism spend and economic returns from events, and increase inward investment and exports.

These activities make Wellington a more vibrant place to live and improve residents' quality of life, prosperity, identity and the opportunities available to them.

KEY PROJECTS

City Growth Fund

This fund supports initiatives that will contribute to Wellington's economic growth.

The objective of the fund is to support projects, partnerships and programmes that contribute to the economic growth of the city. Specifically they will:

- create and/or retain jobs
- increase the rating base
- support economic growth in key target sectors
- · positively contribute to the Wellington's GDP and global reputation as a good place to do business.

\$2.4 million of funding is available in 2016/17 and it will be focussed on Events, Initiatives and Partnerships.

For more information go to:

http://wellington.govt.nz/services/community-and-culture/funding/council-funds/wellington-economic-development-fund

Free CBD Wi-Fi

CBDFree is a free to use, high capacity wireless service, available through most of Wellington's CBD area. The network is used by large numbers of Wellingtonians as well as visitors to the city and helps support Wellington's reputation as a technology and visitor friendly city internationally. The Wi-Fi is provided by CityLink, a local Wellington technology company and \$150,000 has been allocated to pay for this in 2016/17.

Business Investment Districts

Wellington City Council adopted its Business Improvement District (BID) policy in March 2013. BIDs involve a local business community within a defined geographical area developing projects and services that support local economic development.

The Kilbirnie Business Network has undertaken a process to determine whether a BID should be established in its area and this culminated in a poll that showed majority support to establish a BID. A new targeted rate, raising \$80,000 is to be applied in 2016/17 to commercially rated properties in the Kilbirnie BID area. Liability for this rate will be calculated as a fixed amount of \$500 per rating unit, plus a rate per dollar of rateable capital value for any capital value over \$1 million per rating unit.

Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA)

WREDA is the new regional economic development agency combining the economic development activities of Wellington City Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council to advance the prosperity and liveability of the Wellington region. The new organisational structure for WREDA was finalised in late 2015 and during 2016/17 WREDA will focus its activities on making Wellington the most prosperous, liveable and vibrant region in Australasia.

Movie Museum and Convention Centre

Council has agreed in principle that it will build and own a modern purpose-built Movie Museum and Convention Centre on Cable Street, opposite Te Papa. The proposal was consulted on during 2015/16, and if the project receives final approval from Council and The Movie Museum Limited, construction of the Movie Museum and Convention Centre is expected to begin in 2016/17.

Westpac Stadium

We will provide a \$5.0m grant to the Wellington Regional Stadium Trust in 2016/17, this funding will be used to support the concourse upgrade to deliver a warmer, more welcoming environment for fans. The upgrade will

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deliver a consistent look and feel for the concourse that better reflects Wellington, the local community and sporting achievements. This will include more natural lighting, upgraded flooring and improved facilities to deliver an improved fan experience.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	RATIONALE	SERVICE OFFERING	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
3.1 City promotions and business support 3.1.1 WREDA 3.1.2 Wellington Convention Centre 3.1.3 Retail support 3.1.4 City Growth fund /Economic grants 3.1.5 Major projects- economy 3.1.6 International relations 3.1.7 Business improvement districts	Talent attraction and retention Grow tourism spend and economic returns from events. Grow inward investment and exports. Sustain city vibrancy.	Promoting Wellington to visitors Attracting and supporting major events Offering convention and concert venues Bullding regional and international relations Attracting and supporting business activity Exploring major economic development initiatives such as the: Runway Extension and airline attraction International film museum Convention Centre Indoor Arena War and Peace museum	We do not anticipate any significant negative effects associated with our role in these services.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - PEFORMANCE MEASURES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Óbjectives	Tourism spend Investment attraction / digital exports City vibrancy			
Outcome Indicators	Number of domestic and international visitors (guest nights) Average length of stay - international and domestic Number of major conferences Number of A-level events held in Wellington and their economic contribution New Zealand's top 200 companies based in Wellington Business enterprises - births and growths (net growth in business) Domestic and international airline passengers entering Wellington airport Free Wi-Fi usage (logons/day) - waterfront and central city Pedestrian counts - average of various Lambton Quay sites Businesses and employees in research and development sector Secondary (international) and Tertiary (international and domestic) students enrolled pe 1,000 residents Events/activities held with international cities (in Wellington and overseas)			
3.1 City Promotions and Business Su	pport			
3.1.1 WREDA 3.1.2 Wellington Convention Centre 3.1.3 Retail support 3.1.4 City Growth fund/Economic Grants 3.1.5 Major projects - economy 3.1.6 International relations 3.1.7 Business improvement districts				
PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25

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To measure the quality of our investments in promoting the city	WREDA - Positively Wellington Tourism partnership funding	Maintain council's funding at less than 50% of total income	Maintain council's funding at less than 50% of total income	Maintain council's funding at less than 50% of total income
To measure the usage of WCC supported events	Estimated attendance at WCC supported events	500,000	600,000	700,000
To measure the quality of our investments in economic development	Events Development Fund - ratio of direct spend to economic impact The proportion of grant funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met)	20:1 95%	20:1 95%	20:1 95%

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - ACTIVITY BUDGET

3.4 CITY PROMOTIONS AND BUSINESS SUPPORT	2015/16 CIP	2046/17 ANNUAL PLAN
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)
3.1.1 - WREDA	31,560	30,822
3.1.2 - Wellington convention centre	-	1,051
3.1.3 - Retail support (free weekend parking)	1,356	1,357
3.1.4 - City Growth Fund, economic growth and economic grants	3,599	3,001
3.1.5 - Major economic projects	-	5,000
3.1.6 - Regional and external relations	572	661
3.1.7 - Business improvement districts	114	194
Total operating expenditure	37,201	42,086
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(*000)	(\$000)
3.1.1 - WREDA	-	-
3.1.2 - Wellington convention centre	2,215	7,011
3.1.3 - Retail support (free weekend parking)	-	-
3.1.4 - City Growth Fund, economic growth and economic grants	-	-
3.1.5 - Major economic projects	-	-
3.1.6 - Regional and external relations	-	-
3.1.7 - Business improvement districts	-	-
Total capital expenditure	2,215	7,011

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4. Cultural wellbeing - Oranga ahurea

The Council funds city events and festivals; supports attractions such as Te Papa, Great War Exhibition, Space Place, and the city's galleries and museums; and supports community art and cultural activities.

The strength of Wellington's creative culture depends on people, the output of artists, writers, musicians, and dancers and on the expressiveness of Wellington's communities.

We fund these activities because they matter to the lives of individual Wellingtonians and to the community as a whole. They contribute to a diverse economy and build on Wellington's reputation as New Zealand's arts and culture capital. They also make the city a more vibrant place to live, help develop healthy and connected communities, and improve residents' quality of life.

KEY PROJECTS

Cultural grant funding

The Council will continue to encourage and celebrate diversity, by supporting arts and cultural events and small arts organisations. We have increased our cultural grants fund starting from 2016/17 which will increase our level of support to the Capital's arts and cultural institutions.

For more information go to:

http://wellington.govt.nz/services/community-and-culture/funding/council-funds/arts-and-culture-fund.

Outdoor Events

A new flagship Outdoor Events series will be launched in 2016/17 and the events to be organised focus on the city and will be free and accessible to all. The content will range across a number of creative fields – music, dance, theatre, circus and digital art.

Pukeahu National War Museum Park

This project was a key part of New Zealand's commemoration of the centenary of the First World War. The new park and Arras Tunnel – which are fantastic additions to the city – were largely funded by the Government. The Council supported the project and worked in partnership with the Ministry of Culture and Heritage and the New Zealand Transport Agency throughout their development.

The park has significantly improved the setting around the war memorial and provides space for the increasing number of people attending major ceremonial occasions such as Anzac Day every year. Year-round, it provides another great park and public space for everyone to enjoy as well as good walking and cycling connections. With assistance from the Government, we will maintain and look after the park from now on.

Circa Theatre

We have budgeted for a grant of \$250,000 over the next three years to support Circa theatre and \$15,000 per annum over the next three years for technical support of external groups using the theatre.

Toi Põneke

Toi Poneke Arts Centre and Gallery is a creative space for artists, arts businesses and arts organisations to meet, work, rehearse and exhibit in the heart of the city. From 2016/17 operational funding from the Council will be increased to pay for temporary professional and sector development programmes across different art disciplines, as well as fund the gallery operation. Improvements will also be made to Toi Poneke's external signage and artworks.

CULTURAL WELLBEING – GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	RATIONALE	SERVICE OFFERING	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
4.1 Arts and cultural activities 4.1.1 City Galleries and Museums	The arts contribute to a vibrant CBD and provide opportunities for cultural expression Build a sense of place and	Funding to Te Papa, Wellington Museum, City Gallery, Capital E, the Cable Car Museum, Space Place and Nairn	We do not anticipate any significant negative effects associated with our role in these services

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4.1.2 Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Space Place/Film Museum) 4.1.3 Arts and cultural festivals 4.1.4 Cultural grants 4.1.5 Access and support for community arts	identity Grow visitation and exposure to creativity and innovation	Street Historic Cottage. Support major events and festivals that generate economic retums Provide fund grants to arts organisations. Manage the Toi Pöneke Arts Centre and the City
4.1.6 Arts partnerships 4.1.7 Regional amenities fund		Art Collection. Te Aro o Nga Tupuna Heritage Trall and Te Motu Kairangi Plan

CULTURAL WELLBEING - PERFORMANCE MEASURES

CULTURAL WELLBEING	
Objectives	Sense of place and identity Diversity and openness
	Visitation Exposure to creativity and innovation
Outcome Indicators	Residents frequency of engagement in cultural and arts activities New Zealanders' and residents' perceptions that "Wellington has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene" Resident perceptions that Wellington's local identity (sense of place) is appropriately valued and protected Events held at key city venues New Zealanders' and residents' perceptions that "Wellington is the arts capital of New Zealand" Residents' (%) agreement with the statement that "Wellington is an easy place to get involved in the arts' Te Papa visitors - total visitors, overseas visitors and NZ visitors from outside the region Customer (%) satisfaction with the NZ Festival Total tickets sold to the NZ Festival and the proportion sold to customers outside the region Total visits to museums and galleries (including Space Place)

4.1 Arts and Culture Activities

- 4.1.1 City Galleries and Museums
 4.1.2 Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Space Place)
 4.1.3 Arts and cultural festivals
 4.1.4 Cultural grants
 4.1.5 Access and support for community arts

- 4.1.6 Arts partnerships 4.1.7 Regional amenities Fund

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the quality and usage of our arts and culture support activities	Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services The proportion of grants funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met) Proportion of outcomes delivered (previous projects-weighted by \$ value) Venues Subsidy - total number of performers and attendees at supported events Economic contribution (\$) the NZ Festival makes to the city's economy (direct new spend) Cultural grants - % first time applicants who are successful	90% 90% 95% 90% Increase on previous year	90% 90% 95% 90% Increase on previous year \$40m every second year 50%	90% 90% 95% 90% Increase on previous year

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CULTURAL WELLBEING - ACTIVITY BUDGET

4.1 ARTS AND CULTURE ACTIVITIES	2015/16 LTP	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)
4.1.1 - Galleries and museums (WMT)	9,208	9,585
4.1.2 - Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Space Place/Film Museum)	2,840	2,917
4.1.3 - Arts and cultural festivals	2,692	3,233
4.1.4 - Cultural grants	858	1,161
4.1.5 - Access and support for community arts	659	767
4.1.6 - Arts partnerships	2,277	2,481
4.1.7 - Regional Amenities Fund	609	609
Total operating expenditure	19,142	20,754
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)
4.1.1 - Galleries and museums (WMT)	1,914	-
4.1.2 - Visitor attractions (Te Papa/ Space Place /Film Museum)	180	9,248
4.1.3 - Arts and cultural festivals	-	-
4.1.4 - Cultural grants	100	-
4.1.5 - Access and support for community arts	26	27
4.1.6 - Arts partnerships	-	-
4.1.7 - Regional Amenities Fund	-	-
Total capital expenditure	2,220	9,275

Social and Recreation - Pāpori me te hākinakina

The Council's social and recreation work includes providing housing for people in need, funding city safety initiatives, regulating and monitoring food and liquor outlets, preparing to deal with earthquakes and other emergencies, providing community and recreation centres and halls, providing public toilets and cemeteries, pools and libraries, supporting community groups and events, providing sport and recreation facilities, neighbourhood playgrounds and dedicated areas for our dogs.

We fund these services because they matter to the lives of individual Wellingtonians and to the community as a whole. They help to protect the most vulnerable people, keep people safe and healthy, and strengthen communities.

They provide opportunities for people to live healthy lifestyles, to reach their potential, and to enjoy themselves.

KEY PROJECTS

Arlington apartments upgrade

Arlington Apartments form an important part of WCC's social housing portfolio and to the wider affordable rental housing capacity in central Wellington. However most of the units are in poor condition, do not adequately support contemporary standards of living, and are in need of investment if they are to remain operational.

A decision has been made to replace the existing buildings with a new build modular solution. As part of the Housing Upgrade Programme, Arlington East will proceed with \$17.9 million being provided by WCC City Housing over a number of years for demolition, site works and construction of housing blocks. Arlington West is being treated as a separate project to be undertaken in the future.

Basin Reserve

The Basin Reserve is regarded as one of the New Zealand's top cricket venues, but faces competition from an increasing number of grounds around the country. The Basin Reserve needs significant investment to address a range of essential maintenance issues and a general upgrade of facilities.

The Basin Reserve Trust has developed a master plan to present a 25-year vision for the future of the ground. The plan outlines \$21 million of spending over the term of the LTP for the upgrade. Implementation of the plan began in July 2015.

Hockey Stadium artificial turf

Participation in hockey has grown significantly in the last decade, to a point where the National Hockey Stadium in Berhampore is now operating at capacity with 95 percent winter utilisation rate. We will install a third artificial turf sports field at the National Hockey Stadium in Berhampore to accommodate this growing demand and improve the stadium's capacity to host hockey tournaments and events. The total cost of this project is \$1.5 million and it is planned that it will ready for use in 2017.

Terawhiti artificial turf

The Council has allocated \$740,000 for the development of an artificial playing surface at the former Terawhiti Bowling Club in Karori. This will help the Waterside Karori Association Football Club complete the project during 2016/17.

Johnsonville Library

The new library will be located between Keith Spry Pool and the Johnsonville Community Centre, allowing the three facilities to operate as an integrated community hub. It is likely to include a cafe and possibly other community spaces like a kindergarten, in addition to the library facilities. Design work for the new library has commenced and we have involved the community in the design process.

Community Centres and Halls

We support a city wide network of community centres that help bring people together, improve and strengthen neighbourhoods, community resilience and community safety. We are planning to upgrade a number of community centres in the coming years to ensure they serve the community's needs. This year we will begin the planning work for Aro Valley Community Centre and Newtown Community and Cultural Centre with construction in 2018/19.

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Toitu Poneke Sports Hub

The Council has provided \$750,000 in 2016/17 for the redevelopment of a community and sports hub building at Kilbirnie Park subject to further development of the funding arrangements with Council, and a wider pool of clubs and groups being able to access to the sports hub building.

School pools fund

Through this contestable fund we partner with schools to increase the total available pool capacity and aquatic programme opportunities throughout the city. Upgrades of school pools at Wellington East Girls College and Rewa Rewa School have been started and will finish during 2016/17. Newtown and Kahurangi Schools are planning for building work and refurbishment in 2016/17 with support of this fund.

See: http://wellington.govt.nz/services/community-and-culture/funding/council-funds/school-pools-partnership-fund

Freyberg Pool renewal

The Freyberg Pool will be undergoing its five yearly maintenance closure which will see \$1.76 million spent on renewing and upgrading the pool and its facilities during 2016/17.

Playground upgrades

We are building a new community playground around the Wakefield Park precinct in Berhampore and undertaking the renewal of playgrounds at:

- Lyall Bay Parade play area
- Alexandra Road play area in Hataitai
- Arlington Rd Play Area in Karori
- Redwood/Brasenose Reserve play-area in Tawa.

Supporting community resilience - Social and Recreation grant funding

This fund aims to foster strong, sustainable communities and support building capacity in the community. For 2016/17 we will prioritise projects that will have a positive social impact on: vulnerable groups, including refugees; street communities and place-based programmes; community and neighbourhood resilience; community safety; Wellington becoming a UNICEF child and youth friendly city.

See: http://wellington.govt.nz/services/community-and-culture/funding/council-funds/social-and-recreation-fund

Te Mahana programme

Te Mahana is a community-driven strategy focussed on ending homelessness in Wellington, and will continue to work strategically on the further development of partnership approaches to ending homelessness. We are establishing a strategic partnership group to be chaired by the Mayor. This group will focus on an interagency approach to ensure services are aligned and resources are shared.

Dog exercise areas

We propose to construct fences around two dog exercise areas over the next two years. This will cost \$200,000 in capital expenditure. These areas make it possible to have dogs off their leash to run free and keep them and the public safe. Subject to finding suitable sites.

Graffiti Management

In our Residents Monitoring Survey, 98% of Wellingtonians perceive their city to be safe, and we would like to keep it that way. While only 40% of our residents voiced concerns over graffiti, the overall perception is that graffiti contributes to people feeling unsafe when walking in town.

Food Act changes

The Food Act 2014 came into effect on 1 March 2016 and Council will implement the changes to its cost recovery model during the year and ensure that the impact of the new Act on one-off charity, school and sports events, and Early Childhood Education Centres is reasonable.

Smokefree Wellington Action Plan

This Action Plan supports the Government's goal for New Zealand to be smoke free by 2025. Focus areas for the Council for the year are: extending smoke free outdoor areas; smoke free promotion and community engagement, including smoke free events (smoke free includes cessation support), leadership and advocacy. Areas around the city to become smoke free include Civic Square, bus stops, Council housing, and Council operated community centres, pools, recreation centres, building entrances, and laneways. The goal of the Plan is that by 2025, less than 5 percent of Wellingtonians will smoke.

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SOCIAL AND RECREATION - GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	RATIONALE	SERVICE OFFERING	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
5.1 Recreation promotion and support 5.1.1 Swimming pools 5.1.2 Sports fields 5.1.3 Sports fields (synthetic) 5.1.4 Recreation Centres 5.1.5 Recreation partnerships 5.1.6 Playgrounds 5.1.7 Marinas 5.1.8 Golf course 5.1.9 Recreation programmes	Encouraging active and healthy lifestyles Enabling participation in sporting and other group activities Social cohesion Greater participation with encouragement pf greater use of existing facilities	Seven swimming pools for people to learn to swim, exercise, participate in aquatic sports or have fun Four multi-purpose recreation centres plus the ASB Sports Centre 44 natural and nine artificial sports turfs (two in partnership with schools), eight croquet lawns, Berhampore Golf Course, Newtown Park running track, a velodrome, tennis / netball courts The Evans Bay Marina and Clyde Quay Boat Harbour Funding towards the Basin Reserve Master Plan Upgrade	There are negative effects from owning and managing buildings and other assets to deliver these services. These include waste (solid, liquid), direct energy use to operate the building, indirect energy use from people using transport to access them. Our operations are managed so that waste is minimised or recycled and energy and water is conserved. We also encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling as a means of getting around the city. Our swimming pools pose the additional risks of drowning. We manage this through a number of steps, most notably through the continuous presence of trained lifeguards. We also offer learn to swim programmes.
5.2 Community support 5.2.1 Libraries 5.2.2 Access support 5.2.3 Community advocacy 5.2.4 Grants (Social and Recreation) 5.2.5 Housing 5.2.6 Community centres and halls	Fostering diverse and inclusive communities. Enabling people to connect with information & each other.	12 libraries plus an online branch providing access to a wide array of books, magazines, DVD, e-books and e-audio, online journals, e-music tracks. Community outreach and children's literacy programmes Provision of community facilities and services including a city wide network of 18 community centres and community grants Partnering with key social and health agencies to ensure there is a coordinated approach to address emerging community issues Support community service providers and programmes to meet the needs of our diverse communities and most vulnerable residents. Housing approximately 4,000 people in 2,200 units 18 community centres and halls providing services, programmes, spaces for hire, childcare and education services	We undertake these activities to enhance the quality of life of the city's residents and mitigate social harm While there are negative effects from owning and managing buildings and other assets through which the majority of these services are provided – we seek to minimise these negative effects by ensuring our operations are managed effectively and that waste is minimised or recycled and energy and water is conserved

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5-3 Public health and safety 5.3.1 Burials and cremations 5.3.2 Public toilets 5.3.3 Public health regulations 5.3.4 City safety 5.3.5 WREMO	Maintaining health standards Activities that make people feel safe Safety (and child friendly)	Cemeteries at Karori and Makara with a crematorium at Karori Cemetery To public toilets, beach and sportsfields changing rooms/pavilions Regulating food and liquor outlets, animal, trade waste and managing environmental noise issues Maintaining WHO Safe City accreditation Provide a 'city host' service, managing graffiti and supporting community initiatives	These activities exist to mitigate and manage significant risks – from natural disasters, personal safety in the city, to unhealthy food preparation practices These activities are necessary to ensure negative effects from other people's activities or from a natural disaster are controlled and managed
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SOCIAL AND RECREATION - PERFORMANCE MEASURES

SOCIAL AND RECREATION	
Objectives	Social cohesion Participation in city life Greater use of existing facilities Safety (and child friendly)
Outcome Indicators	Residents' usage of City Council community and recreation facilities Residents' perceptions that Wellington offers a wide range of recreation activities Residents' frequency of physical activity Residents' perceptions that there are barriers to participating in recreation activities Residents' importance of sense of community in local neighbourhood Residents' usage of libraries and frequency of use Residents' engaging in neighbourly actions Housing Services tenants who report positive social contact Residents' perceptions - city and community safety issues of most concern Recorded crime and resolution rates - by categories Number of notifications of the most prevalent food and water-borne diseases Residents' life expectancy Food premises - number of cleaning notices and closures per year Percentage of food premises with an inspection rating of excellent or very good that maintain or improve their inspection rating Number of uses of Leisure Card Dog control - complaints received (% of registered dogs)

5.1 Recreation Promotion and Support

- 5.1.1 Swimming pools 5.1.2 Sports fields 5.1.3 Sports fields (synthetic) 5.1.4 Recreation Centres
- 5.1.5 Recreation partnerships
- 5.1.6 Playgrounds 5.1.7 Marinas
- 5.1.8 Golf course
- 5.1.9 Recreation programmes

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2015/17	2017/18	2018-25
	User (%) satisfaction - swimming pools User (%) satisfaction - recreation centres and ASB centre	90% 90%	90% 90%	90% 90%
To measure the quality and usage (quantity) of the recreation facilities we provide	User (%) satisfaction - sports fields (including artificial sports fields) Visits to facilities - swimming pools Visits to facilities - recreation centres and ASB Centre	85% 1.260m 1.06m	85% 1.277m 1.07m	85% Increasing trend 1.08m

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ASB Centre courts utilisation (%)	45%	46%	46%
Sports fields - % of scheduled sports games and training that take place	Winter 80% Summer 90%	Winter 80% Summer 90%	Winter 80% Summer 90% 96% Peak Winter 80%
Marinas occupancy	96%	96%	Peak Summer 40%
Artificial sports fields % utilisation - peak and off peak (summer and winter)	Peak Winter 80%	Peak Winter 80%	Off peak winter 25%
	Peak Summer 40%	Peak Summer 40%	Off peak summer 20%
	Off peak winter 25%	Off peak winter 25%	
	Off peak summer 20%	Off peak summer 20%	

5.2 Community Support

- 5.2.1 Libraries
 5.2.2 Access support
 5.2.3 Community advocacy
 5.2.4 Grants (Social and Recreation)
 5.2.5 Housing
 5.2.6 Community centres and halls

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
	Tenant satisfaction (%) with services and facilities	90%	90%	90%
	Tenant rating (%) of the overall condition of their house/apartment (good and very good)	90%	90%	90%
To measure the quality and usage (quantity) of the housing services we	Tenant (%) sense of safety in their complex at night	75%	75%	75%
provide	Occupancy rate of available housing facilities			
	All tenants (existing and new) housed with policy	90%	90%	90%
		98%	98%	98%
To measure the progress of the Housing Upgrade Project	Agreed milestones, design standards and budgets are met in accordance with the agreed works programme and Deed of Grant between the Crown and the Council	To achieve	To achieve	To achleve
	Libraries - user (%) satisfaction with services and facilities	90%	90%	90%
	E-library users satisfaction (%) with the online library collection	75%	75%	75%
To measure the quality and usage (quantity) of our community and recreation	Accessible Wellington Action Plan initiatives planned for next year	90%	90%	90%
support services (including libraries)	The proportion of grants fund successfully allocated (through milestones being met)	95%	95%	95%
	Proportion of outcomes delivered (previous projects) - weighted by \$ value	90%	90%	90%

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Libraries - residents (%) who are registered members	75%	75%	75%
Libraries - physical visits	2.4m	2.4m	2.4m
Libraries - website visits	2.5m	2.5m	2.5m
Library items issued	3m	3m	3m
Occupancy rates (%) of Wellington City Council Community Centres and Halls	45%	45%	45%

5.3 Public Health and Safety

- 5.3.1 Burials and cremations 5.3.2 Public toilets
- 5.3.3 Public health regulations
- 5.3.4 City safety 5.3.5 WREMO

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
	Dog control - urgent requests responded to within one hour and non-urgent within 24	Urgent 100%	Urgent 100%	Urgent 100%
	hours	Non urgent 99%	Non urgent 99%	Non urgent 99%
	WCC public toilets - urgent requests responded to within four hours and non-	Urgent 100%	Urgent 100%	Urgent 100%
To measure the quality of our public health and safety services and programmes and our timeliness in responding to service requests	urgent within three days	Non urgent 95%	Non urgent 95%	Non urgent 95%
	WCC public toilets (%) that meet required cleanliness and maintenance performance standards	95%	95%	95%
	Percentage of alcohol inspections carried out for medium to very high risk premises	100%	100%	100%
	Percentage of alcohol inspections carried out for medium to very high risk premises during high trading hours	25%	25%	25%
	Graffiti removal - response timeframes met	80%	80%	80%

SOCIAL AND RECREATION - ACTIVITY BUDGET

5.1 RECREATION PROMOTION AND SUPPORT	2015/16 LTP	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN	
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE	
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
5.1.1 - Swimming pools	20,476	20,924	
5.1.2 - Sportsfields	3,405	3,514	
5.1.3 - Sportsfields (Synthetic)	1,354	1,353	

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5.1.4 - Recreation centres	9,703	9,998
5.1.5 - Recreation partnerships	1,088	1,107
5.1.6 - Playgrounds	737	795
5.1.7 - Marinas	602	673
5.1.8 - Golf course	270	260
5.1.9 - Recreation programmes	282	280
Total operating expenditure	37,916	38,904
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(8000)	(8000)
5.1.1 - Swimming pools	2,417	1,853
5.1.2 - Sportsfields	650	905
5.1.3 - Sportsfields (Synthetic)	560	1,789
5.1.4 - Recreation centres	260	77
5.1.5 - Recreation partnerships	3,468	1,597
5.1.6 - Playgrounds	414	455
5.1.7 - Marinas	558	141
5.1.8 - Golf course	-	-
5.1.9 - Recreation programmes	-	-
Total capital expenditure	8,325	6,817

5.2 COMMUNITY SUPPORT	2015/16 ETP	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.2.1 - Libraries	20,843	22,494
5.2.2 - Access support (Leisure Card)	105	102
5.2.3 - Community advocacy	1,279	1,219
5.2.4 - Grants (Social and Recreation)	3,643	4,223
5.2.5 - Housing	25,540	25,104
5.2.6 - Community centres and halls	3,201	3,473

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Total operating expenditure	54,611	56,615
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(8000)	(\$000)
5.2.1 - Libraries	5,627	9,521
5.2.2 - Access support (Leisure Card)	-	
5.2.3 - Community advocacy	-	-
5.2.4 - Grants (Social and Recreation)	-	-
5.2.5 - Housing	29,121	23,861
5.2.6 - Community centres and halls	154	262
Total capital expenditure	34,902	33,644

5-3 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY	2015/16 LTP	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN	
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE	
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
5.3.1 - Burials and cremations	1,648	1,655	
5.3.2 - Public toilets	2,661	2,962	
5.3.3 - Public health regulations	5,276	5,254	
5.3.4 - City safety	2,674	2,815	
5.3.5 - WREMO	1,337	1,534	
Total operating expenditure	13,596	14,220	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
5.3.1 - Burials and cremations	635	316	
5.3.2 - Public toilets	984	1,621	
5,3,3 - Public health regulations	-	-	
5.3.4 - City safety	-	-	
5.3.5 - WREMO	52	73	
Total capital expenditure	1,671	2,010	

6. Urban Development - Tāone Tupu Ora

The Council's urban development work includes urban planning and design, controlling building activity and land use, assessing risks from earthquake-prone buildings, and developing and enhancing public spaces.

Our work helps to make Wellington a compact, vibrant, attractive city in which it is easy to get from place to place, while reducing adverse effects on the environment. It is crucial for people's health and safety, in the buildings they live and work in, and the public spaces they use. It is vital for the environment because a city with a smaller footprint produces fewer emissions and consumes fewer resources.

The Council's key roles are to provide public spaces and infrastructure, to plan and control development so the city can support a strong economy and a high quality of life in an environment that is both attractive and sustainable

All of our work involves partnerships with developers and home owners who want to build or extend, with commuters who want to get to and from work or school, with businesses taking goods to market and with everyone who lives, works and plays in the city.

KEY PROJECTS

Urban Development Agency

Council has agreed to establish an Urban Development Agency to unlock the development potential in the city by removing barriers to development. This year a detailed proposal for establishment of the Agency will be prepared for consideration by Council on what type of entity the Agency will be, its accountability and monitoring arrangements, its funding model, and areas of focus.

Adelaide Road redevelopment

Although Wellington has a vibrant Central Business District, parts of the inner city remain underdeveloped. By focusing future development on the 'growth spine', linking the northern suburbs to the central city, the Basin Reserve, Newtown and Kilbirnie this spine, we can significantly increase housing supply and create vibrant, new, mixed-use city and suburban areas.

To this end work will begin this year on the initial planning stage of redeveloping Adelaide Road. Redeveloping the north end of Adelaide Road will deliver a vibrant, mixed-use neighbourhood with high quality public spaces, rapid bus links, and new developments featuring apartments, workplaces, shops and cafes.

Lombard Lane redevelopment

We are working with others to increase levels of economic activity and pedestrian movement along inner city lanes and streets. These works will include physical improvements such as lighting, paving, planting, creating a new and improved Denton Park and a shared street. Improvements to Lombard Lane are part of this wider programme of street and laneway upgrades and \$1.5 million has been budgeted in 2016/17 for this work.

Cable Car Lane redevelopment

Cable Car Lane is one of Wellingtons most visited tourist destinations and receives approximately 1.2 million visitors per year. The Lane is difficult to find and requires a refresh for operational and safety reasons. The Lane will be upgraded in 2016/17 to align with the Cable Car shutdown between July and October.

Frank Kitts Park upgrade

Frank Kitts Park plays an important role in the city as a gathering place and site for waterfront events. The park was completed in the 1980s, with a design aimed at allowing spectators to safely watch the annual waterfront street car race that ran at the time. The Council is proposing to redevelop the park, re-orienting its focus towards the harbour, including a long-planned Chinese Garden and large areas of open lawn, along with a much improved children's play area.

The redeveloped park is due for completion in 2018 and will cost \$5.5 million over the next two years. The redevelopment will create a more diverse and attractive harbour-front space, suitable for a range of uses.

Tawa Town Centre

The Council is currently planning to encourage more medium-density housing to be built in areas that can support high quality developments. To make sure these areas will continue to be suitable for more housing, the

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Me Heke Ki Poneke

Council is also running a town centre planning programme that provide a vision for the town centre and an action plan to achieve this vision.

The Tawa Town centre upgrade was originally planned for 2019/20 but will now be brought forward to 2016/17 due to community support for an early start and concept design and costings have been completed. The Upgrade will cost \$1.0 million.

Urban Activation Fund

The Urban Activation Fund is aimed at transforming Wellington's streets and laneways with a variety of projects that will enhance the city's vibrancy and character. This year we will improve Holland Street and Garret Street, Swan lane and Cable Car Lane. To build on the success of "pop-up' projects in Bond Street and Civic Square, funding has also been allocated to small-scale activation projects that make the most out of our urban spaces.

Built Heritage Incentive Fund

The Council's Built Heritage Incentive Fund helps owners maintain their heritage buildings. The fund recognises the importance of conserving, restoring, protecting and caring for Wellington's heritage-listed buildings, objects, and buildings in heritage areas as in the Wellington City District Plan Heritage List or Heritage Areas

The fund has \$3 million to allocate over three years and 15% of the fund is reserved for conservation-specific work, while 85% is intended for work related to earthquake strengthening. The proposed work should maintain or enhance the building's heritage values. For 2016/17 \$1.25 million is budgeted to be allocated.

See: http://wellington.govt.nz/services/community-and-culture/funding/council-funds/built-heritage-incentive-fund

City resilience

Wellington has been selected as one of the Rockefeller Foundation-pioneered 100 Resilient Cities (100RC). Under the 100RC arrangement, Wellington is provided with support to develop a Resilience Strategy, and to commence implementation. The majority of the development on the Strategy work will occur in the 2016/17 financial year, funded by 100RC. The Strategy has strong linkages to other Council priorities and outcomes, including infrastructure, economic and social policy areas.

Key themes are likely to include areas such as: adaptation to climate change; earthquake resilience; quality of life and economic prosperity. The themes will be finalised following public engagement through workshops, a survey and interviews.

It is anticipated that the Strategy will identify programmes of work and projects that will be presented to Council as part of the 2018-28 Long-term Plan deliberations.

Town Hall strengthening

The Council is working on strengthening and upgrading the Wellington Town Hall, including the potential for a Music Hub to be established. Victoria University School of Music and the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra are working with Council to plan an upgrade of the building for their use, as well as other Council uses.

We intend to take the opportunity to adapt the building for the Music Hub, or other Council uses, as part of the design where it is cost effective. The work has to provide good value for the long term benefit of the city and the complexity of the ground conditions and piles required detailed work to provide the best option. We are checking the previous base isolation design and expect to either reuse it or adapt it to take advantage of new technology and market changes.

We plan to present options and costs to Council at the end of 2016 and start construction during 2017.

To find out more go to:

http://wellington.govt.nz/your-council/projects/earthquake-strengthening-projects/town-hall-strengthening/about-the-project

Placemaking

During the year we will spend up to \$155,000 to create public spaces that will attract people. This will include suburban beautification projects and installing heritage building plaques, street identifying signs and historic character pedestrian traffic signs (like those of Kate Sheppard).

Commonwealth Walkway

The Commonwealth Walkway is a network of walkways across the Commonwealth established with the aim of inspiring young people to walk for the physical and mental health. We plan to create New Zealand's first Commonwealth Walkway that will connect 32 monuments, parks, building and historic places along a 9 km loop.

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CBD drinking fountainsThree water fountains will be installed in the Central Business District this year at Midland Park, Civic Square and Lower Cuba Street. This is to provide a healthy drinking option for where families and young people congregate.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT - GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	RATIONALE	SERVICE OFFERING	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
6.1 Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development (including Waterfront development) 6.1.1 Urban planning and policy development 6.1.2 City Shaper development 6.1.3 Public spaces and centres development 6.1.4 Built heritage development	Smart growth/urban containment Resilience Character protection	Guiding where and how the city grows through the District Plan Maintaining Wellington's sense of place and pride by preserving the city's heritage and developing public spaces including the Waterfront Key projects include: Frank Kitts Park upgrade Adelaide Road regeneration Kent and Cambridge Terraces urban regeneration project	Population growth and urban development, if not well managed, can have negative effects on a city's environment and on social well-being. Left unchecked, growth can result in a reduction of open and green spaces with consequences for recreational opportunities, amenity and even some ecosystems. Development in the wrong areas, or the wrong types of development, can place strain on infrastructure and reduce people's ability to access services and enjoy the opportunities the city offers. Pcorlyplanned growth and poor development and construction of individual buildings can reduce the attractiveness of the city and the 'sense of place' that people identify with and it can have a direct impact on people's safety. As explained above, we aim to avoid or mitigate these negative effects by guiding future development into areas where the benefits are greatest and the negative effects least. The tools we use include planning, working with landowners, direct investment in development of public spaces, and using our regulatory powers under legislation such as the Building Act and Resource Management Act
6.2 Building and development control 6.2.1 Building control and facilitation 6.2.2 Development control and facilitation 6.2.3 Earthquake risk mitigation – built environment		Ensuring buildings are safe in accordance with the Building Act Ensuring natural resources are used sustainably in line with the Resource Management Act	These activities exist to mitigate and manage risks from development, construction, weather-tight building problems and from earthquakes. Development and construction, if not well managed, can have negative effects on a city's environment and on social well-being, and on the safety of individuals. Development in the wrong areas, or the wrong types of development, can place strain on infrastructure and reduce people's ability to access services and enjoy the opportunities the city offers. Poorly-planned growth, and poor development and construction of individual buildings, can reduce the attractiveness of the city and the 'sense of place' that people identify with and it can have a direct impact

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	on people's safety. Our quake-prone building assessment programme is focused on ensuring quake-prone buildings are strengthened to required standards to ensure the safety of those that occupy the building and
	its surrounds

URBAN DEVELOPMENT - PERFORMANCE MEASURES

URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
Objectives	Smart growth / urban containment Resilience Character protection
Outcome Indicators	Residents' perceptions that Wellington is a great place to live, work and play Value of residential and commercial building consents Population - growth and density (central city, growth spine) Residents' perceptions of the city centre as an easy place to get to, use and enjoy Residents' perceptions of urban design/urban form safety issues (i.e. Graffiti, vandalism Poorly Iti public spaces, etc.) Building density throughout the city Proportion of houses within 100m of a public transport stop Residents' perceptions that heritage items contribute to the city and local communities' unique character New Zealanders' perceptions that Wellington is an attractive destination

6.1 Urban Planning, Heritage and Public Spaces Development (including Waterfront Development)

- 6.1.1 Urban planning and policy development
 6.1.2 City Shaper development
 6.1.3 Public spaces and centres development

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
	Residents (%) who agree the city is developing in a way that maintains high quality design	Increase from previous year	Increase from previous year	increasing trend
	District Plan listed items that are removed or demolished	NiI	Nil	Nil
To measure the quality of our urban planning, heritage protection and development work	Residents (%) who agree the central city is lively and attractive	87%	87%	87%
	Residents (%) who agree their local suburban centre is lively and attractive	60%	60%	60%
	Residents (%) who rate their waterfront experience as good or very good	90%	90%	90%
	Proportion of grants funds successfully allocated(through milestones being met),	95%	95%	95%
	Residents (%) who agree heritage items are appropriately valued and protected	65%	65%	65%

6.2 Building and Development Control

- 6.2.1 Urban planning and policy development 6.2.2 City Shaper development 6.2.3 Public spaces and centres development

6.2.4 Built heritage development				
PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25

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	Building consents issued within 20 working days	100%	100%	100%
	Code of Compliance Certificates issued within 20 working days	100%	100%	100%
	Land Information Memorandums (LIMs) issued within 10 working days	100%	100%	100%
To measure the timeliness of our building	Resource consents (non-notified) issued within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%
and development control services	Resource consents that are monitored within 3 months of project commencement	90%	90%	90%
	Subdivision certificates - Section 223 certificates issued within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%
	Noise control (excessive noise) complaints investigated within one hour	90%	90%	90%
	Environmental complaints investigated within 48 hours	98%	98%	98%
To measure the quality of our building and	Customers (%) who rate building control services as good or very good	70%	70%	70%
development control services	Building Consent authority (BCA) accreditation retention (2-yearly)	n/a	To retain	n/a
To measure our progress on earthquake risk mitigation	Earthquake prone building notifications (section 124) (%) that are issued without successful challenge	95%	95%	95%

URBAN DEVELOPMENT – ACTIVITY BUDGET

6.1 URBAN PLANNING, HERITAGE AND PUBLIC SPACES DEVELOPMENT	2015/16 LTP	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN	
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE	
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
6.1.1 - Urban planning and policy	2,277	2,094	
6.1.2 - Waterfront development	972	1,326	
6.1.3 - Public spaces and centres development	2,169	2,224	
6.1.4 - Built heritage development	1,498	1,998	
Total operating expenditure	6,916	7,642	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
6.1.1 - Urban planning and policy	-	-	
6.1.2 - Waterfront development	6,843	6,390	
6.1.3 - Public spaces and centres development	1,425	4,163	
6.1.4 - Built heritage development	-	-	
Total capital expenditure	8,268	10,553	

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6.2 BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL	2015/16 LTP	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)
6.2.1 - Building control and facilitation	13,809	13,624
6.2.2 - Development control and facilitation	5,981	5,971
6.2.3 - Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	1,710	1,056
Total operating expenditure	21,500	20,651
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(8000)	(\$000)
6.2.1 - Building control and facilitation	-	-
6.2.2 - Development control and facilitation	-	-
6.2.3 - Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	5,940	3,041
Total capital expenditure	5,940	3,041

7. Transport – Waka

Bus priority planning

Wellington already has a number of bus lanes and other bus priority measures in place that are working well, but the city will need more. Bus priority measures give buses priority over other traffic and the Council in conjunction with GWRC plans to gradually expand the range and scope of bus priority measures.

Cycleway planning and implementation

Like other well-connected cities, we plan to improve the city's cycling network. A better cycling network would encourage uptake of cycling as a transport mode, increase the health of participants, increase the carrying capacity of the city's roads, reducing congestion and help lower the city's emission profile.

Implementing cycleways in Wellington has its challenges because we are retrofitting them into established streets. Because of the city's narrow and winding streets, some road or footpath space must be reallocated. This may mean prioritising cycle lanes or cycle parking over other on-street uses in some areas.

The planned network will span the city with routes connecting suburbs to the central city. The plan is to roll it out over the next 10-15 years. In the coming year, subject to a joint NZTA /WCC review of the cycle programme the focus will be on narrowing down options for the Eastern Suburbs, reviewing the Island Bay cycle way, and progressing the Hutt Road cycleway (see below).

Hutt Road cycleway

Wellington's busiest cycle route, and one of its busiest bus corridors, will be made safer and more efficient with a new cycleway and transport improvements planned for the Hutt Road between Ngauranga and the central city. Work is scheduled to start this year and will be completed in 2018.

We have plans to build a new high-quality cycle path/footpath to make this route safer for pedestrians, cyclists and motorists. Two-thirds of the indicative \$9 million cost will be paid by the Government through the new Urban Cycleways Fund and the National Land Transport Fund. The Council's budgeted share is \$3.12 million.

The Hutt Road pathway is part of the Council's planned \$36 million investment in cycling over the next three years.

Ngauranga to Airport

The Ngauranga to Airport project aims to improve the flow of traffic through Wellington City. As part of this project in 2016/17 we will be undertaking a number of small projects at the cost of \$375,000 to improve pedestrian flow in the central Business District. In addition the proposal to lower the speed limits within the CBD is being reexamined with possible implementation to occur within the 2016/17 year.

Safer speeds

The Council's proposal to reduce vehicle speeds in key suburban areas of the city. Studies show that reducing vehicle speeds significantly reduces the number and severity of injuries. It is expected that there will be little effect on motorists' travel times. The cost for 2016/17 for the safer speeds project are \$1.3 million.

Parking sensors

We are implementing the use of smart technology to will make it easier for people to find car parks and pay for parking. Wireless sensors fitted into the road surface can provide information on whether a car park is occupied. This information can be used to tell drivers where car parks are available, as well as the price for parking. The sensors can be incorporated with online payment systems, making it easy for drivers to pay for their parking, and ensuring they only pay for the time they use. We plan to spend \$380,000 on implementing this technology during 2016/17.

Parking officers

Parking Services was brought in-house in 2014 and as a result of the positive outcomes, demand for parking services has grown. In order to provide service levels similar to those from when the function was outsourced, additional staff is now required to meet this demand. The increase in staffing levels will enable the continuation of quality service levels, including supporting the implementation of parking sensors.

Cable car

As part of Cable Car's maintenance programme we will be providing funding for the replacement of the drive mechanism for the Wellington Cable Car in the coming year.

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TRANSPORT - GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	RATIONALE	SERVICE OFFERING	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
	RATIONALE Increased active mode share Road safety Reliable transport routes Reduced emissions		With any transport system, the potential negative effects are significant. In particular, there are environmental costs, ranging from air and noise pollution to surface water runoff from roads that may carry contaminants (by-products of tyres, brakes and engines and deposition from exhaust gases) into the stormwater system. This environmental impact is linked to the number of vehicles on the road; however the dominant impact is the surrounding land uses, which direct stormwater run-off to the road. There are also potential negative effects from individual projects; for example, construction of any new road has effects on neighbours and neighbourhoods Dealing with these effects is complex. Some issues, such as vehicle emission standards, are properly dealt with at a national level. Others, such as air and water quality, are regional issues. Of those issues that can be dealt with at a local level, we seek to reduce the cause of the negative effects where possible. At present there are few stautory requirements for road controlling authorities to
			mitigate contaminants in road runoff before it is discharged to the receiving environment. This Council does monitor the effects of stormwater run-off on aquatic receiving environments to ensure that adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated. Other potentially significant negative effects we must
			consider include: The timing of road works and other improvements. These can impact on local businesses but may also affect growth opportunities. Our transport planning is designed to minimise the impact and focus our work in growth areas
			Safety. The transport network brings pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles together. This

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			presents hazards to users. We've developed road safety programmes and design solutions to reduce the likelihood and severity of accidents
7.2 Parking 7.2.1 Parking	Enabling people to shop, work and access recreation activities	12,000 on-street parking spaces, 3,400 of which are in the CBD Street spaces for taxis, couriers, people with disabilities, bus stops & diplomatic services Managing off-street parking at Clifton Terrace, the Michael Fowler Centre and beneath Civic Square	

TRANSPORT - PERFORMANCE MEASURES

TRANSPORT	
Objectives	Increased active mode share Road safety Reliable transport routes Reduced emissions
Outcome Indicators	Residents' perceptions that peak traffic volumes are acceptable Residents' perceptions that the transport system allows easy access to the city Residents' perceptions of quality and affordability of public transport services Air quality monitoring (i.e. Nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter peaks) Change from previous year in the number of road crashes resulting in fatalities and serious injury.* Social cost of crashes Residents perceptions of transport related safety issues (i.e. Issues of most concern) Number of cyclists and pedestrians entering the CBD (weekdays) Residents (%) who agree the transport system allows easy movement around the city - vehicle users and pedestrians

7.1 Transport

- 7.1.1 Transport planning
 7.1.2 Vehicle network
 7.1.3 Cycle network
 7.1.4 Passenger transport network
 7.1.5 Pedestrian network
 7.1.6 Network-wide control and management
 7.1.7 Road safety

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the quality and timeliness of the transport infrastructure and service	Residents condition (%) rating of the network - roads and footpaths (good or very good) Requests for service response rate - urgent (within 2 hours) and non-urgent (within 15 days)* Roads (%) which meet smooth roads standards (smooth roads - measured by Smooth Travel Exposure based on NAASRA counts)* Footpath (%) condition rating (measured against WCC condition standards)* Street lighting (%) for major roads (arterial, principal and collector roads) meets national standards)	Roads: 75% Footpaths: 75% Urgent: 100% non-urgent: 100% 70% 97%	Roads: 75% Footpaths: 75% Urgent: 100% non-urgent: 100% 70% 97%	Roads: 75% Footpaths: 75% Urgent: 100% non-urgent: 100% 70% 97%

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	Residents' satisfaction (%) with street lighting in the central city and suburban areas	Central: 85%	Central: 85%	Central: 85%
	Sea wall and retaining wall condition rating - walls (%) rated 3 or better (1 very good, 5 very bad)	Suburbs:75%	Suburbs:75%	Suburbs:75%
	Percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced*	90%	90%	90%
	*DIA Mandatory measure	10%	10%	10%
7.2 Parking				
7.2.1 Parking				
PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
	On-street car park turn-over rates -	Week: 6.8	Week: 6.8	Week: 6.8
	On-street car park turn-over rates - weekdays and weekends	Week: 6.8 Weekend:5.2	Week: 6.8 Weekend:5.2	Week: 6.8 Weekend:5.2
	weekdays and weekends On-street car park average occupancy On-street car park compliance - time			110010 010
To measure the quality of our parking provision	weekdays and weekends On-street car park average occupancy	Weekend:5.2	Weekend:5.2	Weekend:5.2

TRANSPORT - ACTIVITY BUDGET

7.1 TRANSPORT	36115/16 171P	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN	
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE	
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
7.1.1 - Transport planning	1,144	2,651	
7.1.2 - Vehicle network	22,645	24,101	
7.1.3 - Cycle network	1,660	1,376	
7.1.4 - Passenger transport network	1,720	2,450	
7.1.5 - Pedestrian network	6,548	7,061	
7.1.6 - Network-wide control and management	6,799	7,525	
7.1.7 - Road safety	6,095	6,353	
Total operating expenditure	.46,612	51,517	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(8000)	
7.1.1 - Transport planning	-	-	

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Total capital expenditure	38,573	40,557
7.1.7 - Road safety	2,352	3,538
7.1.6 - Network-wide control and management	2,804	2,380
7.1.5 - Pedestrian network	4,583	4,671
7.1.4 - Passenger transport network	145	888
7.1.3 - Cycle network	5,673	7,522
7.1.2 - Vehicle network	23,017	21,558

7.2 PARKING	2015/46 LTP	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN	
	GROSS EXPENDITURE	GROSS EXPENDITURE	
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
7.2.1 - Parking	13,404	13,925	
Total operating expenditure	13,404	13,925	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(\$000)	(\$000)	
7.2.1 - Parking	1,449	496	
Total capital expenditure	1,449	496	

8. Council Controlled Organisations

In order to achieve our objectives for Wellington we have established several companies and trusts. These organisations were set up to independently manage Council facilities, or to deliver significant services and undertake developments on behalf of the Wellington community. The following table explains what these organisations do and how their performance is measured.



WELLINGTON REGIONAL STADIUM TRUST

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
All of the trustees are jointly appointed by the Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) As at 1 January 2016, they are John Shewan (Chair), Therese Walsh, Councillor Nigel Wilson (GWRC), Susan Elliott, Steven Fyfe, Mark McGuinness, Rachel Taulelei and Councillor Simon Marsh (WCC) The Chief Executive is Shane Harmon	The Wellington Regional Stadium Trust owns, operates and maintains the Stadium as a high-quality multi-purpose sporting and cultural venue, it provides facilities to be used for rugby, cricket and other sports codes, musical and cultural events, and other users including sponsors and event and fixture organisers	Operates the Stadium Manages the event programme and seeks opportunities to provide regular quality events Ensures the Stadium is provided to the community for appropriate usage Administers the Trust assets and the Stadium on a prudent commercial basis	Number of events Total revenue Event revenue Net surplus

Note: the Wellington Regional Stadium Trust is not formally defined as a Council Controlled Organisation. This plan for their activities is presented to recognise the interest that Wellington city ratepayers have in the Trust and its activities

WREDA.

Wellington
Regional Economic
Development Agency

WELLINGTON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
WREDA is the new regional economic development agency for the region, combining the economic development activities of Wellington City Council and the Greater Wellington Regional Council into one organisation The Wellington City Council is an 80% shareholder, and the Greater Wellington Regional Council is a 20% shareholder As at 1 January 2016, the board members are Peter Biggs (Chair), Helen Anderson, Matt Clarke, Sarah Gibbs, Prof. Grant Guilford, Richard Laverty, Paul Mersi, Thomas Pippos, Dave Gibson and Lorraine Witten The Chief Executive is Chris Whelan	WREDA is a new economic development agency that brings together the region's economic development agency (Grow Wellington) with existing city tourism (Positively Wellington Tourism) and venues (Positively Wellington Venues) agencies, and the Wellington City Council's major events activities The benefits to the region of a single agency include: one voice, clearer focus, better use of resources, and improved scale and capacity	WREDA combines the activities and functions of four business units, previously located within, and supported by, the Wellington City Council and the Greater Wellington Regional Council — Grow Wellington (the region's economic development agency) and its subsidiary, Creative HQ; Positively Wellington Tourism; and Positively Wellington Venues. WCCs Major Events unit will transfer to WREDA in 2016/17	As set out in their SOI and including: • Major events over the entire portfolio will achieve an economic benefit for every dollar invested • Maintain Wellington's Convention and Incentive market share (of the multi-day conference market) within the NZ market • Number of direct Australian visitor arrivals will exceed 2015/16 levels • Increase the number of international students studying in Wellington



WELLINGTON MUSEUMS TRUST

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
All trustees are appointed by the Council As at 1 January 2016, they are Jackie Lloyd (Chair), Councillor Nicola Young, Jane Wrightson, Rachel Farrant, and Jill Wilson The Chief Executive is Pat Stuart	The Wellington Museums Trust (WMT) was established in 1995 to promote and manage the City Gallery Wellington, the Museum of Wellington City & Sea, the Colonial Cottage, Capital E, the Wellington Cable Car Museum, and the Carter Observatory WMT manages its facilities, establishes exhibition programmes and education policies for its facilities, and develops acquisition, deaccession and collection development policies for its collections and artefacts	Deliver high quality experiences, events and exhibitions at its facilities Manage conservation and care for the objects of its collections, and conduct research and development to enhance visitors' experiences Offer quality education experiences to children and young people Promote and protect the heritage of venues Work with national and international artists and collectors	Attendance: City Gallery Capital E Museum of Wellington Gable Car Museum Space Place Subsidy per visitor Revenue per visitor Total ownership cost to Council Percentage of visitors who rate the quality of their experience as good or very good Percentage of visitors that are repeat visitors



WELLINGTON CABLE CAR LIMITED

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
The Council is the 100% shareholder in this company and appoints all of the directors As at 1 January 2016, they are Anthony Wilson and Andy Matthews The Chief Executive is Simon Fleisher	Wellington Cable Car Limited owns and operates the Cable Car It also owns and maintains the overhead wiring system for the trolley bus passenger network which services the city	Maintain the cable cars and associated track, plant, tunnels, bridges and buildings in accordance with best engineering practice, and to meet the certification requirements of the New Zealand Transport Agency Market and manage the cable car passenger service operation Manage the contract for the inspection, maintenance and repair of the trolley bus overhead wiring system	Cable car passenger numbers Cable car service reliability Percentage of users who rate the standard and operational reliability of the Cable Car as good or very good



WELLINGTON WATER LIMITED

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Wellington Water was established in September 2014 and was formed by the merger of Greater Wellington Regional Council's water supply group with Capacity Infrastructure Services, which was owned by Hutt, Porirua, Upper Hutt and Wellington city councils. The five local authorities are joint and equal owners of Wellington Water Each council owns its respective water, storm water and waste water assets and determines the level and standard of services to be provided to its customers and ratepayers As at 1 January 2016, the Directors are John Strahl (Chair), Nicki Crauford, Cynthia Brophy, David Wright and David Benham The Chief Executive is Colin Crampton	To manage the provision of water services (water supply, storm water and wastewater) to the residents and businesses in the areas served by its customers Wellington Water's customers are Wellington City Council, Hutt City Council, Portrua City Council and Upper Hutt City Council	Provide high quality, safe and environmentally sustainable services to shareholding councils and other customers with a focus on contracted service delivery for the operation, maintenance and on-going development of drinking water, storm water and waste water assets and services, and asset management planning	Provide a reliable water supply, wastewater and storm water management service. Deliver budgeted capital expenditure projects for its shareholding councils. Deliver budgeted operating and maintenance activities for its shareholding councils. Comply with relevant standards, legislation and resource consents.

WELLINGTON



WELLINGTON ZOO TRUST

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
The Weilington Zoo Trust was established on 1 July 2003 and all of the trustees are appointed by the Council As at 1 January 2016, they are Craig Ellison (Chair), Frances Russell, Linda Meade, Raewyn Bleakley and Councillor Sarah Free The Chief Executive is Karen Fifield	The Wellington Zoo Trust manages the assets and operations of Wellington Zoo for the benefit of the residents of Wellington and visitors to the city. It promotes species conservation, educates the community by building an awareness of plant and animal species, and supports the conservation and educational activities of other organisations	Cares for resident animals and manages the animal collection. Provides a high-quality visitor experience Participates in captive management breeding and breed-for-release programmes. Develops and maintains high quality animal exhibits. Delivers educational material and learning experiences. Contributes to zoological, conservation and facilities management research projects	Number of visitors Conservation Programme Managed Species (% of total collection) Average WCC subsidy per visitor Total ownership cost to Council Average income per visitor Ratio of generated Trust income as % of WCC grant



BASIN RESERVE TRUST

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
There are four trustees, of whom two are appointed by the Council and two by Cricket Wellington	The Basin Reserve Trust manages and operates the Basin Reserve to continue to attract national and international sporting events to	Manages the Basin Reserve for recreational activities and the playing of cricket for the residents of Wellington	Number of events Cricket Other sports Community
As at 1 January 2016, the two trustees appointed by the Council are Councillor Paul Eagle and Sir John Anderson (Chair). The two trustees appointed by Cricket Wellington are Michael Horsley and John Greenwood The Chief Executive is Peter Clinton	Wellington	Contributes to the events programme for Wellington Operates as a successful not-for-profit undertaking Preserves and enhances the heritage value of the Basin Reserve	Number of event days Cricket Other sports Community Attendance figures

Absolutely Positively Wellington City Council

Me Heke Ki Poneke

LAMBTON HARBOUR MANAGEMENT LIMITED (TRADING AS WELLINGTON WATERFRONT LIMITED)

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
The Council is the 100% shareholder in this company and appoints all of the directors As at 1 January 2016, they are council officers Kevin Lavery (chair), Derek Fry, Andy Matthews and Greg Orchard The external Board of Wellington Waterfront Limited was disestablished on 1 April 2014	Wellington Waterfront Limited holds the assets of the Wellington Waterfront project (as defined in the Wellington Harbour Board and Wellington City Council Vesting and Empowering Act 1987) as bare Trustee for the Council	Wellington Waterfront Limited functions as a holding company for Waterfront assets	Not Applicable The day to day operations formerly delivered by Wellington Waterfront Limited were transferred to the Council with the activities for each year detailed within the annual Waterfront Development Plan

Wellington Waterfront Development Plan – 3 years (2015/16–2017/18)

Context

The Waterfront Development Plan (WDP) outlines the Council's work programme to implement the objectives of the Wellington Waterfront Framework (2001)¹. The WDP is required by the Framework and is the way the Council develops the work plan for the waterfront and approves funding for the waterfront project.

The Framework requires transparency and a willingness to engage with the public about how the waterfront is developed. A balance must be set between making good progress on the waterfront and providing the public with sufficient opportunity to be involved. By consulting on the draft WDP (alongside the draft LTP) the Council obtains community feedback and views on its plans for the waterfront and associated funding. Depending on the project, there will be further opportunity for consultation and obtaining feedback and views prior to the Council making final decisions on whether a particular project will proceed. In addition most applications for resource consent are publicly notified so that provides a further opportunity for public engagement and input.

This WDP covers the three-year period from 1 July 2015. This is the first annual review of the current three year plan.

What is planned for years 2 and 3 of the current 3year plan

There are many proposed and on-going projects, all with different complexities, and in some cases, the potential to be interrelated. Some work needs to be done sequentially because of physical requirements to maintain the waterfront experience as much as possible during construction or to coincide with neighbouring development activities. There may sometimes be financial implications that justify undertaking one piece of work before another. Further, sufficient

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¹ The principles and objectives of the Wellington Waterfront Framework were reviewed by Council in 2011 and endorsed as still being a relevant and appropriate blueprint for the future of the waterfront.

flexibility must be built in to respond to good ideas or proposals in a timely manner, should they arise.

The following key projects are planned for years 2 and 3 of the current plan.

The Promenade: Development of the promenade as the spine that connects the waterfront is on-going. The proposed redevelopment of the north Kumutoto public space which will coincide with the proposed redevelopment of site 10 will not only significantly improve the promenade for pedestrians and cyclists but also improve connectivity with CentrePort and the stadium to the north.

Subject to resource consent for the Site 10 building and adjacent public space including the promenade being obtained, works will commence in 2016/17 and will be completed in 2017/18.

Refer to North Kumutoto below for further detail, including budget amounts.

Seawall and Wharf Maintenance: Many of the waterfront's wharves are timber structures that are over 100 years old and require periodic maintenance to ensure they are kept to a satisfactory standard to provide sufficient levels of service appropriate to their use.

Seawalls are also critical assets and many of which date back to the early 1900's are heritage listed as important links with Wellington's past. The redevelopment of public space on the waterfront often provides the opportunity to undertake remedial work identified in periodic condition surveys these assets.

Further maintenance of these essential elements of the waterfront is planned for each year of the current triennium as follows:-

Capex Budget (\$000) 2016/17 2017/18

\$ 829 \$1,579

Taranaki Street Wharf Precinct: The start of construction of a public toilet and change facility to complement the popular jump platform has been delayed to the first two months of the 2016/17 financial year. The previously proposed scope of work has been reduced and the resulting \$300,000 budget saving has been re-allocated to the inclusion of a new kiosk and toilet

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facility in the southern end of TSB Arena to service the adjacent Frank Kitts Park children's play area. Work is programmed to be undertaken in Quarter 1 of the 2016/17 financial year.

Capex Budget (\$000): 2016/17 2017/18

\$100 \$0

Frank Kitts Park Precinct: Successive Waterfront Development Plans, since 2007, have signalled the proposed redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park.

The Council approved the Garden of Beneficence design for the proposed redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park in December 2007. The design included redevelopment of the children's playground, the lawn and construction of the Chinese Garden, subject to the Wellington Chinese Garden Society (WCGS) meeting the costs of the Chinese Garden and Council costs being met from commercial proceeds. The project did not progress for many years due to the global financial crisis and delays in the WCGS's fundraising.

The plan is to implement the agreed Garden of Beneficence concept design which anticipates redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park in three parts – the Chinese Garden, the main Lawn and the Children's Playground. Further development of the design of the Garden of Beneficence will follow confirmation of funding.

Chinese Garden

The Wellington Chinese Garden Society and sister cities Beijing and Xiamen are funding the Chinese garden element of the project.

Children's Playground

Revision of the children's playground design was referred to user group consultation and feedback in mid-2014 and wider public consultation on the WDP in 2015. The resulting suggested improvements will be incorporated at the detailed design stage.

The Lawn

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Further consideration will be given to the central main lawn area ensuring appropriate integration with the playground and Chinese garden, including spaces that are protected from weather elements to optimise casual lunchtime use as well as suitable events space.

An application for resource consent for the redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park was lodged in May 2016 and is subject to public notification until 1 July 2016. A resource consent is expected to be granted in September 2016 and subject to confirmation of external funding of the Chinese Garden construction is intended to commence in April 2017 and take 12 months to complete. Capex sums and timing are as follows:-

Capex Budget (\$000): 2016/17 2017/18

\$1,000 \$ 4,300

Queens Wharf Precinct: Master planning for this area was completed and presented to the Council in 2011. With the exception of conversion of Shed 6 to the temporary convention centre, nothing has been progressed in the intervening period. The external refurbishment of Shed 6 and TSB Arena previously planned to be fully complete in the 2015/16 financial year will now not be fully complete until Quarter 1 of the 2016/17 financial year.

Capex Budget (\$000): 2016/17 2017/18

\$ 1,100 \$ 0

Following public consultation in early 2015 on a proposal to develop a commercial helicopter facility on the southern end of the outer-T along the lines of that proposed in the 2009 Blue Skies Ideas Competition, Council's preliminary investigations indicate that costs of the required wharf strengthening will make the financial viability of this proposal challenging.

Kumutoto Precinct: Willis Bond and Co confirmed the development and lease agreement for Site 10 unconditional in May 2016 and following completion of subdivision, issuing of a new title and Willis Bond payment of deposit, the site was handed over to Willis Bond and its building contractor LT McGuinness for commencement of construction in June 2016.

Council and its public space designer are advancing the developed design for the north Kumutoto public space prior to lodging an application for building consent and expected start of public space redevelopment work in late 2016.

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Willis Bond and Co and the Council intend to complete the development of the building and north Kumutoto public space by mid-2018.

Capex Budget (\$000): 2016/17 2017/18

\$1,600 \$3,000

Motorhome Park: The proposed relocation of the Wellington Waterfront Motorhome Park to adjacent CentrePort owned land to enable redevelopment of Site 10 did not proceed as planned due to the higher than budgeted cost of the relocation, resulting in this project not being viable.

Capex Budget (\$000): 2016/17 2017/18

\$0 \$0

Other Capital Renewals and General Planning: An ongoing programme of repairs and maintenance, capital expenditure and renewals relating mainly to addressing seismic and resilience issues, public space lighting, bridge painting and historic wharf cranes repainting will be ongoing throughout the period in accordance with the Waterfront Operation's Asset Management Plan.

Capex Budget (\$000): 2016/17 2017/18

\$ 300 \$ 200

How we'll measure our performance

The overall success of the waterfront will be measured by the achievement of the principles and objectives outlined in the Waterfront Framework.

The framework has set seven objectives for the waterfront:

- The waterfront is locally and internationally recognised for its design.
- The waterfront is readily accessible to all people.
- The waterfront is and is perceived to be, safe at all times.
- The waterfront is seen as an attractive place that draws Wellingtonians and visitors alike.
- · The waterfront successfully caters for a wide range of events and activities.

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- Significant heritage buildings are protected on the waterfront.
- Activities on the waterfront are integrated with those on the harbour.

Annual surveys of public opinion consistently show satisfaction and approval ratings in excess of 90%. We will continue to strive to maintain and improve these ratings.

Design outcomes will continue to be monitored by the Council's Technical Advisory Group (TAG), an independent provider of design advice for the Council. Drawing on the architecture, landscape architecture and urban design expertise of its members, TAG ensures that the Framework principles have been applied consistently in the design of buildings and public spaces².

We will also continue to place increased emphasis on our place-making activities to create an even stronger sense of place through:-

- · A diverse offering of activities and development
- Improved access along the waterfront and between the city and the harbour
- An evolving waterfront experience that is mindful of its historic past and its future
- A consultative process that encourages participation by interested and affected groups and individuals

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² TAG was appointed by Council in 2001 to ensure that Council decisions comply with the Framework. TAG has specific advisory and recommendatory roles and functions and is also delegated decision-making on certain public space proposals.

Our Finances

Financial Overview

Your rates

For 2016/17, total rates are to increase by 4.8 percent before allowing for growth of 1.2 percent in our ratepayer base. After allowing for expected growth, our total rates are to increase by 3.6 percent.

Rates on the average residential property (valued at \$570,745) are expected to increase by 5.4 percent to \$2,317 (excluding GST) in 2016/17. An average rates increase of around 2.7 percent for commercial properties, including the impact of increases in metered water charges in 2016/17. These increases average to a 3.6 percent rates impact over all ratepayers, after growth in the ratepayer base has been taken into account.

	Sector		
2016/17	Residential	Commercial	
Average Property Value	\$570,745		
Average Rates	\$2,317		
Average Rates increase (after growth)	5.4%	2.7%	

Explaining your rates

Our total rates revenue is split between general rates and targeted rates.

General rates are used to fund activities where the Council is unable to clearly identify a specific group of ratepayers who receive the benefit of that activity, or where is it not possible or suitable for that group to be targeted to pay. General rates are split over two categories: the base sector general rate (residential) and the commercial sector general rate. These are both levied based on a rate per-dollar of capital value. The Council has a general rates differential in place that decides how the general rate is shared between the residents and businesses in each category.

In 2016/17, the commercial sector general rate per dollar of capital value is to remain at 2.8 times the base sector general rate for a residential property of the same value.

Targeted rates are used to fund activities where the Council is able to clearly identify a specific group of ratepayers who receive the benefit of the activity, and where it is proper that this group be targeted to pay. The Council sets targeted rates to fund costs associated with the city's water, sewerage and stormwater systems. Separate targeted rates are also set for our base (residential) sector, commercial sector, downtown commercial sector, Marsden Village, Tawa driveways and business improvement district (BID) for the Miramar, Khandallah and Kilbirnie business districts.

Your total rates bill will be made up of the general and targeted rates that apply to your property.

Property valuations and rates distribution

The Council sets the total amount of rates required to fund its spending based on the budgeted costs. For the majority of its rates the Council then uses property valuations as the

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basis to distribute the total rates requirement proportionally across all properties in Wellington.

The Council is on a 3-yearly valuation cycle and for the 2016/17 rating year the September 2015 valuations will be used to distribute the total rates requirement across all rateable properties.

It is important to note that your rates bill does not automatically change when your property value changes. Your rates bill will only be impacted by the change in your property's capital value relative to the change the in capital value for the entire city. The final rates bill for an individual property will depend on:

- the overall change in the Council's rates requirement
- any changes to the way we fund our activities (as set out in our Revenue and Financing Policy)
- · any changes in the rates differential or uniform rates applying to that property
- the growth in the number or scale of rateable properties in the city (due to construction of new houses, apartments or business premises)
- the change in that property's capital value compared to the average change in the capital value for the entire city
- · changes in the Council's remissions policy.

Changes to rates or rating mechanisms

A new targeted rate for the Kilbirnie Business Improvement District under the terms of the Business Improvement District Policy, for \$80,000 (excluding GST) to be applied to commercially rated properties in the Kilbirnie Business Improvement District area

Liability for this rate will be calculated as a fixed amount of \$500 (excluding GST) per rating unit, plus a rate per dollar of rateable capital value for any capital value over \$1 million per rating unit.

Funding our activities

When we're deciding how to fund an activity, we consider a wide range of factors including:

- who benefits (individuals, an identifiable part of the community)
- can the beneficiary be easily identified
- can the beneficiary be easily excluded from using the service for non-payment
- intergenerational equity (ie the period in or over which those benefits are expected to occur are when the rates impost is to be received)
- the 'polluter pays' principle (ie people should pay for negative effects they cause)
- fairness/equity of excluding people who cannot afford to pay
- transparency/accountability of a particular funding method
- overall impact on social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing.

Our Revenue and Financing Policy outlines how we propose to fund our activities. In 2016/17 we propose to make no changes to the policy.

User charges

For 2016/17, user charges are increasing in a number of areas. Our fees are set in accordance with our Revenue and Financing Policy. The areas where fees are changing are as follows:

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- Burials and Cremation
- Trade Waste
- Landfill
- Swimming Pools
- · Recreation Centres
- Public Health Regulations

Understanding the Council's budgeted surplus

The Council is forecasting a net operating surplus of \$12.8 million in 2016/17. The majority of this surplus arises from cash funding received for capital purposes (Crown grants for housing, development contributions, NZTA subsidies and bequests). This income flows through to the net operating surplus to be available to fund capital expenditure. Offsetting this are some depreciation costs on assets which we have resolved not to fund.

Borrowings

Total borrowings are forecast to be \$479.1 million at the end of 2016/17. Our forecast asset base totals \$7.2 billion in 2016/17.

Land sale

The Council only owns property assets that are necessary for public works or another purpose aligned to Council strategies. Property assets falling outside of this will be considered for sale or redeployed.

Reflected in the 2016/17 plan is \$2 million worth of property asset disposals, with proceeds being used to reduce Council borrowings. Every specific property asset sale will be publicly consulted upon as per the standard Council process.

Each year we review the underlying assumptions and costs that make up each activity. For each activity we consider the impact of a number of factors including:

- · changes in direct costs
- updated forecasting assumptions (including changes to the forecast timing of projects)
- · the suitability of forecast inflation and CPI adjustments
- · changes in service levels we will specifically consult with you on these
- · changes affecting our opening position (e.g. updated borrowings forecasts).

This means the costs for each activity may differ from those we had originally forecast in the 2015–25 Long-term Plan.

Annual plan disclosure statement for year ending 30 June 2017

What is the purpose of this statement?

The purpose of this statement is to disclose the council's planned financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether the council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings.

The council is required to include this statement in its annual plan in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the **regulations**). Refer to the regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used in this statement.

Benchmark		Planned	Met
Rates affordability benchmark			
• income	Total rates collected	\$302.0m	Yes
• increases	4.5% after growth average rates increase over the first triennium	3.6%	Yes
Debt affordability benchmark	Net closing debt over operating income	175%	Yes
Balanced budget benchmark	100%	104%	Yes
Essential services benchmark	100%	135%	Yes
Debt servicing	10%	5.6%	Yes

Notes:

1 Rates affordability benchmark

- (1) For this benchmark.-
- (a) the council's planned rates income for the year is compared with [a quantified limit/quantified limits] on rates contained in the financial strategy included in the council's long-term plan; and
- (b) the council's planned rates increases for the year are compared with [a quantified limit/quantified limits] on rates increases for the year contained in the financial strategy included in the council's long-term plan.
- (2) The council meets the rates affordability benchmark if-
- (a) its planned rates income for the year equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and
- (b) its planned rates increases for the year equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

2 Debt affordability benchmark

(1) For this benchmark, the council's planned borrowing is compared with [a quantified limit/quantified limits] on borrowing contained in the financial strategy included in the council's long-term plan.

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(2) The council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its planned borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

3 Balanced budget benchmark

- (1) For this benchmark, the council's planned revenue (excluding development contributions, vested assets, financial contributions, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) is presented as a proportion of its planned operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).
- (2) The council meets the balanced budget benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than its operating expenses.

4 Essential services benchmark

- (1) For this benchmark, the council's planned capital expenditure on network services is presented as a proportion of expected depreciation on network services.
- (2) The council meets the essential services benchmark if its planned capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than expected depreciation on network services.

5 Debt servicing benchmark

- (1) For this benchmark, the council's planned borrowing costs are presented as a proportion of planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).
- (2) Because Statistics New Zealand projects that the council's population will grow [as fast as, or faster than,/slower than] the national population growth rate, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its planned borrowing costs equal or are less than [10%/15%] of its planned revenue.

2016/17 Annual Plan:

Fees and User Charges

The Revenue and Financing Policy guides our decisions on how to fund Council services. Under the policy, we take into account who benefits from a service (individuals, parts of the community, or the community as a whole) to help us determine how the service should be funded. The policy set targets for each Council activity, determining what proportion should be funded from each of user charges, general rates, targeted rates and other sources of income.

In line with that policy, we have made some changes to fees and charges in the following areas:

- Burials and Cremation
- Trade Waste
- Landfill
- Swimming Pools
- Recreation Centres
- Public Health Regulations

New Food Act fees and fee structure have been incorporated through Public Health Regulations, with the introduction of the Food Act 2014 which passed into law in June 2014.

New fees will be implemented as of 1 July 2016 and are inclusive of GST. For more information see www.Wellington.co.nz

Burials and cremation

Listed below are the increases to some of our fees for burials and cremations.

Burials and Cremation Fees	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Adult Plot: Plaque Lawn Beam fee	\$158.00	\$166.00
Children's Section Beam fee	\$158.00	\$166.00
Denominational Areas Beam fee	\$158.00	\$166.00
Ash Plots Beam fee	\$158.00	\$166.00
Extras – Concrete stand large	\$80.00	\$85.00
Miscellaneous - Wooden adult urns	\$68.00	\$78.00
Miscellaneous – Wooden infant urns	\$32.00	\$40.00

Trade Waste

Listed below are the increases to our fees for trade waste.

Conveyance and Transport of Trade Waste	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Volume		
Up to 100m3/day	\$0.28/m3	\$0.29/m3

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Conveyance and Transport of Trade Waste	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Between 100m3/day and 7000m3/day	\$0.13/m3	\$0.13/m3
Above 7000m3/day	\$0.89/m3	\$0.91/m3
B.O.D (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)		
Up to 3150kg/day	\$0.30/m3	\$0.31/m3
Above 3150kg/day	\$0.68/m3	\$0.69/m3
Suspended Solids		
Up to 1575kg/day	\$0.29/m3	\$0.30/m3
Above 1575kg/day	\$0.55/m3	\$0.56/m3

Landfill

Listed below are the increases to our fees for the landfill.

Landfill Fees	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Green Waste Disposal (per tonne)	\$56.40	\$58.10
General Waste Disposal (Domestic) - per tonne	\$121.80	\$158.00
General Waste Disposal (Domestic) - minimum charge	\$8.00	\$10.00

Swimming Pools

Listed below are the increases to some of our fees for swimming pools. For a full listing of all fees, see http://wellington.govt.nz/recreation/get-active-indoors.

Pool and Programme Fees - General POS	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Adult Swim	\$5.90	\$6.00
Adult 10 concession card	\$48.80	\$54.00
Adult 20 concession card	\$97.60	\$108.00
Adult 30 concession card	\$146.00	\$162.00
Child Swim	\$3.60	\$3.70
Child 10 concession card	\$29.90	\$33.30
Child 20 concession card	\$59.80	\$66.60
Child 30 concession card	\$89.70	\$99.90
Leisure Card Child Swim	\$1.70	\$1.90
Child Swim & Spa	\$4.70	\$4.90
CP Child Spa 10 Concession	\$22.50	\$23.40
CP Leisure Card Sauna	\$2.40	\$2.50
CP Leisure Card Sauna/Spa 10 trip	\$24.00	\$25.00
CP Leisure Card Spa	\$2.40	\$2.50
CP Sauna	\$4.80	\$5.00
CP Sauna & Swim	\$7.00	\$7.20
CP Spa	\$4.80	\$5.00
CP Spa 10 Concession	\$43.20	\$45.00
CP Spa Child	\$2.50	\$2.60
CP Swim & Spa	\$7.00	\$7.20
Sauna/Spa 10 Concession	\$43.20	\$45.00
Spa Top-up	\$1.10	\$1.20
Spa Under 5	\$1.20	-
Spectator child swim meet 10 - 16 years	\$2.00	\$2.10
Spectator Swim Meet	\$2.00	\$2.10
Shower	\$2.30	\$2.50
Freyberg Hotspot	\$15.00	\$15.50

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Pool and Programme Fees - General POS	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Freyberg Hotspot 10 concession	\$43.20	\$45.00
Freyberg Nutrition Workshop - Member	\$10.00	\$10.50
Freyberg Nutrition Workshop - Non Member	\$20.00	\$20.50
Leisure Card Steamroom	\$2.40	\$2.50
Karori Ocean Swim	\$11.00	\$11.50
Khandallah Adult	\$3.00	\$3.10
Khandallah Child	\$1.50	\$1.60
KSP Ocean Swim	\$11.00	\$11.50
Tawa - Adult Offpeak Swim	\$3.00	\$3.10
Tawa - Child Swim (August deal)	\$3.00	\$3.10
Tawa Toddler Day	\$1.20	φο.10
Tawa WeetbixTRY Training	\$3.60	\$3.70
WRAC Club Active Class	\$10.70	\$11.00
WRAC Club Active Class Leisurecard	\$5.40	\$5.50
WRAC Spa Exclusive Access (30min) in addition to entry	\$3.40	\$3.30
fee		\$6.00
WRAC Spa/Sauna/Swim Adult (Hotspot)	-	\$8.80
	+	
WRAC Spa/Sauna/Swim Adult (Hotspot) 10 pass	+	\$79.20
WRAC Spa/Sauna/Swim Adult (Hotspot) 10 pass LC		\$39.60
WRAC Spa/Sauna/Swim Adult (Hotspot) LC	-	\$4.40
WRAC Spa/Sauna/Swim Child (Hotspot)	-	\$4.40
WRAC Spa/Sauna/Swim Child (Hotspot) 10 pass	040.00	\$39.60
25m Lane Hire 1hr Commercial	\$16.00	\$16.50
25m Lane Hire 1hr Non Commercial	\$8.00	\$8.20
50m Lane Hire 1hr Commercial	\$32.00	\$33.00
50m Lane Hire 1hr Non Commercial	\$16.00	\$16.40
Aquafitness	\$10.70	\$11.00
Aquafitness 10 session	\$96.30	\$99.00
Aquafitness Leisure Card	\$5.40	\$5.50
Aquafitness Leisure Card 10 concession	\$54.00	\$55.00
BBQ Hire	\$26.50	\$27.00
Bike Only	\$3.00	\$3.10
Coffee - Tawa Pool	\$3.00	\$3.10
Diving Comp	\$5.00	\$5.20
Diving Competition	\$5.00	\$5.20
Diving Family	\$10.00	\$10.20
Diving Spec Adult	\$5.00	\$5.20
Diving Spec Child	\$2.00	\$2.10
Duathlon	\$10.00	\$10.20
Extension Course	\$25.60	\$26.00
F/C Mat hire	\$2.00	\$2.10
F/C small group booking	\$100.00	\$102.00
Family Pass	\$15.40	\$15.90
Fat Blast Fitness Centre	\$20.00	\$20.50
Flippaball	\$3.60	\$3.70
Flippaball Comp entry	\$59.00	\$60.00
Funk Party	\$5.90	\$6.00
LTS Karori Swim Meet	\$8.00	\$8.20
LTS KSP Swim Meet	\$5.50	\$5.70
LTS Tawa Swim Meet	\$5.50	\$5.70
Mah jong	\$1.60	\$1.70
Police Test	\$17.00	\$20.00

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Pool and Programme Fees - General POS	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Programme Finals	\$2.50	\$2.60
Programme heats sessions	\$10.00	\$10.20
Recreation Evening \$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.20
Replacement Card \$5.40	\$5.40	\$5.50
Replacement Card Coaches	\$16.00	\$16.50
School Swim	\$1.20	\$1.30
School Zones	\$1.10	\$1.20
Seniors Week - Aqua Therapy KSP	\$2.00	\$2.10
Speed Zone	\$15.00	\$15.50
Spin - 10 Trip	\$112.50	\$115.00
Spin - Casual	\$12.50	\$13.00
Spin - Member	\$2.00	\$2.10
Spin 10x member card	\$20.00	\$20.50
Starts and Turns Clinic (LTS)	\$10.00	\$10.20
Steamroom	\$4.80	\$5.00
Swim Meet programme session	\$2.00	\$2.10
Swim meet all heats sessions programme	\$8.00	\$8.20
Swim Meet Programme Karori Meet	\$2.00	\$2.10
Swim Under 5 yrs – Entrance Fee	\$1.20	-
Tama Ora - Aquafit	\$5.40	\$5.50
Tama Ora - Swim	\$3.00	\$3.10
Weet-bix Tri	\$10.00	\$10.20

Pool Fees - Rental Fees	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Pools - BBQ	\$26.50	\$27.00
Freyberg - Aerobics Room - Commercial	\$41.80	\$42.60
Freyberg - Aerobics Room - NC	\$20.90	\$21.30
Pool - whole (excl WRAC)	\$83.50	\$85.20
Pool - whole (excl WRAC) - Commercial	\$167.00	\$170.40
Pool Hire 30 metre set up	\$72.00	\$73.50
Pool Hire 30 metre set up - Commercial	\$144.00	\$147.00
Pool Hire 50 metre - Commercial	\$240.00	\$367.20
Pool Hire 50 metre Pool	\$120.00	\$183.60
Pools - Group Fitness Room	\$28.00	\$30.00
Pools - Group Fitness Room - Commercial	\$56.00	\$60.00
Pools - Hourly Massage room	\$10.00	\$11.00
Pools - Kayak	\$34.70	\$35.40
Pools - Lane Hire 25m	\$8.00	\$8.20
Pools - Lane Hire 25m - Commercial	\$16.00	\$16.40
Pools - Lane Hire Thorndon	\$13.30	\$13.60
Pools - Massage room (4hr session)	\$40.00	\$40.80
Tawa Pool - whole (Tawa Pool only)	\$50.00	\$51.00
Tawa Pool - whole (Teaching pool only)	\$25.00	\$25.50
Trestle Tables	\$14.00	\$15.00
WRAC - Events office	\$10.00	\$11.00
WRAC - Lane Hire 50m	\$18.00	\$18.50
WRAC - Lane Hire 50m - Commercial	\$36.00	\$37.00
WRAC - Office	\$10.00	\$11.00
WRAC - Storeroom	\$10.00	\$11.00

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Pool Fees - Other Rental Fees (non POS items)	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Freyberg - Aqua Instructor charge	\$55.10	\$56.20
Freyberg - PST 1 child	\$6.80	\$6.90
Freyberg - PST 2 child	\$10.00	\$10.20
Freyberg - PST 3 child	\$13.40	\$13.70
Freyberg - Spa Pool Hire	\$104.00	\$106.50
Karori - Aquatic Activity Instructor	\$28.00	\$30.50
Karori - Inflatable	\$65.00	\$66.50
Karori - Schools Instructor	\$25.00	\$25.50
Khandallah - Adult Swim	\$3.00	\$3.10
Khandallah - Child Swim	\$1.50	\$1.60
KSP - Aquatic Activity Instructor	\$30.00	\$30.50
KSP - Flippaball registration fee	\$59.00	\$60.20
KSP - Schools Instructor	\$25.00	\$25.50
Sound System / Underwater speakers Full Day	\$160.00	\$164.00
Sound System 1/2 day	\$80.00	\$82.00
Tawa - Aquatic Activity Instructor	\$30.00	\$30.50
Tawa - Inflatable	\$60.00	\$61.50
Tawa - Schools Instructor	\$25.00	\$25.50
WRAC - Aqua Instructor charge	\$60.00	\$61.50
WRAC - Aquatic Activity Instructor	\$30.00	\$30.50
WRAC - Birthday Party Child	\$4.50	\$4.70
WRAC - Events Passes - Adult	\$5.50	\$6.00
WRAC - Events Passes - Child	\$2.50	\$3.70
WRAC - Fitness Class	\$10.60	\$11.00
WRAC - Inflatable	\$60.00	\$80.00
WRAC - Lifeguard non commercial	\$30.00	\$45.00
WRAC - Massage Space	\$33.10	\$35.00
WRAC - Police Swim Test	\$17.00	\$18.00
WRAC - Rugby Recovery	\$7.40	\$7.60
WRAC - Schools Instructor	\$25.00	\$25.50
WRAC - Scoreboard/BigScreen	\$120.00	\$125.00
WRAC - Showers	\$2.30	\$2.50
WRAC - Staff Hire	\$42.00	\$45.00

Pool Fees - Swim Memberships	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Adult Monthly	\$59.25	\$60.50
Adult Yearly	\$710.45	\$724.60
Child Monthly	\$35.45	\$36.20
Child Yearly	\$426.30	\$434.80
Adult Monthly LC	\$29.63	\$30.25
Adult Yearly LC	\$355.23	\$362.30
Child Monthly LC	\$17.73	\$18.10
Child Yearly LC	\$213.15	\$217.40
Adult Monthly Swim Club	\$50.36	\$51.40
Adult Yearly Swim Club	\$603.88	\$615.90
Child Monthly Swim Club	\$30.13	\$30.70
Child Yearly Swim Club	\$362.36	\$369.60

Pool Fees – Aquatic Programme	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Beg School age (Up to Adv 1)	\$13.50	\$14.00

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Pool Fees - Aquatic Programme	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Int School age (Adv 2-3)	\$14.50	\$15.00
Adv School age (Mini squad / sport fit)	\$15.00	\$15.50

Pool Fees - Other Programmes	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Adult Swim	\$14.50	\$15.00
Adult Kayak	\$28.10	\$28.70
Adult Kayak WRAC	\$19.00	\$19.40
Child Diving KSP	\$15.10	\$15.40
Child Diving WRAC	\$15.50	\$15.80
Child Kayak	\$15.10	\$15.40
Child Snorkelling	\$15.10	\$15.40
Aquatic Club	\$15.10	\$15.40
Private lesson	\$60.00	\$61.50
Tai Chi	\$9.50	\$9.70
Multisport Adult	\$21.60	\$22.00
Multisport Child	\$16.20	\$16.50
CART	\$6.00	\$6.10

Recreation Centres

Listed below are the increases to some of our fees for Recreation Centres. For a full listing of all fees, see http://wellington.govt.nz/recreation/get-active-indoors.

Recreation Fees - Community Recreation Centres	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Facility Court Hire - Off Peak	\$27.00	\$30.00
Facility Court Hire - Peak	\$48.00	\$50.00
Facility Court Hire - Kilbirnie Rec Peak (one off events)	\$58.50	\$60.00
Facility Court Hire - Kilbirnie Rec (Commerical)	\$100.00	\$105.00
Facility Room Hire-Rec Centre Meeting Room - Semi		
Comm	\$21.00	\$25.00
Facility Room Hire-Rec Centre Meeting Room - Non Comm	\$16.00	\$18.00
Casual Play – Adult	\$3.20	\$3.50
Casual Play – Child	\$1.60	\$2.00
Casual Play – Leisure Card	\$1.60	\$1.80
Badminton – Casual	\$1.80	\$2.00
Tinytown – Preschool	\$4.20	\$4.50
Tinytown – Leisure Card	\$2.10	\$2.20
Tinytown – Earlybird	\$6.70	\$6.80
Tinytown – Earlybird Leisure Card	\$5.30	\$5.50
Programmes		
Active Fun Play / Gym Jam	\$4.50	\$5.50
Preschool 0-2	\$7.00/\$8.50	\$7.00/\$9.50
	Casual	Casual
2 to 5	\$7.00/\$8.50	\$7.00/\$9.50
	Casual	Casual
School Age Programmes	\$8.50	\$9.00
Kilbirnie Rec Centre (skateboarding/rollerskate/rollerblade		
etc)	\$9.40	\$10.50
Kilbirnie Rec Centre LC		
(skateboarding/rollerskate/rollerblade etc)	\$7.50	\$8.40
Social Netball League (adult)	\$55.00 per week	\$60.00 per week
Miniball League	\$225.00 per	\$300.00 per

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Recreation Fees - Community Recreation Centres	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
•	team/per term	team/per term
Basketball League	\$262.50 per	\$300.00 per
-	team/per term	team/per term
Parkour (Karori)		\$12.50
Ezy Movers	\$5.00	\$5.50
Holiday Programme	\$32.00/\$42.00	\$35.00/ \$45.00 or
•	Casual	\$50.00 Casual

Recreation Fees – Indoor Community Sports Centre (ASB)	2015/16 Fee	2016/17 Fee
Facility Court Hire - Off Peak	\$37.00	\$40.00
Facility Court Hire - Peak	\$55.00	\$60.00
Facility Room Hire - Matairangi Room 1hr	\$40.00	\$41.00
Facility Room Hire - Ngake Room 1hr	\$20.00	\$20.50
Facility Room Hire - Ngake/Whataitai Room 1hr	\$40.00	\$41.00
Facility Room Hire - Whataitai Room 1hr	\$20.00	\$20.50
Casual Play – Adult	\$3.20	\$3.50
Casual Play - Child	\$1.60	\$2.00
Casual Play – Leisure Card	\$1.60	\$1.80
Badminton – Off Peak	\$9.00	\$11.00
Badminton –Peak	\$14.00	\$16.00
Volleyball – Off Peak	\$24.00	\$24.50
Volleyball –Peak	\$37.00	\$38.00
Table Tennis – Off Peak	\$9.00	\$10.00
Table Tennis –Peak	\$14.00	\$16.00
Programmes – Preschool 0-2	\$6.00	\$7.00
Programmes – Preschool 2-5	\$6.00	\$7.50

Public Health Regulations

New fees and fee structure for Food Act fees under the new Food Act 2014 have been introduced and are listed below.

Public Health Food Act 2014 Fees - Food Control Plan	Time Included	2016/17 Fee
Registration	1 hour	\$155.00
Registration renewal/Re-register	half hour	\$77.50
Amendment	1	
Significant	1 hour	\$155.00
Minor	half hour	\$77.50
Change of circumstances	half hour	\$77.50
Voluntary suspension	half hour	\$77.50
Verification		
1 st verification	2.5 hours	\$387.50
2nd verification	2.5 hours	\$387.50

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Public Health Food Act 2014 Fees - Food Control Plan	Time Included	2016/17 Fee
Reduced verification	1 hour	\$155.00
Compliance		
Notice	1 hour	\$155.00
Application for review	1 hour	\$155.00
Statement of compliance	half hour	\$77.50
Opening inspections	1 hour	\$155.00
Additional hours	per hour	\$155.00

Public Health Food Act 2014 Fees – National Programme	Time Included	2016/17 Fee
Registration	1 hour	\$155.00
Registration renewal/Re-register	half hour	\$77.50
Amendment		
Change of circumstances	half hour	\$77.50
Voluntary suspension	half hour	\$77.50
Verification		
1 st verification	1 hour	\$155.00
2nd verification	1 hour	\$155.00
Compliance		
Notice	1 hour	\$155.00
Application for review	1 hour	\$155.00
Statement of compliance	half hour	\$77.50
Opening inspections	1 hour	\$155.00
Additional hours	per hour	\$155.00

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR WHOLE OF COUNCIL

	2015-25 LTP	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
	\$000	5000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding	*		+	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	152,004	160,913	8,909	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	118,903	123,271	4,368	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	6,485	8,086	1,601	
Fees and charges	122,218	123 171	953	
Interest and dividends from investments	11,013	11,126	112	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	9,255	9,176	(77)	
Total operating funding (A)	419,878	435,744	15,866	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	280,484	281,814	11.430	1
Finance costs	22,961	35 (17)	2,656	1
Internal charges and overheads applied	-			-
Other operating funding applications	35.850	43,047	7,197	1
Total applications of operating funding (B)	339,295	350,578	21,283	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	80,583	75,166	(5,417)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	36,026	52,980	(3,076)	
Development and financial contributions	2,000	2.000	(0,0.0)	
Increase (decrease) in debt	41,399	71.260	29,864	2
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	2,650	4.000	1,950	_
Lump sum contributions			-,,,,,,	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	82,075	110,813	28,738	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	2.597	1,922	(675)	3
- to improve the level of service	62,680	37,124	24,444	3
- to replace existing assets	93,169	E/1 /200	(1,433)	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves	4,212	5,197	985	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	.,	2000		
Total applications of capital funding (D)	162,658	185,979	23,321	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(80,583)	(75,166)	5,417	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-		0	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following				
depreciation/amortisation charge	102,165	101,975	(190)	

- 1. Variances for these operating expenditure items can be found in the Funding Impact Statement for each activity over the following 18 pages.
- 2. Includes funding for proposed Movie Museum and proposed Convention Centre.
- 3. Variances for these capital expenditure items can be found in the Funding Impact Statement for each activity over the following 18 pages.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 1.1 FOR GOVERNANCE, INFORMATION AND ENGAGEMENT

	2015-25 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
		5000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	16,587	17.528	941	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)		74	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		- 3	-	
Fees and charges	508	889	381	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered			-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-		-	
Total operating funding (A)	17,095	18,417	1,322	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	9,713	11.170	1,457	2
Finance costs	16	160	-	
Internal charges and overheads applied	7,308	17,1714	(129)	
Other operating funding applications	10	10		
Total applications of operating funding (B)	17,047	18,375	1,328	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	48	AZ	(6)	
Sources of capital funding	T T			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		0	-	
Development and financial contributions		8	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(48)	7.4	122	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets		8	-	
Lump sum contributions			-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(48)	74	122	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand		-	-	
- to improve the level of service		-	-	
- to replace existing assets		110	116	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves			-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	- [
Total applications of capital funding (D)	- 1	116	116	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(48)	(42)	6	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	- 1	2	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	48	42	(6)	

- 1. Revenue cost recovery for elections conducted on behalf of other local authorities and boards, for example Greater Wellington Regional Council and the Capital and Coast District Health Board. Parking revenue collected by Service Centre now recognised in Activity 7.2.
- 2. Increase in contractor costs related to local body election year.
- 3. Cost related to election-specific software.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 1.2 FOR MAORI AND MANA WHENUA PARTNERSHIPS

	2015-25 LTP	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding		-55		
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	281	295	14	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)		_	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes Fees and charges			-	
rees and charges Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts			-	
Total operating funding (A)	281	295	14	
	201			
Applications of operating funding	207	10000		
Payments to staff and suppliers	267	407	-	
Finance costs	.1	12	-	
Internal charges and overheads applied	11	15	4 10	
Other operating funding applications Total applications of operating funding (B)	279	293	14	
			14	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	2	2	-	
Sources of capital funding	1			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	
Development and financial contributions		3	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(2)	(2)	-	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	- 1	8	-	
Lump sum contributions			-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(2)	(2)	-	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure		_		
- to meet additional demand		-	-	
- to improve the level of service			-	
- to replace existing assets			-	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	- 1	1	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	- [
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-]	F)		
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(2)	(2)		
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	- 1	-1		

depreciation/amortisation charge

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 2.1 FOR GARDENS, BEACHES AND GREEN OPEN SPACES

	2015-25 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
		5000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	30,360	39,022	3,462	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)		-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	699	62366	(63)	
Fees and charges	1,437	1,41126	28	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	5,111	5,203	92	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	37,607	41,126	3,519	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	19,285	15,710	433	1
Finance costs	1,993	1,024	(9)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	12,281	12.010	129	
Other operating funding applications	120	100	(20)	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	33,679	34,212	533	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	3,928	6,914	2,986	
Sources of capital funding	1	1000		
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	650	.0	(650)	2
Development and financial contributions	183	183	` _	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(2,129)	(3 426)	(1,297)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets		-	-	
Lump sum contributions			-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(1,296)	(3,243)	(1,947)	
Applications of capital funding		-		
Capital expenditure		_		
- to meet additional demand	70	200	(70)	
- to improve the level of service	1,121	1.050	838	3
- to replace existing assets	1,441	1.712	271	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	.,		-	
Increase (decrease) in investments			_	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	2,632	3,671	1,039	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(3,928)	(6,914)	(2,986)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-		-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following	,			
depreciation/amortisation charge	3,928	7,264	3,336	

- 1. Increase due to additional funding for Our Natural Capital \$165k, Town Belt flora and fauna monitoring \$155k, and additional vegetation control costs \$240k.
- 2. No funding drawdown on Plimmer Bequest funding 2016/17 Annual Plan.
- 3. Funding added to support the Lyall Bay Foreshore Resilience Plan \$1m, including work on Surfers Corner carpark \$236k and pipe extensions and rock riprap at the western end of the beach \$594k.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 2.2 FOR WASTE REDUCTION AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

	2015-25 LTP	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	764	778	14	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)		100	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		and the same	-	
Fees and charges	12,876	13.320	444	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-		-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts			-	
Total operating funding (A)	13,640	14,098	458	
Applications of operating funding	1	-		
Payments to staff and suppliers	12,126	12,4112	366	2
Finance costs	877	751	(126)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	56	78	22	
Other operating funding applications	255	388	128	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	13,314	13,704	390	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	326	394	68	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	
Development and financial contributions		-	_	
Increase (decrease) in debt	912	344	(568)	3
Gross proceeds from sales of assets			,,	
Lump sum contributions		_	_	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	912	344	(568)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure		_		
- to meet additional demand			_	
- to improve the level of service		65	65	
- to replace existing assets	1,238	973	(565)	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves	1,200	-	(000)	`
ncrease (decrease) in investments			_	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,238	738	(500)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(326)	(394)	(68)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	(020)	(204)	(00)	
	- 1	-		
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	326	394	68	

- 1. Reflects increase in release of Waste Minimisation Levy to offset landfill costs.
- 2. Costs have increased within this activity as a result of inflationary and other contractual pressures.
- 2. Costs associated with Stage 4 of the Landfill project moved out into the 2017/18 budget year.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 2.3 FOR WATER

	2015-25 LTP	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	38,291	40.257	1,966	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply) Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	38,291	910607	1,900	
Fees and charges	35	35	-	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	9	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	- 2		
Total operating funding (A)	38,326	40,292	1,966	
Applications of operating funding	- 1	1000		
Payments to staff and suppliers	22,501	23,389	868	1
Finance costs	2,100	2 104	4	_
Internal charges and overheads applied Other operating funding applications	1,443	1.052	509	2
Total applications of operating funding (B)	26,044	27,425	1,381	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	12,282	12,867	585	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			_	
Development and financial contributions	671	07.1	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,999	1,377	(2,622)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets			-	
Lump sum contributions		0.000	(0.000)	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	4,670	2,048	(2,622)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	563	538	(25)	
- to improve the level of service	3,038	3,375	337	3
- to replace existing assets	13,351	11.002	(2,349)	4
Increase (decrease) in reserves		-		
Increase (decrease) in investments				
Total applications of capital funding (D)	16,952	14,915	(2,037)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(12,282)	(12,867)	(585)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-]	4)	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	12,282	12,867	585	

- 1. Costs have increased due to a rise in bulk water costs from GWRC \$800k.
- 2. Increase due to reallocation of organisational overhead costs to better align to the cost of services provided within the Activity.
- 3. Funding for the upgrade of water meters across Wellington.
- 4. The variance is a result of the availability and use of improved asset information and asset management systems, these systems have resulted in better informed renewals spend.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 2.4 FOR WASTEWATER

	2015-25 LTP	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding	Ì			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		77/110	-	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	37,425	39,112	1,687	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		2 644	-	
Fees and charges	1,233	1,244	11	
Internal charges and overheads recovered			-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts Total operating funding (A)	38,658	40,350	1,698	
	30,636	40,550	1,030	
Applications of operating funding		7150		
Payments to staff and suppliers	21,117	x0.0xa	(494)	1
Finance costs	3,741	3.833	92	
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,525	5,254	1,729	2
Other operating funding applications				
Total applications of operating funding (B)	28,383	29,710	1,327	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	10,275	10,646	371	
Sources of capital funding		-		
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		200	-	
Development and financial contributions	549	540	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(343)	481	383	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets			-	
Lump sum contributions	-		-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	206	589	383	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure		_		
- to meet additional demand	223	228	5	
- to improve the level of service		3.10	316	3
- to replace existing assets	10,258	19,690	433	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves			-	
Increase (decrease) in investments			-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	10,481	11,235	754	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(10,275)	(10,646)	(371)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	- 1	2	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following				
depreciation/amortisation charge	13,428	13,887	459	

- 1. Costs have decreased within this activity as a result of inflationary and other contractual pressures.
- 2. Increase due to reallocation of organisational overhead costs to better align to the cost of services provided within the Activity.
- 3. Budget increased to improve the resilience of the wastewater network.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 2.5 FOR STORMWATER

	2015-25 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
		5000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding			·	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		9	-	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	17,442	18,012	570	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	136	125	(11)	
Fees and charges	10	10		
Internal charges and overheads recovered		9	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	- 1	9	-	
Total operating funding (A)	17,588	18,147	559	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	7,131	7,038	(113)	
Finance costs	2,904	2,890	(14)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,501	40000	499	1
Other operating funding applications	- 1	3	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	11,536	11,908	372	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	6,052	6,239	187	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		70	-	
Development and financial contributions	58	5/8	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(1,654)	723	2,377	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-		-	
Lump sum contributions		-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(1,596)	781	2,377	
Applications of capital funding		-		
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	161	237	76	
- to improve the level of service	1,501	4,580	3,049	2
- to replace existing assets	2,794	2,233	(561)	3
ncrease (decrease) in reserves		-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments		. 3	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	4,456	7,020	2,564	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(6,052)	(6,239)	(187)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	- 1			
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following				
depreciation/amortisation charge	6,052	6,239	187	

- 1. Increase due to reallocation of organisational overhead costs to better align to the cost of services provided within the Activity.
- 2. Budget increased to improve the resilience and ability of the stormwater network to respond to significant weather events.
- The variance is a result of the availability and use of improved asset information and asset management systems, these systems have resulted in better informed renewals spend.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 2.6 FOR CONSERVATION ATTRACTIONS

	2015-25 LTP	2016/17 AP	Variance I to LTP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	6,459	6,989	530	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)			-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			-	
Fees and charges		*	-	
Internal charges and overheads recovered		9	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-		-	
Total operating funding (A)	6,459	6,989	530	
Applications of operating funding	1	-		
Payments to staff and suppliers	214	2.16	2	
Finance costs	748	787	39	
nternal charges and overheads applied	286	275	(11)	
Other operating funding applications	3.689	3.919	230	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	4,937	5,197	260	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1,522	1,792	270	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	126		(126)	
Development and financial contributions		0.00		
ncrease (decrease) in debt	(332)	(975)	(643)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	(332)	(0.00)	(0.0)	
Lump sum contributions		-	_	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(206)	(975)	(769)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure		_		
- to meet additional demand			_	
- to improve the level of service	516		(516)	
- to replace existing assets	800	317	17	
ncrease (decrease) in reserves	-	2.17		
ncrease (decrease) in investments			_	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,316	917	(499)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1,522)	(1.792)	(270)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	(1,022)	431-431	(2.4)	
	- 1			
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	1,522	1,792	270	

^{1.} No zoo upgrades budgeted in 2016/17 Annual Plan year.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 3.1 FOR CITY PROMOTIONS AND BUSINESS SUPPORT

	2015-25 LTP \$000	2816/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
		\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	4,610	4.377	(233)	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	15,226	14,718	(513)	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes Fees and charges	14,365	1,051	1,051 4	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	14,300	14.468	4	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts				
Total operating funding (A)	34,201	34,510	309	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	21,483	21,200	(267)	
Finance costs	736	1 565	829	1
Internal charges and overheads applied	939	754	(185)	
Other operating funding applications	12,248	16,763	4,515	2
Total applications of operating funding (B)	35,406	40,298	4,892	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(1,205)	(5,788)	(4,583)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	
Development and financial contributions		4.5	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,420	12,799	9,379	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets			-	
Lump sum contributions	- 1	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	3,420	12,799	9,379	
Applications of capital funding	- 1			
Capital expenditure		_		
- to meet additional demand		100 100 100	F 0F0	•
- to improve the level of service - to replace existing assets	2.245	1,759	5,252 (456)	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves	2,215	11/202	(400)	4
Increase (decrease) in investments			-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	2,215	7,011	4,796	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	1,205	5,788	4,583	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	1,200	2,1	-1,000	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following		4)		

- 1. Funding income budgeted to offset interest costs associated with the construction of the proposed Convention Centre.
- 2. Grant to Westpac Regional Stadium Trust for stadium improvements and maintenance.
- 3. Funding for the proposed Convention Centre construction programme.
- 4. Total 2015/16 and 2016/17 budgets include include funding for Wellington venues renewals \$1.3m, and 2016/17 for replacement of the TSB Arena floor \$380k. Budgeted works 2015/16 included funding for replacing the HVAC system at St James Theatre \$930k.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 4.1 FOR ARTS AND CULTURE ACTIVITIES

	2015-25 LTP \$000	2816/17 AP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes
Sources of operating funding	*		+	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	13,008	14,090	1,082	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	5,148	5,580	432	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	410	494	84	
Fees and charges	577	588	11	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	- 1	8	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts			-	
Total operating funding (A)	19,143	20,752	1,609	
Applications of operating funding		-		
Payments to staff and suppliers	4.072	4.723	651	1
Finance costs	276	368	92	
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,024	1,1180	156	
Other operating funding applications	13,101	13.647	546	2
Total applications of operating funding (B)	18,473	19,918	1,445	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	670	834	164	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,914	-	(1,914)	
Development and financial contributions				
ncrease (decrease) in debt	(363)	23194411	8,803	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	(/	-	-,	
Lump sum contributions		_	_	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1,551	8,440	6,889	
Applications of capital funding		-		
Capital expenditure		_		
- to meet additional demand				
- to improve the level of service	2,119	9,272	7,153	
- to replace existing assets	102	3	(100)	
ncrease (decrease) in reserves	.02	-	(100)	
ncrease (decrease) in investments			_	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	2,221	9,274	7,053	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(670)	(834)	(164)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	÷		
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following				
depreciation/amortisation charge	670	834	164	

- 1. Budget increase includes extra funding for Toi Poneke \$140k, and funding for a new flagship outdoor events series \$200k.
- 2. Funding increased for Cultural Grants Pool \$275k, plus an increase to the Wellington Museums Grant \$270k.
- 3. Funding for construction of the proposed Movie Museum.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 5.1 FOR RECREATION PROMOTION AND SUPPORT

	2015-25 LTP \$000	2816/17 AP 5000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes
Sources of operating funding	,		*	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	25,083	35,994	911	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	1,088	1.107	19	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	200	204	4	
Fees and charges	11,547	11.599	52	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,116	1,126	20	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts			-	
Total operating funding (A)	39,034	40,040	1,006	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	17.953	10.870	917	1
Finance costs	3,615	3,795	180	
Internal charges and overheads applied	9,214	11,058	(156)	
Other operating funding applications	663	679	15	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	31,445	32,401	956	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	7,589	7,639	50	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	
Development and financial contributions			_	
Increase (decrease) in debt	736	(622)	(1,558)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets		1,000	(.,,	
Lump sum contributions			_	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	736	(822)	(1,558)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure		_		
- to meet additional demand				
- to improve the level of service	1,476	23041	1,065	2
- to replace existing assets	6,849	4.276	(2,573)	2
Increase (decrease) in reserves	0,0.0	1/2/2	(2,0.0)	_
Increase (decrease) in investments			_	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	8,325	8,317	(1,508)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(7,589)	(7,639)	(50)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	(1,000)	(1)400)	(00)	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following				

- 1. Budget increase due to increase in staffing levels across the recreation centre and swimming pool network to meet health and safety requirements \$625k, plus other inflationary pressures.
- 2. Total budget for 2016/17 includes funding for Basin Reserve Master Plan renewals programme \$1.6.m, Hataitai Park resurfacing \$275k, renewal of Freyberg Pool facilities \$1.8m, funding for an artificial surface at the former Terawhiti Bowling Club site in Karori \$740k and development of Martin Luckie Park as a training facility for elite sport in Wellington \$500k.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 5.2 FOR COMMUNITY SUPPORT

	2015-25 LTP	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding		-		
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	22,792	34,797	1,945	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	4,250	4,957	207	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	969	964	(35)	
Fees and charges	22,869	19 432	(3,437)	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,171	1,125	(46)	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	586	547	(39)	
Total operating funding (A)	52,637	51,232	(1,405)	
Applications of operating funding		-		
Payments to staff and suppliers	26,470	26,236	(234)	
Finance costs	(1,632)	(1.800)	32	
Internal charges and overheads applied	11,542	12(007)	1,425	2
Other operating funding applications	4,084	4,632	548	3
Total applications of operating funding (B)	40,464	42,235	1,771	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	12,173	8,997	(3,176)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	20,668	18.082	(2,586)	4
Development and financial contributions		-	,_,,	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(3,771)	24 847	28,418	5
Gross proceeds from sales of assets			-	
Lump sum contributions			-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	16,897	42,729	25,832	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure		_		
- to meet additional demand		919	919	5
- to improve the level of service	26,139	26,700	(433)	5
- to replace existing assets	8,763	7.009	(1,744)	5
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(5,832)	18,082	23,914	•
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0,002)	1,916,999	20,014	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	29,070	51,726	22,656	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(12,173)	(8,997)	3,176	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	(12,110)	1404-17		
	- 1	-		
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	15,318	15,504	186	

- 1. Reduction in revenue due to closure of Arlington Street social housing during redevelopment.
- 2. Increase due to reallocation of organisational overhead costs to better align to the cost of services provided within the Activity.
- 3. Additional funding for the Social and Recreation Grants Pool \$500k.
- 4. Reduction in drawdown from social housing funding pool.
- 5. Budgeted expenditure for Housing Upgrade Programme and Johnsonville Library redevelopment.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 5.3 FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

	2015-25 LTP	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
	\$000	5000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	9,540	10,099	559	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	25	7.00	(25)	
Fees and charges	3,993	4.08/2	89	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	664	676	12	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	39	39	-	
Total operating funding (A)	14,261	14,896	635	
Applications of operating funding	ì	-		
Payments to staff and suppliers	9,012	5,011	(1)	
Finance costs	91	000	2	
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,386	4,088	602	1
Other operating funding applications	129	100	(20)	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	13,618	14,201	583	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	643	695	52	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	
Development and financial contributions		- 8	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,028	1,315	287	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets		-	-	
Lump sum contributions	.]	-0.0	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1,028	1,315	287	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure		_		
- to meet additional demand			-	
- to improve the level of service	110	7.39	629	2
- to replace existing assets	1,561	1,201	(290)	
Increase (decrease) in reserves				
Increase (decrease) in investments			_	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,671	2,010	339	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(643)	(695)	(52)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	- 1	ė)		
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following				
depreciation/amortisation charge	643	695	52	

- 1. Increase due to reallocation of organisational overhead costs to better align to the cost of services provided within the Activity.
- 2. Additional funding included for funding for the upgrade of the clubrooms at Martin Luckie Park \$250k, and upgrade of public conveniences at Alex Moore Park \$330k.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 6.1 FOR URBAN PLANNING, HERITAGE AND PUBLIC SPACES DEVELOPMENT

	2015-25 LTP	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
	\$000	5000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	6,896	7,622	726	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)		7000	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			-	
Fees and charges	20	20	-	
Internal charges and overheads recovered		+100	408	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	6,916	8,050	1,134	
Applications of operating funding	i i	-		
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,857	4.524	1,667	1
Finance costs	15	14	(1)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,233	2)201	(1,032)	2
Other operating funding applications	800	1,300	500	3
Total applications of operating funding (B)	6,905	8,039	1,134	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	11	31	-	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	
Development and financial contributions		-	_	
Increase (decrease) in debt	7,607	7.942	335	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	650	2,000	1,950	4
Lump sum contributions		-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	8,257	10,542	2,285	
Applications of capital funding		-		
Capital expenditure		_		
- to meet additional demand				
- to improve the level of service	5,702	9,349	3,647	5
- to replace existing assets	2,566	1,204	(1,362)	6
Increase (decrease) in reserves	_,,,,,	100	(.,,,,,,,	•
Increase (decrease) in investments		_	_	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	8,268	10,553	2,285	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(11)	(11)	-	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	2	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following				
depreciation/amortisation charge	11	11	-	

- 1. Additional funding for Swan Lane and Egmont street urban lane activation projects \$200k, for reinstatement of the Akau Tangi cones on Cobham Drive \$90k, reclassification of costs from the organisation overhead pool \$1.25m.
- 2. Increase due to reallocation of organisational overhead costs to better align to the cost of services provided within the Activity.
- 3. Additional funding of \$500k for Built Heritage Incentive Fund added during 2015-25 Long-term Plan.
- 4. Proceeds from long term lease of Kumutoto waterfront development space \$2.6m.
- 5. Funding for development of North Kumutoto waterfront public space \$3m. Additional funding for urban lane activation projects in Swan Lane, Garrett Lane and Holland Street \$400k.
- 6. Total budget for 2016/17 consists of funding for waterfront seawall and wharf renewals \$810k, additional budget for maintenance of the Lagoon Bridge \$150k and public street lighting \$75k.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 6.2 FOR BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

	2015-25 LTP	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding		- 670		
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	9,449	6,685	(764)	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)			-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes Fees and charges	12,027	11.942	(85)	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	224	342	118	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	24	24	110	
Total operating funding (A)	21,724	20,993	(731)	
Applications of operating funding		-		
Payments to staff and suppliers	12,655	18,461	(174)	
Finance costs	3	36	` -	
Internal charges and overheads applied	8,761	8,724	(537)	1
Other operating funding applications	135	(35)		
Total applications of operating funding (B)	21,554	20.843	(711)	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	170	150	(20)	
Sources of capital funding	1			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	5,770	2,099	(2,879)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets			-	
Lump sum contributions	-		-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	5,770	2,891	(2,879)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure		_		
- to meet additional demand		-		_
- to improve the level of service	5,940	7,041	(2,899)	2
- to replace existing assets		- 0	-	
Increase (decrease) in reserves Increase (decrease) in investments			-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	5,940	3,041	(2,899)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(170)	(150)	20	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	170	150	(20)	

- 1. Decrease due to reallocation of organisational overhead costs to better align to the cost of services provided within the Activity.
- 2. Funding moved into 2017/18 to better reflect deliverablility of Civic Campus refresh project.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 7.1 FOR TRANSPORT

	2015-25 LTP	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding		No.		
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	32,648	35,761	3,113	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	33	33	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	4,046	4,442	396	1
Fees and charges	2,042	1.960	(82)	
Internal charges and overheads recovered			-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-			
Total operating funding (A)	38,769	42,196	3,427	
Applications of operating funding	1			
Payments to staff and suppliers	12,189	13,40%	1.220	2
Finance costs	5,169	5,288	119	
Internal charges and overheads applied	6,093	7,100	1,013	
Other operating funding applications	515	1,260	745	3
Total applications of operating funding (B)	23,966	27,063	3,097	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	14,803	15,133	330	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	12,668	14,767	2,200	
Development and financial contributions	539	5300	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	10,563	0.0017	(546)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets			,,	
Lump sum contributions		_	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	23,770	25,424	1,654	
Applications of capital funding		-		
Capital expenditure		_		
- to meet additional demand	1,580	100	(1,580)	4
- to improve the level of service	11,199	10,602	4,403	5
- to replace existing assets	25,794	34.955	(839)	6
Increase (decrease) in reserves			-	
Increase (decrease) in investments			-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	38,573	40,557	1,984	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(14,803)	(15,133)	(330)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	- 1	4)		
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following				
depreciation/amortisation charge	22,646	24,453	1,807	

- 1. Capital expenditure budget has resulted in a higher level of NZTA subsidy.
- 2. Increase due to more funding for Ngauranga Gorge to Airport expressway project \$1.7m, and increased funding for network compliance items, for example signage and markings \$226k.
- 3. Funding for replacement of Cable Car electric drive, budgeted in the 2015-25 Long-term Plan Year 2 \$2.5m, now re-phased \$1.5m into 2015/16, and \$1m 2016/17.
- 4. No growth upgrade projects budgeted for 2016/17, 2015/16 budget included funding for Johnsonville Triangle improvements.
- 5. Total 2016/17 budget includes a \$7.5m investment in cycling infrastructure. New initiative Safer Roads project funding \$1.1m, and increased funding for roading corridor improvement projects \$600k.
- 6. The variance is a result of the availability and use of improved asset information and asset management systems, these systems have resulted in better informed renewals spend.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 7.2 FOR PARKING

	2015-25 LTP	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	(14,051)	(14,370)	(319)	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)		-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	40.000	58 999	070	
Fees and charges	19,899	20,777	878	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	7,556	7.518	(38)	
Total operating funding (A)	13,404	13,925	521	
Total operating foliding (A)	13,404	13/323	321	
Applications of operating funding		70.00		
Payments to staff and suppliers	10,346	10,765	419	
Finance costs	479	584	105	
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,987	2,523	536	2
Other operating funding applications	1	T.		
Total applications of operating funding (B)	12,813	13,873	1,060	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	591	52	(539)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			-	
Development and financial contributions			_	
Increase (decrease) in debt	858	444	(414)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets			` -	
Lump sum contributions	- 1		-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	858	444	(414)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand			_	
- to improve the level of service	1,449	-496	(953)	3
- to replace existing assets	1,110	1200	(000)	•
Increase (decrease) in reserves			_	
Increase (decrease) in investments			_	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,449	496	(953)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(591)	(52)	539	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	~	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following				
depreciation/amortisation charge	591	52	(539)	

- 1. Increase due to movement of carparking revenue from Activity 1.1 to 7.2 \$320k, and inflationary effect on revenue \$420k.
- 2. Increase due to reallocation of organisational overhead costs to better align to the cost of services provided within the Activity.
- 3. Total budget for 2016/17 includes funding for phase 2 of parking sensor roll-out \$300k (phase 1 2015-25 Long-term Plan \$1.45m), and roadside parking improvements \$105k.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT 10.1 FOR ORGANISATIONAL

	2015-25 LTP	2016/17 AP	Variance to LTP	Notes
	\$000	5000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding		No. of the		
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	(12,422)	(15,494)	(3,072)	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)		-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		500	200	
Fees and charges	29,793	32.564	2,771	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	34,577	33,829	(748)	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,050	1,050		
Total operating funding (A)	52,998	52,149	(849)	
Applications of operating funding		-00		
Payments to staff and suppliers	71.094	75,800	4.715	1
Finance costs	1,829	3,741	1,312	2
Internal charges and overheads applied	(30,727)	(35) 445)	(4,718)	3
Other operating funding applications	100	100		
Total applications of operating funding (B)	42,296	43,505	1,309	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	10,702	8,544	(2,158)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	_	
Development and financial contributions			_	
Increase (decrease) in debt	15,148	5,435	(9,713)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	2,000	2,000	,-,-,-,	
Lump sum contributions	-	150000	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	17,148	7,435	(9,713)	
Applications of capital funding		-		
Capital expenditure		_		
- to meet additional demand			_	
- to improve the level of service	2,370	4,001	2,491	4
- to replace existing assets	15,437	24,000	8,569	4
Increase (decrease) in reserves	10,043	(12,888)	(22,931)	
Increase (decrease) in investments	.0,010	1 121000)	(22,55.)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	27,850	15,979	(11,871)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(10,702)	(8,544)	2,158	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	2		
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following				
depreciation/amortisation charge	12,776	8,363	(4,413)	

- 1. Transition costs and associated external income from move to regional shared services for information and communications technology.
- 2. Finance cost increase related to increased debt funding of capital expenditure projects as per Note 4 below.
- 3. Decrease in corporate costs due to reallocation of organisational overhead.
- 4. Total budget includes funding for Civic Campus redevelopment/ office resilience and efficiency projects \$3.9m, Council property-related renewals/ upgrades \$4.1m, and funding for information technology projects \$2.7m. Funding of \$10.34m budgeted for the purchase of Karori Sanctuary visitor centre from the Karori Sanctuary Trust. The Trust will use these funds to repay their outstanding loan balance with Council of \$10.34m.

2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT — RATING MECHANISMS

RATES

Rates are a property tax to fund local government activities. Rates are assessed under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (the Act) on rating units in the Rating Information Database. Where rates requirements are allocated based on property value, the capital value of the property as assessed by the Council's valuation services provider will apply. The latest city-wide revaluation was carried out as at 1 September 2015. This revaluation remains effective for the 2016/17 rating year, except where subsequent maintenance valuations have been required under valuation rules or the Council's rating policies.

City-wide revaluations are performed every three years. The next city-wide revaluation will be carried out as at 1 September 2018 and will be effective for the 2019/20 rating year and the two consecutive rating years (subject again to subsequent maintenance valuations).

Policy objective:

- To provide the Council with adequate income to carry out its mission and objectives.
- · To support the Council's achievement of its strategic objectives.
- To be simply administered, easily understood, allow for consistent application and generate minimal compliance costs.
- To spread the incidence of rates as equitably as possible by balancing the level of service provided by the Council with ability to pay and the incidence of costs in relation to benefits received.
- To be neutral in that it does not encourage people to redirect activity in order to avoid its impact.
- · To reflect the decisions of the Council's policies and rating reviews.

GENERAL RATES

General rates are set under section 13 of the Act on all rateable rating units in the City of Wellington.

The Council proposes to set a general rate based on the capital value of each rating unit within the city.

The general rate will be set on a differential basis, based on land use. All rating units (or part thereof) will be classified for the purposes of general rates within one of the following rating differentials.

DIFFERENTIAL RATING CATEGORIES

Base Differential

This includes:

- Separately rateable land used solely for one or more household units; excluding those
 properties that provide short stay (28 days or less) commercial accommodation for which a
 tariff is charged
- b. Vacant land zoned residential
- Rural land (including farmland and lifestyle blocks) under the District Plan that is administered by the Council, but excluding any rating unit that is used for rural industrial purposes
- d. Separately-rateable land occupied by a charitable organisation which is deemed by the Council to be used exclusively or principally for sporting, recreation or community purposes and that does not generate any private pecuniary profit.

This category has a general rate differential rating factor of 1.0.

Commercial, Industrial and Business Differential

This includes:

- a. Separately-rateable land used for a commercial or industrial purpose
- Vacant land zoned commercial, industrial or rural industrial under the District Plan administered by the Council
- c. Land used for offices, administrative and/or associated functions
- Land used for commercial accommodation for which a tariff is charged and where the principal purpose is the provision of short stay (28 days or less) accommodation
- e. Business-related premises used principally for private pecuniary benefit
- f. Utility networks
- g. Any property not otherwise categorised within the Base Differential.

This category has a general rate differential rating factor of 2.8.

Differential Rating Category Conditions

Differential rating 2.8:1 Commercial:Base

- The differential apportionment for the commercial, industrial and business sector is 2.8 times
 the General rate per dollar of capital value payable by those properties incorporated under the
 Base (Residential) differential. No changes are to the differential apportionment in 2016/17.
- The separated parts of a rating unit will be differentially rated where a part of the property is non-rateable or the property fits under one or more rating differential and either:
 - a) The total capital value of the rating unit is above \$800,000 or
 - Minority use(s) account for more than 30 percent of the total capital value of the rating unit.

In any other case, the General rate differential is determined by principal use.

- In regard to the rates attributable to a rating unit during the transition period between two
 differential rating categories, a ratepayer may apply for a change in rating category at any time
 between the lodgement of a building consent application with the Council (on the condition
 that the principal prior use has ended) and the earlier of either:
 - a) The time at which the Council gives final approval of the completed works, or

- b) The property is deemed (by the Council) to be available for its intended use.
- In situations where the change in land use does not require a Council consent, but warrants
 a change in differential rating category, the onus is on the ratepayer to inform the Council
 prior to the property being utilised under the new use.
- The rating differential classification of all rating units must be set prior to the
 commencement of a rating year and will remain in place for that entire rating year. Any
 change in circumstances that results in a change of differential classification during a rating
 year will apply from 1 July of the following rating year.
- Any property eligible for mandatory 50 percent non-rateability under Part 2, Schedule 1, of the Act, will be first classified under the appropriate General rate differential classifications and the non-rateability applied to that rate.

Uniform Annual General Charge

The Council does not assess a uniform annual general charge.

NON-RATEABLE LAND

Non-Rateable

Includes any land referred to in Part 1, Schedule 1 of the Act. This land is non-rateable with the exception of targeted rates solely for sewerage and water where the service is provided.

50 Percent Non-Rateable

Includes all land referred to in Part 2, Schedule 1 of the Act. This land is 50 percent non-rateable in respect of the rates that apply, with the exception of targeted rates for sewerage and water for which the land is fully rateable if the service is provided.

TARGETED RATES

Targeted rates are set under section 16 of the Act.

The Council has not adopted any lump sum contribution schemes under part 4A of the Act in respect of its targeted rates, and will not accept lump sum contributions in respect of any targeted rate.

Sewerage Rate

Targeted sewerage rates are to be apportioned 60 percent:40 percent of rates between properties incorporated under the Base differential and the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential in accordance with the Revenue and Financing Policy. This rate pays for the cost of the provision of the sewerage treatment facilities for the city.

For the purposes of these rates the sewerage collection and disposal service is treated as being provided if the rating unit is connected to a public sewerage drain (either directly or indirectly),

irrespective of whether the property is considered fully rateable or is mandatory non-rateable or 50 percent non-rateable under Schedule 1 of the Act.

The targeted Sewerage rate is calculated as follows:

For rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential:

A rate per dollar of capital value on all rating units connected to a public sewerage drain, to collect 40 percent of the required rates funding, after having deducted the total dollar amount budgeted to be collected through Trade Waste Charges (excluding consent fees).

For rating units incorporated in the Base differential:

A fixed amount per annum per rating unit for administration, plus a rate per dollar of capital value on all rating units connected to a public sewerage drain, to collect 60 percent of the required rate funding.

Water Rate

A targeted rate for water is to be apportioned with the aim of achieving a 60 percent:40 percent split between properties incorporated under the Base differential and the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential in accordance with the Revenue and Financing Policy.

This rate pays for water collection and treatment facilities, the water distribution network and water conservation for the city.

This rate is set on all rating units serviced by a water connection.

For the purposes of these rates, the water service is treated as being provided if the rating unit is connected to the public water supply (either directly or indirectly), irrespective of whether the property is considered fully rateable or is mandatorily non-rateable or 50 percent non-rateable under Schedule 1 or 2 of the Act.

The targeted Water rate is calculated as follows:

For rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential, either:

a) A consumption unit rate per cubic metre of water used for all rating units connected to the public water supply with a water meter installed, plus a fixed amount per annum per rating unit for administration.

Or

 A rate per dollar of capital value on all rating units connected to the public water supply, without a water meter installed.

For rating units rated incorporated in the Base differential, either:

a) A consumption unit rate per cubic metre of water used for all rating units connected to the public water supply with a water meter installed, plus a fixed amount per annum per rating unit for administration.

Or

b) A fixed amount per annum per rating unit for administration, plus a rate per dollar of capital value on all rating units connected to the public water supply without a water meter installed, to collect the required Base differential contribution.

Stormwater Network Rate

A targeted stormwater rate is to be apportioned 77.5 percent to the non-rural rating units incorporated under the Base differential and 22.5 percent to the non-rural rating units incorporated under the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential in accordance with the Revenue and Financing Policy.

This rate pays for the cost of the provision of the stormwater collection/disposal network for the city.

Properties classified as rural under the Council's District Plan are excluded from the liability of this rate

The targeted Stormwater network rate is calculated as follows:

For non-rural rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential:

A rate per dollar of capital value to collect 22.5 percent of the required rates funding.

For non-rural rating units incorporated in the Base differential:

A rate per dollar of capital value to collect 77.5 percent of the required rates funding.

Commercial, Industrial and Business Sector Targeted Rate

This rate pays for activities where the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy identifies that the benefit can be attributed to the commercial, industrial and business sector and where the activity is not incorporated in other service related targeted rates. This incorporates the following:

 30 percent of the cost of the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA) and Venues. This is the equivalent of 100 percent funding of the events attraction and support activity within WREDA.

This rate is assessed on all properties incorporated in the commercial, industrial and business sector and is calculated on a rate per dollar of rateable capital value.

Base Sector Targeted Rate

This rate pays for activities where the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy identifies that the benefit can be attributed to properties incorporated under the Base differential rating category (incorporating residential ratepayers). This incorporates the following activities:

- 100 percent of the facilitation of community environmental initiatives, cultural grants, facilitation of recreation partnerships and community advocacy activities.
- · 95 percent of the provision of community centres and halls activities.
- 60 percent of the provision of the water network, collection and treatment, and the sewage collection, treatment and disposal network activities
- 77.5 percent of the stormwater management activity.

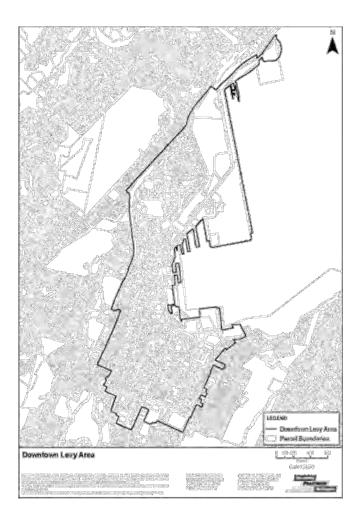
This rate is assessed on all properties incorporated under the Base differential rating category and is calculated on a rate per dollar of rateable capital value.

Downtown Targeted Rate

This rate pays for tourism promotion and retail support (free weekend parking). It also pays for:

- 50 percent of the cost of the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA) and Venues activities
- 40 percent of the cost of the Wellington Convention Centre activity
- · 100 percent of retail support (free weekend parking) activity
- 70 percent of the visitor attractions activity
- · 25 percent of galleries and museums activity.

This rate is assessed on all commercial, industrial and business properties in the downtown area and is calculated on a rate per dollar of rateable capital value. For the purposes of this rate, the downtown area refers to the area as described by the Downtown Area map as follows:



Tawa Driveways Targeted Rate

This rate pays for the maintenance of a specified group of residential access driveways in the suburb of Tawa, overseen by the Council. This rate is assessed on a specific group of rating units that have shared access driveway that are maintained by Council in the former Tawa Borough at a fixed amount per annum per rating unit.

Marsden Village Targeted Rate

This rate is collected by the Council on behalf of the Marsden Village Association on all commercial, industrial and business properties in the Marsden shopping village (see map below) and is calculated on a rate per dollar of capital value to fund the maintenance of the area.

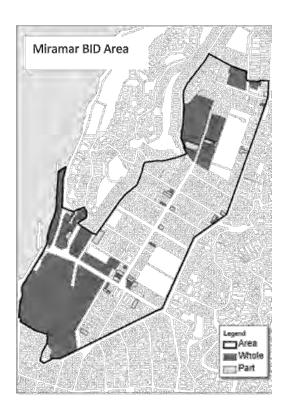


Miramar Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

This rate is set by Council to fund the Business Improvement District activities of Enterprise Miramar Peninsula Incorporated.

The category of land for which this rate is set is on all rating units within the Miramar Business Improvement District (see map) which are subject to the "commercial, industrial and business" differential, but excluding any rating unit that is a substation or used by local or central government for a non-business purpose.

Liability for this rate is calculated as a fixed amount per rating unit, plus a rate per dollar of capital value for any capital value over \$1 million per rating unit.

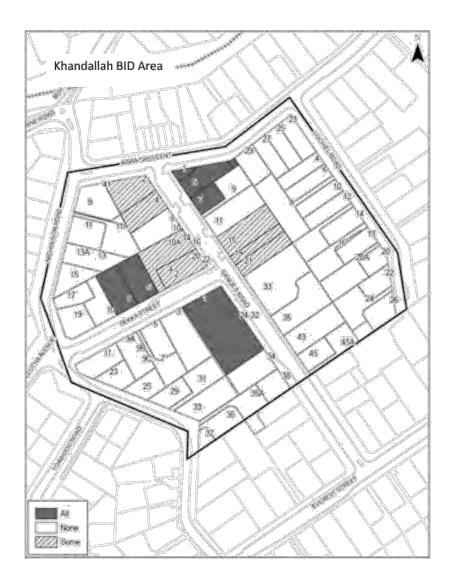


Khandallah Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

This rate is set by Council to fund the Business Improvement District activities of the Khandallah Business Association Incorporated.

The category of land for which this rate is set is on all rating units within the Khandallah Business Improvement District (see map) which are subject to the "commercial, industrial and business" differential, but excluding any rating unit that is a substation.

Liability for this rate is calculated as a rate per dollar of rateable capital value.

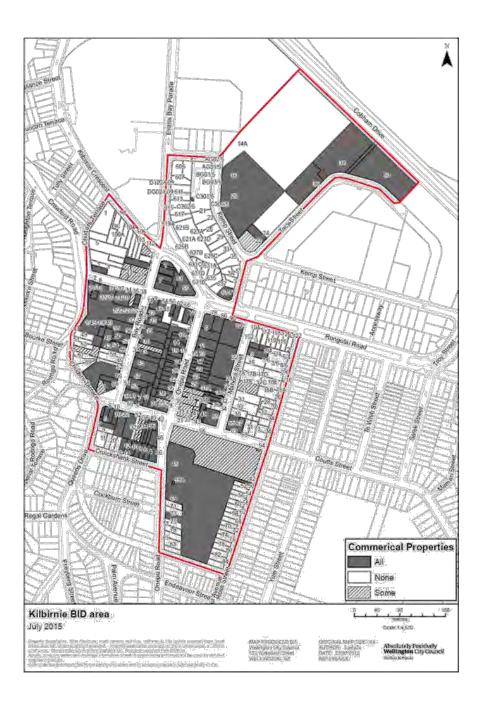


Kilbirnie Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

This rate is set by Council to fund the Business Improvement District activities of the Kilbirnie Business Network.

The category of land for which this rate is set is on all rating units within the Kilbirnie Business Improvement District (see map) which are subject to the "commercial, industrial and business" differential, but excluding any rating unit that is a substation.

Liability for this rate is calculated as a fixed amount per rating unit, plus a rate per dollar of capital value for any capital value over \$1 million per rating unit.



INDICATIVE RATES

The following table shows the indicative residential and commercial property rates inclusive of GST for a selection of billing categories, based on the 2016/17 budget.

Indicative residential property rates (for					
properties with	properties without a water meter)				
Capital	2016/17 Rates	Increase over			
Values	\$	2015/16			
\$		%*			
200,000	1,122	4.88%			
300,000	1,539	5.13%			
400,000	1,957	5.27%			
500,000	2,374	5.37%			
600,000	2,791	5.43%			
700,000	3,209	5.48%			
800,000	3,626	5.52%			
900,000	4,043	5.55%			
1,000,000	4,461	5.58%			
1,100,000	4,878	5.60%			
1,200,000	5,295	5.61%			
1,300,000	5,713	5.63%			
1,400,000	6,130	5.64%			
1,500,000	6,547	5.65%			
1,600,000	6,965	5.66%			
1,700,000	7,382	5.67%			
1,800,000	7,800	5.68%			

Indicative suburban commercial property rates					
(for properties with a water meter). This excludes					
water by consumpt	ion which is cha	rged on actual			
usage.					
Capital Values	2016/17	Increase over			
	l _	I .			

asage.			
Capital Values	2016/17	Increase over	
\$	Rates	2015/16	
	\$	%*	
1,000,000	9,916	3.91%	
1,250,000	12,363	3.92%	
1,500,000	14,810	3.93%	
1,750,000	17,257	3.93%	
2,000,000	19,704	3.94%	
2,250,000	22,151	3.94%	
2,500,000	24,598	3.94%	
2,750,000	27,045	3.94%	
3,000,000	29,491	3.94%	
3,250,000	31,938	3.95%	
3,500,000	34,385	3.95%	
3,750,000	36,832	3.95%	
4,000,000	39,279	3.95%	
4,250,000	41,726	3.95%	
4,500,000	44,173	3.95%	
4,750,000	46,620	3.95%	
5,000,000	49,067	3.95%	

Indicative downtown commercial property
rates (for properties with a water meter).
This excludes water by consumption which is
charged on actual usage.

charged on actual usage.					
Capital Values	2016/17	Increase over			
\$	Rates	2015/16			
	\$	%*			
1,000,000	11,994	0.52%			
1,250,000	14,961	0.52%			
1,500,000	17,927	0.52%			
1,750,000	20,894	0.52%			
2,000,000	23,860	0.52%			
2,250,000	26,826	0.52%			
2,500,000	29,793	0.52%			
2,750,000	32,759	0.52%			
3,000,000	35,726	0.52%			
3,250,000	38,692	0.52%			
3,500,000	41,659	0.52%			
3,750,000	44,625	0.52%			
4,000,000	47,591	0.52%			
4,250,000	50,558	0.53%			
4,500,000	53,524	0.53%			
4,750,000	56,491	0.53%			
5,000,000	59,457	0.53%			

^{*}This is the indicative percentage rates increase, taking into account average increases in property valuations for the relevant billing category.

	CATEGORY	The second secon		TOTAL VALIE OF		GST EXCLUSIVE
	-	FACTOR	DIFFERENTIAL CHARGE TYPE	FACTOR	RATE/CHARGE	\$000
	Base (Residential) Commercial,	Capital Value	Base differential use	\$39,413,606,000	¢0.222919	\$87,86
General Rate	Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use	\$11,510,047,000	¢0.623768	\$71,79
	TOTAL					\$159,65
	Base	Fixed amount /	Base differential use per connection status	67702 properties	\$106.60	\$7,21
	(Residential)	rating unit				
Sewerage	Commercial,	Capîtal Value	Base differential use per connection status	\$41,872,537,000	¢0.042703	\$17,88
targeted rate	Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial and business use per connection status	\$9,702,032,000	¢0.144444	\$14,01
	TOTAL					\$39,11
	Base	Fixed amount /	Base differential use per connection status without	59693 properties	\$143.20	\$8,54
	(Residential) (without water	rating unit	a water meter Base differential use per connection status without			- ' '
	(without water meter)	Capital Value	a water meter	\$34,115,672,000	¢0.044305	\$15,11
	Base	Consumption	Base differential use per connection status with a	2/2	\$2.030.7 m2	\$41
	(Residential)	unit charge	water meter	n/a	\$2.020 / m3	>41:
	(with water meter)	Fixed amount / rating unit	Base differential use per connection status with a water meter	n/a	\$116.40	\$78
	meter) Commercial,	rawing watt	water ingles			1
rate	Industrial & Business (without water meter)	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial and business use per connection status without a water meter	\$563,721,000	¢0.423437	\$2,387
	Commercial,	Consumption	Commercial, industrial and business use per	n/a	\$2.020 / m3	\$13,349
	Industrial &	unit charge	connection status with a water meter	11/9	\$2.020 j 1113	\$1.3,340
	Business (with water	Fixed amount / rating unit	Commercial, industrial and business use per connection status with a water meter	n/a	\$116.40	\$36
	TOTAL	raung unic	connection status with a water meter			\$40,250
	Base (Residential excluding rural)	Capital Value	Base differental use (excluding rural)	\$38,888,441,000	¢0.035895	
targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business (excluding rural)	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial and business use (excluding rural)	\$10,079,699,000	¢0.040210	\$4,05
	TOTAL					\$18,012
targeted rate	Base (Residential)	Capital Value	Residential use	\$39,357,906,000	¢0.017089	\$6,726
sector targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use	\$11,565,047,000	¢0.042672	\$4,935
towntown	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the downtown area	\$7,748,617,000	¢0.180703	\$14,002
	Base (Residential)	Fixed amount / rating unit	Shared residential access driveways in maintained by Council in the suburb of Tawa (extent of provision of service)	251 properties	\$133.33	\$3:
	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use located in Marsden shopping village area	\$11,845,000	¢0.121538	\$14
Improvement	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the Khandallah Business Improvement District area	\$13,060,000	¢0.153139	\$20
Kilhimie	Commercial,	Fixed amount / rating unit	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the Kilbirnie Business Improvement District area	106 properties	\$500.00	\$5
Business	Industrial & Business	Capital Value over \$1,000,000 per rating unit	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the Kilbirnie Business Improvement District area for all capital value over \$1,000,000 CV per rating unit	\$81,960,000	¢0.032943	\$Z
	TOTAL					\$8
Mirarmar	Commercial,	Fixed amount / rating unit	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the Mirarmar Business Improvement District area	126 properties	\$365.00	\$40
Business	Industrial & Business	Capital Value over \$1,000,000 per rating unit	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the Mirarmar Business Improvement District area for all capital value over \$1,000,000 CV per rating unit	\$93,920,000	¢0.036212	\$34
District targeted		Per recinguint	capital value over payordyour or per raining anne			
District targeted rate	TOTAL	per reung unit	aprilativa de de papagos de partaning arm			\$8

NOTE: When rates for 2016/17 are assessed, GST will be applied to the final rates. The total rates requirement includes rates remissions but excludes rates penalties which are budgeted separately

RATES REMISSION AND POSTPONEMENT POLICIES

Refer to the Council Rates Remission and Postponement Policies. There are no changes to the rates remission and postponement policies.

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

	2015-25 LTP Yr 1	2016/17 AP	Variance to Amended	Notes	
	\$000	\$001	LTP \$000		
INCOME	1				
Revenue from rates	270,907	284 138	13,231		
Revenue from development contributions	2,000	2,000	-		
Revenue from grants, subsidies and reimbursements	42,511	=1.037	(1,474)	1	
Revenue from operating activities	121,287	121,365	678	1	
Investments	20,135	20,447	312		
Fair value movement on investment property revalaution	3,665	3.989	324		
Other revenue	1,050	1.350	-		
Finance revenue	637	650	13		
TOTAL INCOME	462,192	475,276	13,084		
EXPENSE					
Finance expense	22,961	25,617	2,656	2	
Expenditure on operating activities	316,333	334,923	18,593	3	
Depreciation and amortisation	99,797	191,975	2,178		
TOTAL EXPENSE	439,091	462,515	23,427		
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	23,101	12,761	(10,343)	4	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Fair value movement - property, plant and equipment - net			-		
Share of equity accounted surplus from associates	- 1	-	-		
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	- 1		-		
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	23,101	12.761	(10,343)		

- 1. Details of specific changes to revenue from activities can be found in the Funding Impact Statements.
- 2. Additional interest costs due to increased spending on capital projects.
- 3. Details of specific changes to operational costs can be found in the Funding Impact Statements.

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

4. EXPLANATION OF SURPLUS	2016/17
Items that are presented in the Prospective Statement of	AP
Comprehensive Revenue and Expense but do not offset rates	
	_
BALANCED BUDGET	0
DEPRECIATION NOT FUNDED BY RATES:	
Depreciation collected for capital assets that will not be renewed	
NZTA Transport funded projects	(7,597)
General	(91)
Clearwater sewerage treatment plant	(3,040)
Decommissioned Living Earth joint venture plant	(201)
Wellington Waterfront Limited depreciation TOTAL DEPRECIATION NOT FUNDED BY RATES	(3,396)
TOTAL DEPRECIATION NOT FUNDED BY RATES	(14,326)
REVENUE RECEIVED FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES:	
Funding received from external parties for major capital expenditure	
projects	
NZTA capital funding	14,868
Housing capital grant and ring-fenced surplus	(5,909)
Development contributions	18,082
Bequests, trust and other external funding	2,000
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIVED FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES	29,041
ITEMS FUNDED FROM PRIOR YEAR SURPLUSES:	
City Growth Fund	(3,000)
Lyall Bay Surf Club	(200)
Toitu Poneke Sports Hub	(150)
TOTAL ITEMS FUNDED FROM PRIOR YEAR SURPLUSES	(3,350)
	,,,,,,
ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE ITEMS:	
Operational expenditure items identified as equitable to be funded	
through other funding mechanisms Alex Moore Park	12
Cable Car	
Odyssey-related	(875) (3,620)
Reserves purchases and development fund	(3,620)
Roading	(848)
Toitu Poneke	(520)
Weathertight homes funding	7,227
Westpac Stadium	(4,575)
Unrealised fair value adjustment for loans and receivables	637
Fair value movement on investment property revaluation	3.989
TOTAL ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE ITEMS	1,396
TOTAL SURPLUS	12,761

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2015-25 LTP Yr 1	2016/17 AF	Variance to Amended LTP	Notes
	\$000	1000	\$000	
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,249	1.710	461	
Derivative financial assets	-	100	-	
Receivables and recoverables	42,333	12.634		
Prepayments	12,096	78.650	1,338	
Inventories	888	900	18	
Total current assets	56,566	58,687	1,817	
Non-current assets				
Derivative financial assets	-		-	
Other financial assets	10,473	11.594	1,481	1
Intangibles	28,936	C-078	(358)	
Investment properties	196,566	21530	17,365	2
Property, plant & equipment	6,674,860	6.771 ER	75,039	3
Investment in subsidiaries	3,809	5.001	1,262	
Investment in associates	19,504	19 11/1	(39)	
Total non-current assets	6,934,148	7 050,396	94,750	
TOTAL ASSETS	6,990,714	7,109,285	96,567	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	1.0	-	
Trade and other payables	59,122	Sec. 18.	3,355	4
Revenue in advance	33,496	40.512	(16,779)	5
Borrowings	219,789	357-378	36,138	
Employee benefit liabilities and provisions	6,845	T 180	335	
Provision for other liabilities	11,790	7 512	(3,818)	
Total current liabilities	331,042	361 E25	19,231	
Non-current liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	630	ESIT	_	
Borrowings	196,474	211 /00	5.144	
Employee benefit liabilities	1,708	1 593	(115)	
Provisions for other liabilities	23,945	18/221	(5,714)	6
Total non-current liabilities	222,757	232,230	(685)	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	553,798	593.645	18,545	
EQUITY				_
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	4,994,681	S.D. C. Day	16,407	
Revaluation reserves	1,429,106	1.480 143	60,336	7
Hedging reserve	137	-	(137)	
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	63	108	43	
Restricted funds	12,928	114 501	1,873	
TOTAL EQUITY	6,436,915	6,515,440	78,522	
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	6,990,714	7,109,265		

- 1. Projected increase in New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency borrower notes,
- The investment property revaluation estimated for prior periods was less than the actual, in addition there is the expected movement in investment property revaluation for the 2016/17 year.
- 3. Budgeted increase in capital expenditure spend for the 2016/17 year less depreciation. More information can be found in the individual Funding Impact Statements.
- 4. Increased spend expected in 2016/17 has resulted in a higher than 2015/16 forecast level of trade payables.
- 5. Movement in revenue in advance for the Housing Upgrade Project.
- 6. Movement in weatertight homes provision
- 7. Variance between estimated revaluation movement for prior periods and the actual and expected revaulation movement from 2016/17.

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	2015-25 LTP Yr 1 \$000	2016/17 AP 5001	Variance N to Amended LTP \$000	Notes
EQUITY - OPENING BALANCES	\$000	5001	\$000	
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	4,972,119	4 599 468	27,349	
Revaluation reserves	1,429,106	1.383.201	(45,905)	
Hedging reserve	137	Coop.au	(137)	
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	63	106	43	
Restricted funds	12,389	13,663	1,274	
TOTAL EQUITY - Opening balance	6,413,814	6,396,438	(17,376)	
CHANGES IN EQUITY				
Retained earnings				
Net surplusfor the year	23,101	12,700	(10,343)	
Transfer to restricted funds	(4,518)	(4.515)		
Transfer from restricted funds	3,979	3:380	(599)	
Hedging reserve		- 1		
Share of other comprehensive income			-	
Restricted Funds				
Transfer to retained earnings	(3,979)	(3,380)	599	
Transfer from retained earnings	4,518	4,518	-	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	23,101	12,761	(10,343)	
EQUITY - CLOSING BALANCES	1	-		
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	4,994,681	5.011.091	16,407	
Revaluation reserves	1,429,106	1.460.442	60,336	
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	137	0	(137)	
Restricted funds	63	100	43	
Hedging reserve	12,928	14,801	1,873	
TOTAL EQUITY - Closing balance	6,436,915	6,515,440	78,522	

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	2015-25 LTP Yr 1	2016/17 AP	Variance to Amended LTP	Notes	
	\$000	\$001	\$000		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	-	1			
Receipts from rates - Council	259,728	295,828	33,100		
Receipts from rates - Greater Wellington Regional Council	53,018	56 838	3,820	1	
Receipts from activities and other income	136,363	100,082	(36,281)	2	
Receipts from grants and subsidies - operating	36,026	33,017	(3,009)		
Receipts from grants and subsidies - capital	6,485	8,020	1,535		
Receipts from investment property lease rentals	9,135	9;335	200		
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(294,178)	(298,973)	(4,799)		
Rates paid to Greater Wellington Regional Council	(53,018)	(56,838)	(3,820)	1	
Grants paid	(35,583)	(42,672)	(7,089)		
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	117,976	101,637	(16,343)		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Dividends received	11,000	11.112	112		
Interest received	637	660	13		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2,650	4 800	1,950		
Purchase of Intangibles	(11,195)	(5,102)	6,093	3	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(146,857)	(165,583)	2,774		
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(143,765)	(154,323)	10,942		
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
New borrowings	239,327	298.765	37,956		
Repayment of borrowings	(197,932)	(227,516)	(29,584)		
Interest paid on borrowings	(22,763)	(28 690)	(3,927)		
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	18,632	44,577	4,445		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(7,157)	(8,109)	(956)		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	8,406	9,823	1,417		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	1,249	1:714	461		

- 1. Wellington City Council collects rates on behalf of GWRC.
- 2. Decrease in income from activites is detailed in the Funding Impact Statements by Activity.
- 3. Decrease in budgeted spend on information technology-related items in 2016/17.

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESTRICTED FUNDS

	OPENING BALANCE 2016/17	DEPOSITS	EXPENDITURE	CLOSING BALANCE 2016/17	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	Purpose
SPECIAL RESERVES AND FUNDS Reserve purchase and					
development fund Economic initiatives	999	0	0	999	Used to purchase and develop reserve areas within the city.
development fund	2,976	3,000	(2,415)	3,561	
Insurance reserve	9,277	1,500	(950)	9,827	Allows the Council to meet the uninsured portion of insurance claims
Total special reserves	44.4-4				
and funds	13,252	4,500	(3,365)	14,387	-
TRUSTS AND BEQUESTS					
A Graham Trust A W Newton Beguest	3	-	-	3	For the upkeep of a specific area of Karori Cemetery For the benefit of art (Fine Arts Wellington), education (technical and
	319	16	(15)	320	other night schools) and athletics (rowing)
E A McMillan Estate	6	-	-	6	For the benefit of the public library
E Pengelly Bequest	14	1	-	15	For the purchase of children's books
F L Irvine Smith Memorial	7	-	-	7	For the purchase of books for the Khandallah Library
Greek NZ Memorial					For the maintenance and upgrade of the memorial
Association	5	-	-	5	
Kidsarus 2 Donation	3	-	-	3	
Kirkaldie and Stains					For the beautification of the BNZ site
Donation	17	-	-	17	
QEII Memorial Book Fund					For the purchase of books on the Commonwealth
	20	1	-	21	
Schola Cantorum Trust	7	-	-		For the purchase of musical scores
Terawhiti Grant	10	-	-	10	To be used on library book purchases
Total trusts and					
bequests	411	18	(15)	414	-
Total restricted funds	13,663	4,518	(3,380)	14,801	- -

Attachment 1 2016/17 Annual Plan Page 135

Indicative Financial Statements and Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The following indicative financial statements show the 2015/16 financial year's income and expenditure, and financial position.

Balanced Budget

The Council operates a 'balanced budget'. This means that rates only fund what is required to pay for the services delivered each year.

Note that the prospective statement of comprehensive financial performance shows a surplus, mainly because revenue received for capital expenditure is required to be shown as income (operating).

So although there is a net surplus because of the accounting treatment, the council does not budget or rate to make an operating profit.

The capital funding that is the primary cause of the 'surplus' mainly comes from 3rd parties like the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) for roads, and Housing New Zealand to partially fund the social housing upgrade programme.

The Capital expenditure that this pays for, is shown as changes in assets/equity and in the statement of financial position

The Funding and Financial Statements attached are based on the project and programmes outlined and are informed by the Financial Strategy and significant forecasting assumptions.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting entity

Wellington City Council is a territorial local authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002.

The primary objective of the Council is to provide goods or services for community or social benefits rather than making a financial return. As a defined public entity under the Public Audit Act 2001, for the purposes of financial reporting, the Council is audited by the Auditor General, and is classed as a Public Sector Public Benefit Entity.

These draft prospective financial statements are for Wellington City Council (the Council) as a separate legal entity. Consolidated prospective financial statements comprising the Council and its controlled entities (subsidiaries), joint ventures and associates have not been prepared.

Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The draft prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP).

The draft prospective financial statements have been prepared to comply with Public Benefit Entity Accounting Standards (PBE Standards) for a Tier 1 entity. A Tier 1 entity is defined as being either publicly accountable or large (ie. expenses over \$30m).

The reporting period for these prospective financial statements is the 10 year period ending 30 June 2025. The prospective financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand (\$000), unless otherwise stated.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these prospective financial statements.

Measurement base

The measurement basis applied is historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities as identified in this summary of significant accounting policies. The accrual basis of accounting has been used unless otherwise stated.

For the assets and liabilities recorded at fair value, fair value is defined as the amount for which an item could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's-length transaction. For investment property, non-current assets classified as held for sale and items of property, plant and equipment which are revalued, the fair value is determined by reference to market value. The market value of a property is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction.

Amounts expected to be recovered or settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period are recognised at their present value. The present value of the estimated future cash flows is calculated using applicable inflation factors and a discount rate. The inflation rates used

and the discount rate for forecast the long-term cost of borrowing are as per the "planning assumptions" which are disclosed on pages XX.

Judgements and estimations

The preparation of prospective financial statements using PBE standards requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions. Where material, information on the main assumptions is provided in the relevant accounting policy.

The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience as well as other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Subsequent actual results may differ from these estimates and these variations may be material.

The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and adjustments are made where necessary.

Judgements that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in the relevant notes. Significant judgements and estimations include landfill post-closure costs, asset revaluations, impairments, certain fair value calculations and provisions.

Revenue

Revenue comprises rates, revenue from operating activities, investment revenue, gains, finance and other revenue and is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Revenue may be derived from either exchange or non-exchange transactions.

Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions arises where the Council provides goods or services to another entity or individual and directly receives approximately equal value in a willing arm's length transaction (primarily in the form of cash in exchange).

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue from non-exchange transactions arises from transactions that are not exchange transactions. Revenue from non-exchange transaction arises when the Council receives value from another party without giving approximately equal value directly in exchange for the value received.

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, is recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow.

As Council satisfies a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognised and recognises an amount of revenue equal to that reduction

Approximately equal value

Approximately equal value is considered to reflect a fair or market value, which is normally commensurate with an arm's length commercial transaction between a willing buyer and willing seller. Some goods or services that Council provides (eg the sale of goods at market rates) are defined as being exchange transactions. Only a few services provided by Council operate on a

full user pays, cost recovery or breakeven basis and these are considered to be exchange transactions unless they are provided at less than active and open market prices.

Most of the services that Council provides for a fee are subsidised by rates and therefore do not constitute an approximately equal exchange. Accordingly most of Council's revenue is categorised as non-exchange.

Specific accounting policies for major categories of revenue are outlined below:

Rates

Rates are set annually by resolution from the Council and relate to a particular financial year. All ratepayers are invoiced within the financial year for which the rates have been set. Rates revenue is recognised in full as at the date when rate assessment notices are sent to the ratepayers. Rates are a tax as they are payable under the Local Government Ratings Act 2002 and are therefore defined as non-exchange.

Water rates by meter are regulated in the same way as other rates and are taxes that use a specific charging mechanism to collect the rate and are non-exchange revenue.

Operating activities

The Council undertakes various activities as part of its normal operations, some of which generate revenue, but generally at below market rates. The following categories (except where noted) are classified as transfers, which are non-exchange transactions other than taxes.

Grants, subsidies and reimbursements

Grants and subsidies are recognised as revenue immediately except to the extent a liability is also recognised in respect of the same grant or subsidy. A liability is recognised when the grant or subsidy received are subject to a condition such that the Council has the obligation to return those funds received in the event that the conditions attached to them are breached. As the Council satisfies the conditions, the carrying amount of the liability is reduced and an equal amount is recognised as revenue.

Reimbursements are recognised upon entitlement, which is when conditions relating to the eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Development contributions

Development contributions are recognised as revenue when the Council provides, or is able to provide, the service for which the contribution was charged. In the event that the Council is unable to provide the service immediately, or the development contribution is refundable, the Council will recognise an asset and a liability and only recognise revenue when the Council has met the obligation for which the development contribution was charged.

Rendering of services

Revenue considered to be from exchange transactions is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

Revenue from the rendering of services where the service provided is non-exchange is recognised when the transaction occurs to the extent that a liability is not also recognised.

Fines and penalties

Revenue from fines and penalties (eg traffic and parking infringements, library overdue book fines, rates penalties) is recognised when infringement notices are issued or when the fines/penalties are otherwise imposed.

Sale of goods

The sale of goods is classified as exchange revenue. Sale of goods is recognised when products are sold to the customer and all risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer.

Investment revenues

Dividends

Dividends from equity investments, other than those accounted for using equity accounting, are classified as exchange revenue and are recognised when the Council's right to receive payment has been established.

Investment property lease rentals

Lease rentals (net of any incentives given) are classified as exchange revenue and recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which benefits derived from the leased asset is diminished

Other revenue

Donated, subsidised or vested assets

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, with no conditions attached, the fair value of the asset received is recognised as non-exchange revenue when the control of the asset is transferred to the Council.

Gains

Gains include additional earnings on the disposal of property, plant and equipment and movements in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

Finance revenue

Interest

Interest revenue is exchange revenue and recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Donated services

The Council benefits from the voluntary service of many Wellingtonians in the delivery of its activities and services (eg beach cleaning and Otari-Wilton's Bush guiding and planting). Due to

the difficulty in determining the precise value of these donated services with sufficient reliability, donated services are not recognised in these financial statements.

Expenses

Specific accounting policies for major categories of expenditure are outlined below:

Operating activities

Grants and sponsorships

Expenditure is classified as a grant or sponsorship if it results in a transfer of resources (eg cash or physical assets) to another entity or individual in return for compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of that entity. It includes any expenditure arising from a funding arrangement with another entity that has been entered into to achieve the objectives of the Council. Grants and sponsorships are distinct from donations which are discretionary or charitable gifts. Where grants and sponsorships are discretionary until payment, the expense is recognised when the payment is made. Otherwise, the expense is recognised when the specified criteria have been fulfilled.

Finance expense

Interest

Interest expense is recognised using the effective interest rate method. All borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets are charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the associated assets.

Taxation

Council, as a local authority is only liable for income tax on the surplus or deficit for the year derived from any council controlled trading organisations and comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, plus any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the assets and liabilities, and the unused tax losses using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilised.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All items in the prospective financial statements are exclusive of GST, with the exception of receivables and payables, which are stated as GST inclusive. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments include financial assets (loans and receivables and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense), financial liabilities (payables and borrowings) and derivative financial instruments. Financial instruments are initially recognised on trade-date at their fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequent measurement of financial instruments depends on the classification determined by the Council. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial instruments are classified into the categories outlined below based on the purpose for which they were acquired. The classification is determined at initial recognition and re-evaluated at the end of each reporting period.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as loans and receivables or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and loans and deposits.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturity dates of three months or less.

Trade and other receivables have fixed or determinable payments. They arise when the Group provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor, and has no intention of trading the receivable.

Loans and deposits include loans to other entities (including subsidiaries and associates), and bank deposits with maturity dates of more than three months.

Financial assets in this category are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Fair value is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date for assets of a similar maturity and credit risk. Trade and other receivables due in less than 12 months are recognised at their nominal value. A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. As there are statutory remedies to recover unpaid rates, penalties and water meter charges, no provision has been made for impairment in respect of these receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense relate to equity investments that are held by the Council for long-term strategic purposes and therefore are not intended to be sold. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value and changes, other than impairment losses, are recognised directly in a reserve within equity. On disposal, the cumulative fair value gain or loss previously recognised directly in other comprehensive revenue and expense is recognised within surplus or deficit.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and borrowings. Financial liabilities with duration of more than 12 months are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortisation is recognised within surplus or deficit. Financial liabilities with duration of less than 12 months are recognised at their nominal value.

On disposal any gains or losses are recognised within surplus or deficit.

Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments include interest rate swaps used to hedge exposure to interest rate risk on borrowings. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value, based on quoted market prices, and subsequently remeasured to fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is determined by reference to quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are classified as non-hedged and fair value gains or losses are recognised within surplus or deficit.

Recognition of fair value gains or losses on derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting depends on the nature of the item being hedged. Where a derivative is used to hedge variability of cash flows (cash flow hedge), the effective part of any gain or loss is recognised within other comprehensive revenue and expense while the ineffective part is recognised within surplus or deficit. Gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense transfer to surplus or deficit in the same periods as when the hedged item affects the surplus or deficit. Where a derivative is used to hedge variability in the fair value of the Council's fixed rate borrowings (fair value hedge), the gain or loss is recognised within surplus or deficit.

As per the International Swap Dealers' Association (ISDA) master agreements, all swap payments or receipts are settled net.

Inventories

Inventories consumed in the provision of services (such as botanical supplies) are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Inventories held for resale (such as rubbish bags), are recorded at the lower of cost (determined on a first-in, first-out basis) and net realisable value. This valuation includes allowances for slow-moving and obsolete stock. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business.

Inventories held for distribution at no or nominal cost, are recorded at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties which are held primarily to earn rental revenue or for capital growth or both. These include the Council's ground leases, and certain land and buildings.

Investment properties exclude those properties held for strategic purposes or to provide a social service. This includes properties which generate cash inflows as the rental revenue is incidental to the purpose for holding the property. Such properties include the Council's social housing

assets, which are held within operational assets in property, plant and equipment. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction of investment property are not capitalised.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently measured at fair value, determined annually by an independent registered valuer. Any gain or loss arising is recognised within surplus or deficit. Investment properties are not depreciated.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale are separately classified as their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. A non-current asset is classified as held for sale where:

- the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets;
- a plan to sell the asset is in place and an active programme to locate a buyer has been initiated;
- the asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value;
- the sale is expected to occur within one year or beyond one year where a delay
 has occurred which is caused by events beyond the Group's control and there is
 sufficient evidence the Group remains committed to sell the asset; and
- actions required to complete the sale indicate it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or the plan will be withdrawn.
- A non-current asset classified as held for sale is recognised at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification are included within surplus or deficit.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of operational assets, restricted assets and infrastructure assets.

Operational assets include land, the landfill post-closure asset, buildings, the Civic Centre complex, the library collection, and plant and equipment.

Restricted assets include art and cultural assets, zoo animals, restricted buildings, parks and reserves and the Town Belt. These assets provide a benefit or service to the community and in most cases cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

Infrastructure assets include the roading network, water, waste and drainage reticulation networks, service concession assets and infrastructure land (including land under roads). Each asset type includes all items that are required for the network to function.

Vested assets are those assets where ownership and control is transferred to the Council from a third party (eg infrastructure assets constructed by developers and transferred to the Council on completion of a subdivision). Vested assets are recognised within their respective asset classes as above.

Heritage assets are tangible assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. The Council recognises these assets within these financial statements to the extent their value can be reliably measured.

Recognition

Expenditure is capitalised as property, plant and equipment when it creates a new asset or increases the economic benefits of an existing asset. Costs that do not meet the criteria for capitalisation are expensed.

Measurement

Property, plant and equipment is recognised initially at cost, unless acquired for nil or nominal cost (eg vested assets), in which case the asset is recognised at fair value at the date of transfer. The initial cost of property, plant and equipment includes the purchase consideration (or the fair value in the case of vested assets), and those costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for its intended purpose. Subsequent expenditure that extends or expands the asset's service potential is capitalised.

Borrowing costs incurred during the construction of property, plant and equipment are not capitalised.

After initial recognition, certain classes of property, plant and equipment are revalued to fair value. Where there is no active market for an asset, fair value is determined by optimised depreciated replacement cost.

Specific measurement policies for categories of property, plant and equipment are shown below:

Operational assets

Plant and equipment and the Civic Centre complex are measured at historical cost and not revalued.

Library collections are valued at depreciated replacement cost on a three-year cycle by the Council's library staff in accordance with guidelines outlined in *Valuation Guidance for Cultural and Heritage Assets*, published by the Treasury Accounting Team, November 2002.

Land and buildings are valued at fair value on a three-year cycle by independent registered valuers.

Restricted assets

Art and cultural assets (artworks, sculptures and statues) are valued at historical cost. Zoo animals are stated at estimated replacement cost. All other restricted assets (buildings, parks and reserves and the Town Belt) were valued at fair value as at 30 June 2005 by independent registered valuers. The Council has elected to use the fair value of other restricted assets at 30 June 2005 as the deemed cost of the assets. These assets are no longer revalued. Subsequent additions have been recorded at cost.

Infrastructure assets

Infrastructure assets (roading network, water, waste and drainage reticulation assets) are valued at optimised depreciated replacement cost on a three-year cycle by independent registered valuers. Infrastructure valuations are based on current quotes from actual suppliers. As such, they include ancillary costs such as breaking through seal, traffic control and rehabilitation. Between valuations, expenditure on asset improvements is capitalised at cost.

Infrastructure land (excluding land under roads) is valued at fair value on a three-year cycle.

Land under roads, which represents the corridor of land directly under and adjacent to the Council's roading network, was valued as at 30 June 2005 at the average value of surrounding adjacent land discounted by 50% to reflect its restricted nature. The Council elected to use the fair value of land under roads at 30 June 2005 as the deemed cost of the asset. Land under roads is no longer revalued. Subsequent additions have been recorded at cost.

The service concession asset class consists of the Moa Point, Western (Karori) and Carey's Gulley waste water treatment plants which are owned by the Council but operated by Veolia Water under agreement. The assets are valued consistently with waste infrastructure network assets.

The carrying values of revalued property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to ensure that those values are not materially different to fair value.

Revaluations

The result of any revaluation of the Council's property, plant and equipment is recognised within other comprehensive revenue and expense and taken to the asset revaluation reserve. Where this results in a debit balance in the reserve for a class of property, plant and equipment, the balance is included in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that offsets a previous decrease in value recognised within surplus or deficit will be recognised firstly, within surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, with any remaining increase recognised within other comprehensive revenue and expense and in the revaluation reserve for that class of property, plant and equipment.

Accumulated depreciation at the revaluation date is eliminated so that the carrying amount after revaluation equals the revalued amount.

While assumptions are used in all revaluations, the most significant of these are in infrastructure. For example where stormwater, wastewater and water supply pipes are underground, the physical deterioration and condition of assets are not visible and must therefore be estimated. Any revaluation risk is minimised by performing a combination of physical inspections and condition modelling assessments.

Impairment

The Council's assets are defined as cash generating if the primary purpose of the asset is to provide a commercial return. Non-cash generating assets are assets other than cash generating assets.

The carrying amounts of cash generating property, plant and equipment assets are reviewed at least annually to determine if there is any indication of impairment. Where an asset's, or class of assets', recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount it will be reported at its recoverable amount and an impairment loss will be recognised. The recoverable amount is the higher of an item's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Losses resulting from impairment are reported within surplus or deficit, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in which case any impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and recorded within other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The carrying amounts of non-cash generating property, plant and equipment assets are reviewed at least annually to determine if there is any indication of impairment. Where an asset's, or class of assets', recoverable service amount is less than its carrying amount it will be reported at its recoverable service amount and an impairment loss will be recognised. The recoverable service amount is the higher of an item's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. A non-cash generating asset's value in use is the present value of the asset's remaining service potential. Losses resulting from impairment are reported within surplus or deficit, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in which case any impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and recorded within other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Disposal

Gains and losses arising from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised within surplus or deficit in the period in which the transaction occurs. Any balance attributable to the disposed asset in the asset revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

Work in progress

The cost of projects within work in progress is transferred to the relevant asset class when the project is completed and then depreciated.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment, with certain exceptions. The exceptions are land, restricted assets other than buildings, and assets under construction (work in progress). Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis, to allocate the cost or value of the asset (less any assessed residual value) over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives and depreciation rate ranges of the major classes of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

		T
Asset Category	Useful Life (years)	Depreciation Rate
	** **	
Land	unlimited 1 ~75	not depreciated 1.33 ~ 100%
Buildings Civic Centre Complex	1~75 10~78	1.28 ~ 100%
Plant and equipment	3 ~ 100	1 ~ 33.3%
Library collection	3~11	9.1 ~ 33.3%
Restricted assets (excluding buildings)	unlimited	not depreciated
Infrastructure assets:		•
Land (including land under roads)	unlimited	not depreciated
Roading:		
Formation / earthworks	unlimited	not depreciated
Pavement	13 ~ 40	2.5 ~ 7.7%
Traffic islands	80	1.25%
Bridges and tunnels	3 ~ 175	0.57 ~ 33.3%
Drainage	60 ~130	0.8% ~ 130%
Retaining walls	30 ~ 75	1.33 ~ 3.33%
Pedestrian walkways	10 ~ 50	2 ~ 10%
Pedestrian furniture	10 ~ 25	4 ~ 10%
Barriers (handrails, guardrails)	25	4%
Lighting	3 ~ 50	2 ~ 33.3%
Cycleway network	25	4%
Parking equipment	8 ~ 10	10 ~ 12.5%
Passenger transport facilities	25	4%
Traffic infrastructure	5 ~ 40	2,5 ~ 20%
Drainage, waste and water:		
Pipework	50 ~ 130	0.77 ~ 2%
Fittings	25 ~ 110	0.91 ~ 4%
Water pump stations	20 ~ 100	1 ~ 5%
Water reservoirs	25 ~ 100	1 ~ 4%
Equipment	20	5%
Sewer pump stations	20 ~ 80	1.25 ~ 5%
Tunnels	3 ~ 175	0.57 ~ 33.3%
Treatment plants	3 ~ 100	1 ~ 33.3%

The landfill post closure asset is depreciated over the life of the landfill based on the capacity of the landfill.

Variation in the range of lives for infrastructural assets is due to these assets being managed and depreciated by individual component rather than as a whole asset.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets predominantly comprise computer software and carbon credits. They are recorded at cost less any subsequent amortisation and impairment losses.

Computer software has a finite economic life and amortisation is charged to surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. Typically, the estimated useful lives and depreciation rate range of these assets are as follows:

Computer software

1 to 7 years

14.29% to 100%

Carbon credits comprise either allocations of emission allowances granted by the Government related to forestry assets or units purchased in the market to cover liabilities associated with landfill operations. Carbon credits are recognised at cost at the date of allocation or purchase.

Gains and losses arising from disposal of intangible assets are recognised within surplus or deficit in the period in which the transaction occurs. Intangible assets are reviewed at least annually to determine if there is any indication of impairment. Where an intangible asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, it will be reported at its recoverable amount and an impairment loss will be recognised. Losses resulting from impairment are reported within surplus or deficit.

Research and Development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure on individual projects is capitalised and recognised as an asset when it meets the definition and criteria for capitalisation as an asset and it is probable that the Council will receive future economic benefits from the asset. Assets which have finite lives are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives.

Leases

Operating leases as lessee

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased items are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised within surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised within surplus or deficit over the term of the lease as they form an integral part of the total lease payment.

Operating leases as lessor

The Group leases investment properties and a portion of land and buildings. Rental revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance leases

Finance leases transfer to the Group (as lessee) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset. Initial recognition of a finance lease results in an asset and

liability being recognised at amounts equal to the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The finance charge is released to surplus or deficit over the lease period and the capitalised values are amortised over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the leased item.

Employee benefit liabilities

A provision for employee benefit liabilities (holiday leave, long service leave and retirement gratuities) is recognised as a liability when benefits are earned but not paid.

Holiday leave

Holiday leave includes: annual leave, long service leave, statutory time off in lieu and ordinary time off in lieu. Annual leave is calculated on an actual entitlement basis in accordance with section 21(2) of the Holidays Act 2003.

Retirement gratuities

Retirement gratuities are calculated on an actuarial basis based on the likely future entitlements accruing to employees, after taking into account years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that employees will reach the point of entitlement, and other contractual entitlements information.

Other contractual entitlements

Other contractual entitlements include termination benefits, which are recognised within surplus or deficit only when there is a demonstrable commitment to either terminate employment prior to normal retirement date or to provide such benefits as a result of an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits settled within 12 months are reported at the amount expected to be paid, otherwise they are reported as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised for future liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that expenditure will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. Provisions are measured at the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation. Liabilities and provisions to be settled beyond 12 months are recorded at their present value.

Landfill post-closure costs

The Council, as operator of the Southern Landfill, has a legal obligation to apply for resource consents when the landfill or landfill stages reach the end of their operating life and are to be closed. These resource consents will set out the closure requirements and the requirements for ongoing maintenance and monitoring services at the landfill site after closure. A provision for post-closure costs is recognised as a liability when the obligation for post-closure arises, which is when each stage of the landfill is commissioned and refuse begins to accumulate.

The provision is measured based on the present value of future cash flows expected to be incurred, taking into account future events including known changes to legal requirements and known improvements in technology. The provision includes all costs associated with landfill post-closure including final cover application and vegetation; incremental drainage control

features; completing facilities for leachate collection and monitoring; completing facilities for water quality monitoring; completing facilities for monitoring and recovery of gas.

Amounts provided for landfill post-closure are capitalised to the landfill asset. The capitalised landfill asset is depreciated over the life of the landfill based on the capacity used.

The Council has a 21.5% joint venture interest in the Spicer Valley landfill. The Council's provision for landfill post-closure costs includes the Council's proportionate share of the Spicer Valley landfill provision for post-closure costs.

ACC partnership programme

The Council is an Accredited Employer under the ACC Partnership Programme. As such the Council accepts the management and financial responsibility of our employee work-related injuries. From 1 April 2009 the Council changed its agreement with ACC from Full Self Cover (FSC) to Partnership Discount Plan (PDP). Under the PDP option, the Council is responsible for managing work related injury claims for a two-year period only and transfer ongoing claims to ACC at the end of the two-year claim management period with no further liability. Under the ACC Partnership Programme the Council is effectively providing accident insurance to employees and this is accounted for as an insurance contract. The value of this liability represents the expected future payments in relation to work-related injuries occurring up to the end of the reporting period for which the Council has responsibility under the terms of the Partnership Programme.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Council to make specified payments to reimburse the contract holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value. The Council measures the fair value of a financial guarantee by determining the probability of the guarantee being called by the holder. The probability factor is then applied to the principal and the outcome discounted to present value.

Financial guarantees are subsequently measured at the higher of the Council's best estimate of the obligation or the amount initially recognised less any amortisation.

Net Assets/Equity

Net assets or equity is the community's interest in the Council and Group and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Net assets or equity is disaggregated and classified into a number of components to enable clearer identification of the specified uses of equity within the Council and the Group.

The components of net assets or equity are accumulated funds and retained earnings, revaluation reserves, a hedging reserve, a fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve and restricted funds (special funds, reserve funds, trusts and bequests).

Restricted funds are those reserves that are subject to specific conditions of use, whether under statute or accepted as binding by the Council, and that may not be revised without reference to the Courts or third parties. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

Prospective Statement of Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the cash flow statement comprises bank balances, cash on hand and short term deposits with a maturity of three months or less. The prospective statement of cash flows has been prepared using the direct approach subject to the netting of certain cash flows. Cash flows in respect of investments and borrowings that have been rolled-over under arranged finance facilities have been netted in order to provide more meaningful disclosures.

Operating activities include cash received from all non-financial revenue sources of the Council and the Group and record the cash payments made for the supply of goods and services. Investing activities relate to the acquisition and disposal of assets and investment revenue. Financing activities relate to activities that change the equity and debt capital structure of the Council and Group and financing costs.

Related parties

Related parties arise where one entity has the ability to affect the financial and operating policies of another through the presence of control or significant influence. Related parties include members of the Group and key management personnel. Key management personnel include the Mayor and Councillors as Directors, the Chief Executive and all members of the Executive Leadership Team being key advisors to the Directors and Chief Executive.

The Mayor and Councillors are considered Directors as they occupy the position of a member of the governing body of the Council reporting entity. Directors' remuneration comprises any money, consideration or benefit received or receivable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly, to a Director during the reporting period. Directors' remuneration does not include reimbursement of authorised work expenses or the provision of work-related equipment such as cellphones and laptops.

Cost allocation

The Council has derived the cost of service for each significant activity (as reported within the Statements of Service Performance). Direct costs are expensed directly to the activity. Indirect costs relate to the overall costs of running the organisation and include staff time, office space and information technology costs. These indirect costs are allocated as overheads across all activities.

Comparatives

To ensure consistency with the current year, certain comparative information has been reclassified where appropriate. This has occurred:

- o where classifications have changed between periods;
- where the Council has made additional disclosure in the current year, and where a greater degree of disaggregation of prior year amounts and balances is therefore required; and
- where there has been a change of accounting policy.

Public Benefit Entity Financial Reporting Standard 42 Prospective Financial Statements (PBE FRS 42)

The Council has complied with PBE FRS 42 in the preparation of these draft prospective financial statements. In accordance with PBE FRS 42, the following information is provided:

(i) Description of the nature of the entity's current operation and its principal activities

The Council is a territorial local authority, as defined in the Local Government Act 2002. The Council's principal activities are outlined within this Long-term Plan.

(ii) Purpose for which the prospective financial statements are prepared

It is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2002 to present prospective financial statements that span 1 year and include them within the Long-term Plan. This provides an opportunity for ratepayers and residents to review the projected financial results and position of the Council. Prospective financial statements are revised annually to reflect updated assumptions and costs.

(iii) Bases for assumptions, risks and uncertainties

The financial information has been prepared on the basis of best estimate assumptions as the future events which the Council expects to take place. The Council has considered factors that may lead to a material difference between information in the prospective financial statements and actual results. These factors, and the assumptions made in relation to the sources of uncertainty and potential effect, are outlined within this Long-term Plan.

(iv) Cautionary Note

The financial information is prospective. Actual results are likely to vary from the information presented, and the variations may be material.

(iv) Other Disclosures

These prospective financial statements were adopted as part of the assumptions that form the 2016/17 Annual Plan for issue on 29 July 2016 by Wellington City Council. The Council is responsible for the prospective financial statements presented, including the assumptions underlying prospective financial statements and all other disclosures. The Annual Plan is prospective and as such contains no actual operating results.

Strategy Name	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Project	Project name	Income/Expense	2015-25 LTP Yr 1	2016/17
Governance	1.1	Governance, information and engagement	1.1.1	City governance and engagement	C530	Annual Planning	Expense	1,109	
	0.0	and the state of t	1-3-3	The second secon	C532	Policy	Expense	1,478	
					C534	Committee & Council Process	Expense	5,810	
					0.57	Commission of Control Process	Income	(12)	
					C582	Strategic Planning	Expense	954	
					C590	Tawa Comm Brd - Discretionary		21	
					C516		Expense	539	
				Photo company and an annual of T-4-1	JC816	Smart Capital - Marketing	Expense		
				City governance and engagement Total	lean.	August 1		9,888	
			1.1.2	Civic information	C334	WCC City Service Centre	Expense	983	l
							Income	(117)	
1					C338	Call Centre SLA	Expense	2,255	
1							Income	(12)	
1					C340	Valuation Services Contract	Expense	680	
							Income	(184)	
					C355	Lands Information	Expense	1,517	
1				Civic information Total	10000	Joseph Directors	properties .	5,122	
1			1.1.3	City archives	C373	Archives	Expense	1,758	
1			Roder	City et cityes	03/3	PECHAES	Income	(182)	
1				20			lincome		
1				City archives Total				1,575	
1		Governance, information and engagement Total						16,586	
	1.2	Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships	1.2.1	Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships	C529	Funding agreements – Maori	Expense	203	
1					C683	Maori Engagement	Expense	79	
				Magri and Mana Whenua partnerships Total				281	
		Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships Total						281	
Government Total								16,867	-
Environment	2.1	Gardens, beaches and green open spaces	2.1.1	Local parks and open spaces	A004	Parks and Reserves Planning	Expense	646	
					A011	Reserves Unplanned Maintenance	Expense	171	
			I		C515	Turf Management	Expense	1,184	
			I				Income	(8)	
			I		C517	Park Furniture Maintenance	Expense	1,637	
			I		CS18	Maint- Park/Build/Infrastruct	Expense	1,800	
					C218	Maint- Park/Build/Intrastruct			
							Income	(199)	
1					C563	Hortloultural Operations	Expense	1,900	1
							Income	(30)	
					C564	Arboricultural Operations	Expense	1,417	
l							Income	(178)	
1				Local parks and open spaces Total				8,341	
			2.1.2	Botanical gardens	C560	Botanic Gardens Services	Expense	4,752	
							Income	(387)	l
				Botanical gardens Total	_			4,365	
			2.1.3	Beaches and coast operations	C298	Coastal Operations	Expense	1,409	
				accounts with cause sportable to	1	Country of	Income	(51)	
1				Beaches and coast operations Total			TO TAKE THE	1,358	
			2.1.4	Roads open spaces	C006	Open Space Vegetation Mgmt	Expense	2,500	
1			6.5.4	noaus open spaces	C006A	Road Corridor Growth Control		1 202	-
1					Week	hoad corridor growth Control	Expense	1,293	
1						A	Income	(411)	
1					C289	Street Cleaning	Expense	6,854	
1							Income	(284)	
1				Roads open spaces Total				7,451	
1			2.1.5	Town belts	A008	Hezardous Trees Removal	Expense	446	
1							Income	(6)	
1	I		I		C514	Town Belts Planting	Expense	707	
			I		C524	Townbelt/Reserves Management	Expense	3,511	
			I				Income	(244)	l
			I	Town belts Total				4,415	
			2.1.6	Community environmental initiatives	C513	Community greening initiatives	Expense	623	
					C652	Environmental Grants Pool	Expense	120	
1	I		I	Community environmental initiatives Total	Posse	particular description of the control of the contro	leshe ac	743	
			21.7	Walkways	C561	Malloway Maintenance	Eugenen	582	
			621	Walkways Total	leagr	Walkway Maintenance	Expense		
			210	The state of the s	loron	Ittends S. Hannadaus Trans. L.C.	Dances	582	
			2.1.8	Blodiversity (Pest management)	C509	Weeds & Hazardous Trees Monit	Expense	1,366	
			I		4011	A-110144	Income	(38)	
			I		CS10	Animal Pest Management	Expense	339	
				Biodiversity (Pest management) Total	7.7		2	1,666	
			2.1.9	Waterfront Public Space	C701	Waterfront Public Space Management	Expense	1,737	
I			I				Income	(301)	
				Waterfront Public Space Total				1,435	
		Gardens, beaches and green open spaces Total						30,357	
	2.2	Waste reduction and energy conservation	2.2.1	Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	C076	Landfill Operations & Maint	Expense	3,396	
					1-7-5		Income	(5,151)	
	- 1		I		C078A	Suburban Refuse Collection	Expense	2,856	
			I		W/en	JAMES AND THE TOPIC CONTROLLOWS	Income	(3,362)	
					00.00				
					C079	Domestic Recycling	Expense	4,676	
							Income	(3,304)	
					C079	Domestic Recycling Waste Minimisation Info	Income Expense	(3,304) 1,817	
							Income	(3,304)	
							Income Expense	(3,304) 1,817	

Strategy Name	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Compone		AP Project			2015-25 LTP Yr 1	2016/1
			2.2.2	Closed landfills aftercare	0077	Closed Landfill Gas Migr Monit	Expense	522	
			2.2.3	Closed landfills aftercare Total	C662	- 15		522	
			2.2.3	Energy efficiency and conservation	CBBZ	Smart Energy	Expense Income	282 (46)	
				Energy efficiency and conservation Total			pricovine	236	
		Waste reduction and energy conservation Total		chergy enterency and conservation rusts				765	_
	2.3	Water	2.3.1	Water network	C112	Water - Meter Reading	Expense	134	
		1			C113	Water - Network Maintenance	Expense	3,894	
					C412	Water - Water Connections	Expense	0	
							Income	(35)	
			ı		C462	Water - Pump Stations Maintenance / Ops	Expense	960	
					C463	Water - Asset Stewardship	Expense	17,155	
					CS36	Water - Reservoir / Dam Maintenance	Expense	103	
					CS47	Water - Monitoring & Investigation	Expense	531	
					C671	Water - Asset Management	Expense	618	
				Water network Total		Contract to the second		23,360	
			2.3.2	Water collection and treatment	C115	Water - Bulk Water Purchase	Expense	14,932	
				Water collection and treatment Total		THE CANAL STATE OF THE CANAL STA		14,932	
		Water Total		V	2000	Annual Control of the		38,292	
	2.4	Wastewater	2.4.1	Sewage collection and disposal network	A041	Wastewater - Asset Stewardship	Expense	13,748	
			ı				Income	(615)	
			ı		C084	Wastewater - Trade Waste Monitoring & Investigation	Expense	222	
					C086A	Wastewater - Network Maintenance	Expense	2,226	
					C497	Wastewater - Asset Management	Expense	561	
					C501	Wastewater - Monitoring & Investigation	Expense	1,289	
	1				CS02	Wastewater - Pump Station Maintenance / Ops	Expense	1,111	
				Sewage collection and disposal network Total				19,542	
			2.4.2	Sewage treatment	C087	Wastewater - Treatment Plants	Expense	20,779	
					C347	Sewerage Disposal	Expense	1,875	
							Income	(618)	
	J	***************************************		Sewage treatment Total				22,036	
	2.5	Wastewater Total				V		40,578	
	2.5	Stormwater	2.5.1	Stormwater management.	A041A	Stormwater - Asset Stewardship	Expense	12,984	
					C086C	Stormwater - Network Maintenance	Expense	1,966	
					C090	Stormwater - Monitoring & Investigation	Expense	721	
					2102		Income	(10)	
					C498	Stormwater - Asset Management	Expense	894	
					C677	Oralnage Maintenance	Expense	984	
					0000	Character Described Carlos Carlos	Income	(136)	
				Management of the Control of the Con	C689	Stormwater - Pump Station Maintenance / Ops	Expense	38	
		Phonometer Total		Stormwater management Total				17,442	
	26	Stormwater Total	2.6.1	Paneagustian vielbas ettenesione	14300	Warned Construes	Dononna	17,442	
	2.6	Conservation attractions	2.0.3	Conservation visitor attractions	A288 C046	Karori Sanctuary Wellington Zoo Trust	Expense Expense	1,490 4,969	
					C426	Marine Conservation Centre		4,369	
	J			Conservation visitor attractions Total	U428	Imarine constitution centre	Expense	6,459	
		Conservation attractions Total		Project Annoll Albitol, and Schold Total				6,459	
Environment Total		evente satiou arrangona Total						133,893	
Economic Development	3.1	City promotions and business support	3.1.1	WREDA	C105	Positively Wellington Tourism	Expense	5,630	
Contraint Severopiness.	F-4	and be reserved a use navestices amblance	and a	77.76.043	CS81	Events Fund	Expense	4,723	
					C686	Wellington Venues	Expense	18,596	
	1			1	2300	assumitation and an interest	Income	(14,365)	
					C690	Destination Wellington	Expense	1,775	
					C695	City Innovation	Expense	836	
				WREDA Total	poss	Levit my constraint	Exposure	17,195	
			3.1.2	Wellington convention centre	C703	Wellington Convention Centre	Expense	0	
			- Contraction of the Contraction	and the second s	0.00	Section of the sectio	Income		
1				Wellington convention centre Total		-	-	0	
1			3.1.3	Retail support (free weekend parking)	C1058	CBD Weekend Parking	Expense	1,356	
			2.250	Retail support (free weekend parking) Total	Jesoou	Table 1 straig	page 100	1,356	
			3.1.4	WEID, economic growth and economic grants	C647	Economic Development Grant Pool	Expense	50	
				, g g g g	C693	Economic Growth Strategy	Expense	549	
			ı	,				3,000	
					C696	City Growth Fund	Expense		
				WEID, economic growth and economic grants Total		City Growth Fund	Expense	3,599	
			3.1.5		C696	City Growth Fund Airport Runway Extension		3,599	
			3.1.5	WEID, economic growth and economic grants Total Major economic projects	C896	Airport Runway Extension	Expense	3,599 0	
			3.1.5		C696	Airport Runway Extension Indoor Arena	Expense Expense	3,599 0 0	
			3.1.5	Majar economic projects	C896	Airport Runway Extension	Expense	3,599 0 0	
				Major economic projects Major economic projects Total:	C704 C705 C709	Airport Runway Extension Indoor Arena	Expense Expense Expense	0 0 0	
			3.1.5	Major economic projects Major economic projects Total: Regional and external relations	C696	Airport Runway Extension Indoor Arena Westpac Stadium	Expense Expense	0 0 0 0 572	
			3.1.6	Major economic projects Major economic projects Total: Regional and external relations Regional and external relations Total	C696 C704 C705 C709	Airport Runway Extension Indoor Arena Westpac Stadium International Relations	Expense Expense Expense Expense	0 0 0 0 572 572	
				Major economic projects Major economic projects Total: Regional and external relations	C696 C704 C705 C709 C145	Airport Runway Extension Indoor Arena Westpac Stadium International Relations Marsdan Village	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	0 0 0 0 572 572	
			3.1.6	Major economic projects Major economic projects Total: Regional and external relations Regional and external relations Total Business Improvement districts	C696 C704 C705 C709	Airport Runway Extension Indoor Arena Westpac Stadium International Relations	Expense Expense Expense Expense	0 0 0 0 572 572 14	
		City promotions and business support Total	3.1.6	Major economic projects Major economic projects Total: Regional and external relations Regional and external relations Total	C696 C704 C705 C709 C145	Airport Runway Extension Indoor Arena Westpac Stadium International Relations Marsdan Village	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	0 0 0 0 572 572	

	trategy Name	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Project	Project name	Income/Expense	2015-25 LTP Yr 1	2016/17 AP
IO.		4.1	Arts and Cultural Activities	4.1.1	Galleries and museums (WMT)	C102	Wellington Museums Trust	Expense	8,708	9,0
					,	C702	Museum of Conflict	Expense	500	
						C707	Film Museum	Expense	0	
						a a a		Income	ا	
					Galleries and museums (WMT) Total			processing	9,208	9,
				4.1.2	Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory)	TC140	Te Papa Funding	Dunance	2,250	2,7
				94.64	visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory)	C440 C659		Expense		6,
						Coca	Carter Observatory	Expense	590	
					Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory) Total	larase.			2,840	2,5
				4.1.3	Arts and cultural festivals	C130E	Community Events Programme	Expense	2,670	3,2
								income	(410)	(4
						C587	Neighbour's Day	Expense	22	
					Arts and cultural festivals Total	7.55			2,283	2,5
				4.1.4	Cultural grants	C661	Cultural Grants Pool	Expense	858	1,1
				1.27	Cultural grants Total	Jeon T	Contain Creates Foot	Caperos	858	1,:
				44.0		Terora	hite control of the late	To		
				4.1.5	Access and support for community arts	C101A	Wgtn Conv Cntr Comm Subsidy	Expense	200	- 7
						C130K	Community Arts Programme	Expense	459	5
				l l				Income	(62)	6
					Access and support for community arts Total			- A-1-2	597	7
				4.1.6	Arts partnerships	C422	NZSO Subsidy	Expense	216	2
						C605	Tol Poneke Arts Centre	Expense	1,243	1,3
						1000	THE CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	Income	(515)	(5)
				I	I	come.	In his hat found			
				I	I	C670	Public Art Fund	Expense	393	4
				I	I	C710	New Zealand Ballet	Expense	153	1
				I		C713	Orchestra Wellington	Expense	272	2
		l		I	Arts partnerships Total				1,761	1,3
				4.1.7	Regional Amenities Fund	C691	Regional Amenities Fund	Expense	609	(
				1	Regional Amenities Fund Total	1000	programma s enteriores s enter		609	
			Arts and Cultural Activities Total		Inchiant Announces a sure forms				18,155	19,6
-	december of the state of the st		Must faire contracts versaines total							
	situral Wellbeing Total	_			Q	-			18,155	19,6
Se	ocial and Recreation	5.1	Recreation promotion and support	5.1.1	Swimming pools	C034	Swimming Pools Operations	Expense	20,476	20,9
								income	(7,587)	(7,59
				l l	Swimming pools Total				12,889	13,3
				5.1.2	Sportsfields	C562	Sportsfields Operations	Expense	3,405	3,5
					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Income	(295)	(30
					Sportsfields Total			St. PROVIDE	3,110	3,7
				E 4 2	A Contract of Association and	locas	To athetic Toda on a constitution	Evenence		
				5.1.3	Sportsfields (Synthetic)	C682	Synthetic Turf Sport Operations	Expense	1,354	1,3
- 1				l l				Income	(524)	(53
- 1					Sportsfields (Synthetic) Total				E30	8
				5.1.4	Recreation centres	C037	Recreation Centres	Expense	2,722	2,7
				I	I			Income	(753)	(76
				I	I	C669	ASB Sports Centre	Expense	6,980	7,2
				I	I	3333		Income	(1,904)	(1,94
				I	Paramitian contract Total			po natione		7,2
				P 4 9	Recreation centres Total	lease	Onels Because Fourt	In	7,046	
				5.1.5	Recreation partnerships	C008	Basin Reserve Trust	Expense	1,043	1,0
				l l		C384	Recreational NZ Academy Sport	Expense	45	
					Recreation partnerships Total				1,088	1,1
				5.1.6	Playgrounds	C559	PlayGnd & Skate Facilty Mtnc	Expense	737	7
					Playgrounds Total				737	7
				5.1.7	Marinas	C418	Marina Operations	Expense	602	6
				J		2420	The second second	Income	(592)	(60
				I	Markey Paris			perconner		for
				0.1.1	Marinas Total	Yana-	Tr. 11.10.00		10	
				5.1.8	Golf course	C688	Municipal Golf Course	Expense	270	2
				I				Income	(77)	¢
				L	Golf course Total				193	_0
				5.1.9	Recreation programmes	C1300	Recreation Programmes	Expense	282	
- 1						1	1	lincome	(15)	É
- 1				I	Recreation programmes Total		*		267	
		I	Recreation promotion and support Total	_	Power and Plaffiguining Target				20700	22.1
			Recreation promotion and support Total	Ic a s	Libraries	Icoso	Library Mahundi, 196da Oscanifor	Europe	26,169	27,1
		E 2	Control volter over the				Library Network - Wide Operation	Expense	14,840	16,0
		5.2	Community support	5.2.1	EDM 40 NGS	0.030				
		5.2	Community support	5.2.8	Esse do sea			Income	(982)	(86)
		5.2	Community support	5.2.8	MASS GO POS	C467	Branch Libraries	Expense	6,003	6,4
		5.2	Community support	3.6.8	MARIE RES		Branch Libraries			6,4
		5.2	Community support	S-d-8	Libraries Total		Branch Ubraries	Expense	6,003	6,4 (6:
		5.2	Constunity support		Libraries Total	C467		Expense Income	6,003 (608) 19,253	6,4 (6: 21, 0
		5.2	Community support	5.2.2	Libraries Total [Access support (Leisure Card)		Branch Libraries Passport to Leisure Programme	Expense	6,003 (608) 19,253	6,4 (6: 21, 0
		5.2	Community support	5.2.2	Libraries Total Access support (Leisure Card) Access support (Leisure Card)	C467	Passport to Leisure Programme	Expense	6,003 (608) 19,253 105	6,4 (6: 21,0
		5.2	Community support		Libraries Total Access support (Leisure Card) Access support (Leisure Card) Total Community advocacy	C467		Expense Income	6,003 (608) 19,253 105 105 1,279	6,4 (6) 21,0 1
		5.2	Community support	5.2.2	Libraries Total Access support (Leisure Card) Access support (Leisure Card) Total Community advocacy Community advocacy Total	C467 C419 C130G	Passport to Leisure Programme Community Advice & Information	Expense Expense Expense	6,003 (608) 19,253 105 105 1,279	6,4 (6 21,0 1 1,2
		5.2	Community support	5.2.2	Libraries Total Access support (Leisure Card) Access support (Leisure Card) Total Community advocacy	C467 [C419 [C130G	Passport to Leisure Programme Community Advice & Information Community Grants	Expense	6,003 (608) 19,253 105 105 1,279 1,279 215	6,4 (6) 21,0 1 1,2
		5.2	Community support	5.2.2	Libraries Total Access support (Leisure Card) Access support (Leisure Card) Total Community advocacy Community advocacy Total	C467 [C419 [C1306 C130A C637	Passport to Leisure Programme Community Advice & Information	Expense Expense Expense	6,003 (608) 19,253 105 105 1,279	6,4 (6 21,0 1 1,2
		5.2	Community support	5.2.2	Libraries Total Access support (Leisure Card) Access support (Leisure Card) Total Community advocacy Community advocacy Total	C467 [C419 [C130G	Passport to Leisure Programme Community Advice & Information Community Grants	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	6,003 (608) 19,253 105 105 1,279 1,279 215	6,4 (6) 21,0 1 1,2
		5.2	Community support	5.2.2	Libraries Total Access support (Leisure Card) Access support (Leisure Card) Total Community advocacy Community advocacy Total	C467 [C419 [C1306 C130A C637	Passport to Leisure Programme Community Advice & Information Community Grants Support for Wyth Homeless	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	6,003 (608) 19,253 105 105 1,279 1,279 215	6,4 (6) 21,0 1 1,2
		5.2	Community support	5.2.2	Libraries Total Access support (Leisure Card) Access support (Leisure Card) Total Community advocacy Community advocacy Total Grants (Social and Recreation)	C467 [C419 [C1306 C130A C637	Passport to Leisure Programme Community Advice & Information Community Grants Support for Wyth Homeless	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	6,003 (608) 19,253 105 105 1,279 1,279 215 142 3,287	6,4 (6) 21,0 1 1,2 1,2 2 2 1,3,8
		5.2	Community support	5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4	Libraries Total Access support (Leisure Card) Access support (Leisure Card) Total Community advocacy Community advocacy Total Grants (Social and Recreation) Grants (Social and Recreation)	C467 [C419 [C130G C130A C637 C678	Passport to Leisure Programme Community Advice & Information Community Grants Support for Wgtn Homeless Social & Recreational Grant Pool	Expense Income Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Income	6,003 (609) 19,253 105 105 1,279 215 142 3,287 0	6,4 (6) 21,0 3 1,2 1,2 2 2 2,3,8
		5.2	Community support	5.2.2	Libraries Total Access support (Leisure Card) Access support (Leisure Card) Total Community advocacy Community advocacy Total Grants (Social and Recreation)	C467 [C419 [C1306 C130A C637	Passport to Leisure Programme Community Advice & Information Community Grants Support for Wyth Homeless	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Income	6,003 (609) 19,253 105 105 1,279 215 142 3,287 0 3,643 23,741	(86 6,4) (61 21,0) 34 1,1 1,2; 2,2 2,2 2,4 3,8; 4,2; 2,3,3;
		5.2	Community support	5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4	Libraries Total Access support (Leisure Card) Access support (Leisure Card) Total Community advocacy Community advocacy Total Grants (Social and Recreation) Grants (Social and Recreation)	C467 C419 C1306 C130A C637 C578 C125	Passport to Leisure Programme Community Advice & Information Community Grants Support for Wgtn Homeless Social & Recreational Grant Pool Housing Operations and Mtce	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Income	6,003 (608) 19,253 105 105 1,279 1,279 215 142 3,287 0 3,643 23,741 (21,635)	6,40 (6.2 21,00 34 11,22 2,2 1,2 3,8 4,2 23,3 (18,26
		5.2	Community support	5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4	Libraries Total Access support (Leisure Card) Access support (Leisure Card) Total Community advocacy Community advocacy Total Grants (Social and Recreation) Grants (Social and Recreation)	C467 [C419 [C130G C130A C637 C678	Passport to Leisure Programme Community Advice & Information Community Grants Support for Wgtn Homeless Social & Recreational Grant Pool	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Income	6,003 (608) 19,253 105 105 1,279 215 1,422 3,287 0 3,643 23,741 (21,635) 1,799	6,40 (61,21,00) 30,41 1,42,12,21 21,21 3,81 4,21 23,3,4 (18,26 1,71
		5.2	Community support	5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4	Libraries Total Access support (Leisure Card) Access support (Leisure Card) Total Community advocacy Community advocacy Total Grants (Social and Recreation) Grants (Social and Recreation)	C467 C419 C1306 C130A C637 C578 C125	Passport to Leisure Programme Community Advice & Information Community Grants Support for Wgtn Homeless Social & Recreational Grant Pool Housing Operations and Mtce	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Income	6,003 (608) 19,253 105 105 1,279 1,279 215 142 3,287 0 3,643 23,741 (21,635)	6,40 (6.2 21,00 34 11,22 2,2 1,2 3,8 4,2 23,3 (18,26

Strategy	Strategy Name	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Project	Project name	Income/Expense	2015-25 LTP Yr 1	
				5.2.6	Community centres and halls	A468	Cmity Props Programmed Maint	Expense	498	684
						C068	Community Halls One and States	Income	(4)	210
						CUBS	Community Halls Ops and Maint.	Expense Income	189 (38)	(39
						C1.30B	Community Prop & Facility Ops	Expense	2,279	2,34
							action of the control	Income	(188)	2,347 (192
						C130I	Accommodation Assistance Fund	Expense	234	237
					Community centres and halls Total				2,971	3,231
			Community support Total	To a a	The state of the s	Testi	E	-	9,519	17,620
		5.3	Public health and safety	5.3.2	Burials and cremations	C007	Burial & Cremation Operations	Expense	1,648	1,655
					Burials and cremations Total			Income	(803) B45	(858) 797
				5.3.2	Public toilets	C072	Contracts - Public Conveniences	Expense	2,661	2,962
				J. J	Public toilets Total	10072	Continues - Facility Continues (Care	Expense	2,661	2,962
				5.3.3	Public health regulations	C478	Public Health	Expense	4,648	4,577
								Income	(3,211)	(3,245)
						C67S	Noise Monitoring	Expense	628	
					Public health regulations Total	0.00	Service of Property	2,779	2,065	2,009
				5.3.4	City safety	C673	Anti-Graffiti Flying Squad	Expense	635	683
						P169	Safe City Project Operations	Expense	2,039	2,132
				5.3.5	City safety Total	locan	Emanage Stant Disc & Torio	European .	2,674	
				3.2.5	WREMO	C540	Emergency Mgmt Plan & Train	Expense	1,090	1,273
						C543	Emgncy Mgmt Rural Fire Mgmt	Expense	247	(14) 261
						10040	Leading against the suffice	Income	(29)	(4)
					WREMO Total			F-105/11/0	1,294	1,517
			Public health and safety Total						9,540	10,099
	Social and Recreation Total				Name of the last o				45,229	54,820
	Urban Development	6.1	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	6.1.1	Urban planning and policy	C533	District Plan	Expense	2,027	2,055
								Income	(20)	(20)
						C650	Growth Spine Centres	Expense	250	39
				6.1.2	Urban planning and policy Total Waterfront development	lenn 1	Oty Shaper Developments	Dynama	2,257 972	2,074 1,326
			0.1.2	Waterfront development Total	C711	City Snaper Developments	Expense	972		
				6.1.3	Public spaces and centres development	C350	Maintenance of City Art Works	Expense	320	432
				W. das O	i dano spaces di la della del cingrisorio	C370	Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan	Expense	1,849	1,792
					Public spaces and centres development Total				2,168	2,224
				6.1.4	Bullt heritage development	P065	City Heritage Development	Expense	1,498	1,998
					Built heritage development Total				1,498	1,998
			Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development Total				F		6,896	7,621
		6.2	Building and development control	6.2.1	Building control and facilitation	C480	Building Control/Facilitation	Expense	13,107	12,892
						4000	hite-sheet-hallower	Income	(9,152)	(9,067)
					Building control and facilitation Total	C685	Weathertight Homes	Expense	703 4,657	732 4,556
				6.2.2	Development control and facilitation	C479	Development Cntrl/Facilitation	Expense	5,981	5,971
				0.2.4	Development control and recinoscon	0779	Provident Confreshagan	Income	(2,899)	(2,899)
					Development control and facilitation Total				3,082	3,072
				6.2.3	Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	P057	Earthquake Risk Building Proj.	Expense	1,710	1,056
					Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total				1,710	1,056
			Building and development control Total						9,449	8,684
	Urban Development Total	-				1000			16,145	16,305
	Transport	7.1	Transport.	7.1.1	Transport planning	C681	Ngaurunga to Airport Corridor	Expense	691	1,647
						P249	Motorod Blancian	Income	452	1,004
						1-249	Network Planning	Expense	452 (86)	1,004
					Transport planning Total			THE PARTY OF THE P	1,057	2,651
				7.1.2	Vehicle network	C304	Road Maintenance&Storm Cleanup	Expense	1,649	1,735
							·	Income	(687)	
						C312	Mtc Tawa Shared Driveways	Expense	37	35
	1					C441	Walls, Bridges & Tunnel Mntnce	Expense	282	277
				1			I	income	(101)	(85)
						6111	Bankon B Milatin Annah Bharras A.A.S.			6,821
						C144	Drains & Walls Asset Stewardship	Expense	6,501	1.005
								Expense Income	6,501 (16)	(49)
						C444 C445	Orains & Walls Asset Stewardship Keris & Channel Maintenance	Expense Income Expense	6,501 (16) 723	
								Expense Income	6,501 (16) 723 (314)	(354)
						Ö445	Keris & Channel Maintenance	Expense Income Expense Income	6,501 (16) 723	(354) 14,317 (274)
						Ö445	Keris & Channel Maintenance	Expense Income Expense Income Expense	6,501 (16) 723 (314) 13,358	(354) 14,317 (274) 95
					Vehicle network Total	C445 C453 C656	Kerb & Channel Maintenance Vehicle Network Asst Stewardship Port and Ferry Access	Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense	6,501 (16) 723 (314) 13,358 (204)	(354) 14,317 (274) 95 22,61 9
				7.1.3	Vehicle network Total Cycle network	C445	Kerb & Channel Maintenance Vehicle Network Asst Stewardship	Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Expense	6,501 (16) 723 (314) 13,358 (204) 96 21,322	(354) 14,317 (274) 95 22,619 110
				7.1.3		C445 C453 C656	Kerb & Channel Maintenance Vehicle Network Asst Stewardship Port and Ferry Access Cycleways Maintenance	Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense	6,501 (16) 723 (314) 13,958 (204) 96 21,322 96 (36)	(354) 14,317 (274) 95 22,619 110 (47)
				7.13		C445 C453 C656 C493	Keris & Channel Maintenance Vehicle Network Asst Stewardship Port and Ferry Access Cycleways Maintenance Cycleway Asset Stewardship	Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Expense Expense	6,501 (16) 723 (314) 13,358 (204) 96 21,322 96 (36) 365	(354) 14,317 (274) 95 22,619 110 (47) 228
				7.1.3	Cycle network	C445 C453 C656	Kerb & Channel Maintenance Vehicle Network Asst Stewardship Port and Ferry Access Cycleways Maintenance	Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense	6,501 (10) 723 (314) 13,358 (204) 96 21,322 96 (36) 365 1,199	(354) 14,317 (274) 95 22,619 110 (47) 228 1,038
					Cycle network Cycle network Total	C445 C453 C656 C493 C577 C694	Keris & Channel Maintenance Vehicle Network Asst Stewardship Port and Ferry Access Cycleways Maintenance Cycleway Asset Stewardship Cycleways Planning	Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	6,501 (16) 723 (314) 13,358 (204) 96 21,322 96 (36) 365 1,199	(354) 14,317 (274) 95 22,619 110 (47) 228 1,038
				7.1.3	Cycle network	C445 C453 C656 C493	Keris & Channel Maintenance Vehicle Network Asst Stewardship Port and Ferry Access Cycleways Maintenance Cycleway Asset Stewardship	Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	6,501 (16) 723 (314) 13,358 (204) 96 21,322 96 (36) 365 1,199	(354) 14,317 (274) 95 22,619 110 (47) 228 1,038 1,329
					Cycle network Cycle network Total	C445 C453 C656 C493 C577 C694	Kerb & Channel Maintenance Vehicle Network Asst Stewardship Port and Ferry Access Cycleways Maintenance Cycleway Asset Stewardship Cycleways Planning Passenger Transport Facilities	Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	6,501 (16) 723 (314) 13,358 (204) 96 21,322 96 (36) 365 1,199	(354) 14,317 (274) 95 22,619 110 (47) 228 1,038
					Cycle network Cycle network Total	C445 C453 C656 C493 C577 C694	Keris & Channel Maintenance Vehicle Network Asst Stewardship Port and Ferry Access Cycleways Maintenance Cycleway Asset Stewardship Cycleways Planning	Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	6,501 (16) 723 (314) 13,358 (204) 96 21,322 96 (36) 365 1,199	(354) 14,317 (274) 95 22,619 110 (47) 228 1,038 1,329 (286) 6
					Cycle network Cycle network Total	C445 C453 C656 C493 C577 C694	Kerb & Channel Maintenance Vehicle Network Asst Stewardship Port and Ferry Access Cycleways Maintenance Cycleway Asset Stewardship Cycleways Planning Passenger Transport Facilities	Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense	6,501 (16) 723 (314) 13,358 (204) 96 21,322 96 (36) 365 3,199 1,625 658 (486)	(354) 14,317 (274) 95 22,619 110 (47) 228 1,038 1,329

Strategy	Strategy Name	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Project	Project name	Income/Expense	2015-25 LTP Yr 1	2016/17 AP
Suarchy	Strategy maine	Pictivity	Piccivity reasise	Seriatra combonent	rectisity Component Name	C708	Cable Car	Expense	2013-23 CIF 11 2	
1	l					C712	Public Transport Trials	Expense	275	1,005
1					Passenger transport network Total	peraz.	pressure transpore treas	Expense	770	159
1	l			7.1.5	Pedestrian network	C307	Street Furniture Maintenance	Expense	360	
1	l			7,3,0	Pedescrian network	(307	SCREEC PURPOURE MARRISONATION	income	(6)	- 144
1	l					C377	Cantactiles Arout Chauseadhia		5,175	5,57 88
1	l					C448	Footpaths Asset Stewardhip Pedestrian Network Maintenance	Expense		5,37
1	l	1				0448	Pedestrian Network Maintenance	Expense	842	88
1	l					0100	B-181	Income	(33)	(34 15
1	l	1				C492	Ped Network Structures Maint	Expense	171	16
1	l				Pedestrian network Total	1.11.			6,509	7,02
1	l			7.1.6	Network-wide control and management	A026	Traffic Signals System Maintenance	Expense	1,282	1,38
1	l	1						Income	(548)	7,02 1,38 (59) 2,88 (8)
1	l	1				A153A	Traffic Control Asset Stewards	Expense	2,502	2,88
1	l							Income	(33)	(8)
1	l	1				C026C	Road Marking Maintenance	Expense	948	1,28
1	l							Income	(402)	(55)
	I					C452	Traffic Signs Maintenance	Expense	559	(55) 57
1	l	1						Income	(197)	(20)
	I					C481	Network Activity Management	Expense	1,508	1,39
	I							Income	(874)	(20) 1,39 (89) 5,20 3,05
1	l				Network-wide control and management Total		C		4,746	5,20
1	l			7.1.7	Road safety	C0268	Street Lighting Maintenance	Expense	3,064	3,05
1	l	1						Income	(1,265)	(1,31
1	l					C450	Transport Education & Promotion	Expense	631	77
1	l							Income	(227)	(23:
1	l					C494	Fences & Guardrails Maint	Expense	394	(23)
1	l	1						Income	(108)	(104
1	l	1				C575	Safety Asset Stewardship	Expense	2,006	2,12
1	l	1			Road safety Total			1	4,496	(104 2,12 4,69
1	l		Transport Total						40,524	45,11
1	l	7.2	Parking	7.2.1	Parking	C290	Parking Services & Enforcement	Expense	12,382	12.63
1	l						"	Income	(26,151)	(27,12
1	l	1				C378	Waterfront Parking Services	Expense	1,022	(27,124
1	l							Income	(1,304)	(1,17)
1	l				Parking Total	-		-	(14,051)	
1	l		Parking Total						(14.051)	
	Transport Total		100 (100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100						26,473	
10	Council	10.1	Organisational Projects	10.1.1	Organisational	A312	Waterfront Commercial Property Services	Expense	6,609	3,41
Γ΄						[Income	(2,600)	(2.67)
	I					C332	Commercial Property Man & Serv	Expense	3,956	(2,67)
	I						Commission Frequency (Figure 2-2) Y	Income	(2,855)	(2.91)
1	I					C333	Civic Centre Facilities Managt	Expense	467	(2,910
1	l					C000	CIVIL Centre Pacitibles Washingt.	Income	(212)	1314
1	I					C374	Information Services SLA	Expense	4,556	(21d 1,70
1	I					C3/4	BITWITTERS OF STORES SERV	Income	(71)	(1,70)
	I					C388	NZTA Income on Capex Work	Income	(12,668)	(1,400
I	I					C700			(12,668)	(14,86)
	I					C/00	Waterfront Utilities Management	Expense		42
	I					ana	(Accordantia)	Income	(416)	(42
	I					ORG	Organisation	Expense	4,467	8,43
	I							Income	(285,291)	(312,70
	I				Organisational Total				(283,618)	
			Organisational Projects Total						(283,618)	
l .	Cennal Cotal								(283,618)	(317,36

Strategy Name	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Project	Project name	Income/Expense	2015-25 LTP Yr 1	2016/17
Governance	1.1	Governance, information and engagement	1.1.1	City governance and engagement	CX420	Committee & Council Processes	Expense	0	
1				City governance and engagement Total				0	
		Governance, information and engagement Total						0	
Governance Total				The second secon		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		0	
Environment	2.1	Gardens, beaches and green open spaces	2.1.1	Local parks and open spaces	CX033	Property Purchases - Reserves	Expense	0	
					CX284	Park Structures - upgrades & renewals	Expense	471	
1			ı		CX436	Parks Infrastructure	Expense	165	
1			l l		CXS10	Plimmer Bequest Project	Expense	650	
1				Local parks and open spaces Total		Charles and the Control of the Contr		1,286	
1			2.1.2	Botanical gardens	CX348	Botanic Garden	Expense	433	
1			[Botanical gardens Total	10000			433	
1			2.1.3	Beaches and coast operations	CX290	Coastal - upgrades	Expense	91	
1			12.2	articles of the desired septem sectors to	CX349	Coastal	Expense	136	
1			ı	Beathes and coast operations Total	WW 13	perioral	pulper on	227	
1			2.1.5	Town belts	CK437	Town Belt & Reserves	Expense	135	
1			8.8.5	Town belts Total	C/497	I rown perc or neserves	[Expense	135	
1			2.1.7	Walkways	CX435	Walloways renewals	France	550	
1			2.1.7	Walkways Total	LMas	Invaloracy renewals	Expense	550	
1		Condesir hearthur and death agent surrors Total		waikways rotal				2,632	
1	2.2	Gardens, beaches and green open spaces Total	221	History adolesia the and and an adhermone	Teunea	March and an ASII beautiful and	B-21-212		
1	2.2	Waste reduction and energy conservation	2.2.1	Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	CX084	Southern Landfill Improvement	Expense	1,238	
1				Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management Total				1,238	
		2.2.3	Energy efficiency and conservation	CX494	Energy Management Plan	Expense	0		
1				Energy efficiency and conservation Total				0	
1		Waste reduction and energy conservation Total			-	The state of the s		1,238	
	2.3	Water	2.3.1	Water network	CX126	Water - Network renewals	Expense	12,489	
			I		CX127	Water - Pump Station renewals	Expense	323	
		I	I		CX296	Water - Water Meter upgrades	Expense	0	
			I		CX326	Water - Network upgrades	Expense	1,441	
	I		CX430	Water - Network renewals	Expense	536			
		I		CX512	Water - Reservoir renewals	Expense	1,975		
	I		CXS13	Water - Reservoir upgrades	Expense	190			
		I		CXS18	Water - Water Meter renewals	Expense	(2)		
	I	I	Water network Total			- Junior and	16,951		
		Water Total		The state of the s				16,951	
	2.4	Wastewater	2.4.1	Sewage collection and disposal network	CX334	Wastewater - Network renewals	Expense	9,617	
	6.74	***************************************	1000	Sessible entrement and probabilities and g	CX381			9,017	
			I			Wastewater - Network upgrades	Expense	1 00	-
			I	Contract of Boarden and Manhood	CK517	Wastewater - Pump Station renewals	Expense	863	
		W		Sewage collection and disposal network Total				10,481	
		Wastewater Total	-		Territori			10,481	
	2.5	Stormwater	2.5.1	Stormwater management	CX031	Stormwater - Network upgrades	Expense	944	
			I		CX151	Stormwater - Network renewals	Expense	3,511	
	1			Stormwater management Total				4,455	
		Stormwater Total	400	The second secon		agreement.		4,455	
	2.6	Conservation attractions	2.6.1	Conservation visitor attractions	CX125	Zoo renewals	Expense	800	
			ı		CX340	Zoo upgrades	Expense	516	
				Conservation visitor attractions Total		2200		1,316	
		Conservation attractions Total						1,316	
Environment Total								17,072	
Economic Development	3.1	City promotions and business support	3.1.2	Wellington convention centre	CX275	Wellington Venues renewals	Expense	2,215	
			ı		CXS35	Convention Centre	Expense	0	
			I	Wellington convention centre Total				2,215	
			3.1.5	Major economic projects	CXS26	Indoor Arena	Expense	0	
	1	I	[Major economic projects Total		*	-	0	1
		City promotions and business support Total						2,215	
Economic Development To	tal	Proceedings of the Process of the Pr						2,215	
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	Arts and Cultural Activities	4.1.1	Galleries and museums (WMT)	CX534	Museum of Conflict.	Expanse	0.643	
Second strengent	T***	The second secon	[****	Section and delice interesting factority	CKS00	Gallery & Museum Upgrades	Expense	1,914	
			I	Galleries and museums (WMT) Total	Posson	Inches A research of the same	head-green	1,914	
	1	I	4.1.2		CX536	Film Museum	Eventer	1,914	1
			10.0.0	Major economic projects	[cu>30	print maseum	Expense	0	
			I	Major economic projects Total	Leurana	Public Control of	le	0	
			I	Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory)	CX496	Cable Car Precinct	Expense	180	
			201	Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory) Total	Leurann			180	
			4.1.4	Cultural grants	CX497	Te ara o nga tupuna - Maori heritage traits	Expense	100	
	1	I		Cultural grants Total	Territoria	1		100	
			4.1.5	Access and support for community arts	CX458	Arts Installation	Expense	26	
				Access and support for community arts Total				26	
		Arts and Cultural Activities Total						2,220	
Cultural Wellbeing Total				Annual International	-			2,220	
Social and Recreation	5.1	Recreation promotion and support	5.1.1	Swimming pools	CX056	Aquatic Facility renewals	Expense	1,790	
			I		CX055	Aquatic Facility upgrades	Expense	627	
	1	I		Swimming pools Total				2,417	
	1	I	5.1.2	Sportsfields	CX345	Sportsfields upgrades	Expense	650	
	1	I	I	Sportsfields Total	1.00		and the same of th	650	
	1	I	5.1.3	Sportsfields (Synthetic)	CXS06	Synthetic Turf Sportsfields renewals	Expense	0	
		I	Practice and the second	share servence foliate servels	C/S07	Synthetic Turf Sportsfields upgrades	Expense	560	
		1			purati/	pyricinate run aportamenta upgratuta	PENPERSE.		
				Sportsfields (Sunthertic) Total				FEO	
			E 9 A	Sportsfields (Synthetic) Total	Icynen	Bassastian Pantra Banawal	Evento	560	
			5.2.4	Sportsfields (Synthetic) Total Recreation centres	CX059	Recreation Centre Renewal	Expense	227	
			5.2.4		CX059 CX499	Recreation Centre Renewal ASB Sports Centre	Expense Expense		

	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Project	Project name	Income/Expense		2016/17 AP
				Recreation partnerships Total		The state of the s		3,468	
			5.2.6	Playgrounds	CX181	Playgrounds renewals & upgrades	Expense	414	
				Playgrounds Total				414	
			5.1.7	Marinas	CX341	Marina renewals	Expense	492	
					CX342	Marina	Expense	66	
				Marinas Total		300.0		558	
1	5.2	Recreation promotion and support Total	le a 4	I thender	Towara	Name de Liberto Materiale	E	8,325	
1	5.2	Community support	5.2.1	Libraries	CX077 CX269	Upgrade Library Materials	Expense	2,022	
					CX338	Upgrade Computer Replacement Central Library upgrades	Expense	2,690	
					C/358	Branch Library upgrades	Expense Expense	844	
					CK359	Branch Libraries renewals	Expense	55	
				Libraries Total	Enaus	Did its Editions in rewards	Enpurise	5,627	
			5.2.5	Housing	C(370	Housing upgrades	Expanse	25,295	
					CX371	Housing renewals	Expense	3,826	
				Housing Total		The state of the s		29,121	
			5.2.6	Community centres and halls	CX467	Community Halls - upgrades & renewals	Expense	154	
				Community centres and halls Total				154	
		Community support Total	2000			WARRING TO STATE OF THE STATE O		34,902	-
	5.3	Public health and safety	5.3.1	Burials and cremations	CX369	Burial & Cremations	Expense	635	
				Burials and cremations Total				635	
			5.3.2	Public toilets	CX366	Public Convenience and pavillons	Expense	984	
				Public toilets Total				984	
	1		5.3.5	WREMO	C)(372	Emergency Management renewals	Expense	52	
		7 18 / 64 / 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		WREMQ Total				52	
Control In Control		Public health and safety Total						1,671	-
Social and Recreation Total		It taken almost as horitons and multi-server develop-	643	hitsperkant development	GMGA	hilata Matadanit Basalan	Eur	44,898	
Urban Development	6.1	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	6.1.2	Waterfront development	CK131 CK523	Wgtn Waterfront Development	Expanse	4,277 2,566	
				Materirons deminarant Total	[CIS23	Waterfront Renewals	Expense	2,500 6,843	
	1		6.1.3	Waterfront development Total Public spaces and centres development	CX406	Central City Framework	Expense	1,325	
			0.1.3	r some agraces and contress adversagement.	CX446	Suburban Centres upgrades	Expense	1,525	
					C/S22	Minor CBD Enhancements	Expense	100	
					CXS27	Urban Regeneration Projects	Expense	0	
				Public spaces and centres development Total	61001		Polyana	1,425	
		Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development Total	0.0000					8,268	
	6.2	Building and development control	6.2.3	Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	CX505	Earthquake Risk Mitigation	Expanse	5,940	
				Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total			-22	5,940	
		Building and development control Total						5,940	-
Urban Development Total		Total Control of the						14,208	
Transport	7.1	Transport	7.1.2	Vehicle network	CX086	Wall, Sridge & Tunnel renewals	Expense	2,510	
					C)(088	Thin Aspalt Road Surface renewals	Expense	1,741	
					CX089	Reseals renewals	Expense	2,477	
	1				CX090	Preseal Preparation renewals	Expense	3,360	
					CX092	Shape & Camber Correction	Expense	4,276	
					CX093 CX098	Sumps Flood Mitigation Upgrade Road corridor new walls	Expense	9	
					CX101	Service Lane Improvements	Expense Expense	1,451	
	1				CX101	Tunnel and bridge improvements	Expense	1,788	
	1				CX253	Kerb & Channel renewals	Expense	2,208	
					C/311	Vehicle Network New Roads	Expense	0	
					C(350	Road Risk Mitigation	Expense	898	
	1				CX377	Roading Capacity Projects	Expense	1,580	
1					CX383	Area Wide Road Maintenance	Expense	719	
					CX493	Port and Ferry Access	Expense	0	
				Vehicle network Total				23,017	
		I	7.1.3	Cycle network	CX112	Cycling Improvements	Expense	5,673	
			1	Cycle network Total		Annual Control		5,673	
						Bus Priority Planning	Expense	145	
			7.3.4	Passenger transport network	CX492	Ing Line of Land and American			
				Passenger transport network Passenger transport network Total				145	
			7.3.4 7.1.5	Passenger transport network	CX091	Pedestrian Network Structures	Expense	145 118	
				Passenger transport network Passenger transport network Total	CK091 CX094	Pedestrian Network Structures Pedestrian Network Footpath renewals	Expense Expense	145 118 3,859	
				Passenger transport network Passenger transport network Total	CK091 CK094 CK099	Pedestrian Network Structures Pedestrian Network Footpath renewals Walking Improvements	Expanse Expense Expense	145 118 3,859 200	
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				Passenger transport network Passenger transport network Total Pedestrian network	CK091 CK094 CK099	Pedestrian Network Structures Pedestrian Network Footpath renewals Walking Improvements	Expanse Expense Expense	145 118 3,859 200 160 244	
			7.1.5	Passenger transport network Passenger transport network Total Pedestrian network Pedestrian network	CK091 CK094 CK099 CK108 CK109	Pedestrian Network Structures Pedestrian Network Footpath renewals Walking Improvements Street Furniture renewals Pedestrian Network Accessways	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	145 118 3,859 200 160 244 4,583	
				Passenger transport network Passenger transport network Total Pedestrian network	CX091 CX094 CX099 CX108 CX109	Pedestrian Network Structures Pedestrian Network Footpath renewals Walking Improvements Street Furniture renewals Pedestrian Network Accessways [Traffic & St Signs renewals	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	145 118 3,859 200 160 244 4,583 1,570	
			7.1.5	Passenger transport network Passenger transport network Total Pedestrian network Pedestrian network Total Network-wide control and management	CK091 CK094 CK099 CK108 CK109	Pedestrian Network Structures Pedestrian Network Footpath renewals Walking Improvements Street Furniture renewals Pedestrian Network Accessways	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	145 118 3,859 200 160 244 4,583 1,570	
			7.1.5	Passenger transport network Passenger transport network Total Pedestrian network Pedestrian network Pedestrian network Total Network-wide control and management Network-wide control and management Total	CX091 CX094 CX099 CX108 CX109 CX109	Pedestrian Network Structures Pedestrian Network Footpath renewals Walking Improvements Street Furniture renewals Pedestrian Network Accessways Traffic & St Signs renewals Traffic Signal renewals	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	145 118 3,859 2000 160 244 4,583 1,570 1,234 2,804	
			7.1.5	Passenger transport network Passenger transport network Total Pedestrian network Pedestrian network Total Network-wide control and management	CX091 CX094 CX099 CX108 CX109 CX109 CX095 CX353	Pedestrian Network Structures Pedestrian Network Footpath renewals Walking Improvements Street Furniture renewals Pedestrian Network Accessways Traffic & St Signs renewals Traffic Signal renewals Safety Street Lighting renewals	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	145 118 3,859 200 160 244 4,583 1,570 1,234 2,804	
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			7.1.5	Passenger transport network Passenger transport network Total Pedestrian network Pedestrian network Pedestrian network Total Network-wide control and management Network-wide control and management Total	CX091 CX094 CX108 CX108 CX109 CX109 CX095 CX353 CX096 CX097 CX171 CX352	Pedestrian Network Structures Pedestrian Network Footpath renewals Walking Improvements Street Furniture renewals Pedestrian Network Accessways Traffic & St Signs renewals Traffic Signal renewals Safety Street Lighting renewals Rural road Improvements Minor safety projects Fences & Guardrails renewals	Expense	145 118 3,859 200 160 244 4,583 1,570 1,234 2,804 766 100 887	
		Transport Total	7.1.5	Passenger transport network Passenger transport network Total Pedestrian network Pedestrian network Pedestrian network Total Network-wide control and management Network-wide control and management Total Road safety	CX091 CX094 CX108 CX108 CX109 CX109 CX095 CX353 CX096 CX097 CX171 CX352	Pedestrian Network Structures Pedestrian Network Footpath renewals Walking Improvements Street Furniture renewals Pedestrian Network Accessways Traffic & St Signs renewals Traffic Signal renewals Safety Street Lighting renewals Rural road Improvements Minor safety projects Fences & Guardrails renewals	Expense	145 118 3,859 200 160 244 4,583 1,570 1,234 2,84 7,66 100 887 599	
	7.2	Transport Total Parking	7.1.5	Passenger transport network Passenger transport network Total Pedestrian network Pedestrian network Pedestrian network Total Network-wide control and management Network-wide control and management Total Road safety	CX091 CX094 CX108 CX108 CX109 CX109 CX095 CX353 CX096 CX097 CX171 CX352	Pedestrian Network Structures Pedestrian Network Footpath renewals Walking Improvements Street Furniture renewals Pedestrian Network Accessways Traffic & St Signs renewals Traffic Signal renewals Safety Street Lighting renewals Rural road Improvements Minor safety projects Fences & Guardrails renewals	Expense	145 118 3,859 280 160 244 4,583 1,570 1,234 2,804 766 100 887 599 0	
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Strategy	Strategy Name	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Project	Project name	Income/Expense	2015-25 LTP Yr 1	2016/17 AP					
	Framport Total								10,022	41,052					
10	Council	10.1	Organisational Projects	10.1.1	Organisational	CX010	Enterprise Applications	Expense	7,762	779					
l	1			- 1		CX245	Capital Replacement Fund	Екрепля	4,390	4,469					
l	1					C/258	Disaster Recovery Assets	Expense	473	901					
l	1			1		CX260	Technology Infrastructure Assets	Expense	130	1.00					
l	1					CX299	PeopleSoft Version Upgrade	Expense	50	361					
l	1					CX300	Unscheduled infrastructure renewals	Expense	0	2,361					
l	1		- 1		Health & Safety - Legislation Compliance	Expense	310	317							
l			Civic Property renewals	Expense	1,746										
l	1					CX501.	Commercial Properties renewals	Expense	538	11,796					
l	1					CX502	Community & Childcare Facility renewals	Expense	263	272					
l	1										CXS24	Legislative changes	Expense	50	103
	1					CXS25	Support for Business Unit Initiatives	Expense	170	482					
	1					C/S28	Office Resilience and Efficiency	Expense	950	3,429					
	1					CX529	Civic Campus Resilience and Improvements	Expense	975	513					
	1				Organisational Total				17,807	28,867					
I			Organisational Projects Total						17,807						
	Council Total								17,807						
Grand Total						·	<u> </u>		158,443	180,784					

Low Carbon Capital Plan

A climate Change Action Plan for Wellington 2016-18

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Introduction by the Mayor

Climate change is the greatest challenge of our time.

"Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, and sea level has risen."

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's fifth assessment report

In December 2015, 200 countries came together in Paris to set a pathway for collective action to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases entering the atmosphere and further mitigate impacts of climate change on the planet. These 200 countries signed up to mitigation goals aiming to limit warming across the climate system to 2 degrees Celsius or less by the end of the century. This agreement shows that acceptance that we need climate action is widespread among lay-people, scientists and politicians.

Cities have a strong role to play as the source of 70% of greenhouse emissions and with 90% vulnerable to coastal impacts. Wellington City has already positioned ourselves as a leader on climate change with the lowest per capita emissions in Australasia. Council has pioneered innovative programs like the Smart Energy and Low Carbon Challenge and the Smart Buildings Challenge, as well as being one of the only cities in the southern hemisphere to host a Climathon in partnership with Europe's Climate-KIC. We have promoted climate action between local government and partners in the private sector — with both entrepreneurial start-ups and large businesses. The city is home to two wind farms that provide enough electricity to power all our residential homes. We have the highest active and public transport use in the country, partly due to our compact urban form. In addition, we own substantial forestry holdings and are aiming to plant two million native trees across the city between 2002 and 2020.

As well as these outstanding features and efforts there is more that makes us a climate centre of action – we are a member of the Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities

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Network, and have recently joined the global Compact of Mayors. The city, and region, is home to multiple universities and research institutes specialising in climate change including the Climate Change Research Institute at Victoria University of Wellington, the New Zealand Centre for Sustainable Cities at Otago University, the New Zealand Meteorological Service and a number of Crown Research Institutes such as the National Institute for Water and Atmosphere (NIWA).

Climate change affects us all – increasing costs for infrastructure and insurance, vulnerability of fish stocks and agriculture, refugees from Pacific Islands, spread of disease and the devastating impacts of bigger storms, severe rainfall, floods and landslips. Thank you to all who recognised the importance of this matter and made submissions on the draft. The vast majority supported our plan, with many calling for tougher targets. However, given population increase and our existing goals, Council has reconfirmed the trajectory towards an 80% reduction in City-wide emissions by 2050.

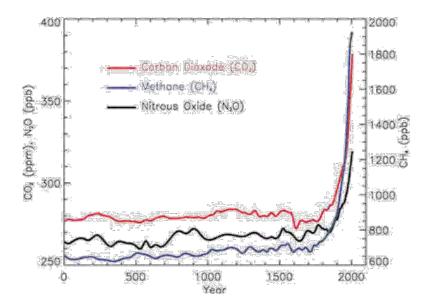
Our response must be scientifically based, setting ambitious targets and identifying a pathway to meet them. This is what the 2016-2018 Low Carbon Capital plan aims to achieve. We have invested significantly in improving the information that underlies our action planning by updating our greenhouse gas inventory for the city, achieving Certified Emissions Management and Reduction Scheme (CEMARS) certification for the Council's corporate emissions, and launching the Wellington 2050 Energy Calculator. Building on the 2010 and 2013 Climate Change Action Plans, Low Carbon Capital continues some programmes such as home insulation, while adding significant action in three key areas: greening Wellington's growth; changing the way we move; and leading by example.

It is important to keep in mind that reducing emissions is just one reason to invest in carbon-friendly action. There are many co-benefits. Wellington consistently places high in quality of life measures, the highest in New Zealand by some surveys, partially because of its compact and liveable city centre. By investing in climate-friendly infrastructure, we can further promote compact, healthy, and liveable communities.

Meeting our ambitious goals will take a concerted effort of tailored investments and initiatives in partnership with the private sector and central government that promote our weightless knowledge economy while reining in our carbon output.

Background

Climate change is now a clear and present global threat. Globally significant and sustained changes to the climate system are being driven by human activities – such as farming, driving, burning fossil fuels for electricity, and deforestation – pumping greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide into the atmosphere, where they gather and trap heat. Since the industrial revolution we have seen significant increases in greenhouse gas emissions unseen in millennia.



With 90% of global cities on the coast, vulnerable to threats driven by climate change like sea level rise and increasingly severe storms, it is imperative that we act to limit the damage caused by climate change. Closer to home, Wellington City has already seen the recent impacts of severe storms with the destruction of the Island Bay sea wall, the disruption of roads along the south coast, and the impact of washouts on the rail corridor north, particularly in the June 2013 storms.

However as a city that emits just 5.32 tCO2e per person, the lowest in Australasia,
Wellington is starting from a strong base. We have windfarms at our doorstep which supply

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enough power to power all of Wellington City's residential homes. We have the highest rates of active and public transport in the country. We enjoy a compact, vibrant and liveable city centre. These existing assets provide a solid base that will act as a springboard to help us achieve our ambitious goals.

Action on climate change is not just good for mitigating emissions, or preventing negative impacts in the future. Acting to reduce emissions helps the city as a whole. Promoting a future-proofed knowledge economy to support the growth of the city and overall wellbeing; supporting the health and wellness benefits that come from active lifestyles and cleaner air; and promoting the vibrant liveable city centre that will result from a compact development profile are all examples of why climate change action is smart for the city.

The global context

Wellington City Council has led on climate change and resilience for many years. Now the Low Carbon Capital Plan, combined with membership in the 100 Resilient Cities network funded by the Rockefeller foundation, aims to solidify that leadership position. Wellington aims to be low carbon, liveable and fundamentally resilient to both the stresses and potential shocks that the city will face as a result of climate change.

Since our 2013-15 Climate Change Action Plan was released, the global context has seen a significant shift in its approach to a changing climate. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report was released in late 2014, warning in the strongest terms:

"Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, and sea level has risen."

"The Paris Agreement is a monumental triumph for people and our planet."

 United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon In late 2015, countries met in Paris for the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21). As a result nearly 200 countries signed a commitment, and many issued reduction pledges, to reduce emissions enough to limit global temperature increases to a maximum of 2 degrees Celsius by the end of the century. With large global emitters such as the United States and China pledging meaningful reduction targets the

mood remains positive that we may finally be reaching a tipping point for concerted global action to address climate change.

Domestically central government is currently undertaking a major review of the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and foreshadowing more support for initiatives such as electric vehicles (EVs), cycle ways, and public transport.

Why cities?

Globally cities consume two-thirds of the world's energy and create over 70% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Over 90% of all urban areas are coastal, putting most cities on Earth at risk of flooding from rising sea levels and powerful storms. Ultimately, every city and state is responsible for contributing to climate mitigation if we are to meet the ambitious goals the world has set in the most recent climate summit. Cities emerged out of COP21 in Paris as the key non-state stakeholders in meeting our global carbon challenge.

Wellingtonians each contribute 5.32 tonnes of CO_{2eq} each year. By lowering our carbon impact we contribute to the future-proofing of our city against the most negative impacts of climate change, whilst at the same time improving liveability and competitiveness by leveraging all the co-benefits that come with investing in climate-friendly policies, goods,

and services. We also have an opportunity to show leadership in the reduction of our own corporate emissions.

We will continue to identify opportunities to partner with Central Government, the private sector, universities and research institutes, and NGOs in order to maximise our "There is no single solution for solving global climate change, but cities have the ability, capacity and will to lead."

C40 Cities Initiative

collective funding capability and ensure no duplication of services.

Wellington City has a proud history of commerce, culture, and innovation. We have the talent, the ideas, and the will to make a meaningful contribution to the global effort on climate change.

The current government response

The New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) is the country's key central government response to combat carbon emissions. The ETS creates a market incentive through by pricing carbon. Emitters must surrender carbon credits to meet their greenhouse gas emissions liability while activities that remove carbon from the atmosphere, such as forestry, are awarded carbon credits. These credits can be freely traded. Most parts of the economy are covered by the ETS with the exception of agriculture which makes up nearly 50 percent of New Zealand's emissions. Trade-exposed industries are allocated free credits to help them transition into the scheme.

For most of the time since the ETS was implemented in 2008 the price of carbon has been so low that it has not made a meaningful difference in terms of driving low-carbon choices and behaviour. There is currently a review of the ETS underway and the Government's announcement of the total phase out of the "Two for One" surrender obligation subsidy by 2019 has already seen substantial increases in the price of carbon in a relatively short period of time.

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Co-benefits of climate action

Climate action doesn't just benefit the environment it also benefits the economy and contributes to Wellington's liveability:

- · Greater health and wellness, particularly from active transport
- · A more livable city with vibrant centres, particularly from compact development
- · More affordable and accessible housing due to more space-efficient development
- A more vibrant economy due to an emphasis on "weightless," knowledge-intensive businesses.
- · Cleaner air, water and natural environment

The state of play

Wellington City's emissions profile

1,084,979

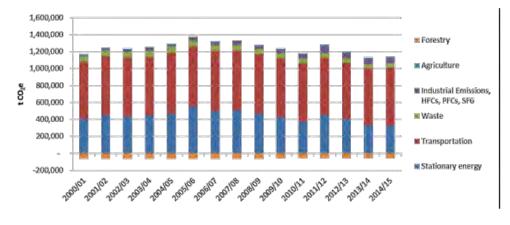
tonnes CO2 equivalent

 Wellington's 2014/15 total emissions per GHG inventory Wellington City's production emissions are dominated by two key sectors – transport and stationary energy, which combined account for more than 90% of the city's emissions.

Wellington's emissions profile does not contain substantial agricultural and forestry components as is the norm in most other parts of New Zealand. However Wellingtonians do consume significant amounts of agricultural

products which add to demand for production elsewhere. On the other hand, we have a major international airport within the city limits, so we are credited with the emissions of nearly all of the region's domestic air travel. This creates multiple complex challenges — with less forestry we aren't able to offset as much; and with aviation being a substantial contributor to our transport emissions, greenhouse gas reductions will be driven by the availability of international solutions for aviation such as biofuels or gains in aircraft efficiency. That said there are many opportunities where we can make a difference today — mostly in building energy use and private transport.

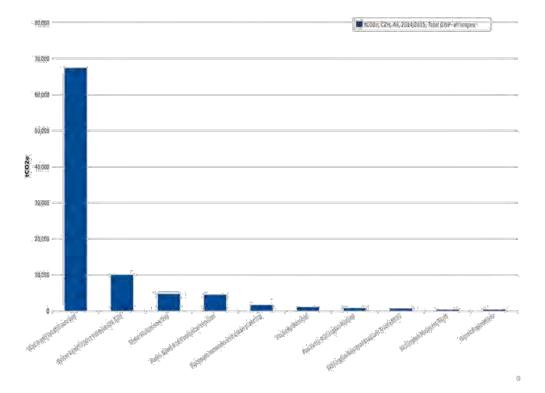
Wellington City GHG Emissions per Sector 2000/01 - 2014/15



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Wellington City Council's Emissions Profile

Wellington City Council's recently-audited greenhouse gas emissions inventory is remarkably different from that of the city. As an organisation, waste deposited at our two landfills accounts for more than 80% of the organization's overall emissions. This poses a challenge for the council, as much of the emissions come from private waste deposited at our publicly-operated landfills. Whilst waste dominates our emissions profile there are still significant gains that can be made across the rest of Council operations and CCOs.



The challenges so far

Linking targets to mitigation action

This is not a challenge unique to Wellington City. Governments, Councils, and businesses worldwide have been grappling with the difficulties of setting ambitious but realistic targets and then laying out clearly how they intend to achieve those targets.

Whilst we implemented or completed nearly every action point in the 2013-15 Climate Change Action Plan we still failed to meet our targets. This suggests that our targets were

not sufficiently linked to the actions that were chosen, and we need better information to help us identify the actions with the greatest potential to achieve the emissions reductions required to meet our targets.

The development of the 2050 energy calculator and the tools now available to us through our CEMARS certification will assist us to better align targets with pathways to meet those targets.

30 out of 34 actions

completed in the 2013-15 Climate Change Action Plan

The levers we have available to us are limited

Most of the available levers to really accelerate action on climate change mitigation lie with central government. The price of carbon, further greening of the national grid, and accelerating the production and uptake of biofuels are all examples of central government policies over which we have no control that could significantly impact our city and Council emissions. However we do have a strong role to play in advocating on behalf of our community for policies and initiatives which drive down emissions across the city and the country as a whole. This also provides an even greater incentive to make maximum use of the levers which are available to us.

Managing legacy infrastructure and climate change adaptation

Even if the world were to drastically reduce emissions overnight we are still locked into at least two degrees of warming by the end of the century. This will mean changes in weather patterns, temperature, and sea level rise.

One of the most challenging aspects of climate action is likely to be the management of legacy infrastructure. Much of the infrastructure with us today will still be in use fifty or

0.5 to 0.8m Sea level rise local councils are asked to plan for by central government.

over the coming years.

even a hundred years from now, particularly housing, transport and water infrastructure. Managing this infrastructure in the face of rising seas, more severe storms and a significantly changing climate will be no small feat. Our membership in the 100 Resilient Cities network and the upcoming Resilience Plan will offer an opportunity to elucidate how we plan to manage this infrastructure

Mainstreaming climate change policy and action

Action on climate change mitigation and adaptation makes sense economically as well as environmentally. As such climate change policy shouldn't exist in a vacuum siloed away from all other areas of Council policy.

There are also many actions that might only result in small reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, but that have many other co-benefits which on balance make them worthy of support. An example of this would be home insulation, which also results in warmer healthier homes, or residential solar which with fast-developing battery technology increases resilience.

Our current targets

Wellington City Council has adopted two separate target pathways out to 2050 – one for Council operations and the other for the city as a whole. The targets were set in 2007 and based on recommendations for cities from ICLEI (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives) due to a lack of Wellington specific data at the time.

Greenhouse gas emissions-reduction targets for Wellington City and Wellington City Council

	BASE YEAR	2010 (2009–2010)	2013 (2012–2013)	2020 (2019–2020)	2050 (2049–2050)
Wellington City	2001 (2000–2001)	Stabilise (0% increase)	-3%	-30%	-80%
Wellington City Council	2003 (2002–2003)	Stabilise (0% increase)	NA.	-40%	-80%

Since that time we have implemented and delivered three key projects.

- The first is a Greenhouse Gas Inventory for Wellington City. The inventory measures
 emissions generated directly and indirectly by the communities of Wellington City
 across a number of different sectors including transport, waste, stationary energy,
 agriculture and forestry. With the release of our latest Greenhouse Gas Inventory in
 early 2016 we are now able to assess our citywide performance against our targets.
- The second is a city-wide energy calculator. The calculator allows users to explore how energy and transport choices shape Wellington city's carbon emissions footprint and discover which interventions would have the highest impact based on scientific data. Users can vary 31 'levers' that affect how energy is used and produced in the city—such as improving public transport or increasing the number of solar panel installations. The calculator will allow Wellington City Council to prioritise areas with the highest potential for emission reductions and use that data to inform future city targets.

The third is the attainment of CEMARS (Certified Emissions Management and Reduction Scheme) certification for Wellington City Council – only the third Council in New Zealand to do so. Council achieved CEMARS certification in December 2015 following a two day audit of the energy and emissions data collected by Wellington City

"Our emissions profile will now be regularly audited and includes all city Council emissions to international certified standards. This is a significant step and puts emissions into a category as important as an accurate balance sheet."

Council and CCOs. Certification means that we can now have confidence that the data we collect is accurate and comprehensive and a precise measure of how we are performing. This enables us to start measuring our energy and greenhouse gas emissions reduction progress against this original audit or 'baseline' year and make more informed decisions about our energy management and emissions reduction work programmes. These work programmes will inform the setting of future targets for Council Operations.

So what do these tools tell us?

1.8% reduction in citywide CO₂e between 2000/01 and 2014/15

30% target reduction by 2020

Based on the information in our updated Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Wellington City gross emissions have decreased by 2.1% between our base year of 2000/01 and 2014/15. However we failed to meet our 2013 target of a 3% reduction in emissions with the city registering a 1.5% increase for that period. Similarly using our energy calculator we can predict that it is highly unlikely that we would

be able meet our current target of a 30% reduction in city-wide emissions by 2020.

More importantly however it is still possible, with a concerted and sustained effort, to meet our 2050 target of an 80% reduction in city-wide emissions relative to 2001. It is the 2050

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target that is critical and so while it is disappointing to not meet the 2013 or 2020 targets it is merely the trajectory that has changed, not the goal itself. We also now have comprehensive information that was not available back in 2007 to inform the setting of future targets and identify the interventions that will yield the greatest reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

When it comes to the measurement and setting of targets for Wellington City Council's corporate emissions we also have historically had to rely on data that was compromised due to numerous changes in methodologies and unaudited emissions reporting going back to the base year of 2003. Gaining CEMARS accreditation has rectified this situation and given us a comprehensive standardised platform for our emissions reporting and management. As a result it is necessary to reset our base year to 2014/15 – the first year for which we have a complete audited set of data right across Council and CCOs. It is important to note that this new baseline year relates only to Wellington City Council's emissions and the Wellington City baseline year remains unchanged at 2001.

82.4% of Wellington City

Corporate emissions come from

Waste to landfill – CEMARS audit

Achieving the current target of a 40% reduction in Council emissions by 2020 compared to the new base year would be extremely difficult. As with the City-wide emissions reduction target we believe it makes the most sense to focus on achieving the 2050 target and set the emissions reduction trajectory, and interim targets, accordingly based on the new information we now have available.

We now have an opportunity to utilise the three tools that have been developed to inform Wellington-specific emission reduction targets rather than continuing to use the ICLEI default targets. In doing so we acknowledge achieving our targets will require significant central and regional government support and action and will work collaboratively with our partners to achieve this.

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With this in mind, the following targets will be adopted for our citywide emissions reductions. The baseline year for the city remains at 2000/01.

2020 target: 10%

2030 target: 40%

2040 target: 65%

2050 target: 80%

Scenario modelling to test these targets can be done at http://climatecalculator.org.nz

KPIs will be developed in each of the Low Carbon Capital Plan areas for quarterly reporting on progress. A suggested framework for this reporting will be developed in the first quarter of the 2016/17 financial year. Targets for Council's corporate emissions will be set in conjunction with the development of our CEMARS emissions management plan in 2016.

Identifying areas of greatest potential

With the development of the Wellington 2050 Calculator and our latest Greenhouse Gas Inventory, we now have much better information available to us to analyse the potential impact of different interventions and their overall potential for emissions reduction given various levels of effort. By far the most impactful areas of potential are:

- 1. Electrification of the vehicle fleet
- 2. Biofuels for liquid fuel replacement
- 3. Further increasing the percentage of renewable electricity generation nationally
- Reduced emissions from refrigerants and other product use.

From this information we have identified a mix of activities for Wellington City Council comprising both direct actions and strengthened advocacy roles.

The calculator will allow people to see the impact of their choices on Wellington's emissions pathway, based on scientific data. It covers all parts of the economy and all greenhouse gas emissions released in the city, including non-energy-related emissions.

Wellington Mayor Celia
 Wade-Brown

There is enormous opportunity to bring central government, the private sector and local government together to deliver strong results for the climate in these and other areas.

Adapting to a changing climate

There is enormous crossover between the climate change mitigation and adaption workstreams and officers continue to work closely together. After all, mitigation is first line of defence when it comes to adapting to a changing climate - if we don't stop creating the problem then our adaptation challenges become even more difficult. However this plan does not lay out a strategy for climate change adaptation for Wellington City. Climate change adaptation is one of the main focus areas for the Wellington Resilience strategy which is currently being developed as part of Wellington's membership of the Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities programme and will be consulted on separately although this does not preclude the two workstreams being integrated in the future.

The three pillars of climate change action for Wellington

Greening Wellington's growth

Wellington City is widely recognised as a liveable city renowned for its high quality of life.

Wellington already has the country's highest proportion of people walking, cycling and using public transport for journeys to and from work. Wellington has a head start on the rest of

70% of the infrastructure that will exist in cities by 2050 hasn't been built yet.

Rockefeller Foundation 100
 Resilient Cities Global
 Trends

New Zealand in responding to climate change, with a lower carbon footprint due to its compact urban form, higher rates of public and active transport, access to significant renewable energy resources, and a growing creative and knowledge-based, "weightless" economy.

Wellington City's population is conservatively expected to grow from the current 200,000 to approximately 250,000

over the next 30 years.

Wellington's Urban Growth Plan aims to ensure that as the city's population increases, new houses, transport networks, infrastructure and services are developed sustainably and in areas that benefit the city the most so that residents continue to enjoy a world-class quality of life and:

- maintain the city's liveability the features that support our high quality of life and the city's character
- · keep the city compact, walkable and supported by an efficient transport network
- protect the city's natural setting nested between our green hills and coastline, contributing to our distinctive character

- make the city more resilient to natural hazards such as earthquakes and the effects of climate change.
- instead of being a separate standalone strategy the Low Carbon Capital plan will form part of the early implementation of the Urban Growth Plan.

To continue reducing our city-wide greenhouse gas emissions we will maintain the compactness of our city as our population grows; and invest in our public transport network, footpaths and cycleways to reduce car use and car ownership and improve travel efficiency. We will continue to encourage lowemission economic development, building efficiency, water conservation and waste reduction.

40.6% increase in population in Te Aro and Wellington Central between 2006

and 2013 censuses

Long term goals:

- Our building stock is more energy efficient due to improvements such as better insulation in homes, and more efficient lighting, cooling and heating systems in residential and commercial buildings.
- An increasing proportion of the energy we use to power the city's homes, buildings and transport comes from local renewable sources – wind, solar, tidal and wave energy, as well as biomass energy from waste.
- The city has a comprehensive network of natural assets parks, gardens, coastline,
 Town Belt and reserves. Wellington City Council also has investments in PFSI
 (Permanent Forest Sinks Initiative) and ETS (Emissions Trading Scheme) forests.
 These help to support biodiversity, absorb carbon emissions, and form part of
 Wellington's green infrastructure.
- · We use water more efficiently and minimise waste production.
- We manage the risk of sea-level rise and extreme weather events through mitigation and adaptation, including ensuring infrastructure can cope with these effects.

 Our planning documents reflect the risks associated with climate change, for example, controlling housing and infrastructure development in places susceptible to flooding, and areas prone to slips or coastal erosion.

Implementation plan for 2016 - 2018

Investigate phasing out the Minimum Parking Requirement (MPR)

MPRs are rules in District Plans that require developers to build a minimum number of offstreet car parks with any new development – usually one or two parks per dwelling. While

there is no MPR for developments within Wellington's CBD, MPRs do apply across the rest of the city.

We will explore phasing out the minimum parking requirement where it makes sense - starting in parts of the city where car ownership rates are already low and comparable to CBD levels.

Number of households with 2 or 3 or more cars has decreased

between the 2006 and 2013 censuses

Around 1 in every 7 Wellington households

already lives without a car. More than 10,000 households in total have no car, and this number rose by more than 1100 households since the last census. The highest concentration of no-car households is in the CBD and surrounding suburbs. We would prioritise looking at removing MPRs for these suburbs and increasing the provision of alternative transport choices. For some places, for example the northern suburbs, it is evident that the requirement is a necessity. But in places close to the CBD it may serve only to limit sustainable development potential which is undesirable given the city expects to add a minimum 50,000 more residents by 2043. It is also important to acknowledge the complex nature of MPRs and ensure that any decisions to remove them is done in full cognisance of the impact on other important transport modes such as public and active transport. For example MPRs may be necessary on arterial routes where parking competes for space with cycle lanes or bus lanes.

By phasing out this requirement we can enable greater transport choice and allow developers, both commercial and residential, to build parking as needed to meet demand rather than creating excess capacity with a compulsory regulation that incentivises car ownership over other transport choices. This has been the practice in Wellington's CBD for around 20 years, with positive development outcomes. Developers are already incentivised

to provide adequate parking in order to maximise the value of their investment. However, with car ownership decreasing on a per-capita basis across the city, and with increasing numbers of Wellingtonians taking advantage of the growing range of alternative transport choices on offer, it makes sense to let the market define what the optimal use of any given space is; be it car parking or some alternate land use.

When: 2017/18

Cost: to be met from within existing budgets

Continue the Low Carbon Challenge

Wellington City Council has been partnering with Enspiral and a range of other partners to deliver the Low Carbon Challenge (formally known as the Smart Energy Challenge). The Challenge brings to life emissions reduction projects that benefit Wellington and contribute to the city's liveability and sustainability. The challenge also engages Wellington's innovative social entrepreneurs and helps build capacity within the sector whilst at the same time providing practical support through dollar-for-dollar fund matching for successful projects.

Two challenges have been successfully run to date resulting in initiatives such as Mevo – an EV car-sharing scheme to be launched in 2016 – and the Wellington Smart Building Challenge (see page 26). A Climathon event was also run the winner of which was selected

2nd place finish at

COP21 for PoOol, the winner of the Wellington Climathon

to present at the COP21 in Paris last year and placed second out of more than a hundred teams globally.

We are working with Enspiral to deliver the 2016 Low Carbon Challenge to continue to cultivate our local entrepreneur community and support the three pillars of this Low Carbon Capital Plan.

When: 2016/17

Cost: to be met from the existing Smart Energy Capital Fund (\$160k)

Investigate incentives for sustainable building solutions

With Wellington City's population set to grow by at least 50,000 residents over the next 30 years, and a focus on growth in the CBD, we want to ensure that effective incentives are in place for new building developers, and owners of existing buildings, to provide facilities which add to the sustainability of that growth.

Over the next two years, we will investigate what incentives, financial or otherwise, could be effective in ensuring the provision of services including, but not limited to, recycling and food waste collection, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, green roofs and access to building car-share schemes.

When: 2016-18

Cost: to be met from within existing budgets

Investigate alternatives for sewage sludge disposal

One of the practical challenges that a growing Wellington City will face is how to deal with accompanying increase in wastewater being treated and then sent to the Southern landfill as sewerage sludge.

The amount of sewerage sludge going to landfill has climate change implications in two respects - the greenhouse gas effects of the sludge itself; and the potential impact on the landfill's emissions-reducing waste

15,000 tonnes

production of sewage sludge disposed of in the southern landfill, just under 20% of total waste

minimisation programmes given the requirement for every tonne of sludge to be mixed with four tonnes of municipal waste.

Wellington Water commissioned a Regional Biosolids Strategy in late 2015 to set a regional direction for management of the Biosolids generated by the four wastewater treatment plants that they manage. The Biosolids strategy considered a range of sludge treatment technology and potential end uses, in particular potential beneficial uses (such as disposal to land or

energy recovery). In terms of timing any change in sewage sludge treatment at the Southern landfill would best line up with the expiry of the treatment plant operating contract in 2020. We will work with Wellington Water to discuss options for the treatment of sewage sludge to reduce landfill emissions.

When: 2016 -18

Cost: investigations to be met from within existing budgets

Home Energy Saver

The Home Energy Saver scheme offers a free home energy audit to Wellington homeowners, landlords, and tenants. Following the audit participants are eligible for a 50% discount on certain energy saving products up to a limit in order to reduce their energy use and carbon footprint. Since 2011 more than 2000 homes have received upgrades through this program. We are currently in discussion with the provider of the scheme, Sustainability Trust, and Victoria University to carry out an evaluation of the scheme in order to ascertain its effectiveness in driving behaviour change when it comes to energy use.

When: 2016-18

Cost: \$60k per year – already funded through the 2015-25 Long Term Plan

Warm Up Wellington

Warm up Wellington is a subsidiary of the Government's Warm up New Zealand (WUNZ) scheme. WCC in partnership with EECA, Sustainability Trust, Capital and Coast District

1,400 retrofits through the Warm Up Wellington program since 2011

Health Board, and Hutt Mana Charitable Trust provides insulation services to low-income homes. WUNZ is a three-year programme with a target of insulating 46,000 homes across New Zealand.

The programme targets households exhibiting, or at risk of developing,

respiratory disease and other health conditions linked to poor housing.

Eligibility for the WUNZ programme is limited to households that:

- · Householder or head tenant holds a Community Services Card and,
- · someone living in the home is under 18 years of age or over 65, or
- someone living in the home has a housing-related health condition.

More than 1400 retrofits have been undertaken in Wellington City since 2011. Central government recently passed legislation requiring all rental properties to be insulated by mid-2019. As such the criteria for Central government funding, which up until now has provided the bulk of the subsidy via EECA, changes from July 2016 and the scheme will only be available for rental properties. We will provide funding of \$80,000 for Warm up Wellington in the 2016/17 financial year.

When: 2016/17

Cost: \$80,000 (\$40,000 funded through the 2015-25 Long Term Plan)

The Smart Buildings Challenge

The Smart Buildings Challenge is a collaboration between Wellington City Council, EECA, Microsoft, Switch Automation, Vector AMS and the Energy Management Association of New Zealand to pilot an energy management tool for commercial building owners. The challenge aims to provide a user-friendly platform which enables building owners to manage and reduce their own energy costs whilst at the same time reducing the carbon footprint of Wellington's commercial building sector. We currently have 20 commercial buildings entered into the challenge including WCCs

Central Library Building.

Challenge participants sign up to an aspirational goal of a 10% reduction in energy usage over the first year and work towards achieving NABERS NZ accreditation.

38% of emissions in the
Wellington City Council boundaries
are from stationary energy – such
as commercial buildings heating
and cooling

Item 2.1 Attachment 2

The Smart Buildings Challenge is a pilot and has funding through 2016/17. We will monitor the progress of the scheme and investigate opportunities to extend the programme to a larger number of building owners as well as their tenants.

When: 2016/17

Cost: to be met from the existing Smart Energy Capital Fund (\$160k)

Solar Power

Currently residential solar does not have a large impact on emission reductions given New Zealand's already high levels of renewable electricity generation currently sitting at around 80%. Solar is also at its most effective during the day when electricity demand is lower. However, battery storage technology is rapidly improving and as it improves the potential for solar installations to help reduce the City's greenhouse gas emissions increases.

There are also co-benefits of promoting solar in Wellington City. Homes and businesses are more resilient if they have the ability to generate and store their own electricity in the event of an outage. And in order to accommodate the desired uptake of electric vehicles across New Zealand we will need to increase electricity generation nationally so investment in solar could also be considered as investment in future EV charging infrastructure needs.

We will look for opportunities to increase the uptake of solar in Wellington by working with solar providers and utilities in both residential and commercial contexts.

When: Ongoing

Cost: To be met from within existing budgets

Changing the way we move

In order to meet Wellington's climate transport challenges we must make it easier for Wellington City residents to either not own a personal vehicle, or to own personal vehicles which operate on sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels.

Mobile emissions make up the largest segment of Wellington City's emissions profile. Having a high-quality diverse transport system is key to Wellington's economic, environmental and social success as well as meeting our climate change targets.

56% of emissions in the Wellington City Council boundaries are from transport

Wellington has many existing advantages.
The city is compact, many people work in the CBD, and we have a comparatively young, educated population who have demonstrated they are open to change and new transport experiences. We have a good public transport system, and car ownership is relatively low by national standards. Walking as a transport mode is very high (17 percent of journeys to work) by national and

international standards. There has also been a large recent rise in the number of people cycling despite a current lack of supporting infrastructure.

As a city we must recognise the important role our public transport system plays in moving people around the city and the wider region and increase availability and quality of service, foster the safe and convenient development of walking and cycling, and support the provision and uptake of car-sharing and ride-sharing services and disruptive technologies such as electric and autonomous vehicles.

Implementation Plan 2016 – 2018

Support car sharing and electric vehicle charging

Over the next three years we will identify up to 100 car parks citywide (suburbs 70%/CBD 30%), with an early focus on the CBD, to be made available based on demand for car-sharing operations, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, or any other service which reduces the need to own a car or makes it easier to shift to sustainable transport fuels. This kind of support is in line with support we offer to other providers of valuable transport options. Public transport and taxis enjoy substantial road space across the city, including in high-value areas, so we merely are looking to extend this provision to other services. This will also be done in an integrated way being cognisant of the impact on other important transport modes such as walking, cycling, and public transport.

These parks will only be offered where demand can be demonstrated. In the case of car sharing adding car share vehicles in the City could potentially free up parking space given recent research from Australia showing that for every car sharing vehicle in operation an average of 10 private vehicles are removed from city streets¹. Research out of the USA shows as many as 15 can be removed.

We will also develop a policy (currently being finalised in relation to car-sharing) to outline the conditions under which public spaces will be made available and the guiding principles for granting such access. This will be an enabling policy with a focus on reducing compliance and cost particularly for small start-up companies. In addition to the policy, guidelines will be drawn up to identify the level of subsidy needed to grow electric vehicle infrastructure and car-sharing take-up, and the point at which they no longer need subsidised Council carparking.

Car sharing

Council has supported car sharing in one form or another since 2008. We will now look to accelerate that support to enable greater provision of car-sharing services across the city and particularly in the CBD. This will primarily be in the form of provision of parking spaces which will initially be free. It could also be through initiatives such as the Low Carbon Challenge. We will build on the learnings of the current car sharing pilot and develop a

¹ Philip Boyle & Associates, (2015), The Impact of Car Share Services in Australia, 7 January 2016

strategy that is enabling, effective, and responsive to the needs of car share providers. We will also work with other Councils to develop region-wide car-sharing capability.

When: 2016-18

Forgone revenue: up to \$150k by year three of the plan

Promote Electric vehicle uptake

Increasing the number of electric vehicles as a proportion of Wellington's transport fleet would have a significant impact on the city's greenhouse gas emissions. EVs also make sense for New Zealand given 80% of our electricity is currently generated from renewable sources. Cost remains a barrier to the uptake of electric vehicles; however prices continue to fall with an increasing number of products being made available in

"Electric vehicles can drive us into a cleaner, more sustainable energy future. The IEA has shown that if global warming is to be limited to 2 degrees, at least a fifth of all vehicles on roads by 2030 should be electric."

- Fatih Birol, Executive Director of the International Energy Agency

the New Zealand market. As uptake of EVs increases so does the potential for a decent sized second-hand market at prices which rival those of conventional vehicles.

The other barrier to uptake of EVs is the lack of charging infrastructure around the city, particularly in the CBD, and in neighbouring cities in the Wellington region. This exacerbates "range anxiety" which may deter otherwise motivated car owners from going down the EV path. Wellington also has a higher than average number of residential properties without garages for overnight charging which makes provision of charging near place of work a

specific challenge for Wellington City.

"Zero Emissions Vehicles will also reduce local air pollution in cities that is causing immense damage to health and the economy. The uptake of electric-mobility will be more feasible and also fruitful if cities adopt compact planning and measures to improve public transport."

- Joan Clos, Executive Director UN-

As well as providing access to public spaces, including carparks, for the provision of EV charging infrastructure Council can also play a critical role in ensuring the consenting processes for the installation of chargers are as streamlined and affordable as possible.

We are currently working with a number of private sector partners and key stakeholders to progress this work with a view to producing an easy to understand guide for those looking to install chargers on public and private land within Wellington City, from the standard three pin socket (slow-charger) to the 50kWh fast chargers.

We will investigate removing the requirement for a resource consent for EV charging infrastructure right across the city. In order to facilitate the uptake of EVs by those without access to a garage it will also be important to investigate options for suburban on-street slow-charging.

We will also investigate the potential within council owned car parking buildings for low-cost EV standard chargers to immediately be introduced in order to get a basic level of public EV charging infrastructure into the CBD.

We will continue to work with Central Government, other councils, utilities providers, and other key stakeholders such as Drive Electric to progress the rollout of an integrated EV fast charging network across the country. By taking a "The new blueprint is ... not anticar. It's prochoice."

 Janette Sadik-Khan, Former NYC Transportation
 Department Head

leadership role in Wellington City we will then be in a position to share experiences and assist others to do the same.

When: 2016-18

Cost: Investigations to be funded from within existing budget

Invest in walking, cycling, and public transport modes

Wellington's Urban Growth Plan supports our sustainable transport hierarchy by encouraging walking, cycling and public transport over other modes of transport.

Sustainable transport hierarchy



We will continue to support the objectives of the Wellington City Council's Walking Policy and look for opportunities to enhance the pedestrian experience in the City and have more commuter journeys taken by foot through initiatives such as improved signage.

Wellington City Council in partnership with the New Zealand Transport Agency and Greater Wellington Regional Council will also fund a significant expansion of our cycling and public transport network in the coming years. To make the most of the improved cycling network, we will explore opportunities to establish a bike share scheme and identify public spaces that could be used to support such a scheme.

When: 2016-18

Cost: Investigations to be funded from within existing budget

Advocating for lower fares across our Public Transport network

Wellington City Council is aware of the critical impact public transport has on creating a balanced, low carbon, well-functioning transport network. We are also aware that while we don't control the public transport network we have a strong advocacy role to play for our residents; especially vulnerable users who rely on public transport because they have no alternative. We view public transport fares as one of the key areas of action because while Auckland Council recover just 44% of their operating costs through public transport fares, and Environment Canterbury just 38%, Wellington recovers 57% of their operating costs through public transport fares. Greater Wellington Regional Council analysis indicates that while residents of other territorial authorities are paying between 10-40c/km, residents of Wellington City are paying as much as \$.60-1.80/km. Given this imbalance, we believe we have a strong role to play in advocating for more reasonable fares across the Wellington City public transport network. We can't deliver on lowering fares ourselves but will continue to work with Greater Wellington Regional Council to explore the possibilities through programmes like our discounted public transport fares piloted over the past Christmas period.

Advocate for greater support for the development of biofuels

New Zealand is uniquely placed to be able to produce ample sustainably produced bioenergy to begin replacing both solid and liquid fuels across the country. With adequate support from central government it could also create opportunities for greater carbon offsetting through forestry.

Recently biofuel production has been a source of contention globally with concerns raised around the displacement of food sources, impacts on biodiversity, and the carbon footprint of some forms of biofuel. New Zealand is in the fortunate position of having forestry and agricultural sectors which produce waste by-products which could be used for sustainable biofuel production, as well as substantial potential for planting new forests to supply a growing biofuel industry.

The private sector is beginning to act in this area in spite of little government support. Z Energy recently announced the construction of a biofuel plant that will run on beef tallow as a feedstock. Air New Zealand and Virgin Australia recently released a request for information to the market to try and support the creation of an Australasian biofuel market for jet fuel. This is a great start and greater central government support could progress the sector even further.

An effective price on carbon through the emissions trading scheme as well as regulatory or financial support from central government for greater biofuel production presents one of the greatest opportunities to make a meaningful difference in Wellington's emissions profile. Council will continue to advocate to Government for progress to be made in this area.

3. Leading by example

Wellington City Council owns, manages, and provides a range of services that directly or indirectly produce greenhouse gas emissions. The main sources of emissions for Council operations are landfills and the energy used in our offices, pools, water treatment and pumping, street lighting and vehicle fleets. Wellington City Council continues to deliver an energy data monitoring and energy management programme through our Energy Manager. In this Low Carbon Capital plan we will build on this work and take it to the next level.

Wellington City Council currently has a target of a 40% reduction in emissions by 2020 and an 80% reduction by 2050. As we have reset our baseline year to 2014/15 it will be extremely difficult to achieve a 40% reduction in less than four years. However we are on track to meet our 2050 target. We will reset our interim targets using the comprehensive data now available to us through our CEMARS accreditation.

Implementation Plan 2016 - 2018

CEMARS certification

Wellington City Council achieved CEMARS certification in December 2015. Certification means that we can now have confidence that the data we collect is accurate and comprehensive which for the first time gives us an exact measure of how we are performing

as an organisation in reducing our greenhouse gas emissions.

Now that certification has been achieved we move to the next phase of CEMARS and will be setting emission reduction targets for the next five years across Council and CCOs for all major "Council is showing what can be done and now has the opportunity to inspire and influence suppliers and other organisation's to reduce their emissions."

Dr. Ann Smith, Chief
 Executive of Enviro-Mark
 Solutions (CEMARS)

emission sources. These will be audited annually to monitor progress leading up to our next full audit in 2020. This enables us to start measuring our energy and greenhouse gas emissions reduction progress against this original audit or 'baseline year' and make more informed decisions about our energy management and emissions reduction work programmes.

When: Ongoing

Cost: \$30k per year

14% potential energy savings identified since CEMARS certification through the energy management programme

Invest in energy savings across the business

Wellington City Council is fortunate to have strong energy management capability with savings already being made despite no dedicated budget. We will invest in energy savings across the business over the next three years to take this to the next level. Projects have been identified which could result in significant energy savings and

greenhouse gas emission reductions with short payback times. We will develop a business case over the next year for an energy management budget that would allow these larger energy saving projects to proceed. In the meantime we are allocating \$75,000 for the 2016/17 financial year in order for work on these initiatives to begin.

We will also implement an Energy Management Strategy to reduce energy costs, optimise systems, and reduce emissions.

When: 2016/17

Cost: \$75,000

Council Vehicle Fleet

Wellington City Council currently has one fully electric vehicle in its fleet of 197 vehicles as well as four hybrids.

Council vehicles, on average, do not have extended driving profiles that would normally restrict the use of EV or alternate fuel vehicles. However, these vehicles currently attract an approximate 25% cost premium when compared to equivalent diesel or petrol cars, and whole life and residual value analysis is not readily available for these vehicles.

L current number of fully electric vehicles in the Wellington City Council's vehicle fleet

To lower its carbon footprint WCC has an ongoing commitment to electric vehicle (EV)

and alternative fuel technologies. Alternative fuels and EV technology for its 'Type 1 - small car' and 'Type 2 - large car' vehicles will be considered as part of the current fleet review. Council's Fleet Asset Manager will undertake analysis of existing vehicle usage patterns; distance travelled, fuel consumption, travel time and locations, in order to project Council's EV requirements. This analysis will aid Council in determining the actual number of EVs that can effectively become part of the current fleet, meet our business demands and ensure that we have sufficient accessible charging infrastructure in place.

Once the projected numbers are known, and as budgets and business needs allow, Council will increase its central pool of EV light vehicles during 2016/2017. This incremental approach is recommend as it enables Council to take advantage of emerging EV technologies, vehicle availability, Government purchasing and transport incentives, as well as managing risks associated with charging infrastructure limitations and electricity price fluctuations. We will also be reducing the size of our light vehicle fleet and encouraging staff to walk, cycle, or take public transport.

We will also investigate over the coming year the potential for car-sharing to be incorporated into Council staff vehicle use.

When: Ongoing

Cost: To be met from within existing budgets

Deliver "Love Food, Hate Waste" with national partners

The average New Zealand household throws away \$563 worth of food every year because they buy too much, do not store it properly or do not use it well. While some is composted,

21% reduction in food waste in the United Kingdom since the introduction of "Love Food, Hate Waste"

most of the food ends up as organic waste in landfills adding to our greenhouse gas emissions. Households are responsible for 61 per cent of the country's food waste with supermarkets responsible for 7 per cent.

WasteMINZ, the waste sector industry body, is set to formally launch an anti-food waste campaign" Love Food, Hate Waste" in 2016. Wellington City Council will be delivering this education programme along with 56 other councils around New Zealand.

A similar campaign in England has reduced household food waste by approximately 20 percent since its launch in 2007. Such a reduction would amount to thousands of tons less organic waste for Wellington City, and would reduce our corporate emissions.

We will also be looking for any opportunity to build off of the "Love Food, Hate Waste" campaign and further reduce the amount of food needlessly going to landfill.

When: Ongoing

Cost: To be met from within existing budgets

Procurement

Wellington City Council's Procurement Policy includes measures to support sustainable business practices and minimise adverse environmental impacts of procurement decisions.

Under standard templates, bidders are asked to supply information about their environmental/sustainability policies, strategies, and targets, including steps being taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The Council's Travel Information Handbook for staff prescribe the purchase of offset units to cover emissions associated with international air travel outside of the European Union, as these emissions are not covered by either domestic or international emissions trading legislation. The cost of offsetting is treated as part of the overall trip costs.

We will look for further opportunities to green the Council's supply chain by monitoring the best available information regarding the sustainability of goods and services being purchased and potentially using new tools available to us under CEMARS.

When: Ongoing

Cost: To be met from within existing budgets

Driving staff behaviour change

The enormous challenge of addressing climate change can be overwhelming. Individuals often feel as though the problem is so huge that it can only be solved by governments or large organisations. However there is much we can all do in our day to day lives to reduce our own carbon footprints and collectively have a major impact on greenhouse gas emissions. What is currently lacking is simple and accessible information to inform those decisions.

We will develop an in-house education programme designed to challenge and inform Wellington City Council staff and drive behaviour change. As a part of this education programme we will investigate the development of an individual carbon calculator that

would allow the user to calculate their personal carbon footprint and measure the impact of their behaviours and choices including diet and travel.

Our staff are also a potentially valuable resource for identifying wasteful practices and proposing energy-saving ideas. We will investigate ways to tap into this resource and develop mechanisms for feeding such information back to our Energy Manager.

When: Ongoing

Cost: To be met from within existing budgets

Making maximum use of the levers we do have

Council has substantial legal powers in areas like encroachments and bylaws. Where possible, Council will investigate aligning these tools to our goals with respect to climate change. Of particular note are areas like road reserve encroachments for garages, where we can be more permissive with encroachments provided infrastructure like electric vehicle charging stations will be installed. Council will investigate where and how these tools can be best employed, and implementing changes where opportune.

When: Ongoing

Cost: To be met from within existing budgets

Carbon management policy and forestry

Wellington City Council produced a Carbon Management Policy in 2011 to guide management of the Council's greenhouse gas emission liabilities from landfill and holdings under the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and the Permanent Forest Sinks Initiative (PFSI).

With major changes to the NZ ETS being implemented over the next few years the price of carbon is likely to be highly volatile which will impact both the level of our liability and the value of the units we have earned through our forests or purchased to meet

35,000 emissions trading scheme units generated per year.

328,000 emissions trading scheme units banked.

COUNCIL 29 JUNE 2016 Absolutely Positively Wellington City Council Me Heke Ki Pôneke

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landfill obligations. An implementation plan for our Carbon Management Policy is currently

being developed which will guide decisions in respect of all carbon unit activity and manage

any financial risks.

We will continue responsibly managing our forests to reduce fire risk and continue our work

to control browsing pest animals (such as possums or goats) to enable increased native

regeneration and therefore increased carbon sequestration.

When: Ongoing

Cost: To be met from within existing budgets

Improving Consideration of Climate Issues

Currently, all policies, investments and actions that the council takes must be evaluated to determine whether or not there are climate change implications. We will review this practice to ascertain its effectiveness and identify any difficulties or barriers to accessing the required information to accurately evaluate climate change implications and whether there

is currently the adequate resourcing to do so.

When: 2016/17

Cost: To be met from within existing budgets

Glossary

21st Conference of the	The Conference Of the Parties (COP21) was the 21st annual				
Parties	meeting of international governments to address climate change held in Paris in December 2015.				
Base year	The year off which targeted reductions are based – the baseline year of emissions.				
Carbon credits/units	Emission units are often referred to as carbon credits, allowances or offset credits. An emission unit can represent one metric tonne of carbon dioxide itself, or the equivalent of any other greenhouse gas (carbon dioxide equivalent or CO ₂ equivalent). The type of emission unit used in New Zealand to comply with the emissions trading scheme is called the New Zealand Unit or NZU.				
Carbon sequestration	Sequestration occurs when carbon is removed from the atmosphere either through natural (forest), preventative (carbon capture) or engineering means.				
Certified Emissions Management And Reduction Scheme (CEMARS)	An Enviro-Mark solutions scheme for measuring council or corporate emissions that audits emissions and holds participants accountable for meeting targets in greenhouse gas reductions.				
Climate change adaptation	Actions that reduce or address the vulnerability to long term impacts of climate change increasing the ability to survive and thrive in the face of potential climate change impacts.				
Climate change mitigation	Actions that reduce the amount of overall greenhouse gas released in the atmosphere reducing the potential impact of climate change.				
Climate-KIC (Knowledge Innovation Community)	A European-initiated public-private partnership created by the EU to develop climate mitigation and adaptation ideas.				
Climathon	A council-sponsored idea accelerator to develop climate-friendly initiatives that was run globally in concert with Climate-KIC climathons in other cities.				
Coastal impacts	The climate change impacts that are felt in coastal areas, including sea levels rising, saltwater intruding into water supplies, and damage to coastal infrastructure.				
Compact of Mayors	A global agreement of mayors to mitigate the impacts of climate change by reducing their greenhouse gas emissions.				
Corporate emissions	Emissions released by Wellington City Council as an organisation rather than emissions released within the city's boundaries.				
ETS (Emissions Trading Scheme)	A NZ Government mechanism which creates a trading market resulting in a price on carbon. Some participants are emitters (e.g. industry) and are therefore required to surrender units for their emissions. Others are producers (e.g. forestry) and sequester or remove carbon from the atmosphere. Wellington City Council is both an emitter and a producer.				
Green roof A roof sown with a number of plants for a variety of reasons					

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	ranging from water management to building heating and cooling.	
Greenhouse emissions	Greenhouse emissions are gases that when released into the atmosphere accumulate and trap heat raising the overall	
Greenhouse emissions	temperature.	
Greenhouse gas	An assessment of the total emissions released in the city or	
emissions inventory	released by the council.	
	A two-hour session with an energy efficiency expert to assess a	
Home energy audit	home for energy efficiency ranging from shower flow to lighting quality to window sealing.	
Intergovernmental Panel	A multinational panel of scientists convened to study climate	
Intergovernmental Panel	change by the United Nations at the request of member	
on Climate Change /	governments. Have recently released their fifth report on climate	
IPCC	change.	
Malatia Fastadana	A sector of emissions that are released from mobile sources such	
Mobile Emissions	as cars, trucks, aircraft and ships.	
A ADD A All-line Devil-1-	A requirement that developers of residential and commercial	
MPR(Minimum Parking	property include a certain amount of parking based on the	
Requirement)	number of dwellings or based on floor space.	
MADERONE DE L	A building accreditation framework which certifies buildings for	
NABERS NZ accreditation	high performance in relation to energy efficiency.	
	Emissions can either be reduced directly or offset. Offsetting is a	
Offsetting	practice whereby carbon sinks – such as forests – are planted to	
· ·	offset the impact of an emissions source.	
PFSI (Permanent Forest	A NZ Government programme to create permanent forests that	
Sinks Initiative)	then yield carbon credits by planting or re-planting land.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Range anxiety describes one of the key barriers individuals have	
	expressed to buying an electric car – worries driven by the fact	
Range anxiety	that electric cars have a relatively short range before needing a	
	recharge relative to their petrol-driven counterparts.	
	A city membership network funded by the Rockefeller	
Rockefeller Foundation	foundation. It aims to assess and increase resilience to shocks	
100 Resilient Cities	and stresses through funding resilience staff and initiatives in	
Network	100 member cities.	
	Shocks – intense and immediate negative impacts on a city or	
Shocks and Stresses	area like earthquakes or severe storms.	
	A council-driven building energy efficiency challenge where	
Smart Buildings	commercial building owners sign up to data analysis tools and	
Challenge	commit to reducing energy use by 10% over one year.	
	A council-driven business idea accelerator to bring blue-sky	
Smart Energy Challenge	climate ideas to Wellington using crowdfunding and mentoring.	
	A sector of emissions that are released from buildings or other	
Stationary Energy	non-mobile sources – such as from heating, lighting or cooling	
,	buildings.	
	Either direct carbon dioxide emissions or emissions of another	
tCO2e / Tonnes of CO2	greenhouse gas expressed in equivalence to the impact of	
Equivalent	released carbon dioxide.	

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Wellington 2050 Energy	A tool developed by the council that allows individuals to
Calculator	develop emissions reduction pathways based on 31 variable
	actions in order to meet our 2050 emissions reduction target.

SETTING OF RATES FOR 2016/17

Purpose

1. To set the rates for Wellington City for the year commencing on 1 July 2016 and ending on 30 June 2017, under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA).

Summary

- 2. Under section 23 of the LGRA, the Council is required to set its rates by resolution.
- 3. This paper provides for the Council to set rates for the year commencing on 1 July 2016 and ending on 30 June 2017.

Recommendations

That the Council:

- Receive the information.
- Having adopted the 2016/17 Annual Plan (including the 2016/17 Funding Impact Statements), resolve under section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) to set the following rates for the year commencing on 1 July 2016 and concluding on 30 June 2017:
 - a. General Rate

A differential general rate under section 13 of the LGRA as an amount per dollar of capital value on each rating unit as follows:

- A rate of 0.222919 cents per dollar of capital value on every rating unit in the 'Base' differential rating category.
- A rate of 0.623768 cents per dollar of capital value on every rating unit in the 'Commercial, industrial and business' differential rating category.
- b. Targeted rate for water supply

A targeted rate for water supply under section 16 and section 19 of the LGRA as follows:

- For rating units incorporated in the Base differential, either:
 - i. For rating units connected to the public water supply with a water meter installed, a consumption unit rate of \$2.020 per cubic metre of water used, and a fixed amount per rating unit of \$116.40, or
 - ii. For rating units connected to the public water supply without a water meter installed, a fixed amount of \$143.20 per rating unit, and a rate of 0.044305 cents per dollar of capital value.
- For rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential, either:
 - For rating units connected to the public water supply with a water meter installed, a consumption unit rate of \$2.020 per cubic metre of water used, and a fixed amount per rating unit of \$116.40, or
 - ii. For rating units connected to the public water supply without a water

meter installed, a rate of 0.423437 cents per dollar of capital value.

c. Targeted rate for sewerage

A targeted rate for sewerage under section 16 of the LGRA on each rating unit connected to the Council sewerage system as follows:

- For rating units incorporated in the Base differential:
 - i. A fixed amount of \$106.60 per rating unit, and a rate of 0.042703 cents per dollar of capital value.
- For rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential:
 - ii. A rate of 0.144444 cents per dollar of capital value.
- d. Targeted rate for storm water

A targeted rate for stormwater under section 16 of the LGRA as follows:

- For rating units incorporated in the Base differential but excluding those rating units classified as 'rural' under the Council's operative District Plan:
 - . A rate of 0.035895 cents per dollar of capital value.
- For rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential but excluding those rating units classified as 'rural' under the Council's operative District Plan:
 - ii. A rate of 0.04021 cents per dollar of capital value.
- e. Targeted rate for the commercial, industrial and business sector

A targeted rate under section 16 of the LGRA as follows for rating units incorporated in the Commercial. Industrial and Business differential:

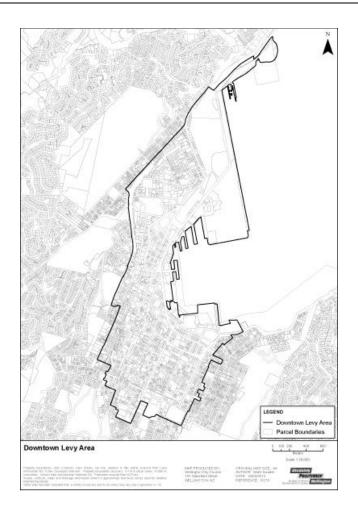
- i. A rate of 0.042672 cents per dollar of capital value.
- f. Targeted rate for the base sector

A targeted rate under section 16 of the LGRA as follows for rating units incorporated in the Base differential:

- i. A rate of 0.017089 cents per dollar of capital value.
- g. Targeted rate for Downtown Area

A targeted rate for the Downtown Area under section 16 of the LGRA on each rating unit incorporated in the Commercial, industrial and business differential rating category and located within the area designated as downtown, as described by the "Downtown Levy Area" map as approved on 27/06/2012 as part of the 2012/13 to 2021/22 Long Term Plan.

i. A rate of 0.180703 cents per dollar of capital value.



h. Targeted rate for Tawa Driveways

A targeted rate for Tawa Driveways under section 16 of the LGRA on each rating unit identified as being one of a specific group of rating units with shared residential access driveways in the suburb of Tawa, that are maintained by the Council as follows:

A fixed amount of \$133.33 per rating unit.

i. Targeted rate for Marsden Village

A targeted rate under section 16 of the LGRA on all rating units incorporated in the Commercial, industrial and business differential rating category that are located in the Marsden Village area (refer map) as follows:

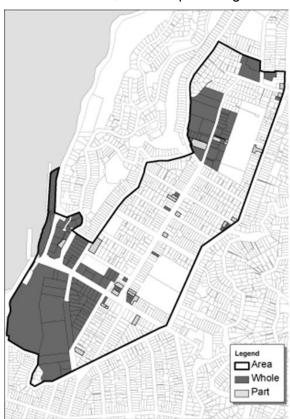
i. A rate of 0.121538 cents per dollar of rateable capital value.



j. Targeted rate for Miramar Business Improvement District Area

A targeted rate under section 16 of the LGRA to fund the Business Improvement District activities of Enterprise Miramar Peninsula Incorporated on all rating units within the Miramar Business Improvement District (refer map) which are subject to the "commercial, industrial and business" differential, but excluding any rating unit that is a substation or used by local or central government for a non-business purpose as follows:

- i. A fixed amount of \$365.00 per rating unit, and
- i. A rate of 0.036212 cents per dollar of capital value for any capital value over \$1 million per rating unit.



k. Targeted rate for Khandallah Business Improvement District Area

A targeted rate under section 16 of the LGRA to fund the Business Improvement District activities of the Khandallah Village Business Association on all rating units within the Khandallah Business Improvement District (refer map) which are subject to the "commercial, industrial and business" differential, but excluding any rating unit that is a substation as follows:

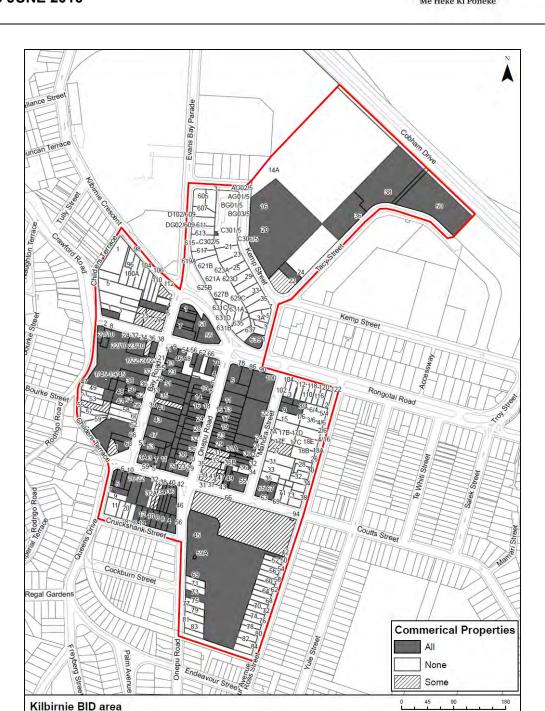
i. A rate of 0.153139 cents per dollar of rateable capital value.



I. Targeted rate for Kilbirnie Business Improvement District Area

A targeted rate under section 16 of the LGRA to fund the Business Improvement District activities of Kilbirnie Business Network on all rating units within the Kilbirnie Business Improvement District (refer map) which are subject to the "commercial, industrial and business" differential, but excluding any rating unit that is a substation or used by local or central government for a non-business purpose as follows:

- i. A fixed amount of \$500.00 per rating unit, and
- ii. A rate of 0.032943 cents per dollar of capital value for any capital value over \$1 million per rating unit.



3. Resolve under section 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) to set the following due dates for the payment of rates for the 2016/17 year:

With the exception of targeted water rates where charged via a water meter, all rates will be payable in four equal instalments as follows, with due dates for payment being:

Instalment Number Due date

July 2015

Instalment One 1 September 2016 Instalment Two 1 December 2016 Instalment Three 1 March 2017 Instalment Four 1 June 2017

Targeted water rates that are charged via a water meter on rating units incorporated under the Commercial, industrial and business differential will be invoiced on a one or two-month cycle, and are due at the date one month after the invoice date, as specified on the invoice.

Targeted water rates that are charged via a water meter on rating units incorporated under the Base differential will be invoiced on a three-month cycle, and are due at the date one month after the invoice date, as specified on the invoice.

Provided that, where the due date falls on a weekend or public holiday, the due date is the next working day.

- 4. Resolve under sections 57 and 58 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) to apply penalties to unpaid rates as follows:
 - a. A penalty of 10 percent on the amount of any part of an instalment remaining unpaid after a due date in recommendation (3) above, to be added from the day following the due date.
 - b. An additional penalty of 10 percent on any amount of rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid at 1 July 2016.
 - c. A further additional penalty of 10% on rates to which a penalty has already been added under recommendation 4(b) if the rates remain unpaid on 1 January 2017.
 - d. A penalty of 10 percent on the amount of any part of water meter charges remaining unpaid after a due date in recommendation (3) above, to be added from the day following the due date.
 - e. An additional penalty of 10 percent on any amount of water charges from previous years that remain unpaid at 1 July 2016.
 - f. A further additional penalty of 10% on water meter charges to which a penalty has already been added under recommendation 4(e) if the charges remain unpaid on 1 January 2017.
 - g. A penalty is calculated on the GST inclusive portion of any instalments unpaid after the due date. GST is not charged on the actual penalty itself.
- 5. Note that the Council's policy on remission of rates penalties is included in the Council's Rates Remission Policy and that the authority to remit penalties is delegated to the Chief Executive, Chief Financial Officer, Manager Financial Accounting, and the Rates Team Leader.
- 6. Note that the rates for the year commencing 1 July 2016 and concluding on 30 June 2017 are set excluding GST. GST will be applied when rates are assessed for 2016/17.
- 7. Rates shall be payable:
 - By cash, cheque or eftpos at the City Service Centre, 101 Wakefield Street, 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday.
 - By cash or cheque at any Post Shop or selected New Zealand Post outlets using a bar coded rates invoice, 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday.
 - By posting a cheque through to our processing centre at the address provided on the rates notice.
 - Using our "rates easipay" direct debit system. Quarterly, monthly, fortnightly and weekly options are available by phoning 04 499 4444 for a set-up form or download from the Council website.

- Through internet banking and telephone banking options.
- By credit card on the Council website.

Background

- 4. The Governance, Finance and Planning Committee resolved to recommend to Council the adoption of the 2016/17 Annual Plan (including the 2016/17 Funding Impact Statements) at its meeting of 1 June 2016.
- 5. Under section 23 of the LGRA the Council is required to set its rates by resolution. This paper provides for the Council to set rates for the year commencing on 1 July 2016 and ending on 30 June 2017.
- 6. Section 57 of the LGRA states that a local authority may, by resolution, authorise penalties to be added to rates that are not paid by the due date. The resolution must state how the penalty is calculated and the date the penalty is to be added to the amount of unpaid rates. Section 58 of the LGRA sets out the penalties that may be imposed.
- 7. Section 24 of the LGRA requires that the Council state the due date for payment of the rates in its resolution setting rates.
- 8. Rates for the 2016/17 year are set out on a GST exclusive basis. Note that GST will be added when rates are assessed for 2016/17 to provide the total instalment amount.
- 9. Pursuant to section 23 (5) of the LGRA, within 20 working days of the making of this resolution, a copy will be sent to the Secretary of Local Government.

Attachments

Nil

Authors	Su Mon, Specialist Funding Advisor, Finance Strategy and Planning Martin Read, Manager Financial Strategy and Planning Alina Shpirt, Funding Analyst
Authoriser	Andy Matthews, Chief Financial Officer

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement

The impact of the 2016/17 Annual Plan budgets on Council's rates have been consulted on with the community through the 2016/17 Annual Plan special consultative procedure as required by the Local Government Act 2002.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Targeted consultation on the Council's rates funding requirement was undertaken with Iwi as part of the 2016/17 Annual Plan consultation process using existing relationship channels.

Financial implications

This report discusses setting of rates for the 2016/17 financial year. The impacts of the recommendations in this report are significant as it determines Council's ability to collect rates.

Policy and legislative implications

This report meets all statutory requirements under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, and is consistent with Council policy.

Risks / legal

This report meets all statutory requirements under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Climate Change impact and considerations

Implications of climate change have been considered in relation to the 2016/17 Annual Plan, and therefore funding implications as related to the financial strategy, policies, and rates.

Communications Plan

Pursuant to section 23 (5) of the Local Government (Rating) Act, a copy of the rates resolution will be sent to the Secretary of Local Government within 20 working days of Council making this resolution.

AMENDMENT TO TERMS OF REFERENCE AND DELEGATIONS

Purpose

1. The purpose of the report is to amend the Terms of Reference and Delegations for the Environment Committee and Council to give effect to the enactment of the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016 (the Act).

Summary

- 2. The recent enactment of the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016 imposes responsibilities on the Council and provides the Council with powers, to protect, manage, and enhance the Wellington Town Belt (Town Belt) and recognise the history of the original Town Belt and its significance to mana whenua and the inhabitants of Wellington.
- 3. As a result, the Act specifies what powers and to whom, the Council can delegate. Under the new Act the Council is no longer able to delegate to a committee of Council (currently the Environment Committee) certain powers listed in recommendation 2 below, e.g. the ability to approve a management plan for the Town Belt.
- 4. The report also amends the delegations for the Environment Committee. There are no new delegations to the Committee. They are reworded to clarify what the Committee can decide.
- 5. The Committee will have the ability to make recommendations to the Council on a number of matters as listed under recommendation 3 (3.1 to 3.5 below).
- 6. The amended terms of reference and delegations are attached.

Recommendations

That the Council:

- 1. Receive the information.
- Agree to amend the Terms of Reference and Delegations to the Council as listed below to give effect to the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016:

Council:

- 1.2 (n) the power to add land to the Wellington Town Belt under section 21;
 - (o) the power to agree compensation under section 23;
 - (p) the power to impose charges under section 10;
 - (q) the power to adopt, replace, or amend a management plan under section 11;
 - (r) the power to grant leases under section 17.
- 3. Agree to amend the Terms of Reference and Delegations to the Environment Committee as listed below to give effect to the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016:

2.4 Environment Committee

- 1. For all Council-owned land that is either open space under District Plan, reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 (but not including land subject to the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016)..."
- 2. For all Council-owned land that is subject to the Wellington Town Belt Act

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2016, the power to:

- 2.1 consent to the disposal of a lessee's interest under section17; or
- 2.2 grant licenses or consent to the disposal of a licensee's interest under section 17; or
- 2.3 grant leases and licenses under section 19; or
- 2.4 grant easements, leases and licenses under section 20.
- 3. Review and recommend to the Council whether it should:
 - 3.1 add land to the Wellington Town Belt under section 21;
 - 3.2 agree compensation under section 23;
 - 3.3 impose charges under section 10;
 - 3.4 adopt, replace, or amend a management plan under section 11;
 - 3.5 grant leases under section 17.

Background

- 7. In 2009 the Council commenced a major review of the legislative and policy framework for the Wellington Town Belt. One of the main pieces of work involved the drafting of a local Bill to Parliament sponsored by Wellington Central MP Grant Robertson.
- 8. The objectives of the Bill were to:
 - Be the principal source of the Council's powers for protecting, managing and enhancing the Wellington Town Belt
 - Provide a transparent statutory basis for the Council's trusteeship and management of the Town Belt
 - Provide a mechanism for land to become part of the Town Belt and a process through the Public Works Act 1981 to remove land in certain circumstances.
- 9. The draft Wellington Town Belt Bill was approved by the Council on 30 September 2014. The Bill was introduced into Parliament on 7 September 2014 and was finally passed into law on 9 May 2016.
- 10. The enactment of the Act has removed the Wellington Town Belt from the auspices of the Reserves Act 1977 which outlined the delegations from the Minister of Conservation to approve certain activities and/or processes on the Town Belt land. The new Act specifies what powers and to whom, the Council can delegate (section 15).
- 11. The terms of reference and delegations to Council need to be amended to ensure they are consistent with the Act.

Options

- 12. There are two options:
 - a. Option 1 would be to leave the delegations for the Council and the Environment Committee as they currently are. However, this would be contrary to the new Act and could be challenged as not meeting the legislative requirements.
 - b. Option 2 the preferred option, amends the delegations and give effect to the new Act.

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Attachments

Attachment 1. Amendments to Terms of Reference and Delegations

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Authors	Clare Sullivan, Principal Governance Advisor	
	Michael Oates, Open Space and Recreation Planning Manager	
Authoriser	Kane Patena, Director Legal and Risk	

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Me Heke Ki Põneke

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement

Consultation occurred through the passage of the Act. No further consultation is required as the Council is giving effect to the Act.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

The preamble of the Act notes the "significance of some of the land to mana whenua..." and consultation took place in bringing the Act to Parliament

Financial implications

There are no financial implications.

Policy implications

There are no policy implications.

Risks / legal

The Council is required through its terms of reference and delegations to give effect to any legislative changes. This report does that.

Climate Change impact and considerations

There are no climate change considerations needed.

Communications Plan

A media release/communications plan was in place when the Act was passed.

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1.2. Council

The following matters cannot be delegated to Committees, Subcommittees, Officers or any other subordinate decision-making body:

- (a) the power to make a rate; or
- (b) the power to make a bylaw; or
- (c) the power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the Long-term Plan; or
- (d) the power to adopt a Long-term Plan, Annual Plan, or annual report; or
- (e) the power to appoint a Chief Executive; or
- (f) the power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the (Local Government Act 2002) in association with the long-term council community plan or developed for the purpose of the local governance statement: or
- (g) the power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy; or
- (h) the power to approve or change a plan (RMA); or
- (i) the power to approve or amend the Council's Standing Orders; or
- (j) the power to approve or amend the Code of Conduct for elected members; or
- (k) the power to appoint and discharge members of committees or;
- (I) the power to establish a joint committee with another local authority or other public body; or
- (m) the power to make the final decision on a recommendation from the Ombudsman where it is proposed that Council not accept the recommendation.

The following resolutions relate to the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016

- (n) the power to add land to the Wellington Town Belt under section 21;
- (o) the power to agree compensation under section 23;
- (p) the power to impose charges under section 10;
- (q) the power to adopt, replace, or amend a management plan under section 11;
- (r) the power to grant leases under section 17.

Note: for (a) – (g) see clause 32(1) Schedule 7 Local Government Act 2002 and for (h) - (m) see clauses 15, 27, 30 Schedule 7 of Local Government Act 2002 and section 34A of Resource Management Act 1991

The Council has also decided to retain the following powers:

- (a) to approve Council strategy and policy
- (b) to discharge chairpersons of committees and subcommittees and portfolio leaders;
- (c) to approve Council's recommendation to the Remuneration Authority for the remuneration of elected members;
- (d) to approve the Triennial Agreement;
- (e) to approve the Local Governance Statement;
- (f) to determine whether or how to fill any extraordinary Council vacancies;
- (g) to make decisions on representation reviews;
- (h) to appoint and discharge trustees, directors or office holders to Council's Council-Controlled Organisations (CCOs) and Council Organisations (CO's) and to other external bodies;
- (i) in respect of District Plan decisions:

- to approve the recommendation of hearings commissioners on a proposed plan, plan change or variation (including private plan change)
- to approve a proposed plan or a change to a district plan under clause 17 of the First Schedule.
- to exercise any authority which it has delegated to a committee, subcommittee or officer, which is referred to it for decision;
- (k) to approve the final design and commercial terms for development proposals under the Waterfront Project.
- (I) In respect to the Housing Accord and Special Housing Areas Act (HASHAA):
 - the power to terminate the Housing Accord is retained by Council
 - to approve Special Housing Areas and criteria for qualifying developments, and the disestablishment of special housing areas, to the Minister of Housing under the Housing Accords and Special Housing Areas Act.
- (m) to approve the Council's Policy programme

2.4. ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

Area of focus

The Committee will focus on climate change initiatives, enhancing the city's open spaces, protecting biodiversity in plant, bird and animal life, and ensuring there are high quality outdoor areas for residents and visitors to enjoy. The committee is also responsible for waste minimisation, energy efficiency and the three waters (drinking water, stormwater and wastewater).

Terms of Reference (Delegations)

The Environment Committee will have responsibility for:

- Climate Change
- Gardens and Beaches
- Walkways
- Town Belt
- Reserves
- Energy Efficiency
- Waste Minimisation
- Recycling
- Botanic Gardens
- Three Waters
- Environmental Attractions

In addition to the common delegations identified in section 1.5, the Environment Committee has the following responsibility and authority as follows:

- For all Council-owned land that is either open space under District Plan, reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 (but not including land subject to the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016) the power to:
 - Agree leases, subleases and easements (in relation to land or buildings);
 - 1.2 Agree that a Permanent Forest Sink Initiative covenant to be added or removed;
 - 1.3 Adopt management plans and amendments to management plans;
 - 1.4 Adopt names;
 - 1.5 Make any decision under a management plan which provides that it may not be made by a Council officer (for example agree a concession);
 - 1.6 Make decisions that would change the legal status of such land, including under the Reserves Act 1977 to classify a reserve, declare land to be a reserve and revoke the reservation of land;
 - 1.7 Recommend to Council for approval anything that would change the ownership of such land.
- 2. For all Council-owned land that is subject to the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016, the power to:
 - 2.1 consent to the disposal of a lessee's interest under section 17; or
 - 2.2 grant licenses or consent to the disposal of a licensee's interest under section 17; or
 - 2.3 grant leases and licenses under section 19; or
 - 2.4 grant easements, leases and licenses under section 20.

- 3. Review and recommend to the Council whether it should under the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016:
 - 3.1 add land to the Wellington Town Belt under section 21;
 - 3.2 agree compensation under section 23;
 - 3.3 impose charges under section 10;
 - 3.4 adopt, replace, or amend a management plan under section 11;
 - 3.5 grant leases under section 17.

Except that all decisions (in paragraph 1 above) requiring Council or Committee approval under the Leases Policy for Community and Recreation Group must be made by the Community, Sport and Recreation Committee).

Note that decisions (in paragraph 1 of the Environment Committee delegations) relating to the Trading in Public Places Policy (December 2014) can be made by officers and do not need to be referred to the Environment Committee.

Note: Some of the powers delegated to the Environment Committee may themselves be delegated to Council by the Minister of Conservation.

PRELIMINARY RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT

Purpose

1. This report seeks Council endorsement of the discovery areas outlined in the Preliminary Resilience Assessment (PRA).

Summary

Wellington's membership of the Rockefeller Institute's 100 Resilient Cities is centred around the development of a Resilience Strategy that draws on models, guidelines and resources developed by 100RC to assist Cities to better survive, and then thrive, in the face of the shocks and stresses of the 21st Century. For Wellington, we have engaged widely to settle on four areas that are presented in this Preliminary Resilience Assessment; earthquake recovery, sea level rise, quality of life and economic prosperity.

Recommendations

That the Council:

- 1. Receive the information.
- 2. Agree to the four discovery areas presented in the Preliminary Resilience Assessment.
- 3. Note that officers will report back to Council on 27th September with a draft Resilience Strategy.

Background

- 3. Wellington has a history of adapting successfully to deal with the shocks and stresses that nature throws at us, as well as manmade challenges. By joining Rockefeller Institute's 100 Resilient Cities (100RC), Wellington has been given the capacity to reflect on what the main future challenges might be, and to develop a Strategy that might mitigate some of the effects of these shocks and stresses.
- 4. In developing the PRA we engaged with key people and experts, as well as online engagement through social media:
 - 600 people received Resilient Wellington newsletters
 - 170 people responded to the survey identifying key Wellington's resilience factors
 - 160 people participated in the Agenda Setting Workshop
 - 100 people discussed resilience with the CRO
 - 95 people participated in two focus groups (assets and risks/ shocks and future scenarios/ stresses) and three regional workshops.
- 5. 100RC has provided extensive feedback, and has supplied examples of Resilience Assessments from other Cities in the network that have completed their PRAs. These include New Orleans, Rotterdam, Melbourne and Christchurch, and have provided useful references in guiding Wellington's PRA development.
- 6. Using the 100RC process, we have settled on four key focus areas:

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- Our citizens, institutions, businesses, and systems will function well and grow stronger in recovering from a severe seismic event, such as earthquake, tsunami, a combination of earthquake and tsunami, and post-earthquake fires.
- Adapt Wellington so that our residents, businesses, ecosystems and sense of place are prepared for the effects of sea level rise.
- All sectors of our society are able to withstand a sustained period of economic adversity, such as a prolonged financial crisis. In particular, the CBD's vibrancy and creativity is underpinned by resilient infrastructure and communities.
- All Wellingtonians enjoy access to healthy, resilient and affordable housing, employment and nourishment.

There is substantial work already underway in these areas – it is not proposed to replicate this work, but rather to augment it. 100RC is able to provide resources to assist.

7. Officers propose to use these four areas as the basis for developing a draft Resilience Strategy to be presented to Council in September 2016. The Strategy is likely to contain proposed actions. These will be presented as part of the Annual Plan or Long Term Plan processes.

Next Actions

8. Officers will continue to work with stakeholders to develop a draft Resilience Strategy to present to Council in September 2016.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Draft Preliminary Resilience Assessment

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Author	Mike Mendonca, Chief Resilience Officer
Authoriser	David Chick, Chief City Planner

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement

A wide range of views has been sought as described above. Where there are resource implications, the usual Council planning processes will be followed.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Tangata whenua have provided input into the PRA and we will continue to work alongside them as we develop the Strategy

Financial implications

To be addressed through the Annual Plan and Long Term Plan.

Policy and legislative implications

There are overlaps with Social Strategy and Climate Change Action Plan, however the PRA's objective is to dovetail or assist existing initiatives rather than replicate or constrain them.

Risks / legal

N/a

Climate Change impact and considerations

N/a

Communications Plan

It is intended to post the PRA on the Council's website.

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Absolutely Positively Wellington City Council
Me Heke Ki Poneke

100 Resilient Cities

Preliminary Resilience Assessment

Wellington

Draft 22 June 2016



1

Me Heke Ki Põneke



Draft Preliminary Resilience Assessment Wellington

MESSAGE FROM CO-CHAIRS OF THE STEERING GROUP

According to Māori legend, Wellington harbour was originally a lake. In the lake lived two taniwha called Ngake and Whātaitai.

One day, Ngake managed to jump over the edge of the lake into the sea, smashing open the harbour entrance as he did so. Later, his brother Whātaitai went to follow, but he became stuck. He died and turned to stone, forming an area that overlooks the central city.

Today's scientists tell the same story of upheaval differently. Certainly this is a spectacular place to live, at the edge of the world.

Wellington is "the coolest little capital in the world" and the centre of New Zealand. Wellington is compact, creative, and innovative, with a CBD that has more bars and cafes per capita than New York. Native wildlife is returning to our hills and harbour.

Over our history we have learned to live with many shocks and stresses, and we have designed and adapted our City accordingly. Already we've assessed 5000 buildings for seismic risk, strengthened reservoirs, painted tsunami lines and encouraged neighbours to get to know each other. There are other issues to face too; economic challenges, inadequate housing, and the huge matter of sea level rise. There's much more to do.

We want to share information and ideas globally so we applied to become a member of Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities. 100RC has led us through a process that systematically highlights future challenges for Wellington. I'd like to thank the many participants, local, regional, national and international, who have shared their ideas and time so generously. This process will prioritise our finite funding and the Resilience Strategy will inform our next ten year budget.

I am pleased to be introducing this Preliminary Resilience Assessment, which outlines our challenges and poses some key questions as to how we can become better placed to deal with them, so that together we can build Wellington's future wellbeing for the long term.

Kia kaha. Kia toa, Kia manawanui. Be Resilient.

Celia Wade Brown Mayor

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Wellington has always been at the forefront of progressive change. From Nuclear Free to Smoke Free, lively debate has been encouraged and embraced as a key component of our vibrant and dynamic culture.

And now we are debating Resilience. Resilience is a complex concept that means different things to different people, yet everyone wants more of it. I have no doubt there will be further rigorous debate as we start to crystallise what Resilience means to the citizens of the Region.

The emergence of initiatives such as Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction show that resilience is now at the forefront of global thinking. At home, Central and and Local Government have realised this, and the establishment of the National Science Challenges, QuakeCoRE and other initiatives marks a new, collaborative way of thinking that can only be good for New Zealand.

I am thrilled to be co-chairing the City's Resilience Steering Group with the Mayor. We now have over 85% of New Zealanders living in cities, and cities are ideally placed to be leading the charge on key challenges such as sea level rise, poverty and economic development.

This Preliminary Resilience Assessment is an important first step in addressing our overall direction. I am pleased that it recognises that resilience decisions must be based on sound knowledge, and freely admits where knowledge gaps exist. Wellington is uniquely placed with Universities, NIWA and GNS Science all willing to collaborate with each other and with others for the betterment of our communities.

What better place for a living laboratory of research and learning to support real decisions?

I am encouraged that the PRA acknowledges that true resilience needs partnerships at the local, national and international level. We are of course, the Capital City, and so uniquely placed for Local and Central Government, research agencies and communities to work alongside one another

Floreat Scientia - let knowledge flourish.

Professor David Johnston Massey University /GNS Science

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Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Wellington)

Sometimes it does us a power of good to remind ourselves that we live on two volcanic rocks where two tectonic plates meet, in a somewhat lonely stretch of windswept ocean just above the Roaring Forties. If you want drama - you've come to the right place¹

On a good day, it's easy to see why Wellington is rated the best little capital in the world. Blessed with a stunning natural setting, Wellington combines the sophistication of a capital and a big city economy, with the warmth and personality of a village.



On a bad day, that's debatable.



Often wild, but sometimes calm, Wellington's natural environment has always demanded that her inhabitants be resilient. Early Maori found the going tougher than the warmer climes of the Bay of Plenty and Waikato. And early European settlers weren't convinced either. James Cook never entered Wellington Harbour, worried about the Southerly wind, and the first European settlement near the mouth of the Hutt River was flooded within months, leading to settlers moving to Lambton Harbour – even though the land had not been sold by its Māori occupants.

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¹ Sir Geoffrey Palmer, former Prime Minister of New Zealand



Today's Wellington

We love living here, in New Zealand's second largest metropolitan area. Our region has kept its historic form, with growth being achieved through developments and linkages with the Hutt Valley and Porirua.

Wellington is the home of several academic, research, artistic and cultural organisations. Recent years have seen a new joint creative campus in Cuba Street. Victoria University is continuing to invest in new facilities and halls of residence.



Around half Wellingtonians are employed in knowledge intensive industries. Wellingtonians have the highest per capita income in New Zealand, and are the most qualified. Wellingtonians have always embraced diversity and connectedness.

Wellington is the Arts Capital of New Zealand, and enjoys a thriving outdoors scene. Wellingtonians have a keen sense of social justice and have often been at the forefront of social change.

Residents are highly mobile, and are drawn to work, live and play here because of our unique blend of economic, social, cultural and natural environments.



It hasn't all been music and light though. Wellington has confronted and adapted in times of economic and natural adversity. We've survived then thrived. We've not just rolled with the punches, we've anticipated them and either avoided them or taken early steps to minimise the damage.

Some of these punches have been obvious: living in an area of seismic activity with interesting weather keeps us on our toes. But other punches have been more insidious: growing gaps in income equality, cuts in Government spending and rising sea levels are less obvious and more complex stresses.

Today, indications are that Wellington is poised for a period of growth and prosperity. Now is the time for us to think about investing in our resilience - you make hay when the sun is shining because you can't make hay in the rain.

Wellington Region population 450,000	Wellington City 41% of Regional population
13% Maori, 8% Pacific, 8% Asian	80+ ethnic groups
184,000 dwellings	38% with degrees, highest in NZ
Younger than average Region for NZ	40% forecast population growth in CBD
23% born overseas	27% forecast increase number of dwellings
38% adults single	GDP \$18,333 million (8.4% of national GDP)

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Resilient Wellington

Our challenge

We are seeking to determine those key facets of Wellington life in which we need to invest to assure Wellington's wellbeing in the face of shocks and stresses. We need to inspire people to want to join us in this challenge, and to take ownership of various parts of it. We want to partner with our communities, with business, institutions and Central Government, and we want to do this now, so that we are ready when we are confronted with the shocks and challenges.

The Sendai Framework² focusses communities around the world on risk reduction rather than emergency response. For coastal cities like Wellington, this coincides with the need to start adapting the City to the effects of a changing climate and sea levels. Around the world, it is suggested that half of the infrastructure that will be in place by the year 2050 hasn't yet been built.

This presents a unique occurrence – emergency responders, engineers and environmentalists are aligned. We have the chance to get Wellington right for our children and grandchildren – we must not lose this opportunity.

Our goal

The aim of Resilient Wellington is to develop a strategy that will support Wellingtonians in growing their capacity to survive, adapt and thrive, no matter what chronic stresses and shocks we experience.

The initiative is managed from Wellington City but in close partnership with Porirua and Hutt City Councils and the Greater Wellington Regional Council. The New Zealand Transport Agency, The Wellington Region Emergency Management Office, Wellington Electricity and Wellington Water Limited are heavily involved.

A Steering Group with formal terms of reference provides oversight, strategic guidance and monitoring of the Strategy process. The Steering Group is co-chaired by the Mayor of Wellington and the Director of the Joint Centre for Disaster Research. Committee membership is at **Appendix A**.

Resilient Wellington is part of a wider global initiative bringing together 100 cities working on improving their resilience through shared analytical tools, processes and most of all through shared ideas and lessons learnt. 100 Resilient Cities (100RC) is pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation.



² http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework, The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction



Our Preliminary Resilience Assessment (PRA)

Resilient Wellington has a long term horizon, up to 100 years for some aspects. However the first two years will provide a critical catalyst and set the scene for the coming decades. An Agenda Setting Workshop was conducted in September 2015 as a preliminary step, and commenced proper with the appointment of a Chief Resilience Officer in December 2015.

This PRA report represents the outcomes of Phase I of the project. Phase II will focus on developing further insight and specific actions, culminating in the Wellington Resilience Strategy while acknowledging that there is already an abundance of work underway. The Strategy will be implemented in Phase III.

The PRA defines the key areas of focus for Wellington to become more resilient. These key areas are known as discovery areas.

Phase I also mobilises partners and stakeholders, to better socialise resilience, to assess the current state of knowledge, and to develop priorities and set direction for Phase II.

The PRA follows the 100 Resilient Cities model, adapting it where appropriate to reflect our city's unique culture and needs. We undertook the following analysis:

- Stocktake of actions currently underway and possible gaps
- · Review of shocks and stresses relevant to Wellington today and in the future
- Assessment of the resilience of Wellington assets to those shocks and stresses
- · Collation of people's views on resilience priorities and opportunities



Our stakeholders

The analysis was undertaken primarily through in-person engagement with key people and experts and online engagement with the wider community through social media.

600 people received Resilient Wellington newsletters

170 people responded to the survey identifying key Wellington's resilience factors

160 people participated in the Agenda Setting Workshop

100 people discussed resilience with the CRO in one to one interviews

95 people participated in focus groups and workshops in Phase I

We have identified over 600 people in the Wellington region whose involvement is crucial to our resilience efforts. They include people in utilities companies, Councils, NGOs and volunteers, health workers, scientists, academics, businesspeople and others. We used the 100RC City Resilience Framework to ensure that we engage with people representing all aspects of resilience.

Establishing engagement proved to be more revealing than had been anticipated:

- Most people we approached were positive about being involved and could see the rationale for work around resilience.
- Resilience to Natural Disasters is one of the Government's eleven Science Challenges. Because of this, every CRI and university in Wellington is involved in resilience. However a lot of this effort appears to be uncoordinated.
- Many Government departments are involved, and at a relatively senior level.
 These departments seem to be enthusiastic about engaging with their local Council.
- The Regional Council, Porirua and Hutt City Councils were keen to be involved and continue to do so. The general sentiment was that arbitrary territorial authority boundaries should not determine resilience thinking.
- City Council officers have had a strong presence, and were very keen to see how
 the Resilience Strategy might overlap or contribute to other policy areas such as
 transport, social, heritage and housing.
- Private sector (infrastructure operators, tourism, insurance) and not for profit
 organisations (social and environmental focus) engaged deeply, creating a
 platform for resilience partnerships.
- Many stakeholders appear to have undertaken work or analysis, or possess data about resilience. Much of this work is not linked to other work, or not publicly available, or both.

The next section reports on what we learned from the stakeholders and experts and each of the tools we used. These learnings have informed the Discovery Areas.



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Learnings from Phase I

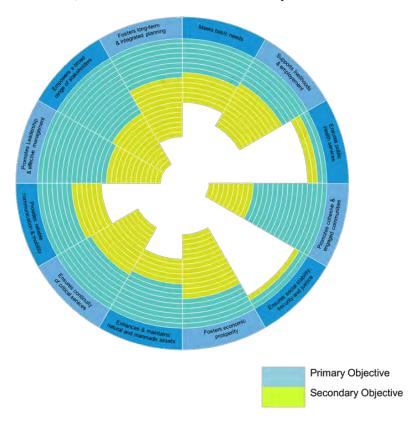
Actions currently underway and possible gaps - what did we do?

At the Agenda Setting Workshop we asked our stakeholders to identify actions that are currently strengthening resilience of Wellington. The working group extended that list to all of the known activities being undertaken in resilience. These were mapped against the City Resilience Framework in order to determine any gaps or duplications.

Actions currently underway and possible gaps - what did we learn?

There is a very substantial body of work already underway that is directly or indirectly related to resilience. This work does not need to be replicated. In many cases, it simply needs to be scaled up - a light shone on it, or linkages made to other initiatives that are occurring in isolation.

The areas worth investigating further are those that have been identified as priorities for improvement and the level of action is in the middle ranges, for example meeting basic needs for our most vulnerable communities, maintaining and enhancing natural and man-made assets, as well as communication and mobility.



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Review of Wellington's Shocks and Stresses

The initial review of shocks and stresses was undertaken through a stakeholder survey and at the Agenda Setting Workshop. We then deepened our understanding through focus groups with asset managers and the research community.

Shocks - what did we do?

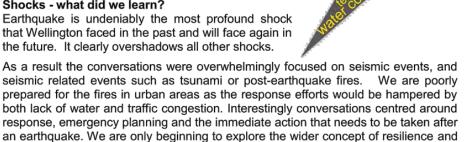
We invited infrastructure providers from the electricity, water, roading and telecommunications sectors, and Council officers from the social and environment sectors to participate in a workshop to confirm Wellington's main shocks in a systematic way.

The shocks with the highest risk were earthquake and storm, followed by medium risks of flooding (coastal and river), tsunami, water contamination, disease, terrorism and infrastructure failure. Urban fire was rated low risk, with the exception of post-earthquake

Shocks - what did we learn?

Earthquake is undeniably the most profound shock that Wellington faced in the past and will face again in the future. It clearly overshadows all other shocks.

significant source of disruption to the region.



recovery - what can we invest in today so that the effects of the earthquakes might be less traumatic. Another force, comparable in scale to an earthquake, is climate change and sea level rise. Climate change is the source of the key shocks that are steadily increasing both in intensity and frequency - river and coastal flooding, land-slides, high velocity winds and disease outbreaks. Events like storm and related flooding will be faced by some parts of Wellington, and Hutt City in particular, on a regular basis and will be a



Building resilience to shocks

Our fault

The Wellington fault cleaves the city of Wellington and the Hutt Valley. Although Wellington experienced a major earthquake in 1855, that event was caused by the Wairarapa fault, due east of the City.

While Wellingtonians are not strangers to small shakes, our local fault has lain inanimate for longer than the city as we know it has existed. Scientists estimate that the last movement of Wellington fault occurred between 300 and 500 years ago, long before the construction of cities and major infrastructure. A major earthquake along the Wellington fault today would have significant impacts for the region. The motorways and bulk utility lines for power and water cross the Wellington fault in multiple places - a significant earthquake is almost certain to disrupt travel, power, water, sewerage and communications.

When the Wellington fault ruptures, dramatic changes to the landscape are expected. During the Wairarapa fault rupture in 1855, parts of Wellington were uplifted so much that they were raised above sea level. For a Wellington fault event, much of the movement will be lateral-up and down the valley - but some areas will be lowered by as much as a meter, dramatically changing the shoreline area.

Rising sea

In her report of November 2015³, the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (PCE) noted that the sea level is expected to rise by about 30cm between 2015 and 2065. This is expected to change the frequency of coastal flooding from a 'once in a hundred year' event to '... once a year at the Port of Wellington'. As the Commissioner notes: "...we should see allowing new subdivisions on vulnerable coastal land as ... foolish'. Wellington has extensive residences, businesses and roads that are vulnerable. Sea level rise and coastal erosion are already a challenge for Wellington, however time is on our side, and we do not need to rush decision making.

The PCE also makes recommendations about clarification of the science to be used around predicted change to sea levels. A common view among scientists is that 0.8m in 2100 is a conservative but reasonable figure⁴. This is subject to change as we find out more and refine modelling.

A report commissioned by the Wellington City Council⁵ noted that sea level is not a simple stress, and that there is no 'one size fits all' solution. It recommends the development of a Sea Level Rise Adaptation Strategy with proposed responses for different parts of Wellington. This has not yet been undertaken.

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³ <u>Preparing New Zealand for rising seas:</u> Certainty and uncertainty, Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, November 2015

⁴ <u>Climate Change Implications for NZ</u>, The Royal Society of NZ, 2016

⁵ <u>Sea Level Rise Options Analysis</u>, Tonkin and Taylor, June 2013



Reviewing Wellington's future stresses

Stresses - what did we do?

A workshop was convened, attended by key players in the science and research communities, and others. We generated five hypothetical future scenarios to identify potential future stresses not currently considered. These scenarios are outlined below.

Climate Change: increased coastal and river flooding, storm severity, enhanced drought conditions with increased immigration

- · failure to secure basic needs
- exacerbated flooding and wind hazards
- · loss of supply chain
- social tension from ill-managed integration of climate refugees
- · land use planning lagging behind in relation to rapid change in urban environment

Government: Central Government moves out of Wellington; inefficient fragmented local Government

- · fragmented decision making
- · poor City Central Government relations
- · disconnected with global economy
- · inefficient engagement with the community and other stakeholders

Changing Demographics: growing but ageing population, with increased immigration and religious cultural diversity

- poor social cohesion
- low productivity
- lack of affordable housing
- poverty
- lack of hazard awareness

Smart Technology: an explosion of data availability, increased use of automation and artificial intelligence

- · lack of quality information due to poorly managed big data
- need for a rapid change in urban planning due to changing work patterns
- mismatch of skills and new technology resulting in shortage of skills and unemployment

Transport Technology: increased use of automated vehicles and public transport, underpinned by a move to alternative fuel sources

- need for rapid change in the transport and electric networks
- · increasing cost of transport
- poor accessibility and connectivity

Stresses - what did we learn?

Taking a long perspective helped us identify some stresses or threats that may not be present or acknowledged in the city at the moment. Considering future stresses can help identify actions needed to prevent those stresses arising or escalating. Possible stresses were:

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- Lack of social cohesion, inequity and tension this may result from poor integration of climate refugees, aging population, unemployment due to mismatch of supply and demand for skills, poor connectivity, housing affordability.
- Economic downturn resulting from loss of supply chain, disconnection with global markets, lack of required skills and infrastructure to support smart technology markets.
- Underperforming urban form, transport and communication infrastructure – due to land planning processes and plans not keeping up with the need for rapid change, lack of quality decision-making resulting from an overflow of poorly analysed data.
- Failure of democracy resulting in potential conflict with the community unwilling and unable to participate.



When focused back on the present day, coastal erosion caused by sea level rise is the priority concern expressed by workshop participants. Other stresses that keep these stakeholders awake at night relate to aging population, economic conditions, as well as poverty and inequality in income.

Building resilience to stresses

Housing

In order to prosper and be healthy, ideally Wellingtonians would all live in safe, warm homes, and have access to the basics of life. We do not like to see people being left behind, and we want all people to have fair access to safe, affordable and high quality housing.

Other than Council and State owned housing, we do not have a deep understanding of this challenge; however we do know that homes are damp and draughty, with consequential health issues. Low quality housing is very susceptible to the shocks and stresses that feature in this document. We know that around 6,000 households in Wellington spend more than 30% of their income on housing; this group is the most vulnerable to housing market pressures, and some are already be experiencing 'rental stress'. Sea level rise is likely to depress coastal house prices, leading to further social challenges.

Economy

Wellington is the economic hub of the Region. Wellington's employment is around 7% of New Zealand's employment, or 144,000 people. Wellington has around 26,000 businesses with a predominance of tech, scientific, and professional jobs, and has the highest median household incomes. As the seat of Government, it is the headquarters for the public sector and a wide range of private sector activity. Wellington is a major centre for digital industries, arts, culture, education and heritage.

We choose to live here because we love Wellington and we can make a living here. We all contribute to, and reap the benefits of, a thriving economy. Economic and population growth is expected to continue substantially over the next thirty years. This growth presents an opportunity to invest in resilience. Wellington's contribution to New Zealand's economy is substantial – yet we have only a cursory understanding of the economics of resilience, and need to undertake further analysis to understand the cost of investing (or not investing) in Wellington's resilience.

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Me Heke Ki Pôneke



Draft Preliminary Resilience Assessment Wellington

Assessing the Resilience of Wellington's assets – what did we do?

A further workshop was run as an adjunct to the shocks workshop. For the purposes of this workshop, social and environmental domains were treated as 'assets' in the same way that hard infrastructure assets were assessed.

Assets were assessed against the priority (high risk) shocks identified in the previous section in order to determine the criticality of the consequences. While assessment was made for survival restoration times, focus was also on operational restoration times.

In addition, the Chief Resilience Officer met with a variety of involved and interested people to elicit their views and knowledge on resilience. A list of the organisations represented, including those who attended the Agenda Setting Workshop, is at Appendix B.

Resilience of Wellington's assets - what did we learn?

The workshop identified that on the whole the condition of our hard physical assets and their management was considered good or very good. The asset managers felt that in their current state our physical infrastructure was capable of withstanding the majority of shocks like floods, winds or fires. However earthquake is a shock to which our physical infrastructure is still very vulnerable.



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The vulnerability of Wellington's assets to earthquake is well summarised in a Lifelines report in November 2012⁶. The report is based on a major rupture of the Wellington fault line. The report acknowledges that there are many other earthquake scenarios.

Typically we have talked about *surviving* earthquake. We are now at the point, using the 100RC definition of resilience, where the focus is shifting to *thriving* after an earthquake. This is consistent with the intent of the Sendai framework, a UN initiative to which New Zealand is a signatory.

There are some key constraints with the built environment that currently inhibits our ability to thrive post-earthquake. These are summarised at **Appendix C**.

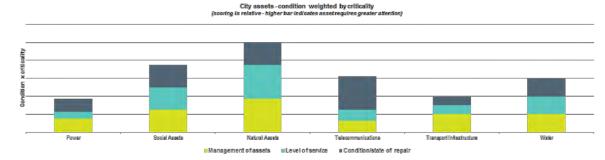
There was general agreement that building resilience to earthquake will strengthen resilience to other more frequent events like flooding and stresses like a future economic downturn. There are still significant actions that need to be taken to make sure that those assets withstand big shocks better and that their operation returns to normal so that the city can recover well.

The earthquake is likely to be compounded by a secondary shock – most likely fire or tsunami. The proposed tsunami response is being incrementally rolled out in Wellington, however no recovery planning has been undertaken. No modelling has been undertaken for post-earthquake fire; this is an issue that will be compounded by a lack of water.

With some exceptions, Wellington's geography is well appointed to drain heavy rainfall. The exceptions are mostly in isolated pockets, and don't really constitute shocks for Wellington as a whole. The obvious exception is the floor of the Hutt Valley and the path of the Hutt River, where extensive development has occurred and continues to occur - in areas where flooding is likely to happen.

Coastal flooding is an important issue throughout the Region, this will be compounded by sea level rise and changing weather patterns.

While much of Wellington is already constructed for dealing with strong winds, the effects of a changing climate may change the nature of wind. We do not yet understand what that means for the City and its infrastructure. We do not have a good understanding of the economic impact of storm related shocks.



⁶ <u>Lifeline Utilities Restoration Times for Metropolitan Wellington Following a Wellington Fault Earthquake.</u>
Report to the Wellington CDEM Group Joint Committee from the Wellington Lifelines Group, November 2012

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The focus group participants recognised that the condition of Wellington's social and natural assets needs much more attention. These assets were identified as critical to the Region's resilience. Natural assets include our coast, reserves, harbours and the quality of our other green urban spaces. Social assets include the spirit and skills of our community, community groups and volunteers as well as the physical assets that support them, such as buildings and spaces. Both the natural environment and the people are what makes Wellington great. Natural and social assets are vulnerable to a wider range of shocks and stresses.

Discussions around infrastructure assets tended to focus on *asset management* rather than *levels of service*. The risk with this thinking is that infrastructure is planned in isolation from the needs of the community it serves. For example, the current operational electricity restoration time post-earthquake is 95 days for the CBD. This is unlikely to be acceptable for businesses in the CBD, especially those that have invested heavily in strengthening their buildings.



Wellingtonians' views on resilience

People's perceptions of resilience - what did we do?

Wellington's Resilience Strategy can only be successful if it reflects the priority of all Wellington communities – asset owners, residents, business, local and Central Government. We engaged with those groups through workshops and surveys to generate a clear picture of:

- · What they considered to be the main priorities for Wellington's resilience
- · What are our current resilience strengths and weaknesses
- · What should be the focus of the resilience strategy

At the Agenda Setting Workshop, attended by 160 people, we asked the participants to assess different aspects of Wellington's resilience. Their responses are reflected in the wheel below:

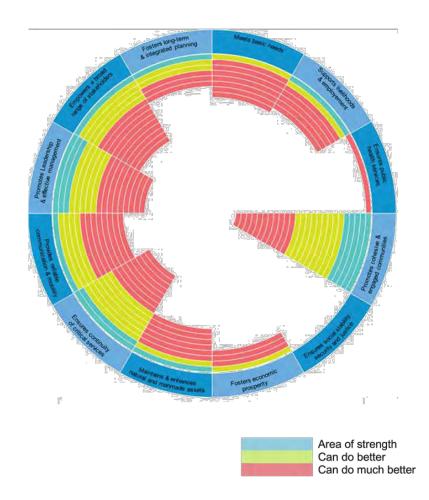


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We ran an online survey where we asked people to identify Wellington's resilience priorities. Over 170 people responded and their views are represented below, with the bars reflecting the number of people indicating that this should be an area of focus. Comments from the survey highlighted a strong community as a key factor to Wellington's resilience.



We also conducted three workshops with key stakeholders; in Porirua, Hutt City and Wellington City. Using an appreciative inquiry approach, we led the participants through a process of identifying Wellington's resilience strengths, developing a vision for the future and investigating the discovery areas for the strategy. A mural reflecting workshop participants' contributions and insights is in **Appendix D**.

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Me Hoke Ki Pöneke



These workshops moved the focus from shocks and stresses onto identifying the key factors that make Wellington resilient. Participants built on the current and future strengths to identify the discover areas for the Resilience Strategy.

People's perceptions of resilience - what did we learn?

There is a strong sense that Wellington's resilience is well supported in meeting basic needs and supporting public health, security and justice and promoting cohesive and engaged communities. People saw it as important that there was equality access to a good quality of life, and that we needed to ensure that 'no one was left behind'.

While an engaged and cohesive community was seen as an existing strength the workshop stakeholders still felt that further investment into this aspect of resilience was needed, as it was a fundamental element to our on-going prosperity and ability to thrive in recovery.



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The three workshops featured rich and energetic debate, with extensive feedback and outputs. This can be summarised:

Correlation between	Using ecosystems as a defence for sea level rise
resilience and sustainability.	Putting a financial value on the natural environment
	Linking climate mitigation with adaptation
	Decentralising infrastructure
Adapt Wellington for climate change and sea level rise	Communicate the science, educate
	Involve communities, initiating difficult conversations
	Land use planning
	Hard and soft defences, managed retreat in some cases
	Will we/how will we compensate property owners
Governance and decision making	Have clear vision, courage to make long term decisions
	Factor in resilience
	Regional not just Wellington City
	Community participation
	Bring the Big Picture to a more granular scale
	Multidisciplinary co-operation required, include business
Social inequity	Can we map this? What are the hotspots and ratios?
	Ensure people are not left behind
	Zero tolerance to loneliness
	What are our economic policies to address this?
Community Health	Consider health benefits in analysing infrastructure or housing
	Keeping healthcare accessible, especially for aged





The same of the sa	
Infrastructure	 How do we get away from cars? How to use technology to help reduce infrastructure pressure? How do we smooth public transport spikes? Local energy generation is good for resilience. Getting infrastructure to recover quickly post shock Better connectedness to communities and cities in Wellington What are people prepared to pay for? Get away from engineering bigger and better infrastructure
Spatial planning and urban design	 Design resilience into Wellington – reduce risk by planning Design emergency corridors How plans cope with population growth and affordable housing Design water storage into developments and buildings Require energy conservation Heritage resilience – focus investment on iconic buildings Greening the City
Access to warm, dry, energy efficient homes	 Regulate bottom lines Ensure connectness to economy and recreation Improve the health of people through better homes Range of options and prices to accommodate everyone
Mana whenua	 Touches every part of resilience – involve in governance Can play a leading role based on tikanga/whanau Connected to natural environment
Connected communities	 Payoff in emergency situation Need to empower quiet voices Must not be bureaucratic Do not allow urban sprawl Reduce the burden for Government Celebrate all of our cultures, and our culture
Economic resilience	 Ensuring education, skills match our aspirations for a smart city Demonstrate we are tech leaders – online smart City Let's be visionary Ensure our technology is resilient Risks around automation for employment, and keep ahead of it. Mechanisms and plans to enhance local production of food Smart economic development that is mindful of resilience
Earthquakes/ emergency preparedness	 Turning data into stories for people Investing now to make recover easier Need to focus on pre disaster recovery planning
Ageing population	 Note our ageing population – what are the opportunities? How do people age at home?



Wellington Maori - partners in resilience

Engagement with Maori - what did we do?

Tangata whenua and other Maori people participated Agenda Setting Workshop, both as the hosts of Resilient Wellington and participants in the multiple workshops and individual conversations.

Ngati Toa and PNBST have been briefed on progress, and have been invited to participate on the Steering Group. The Tenths Trust has been briefed and is interested in resilience from an asset ownership perspective.

It is intended to commission formal advice from Ngati Toa and PNBST and, as the Resilience Strategy starts to firm up, to invite iwi to participate in the development of discovery areas and ultimately the Resilience Strategy itself.

Engagement with Maori - what did we learn?

It is clear that the areas of focus for resilience are of interest to Maori in several dimensions:

- Historically, tangata whenua have been at the forefront of Wellington's resilience
- Kaitiakitanga, caring for our natural environment and waahi tapu, especially in the areas related to sea level rise, flooding and other natural hazards such as earthquake
- Maanakitanga, building unity through humility and the act of giving so that groups of Wellingtonians don't get left behind as the Region prospers
- · Papakainga, nurturing a place to which people can return home
- Iwi have substantial commercial interests in Wellington, and have a major stake in Wellington's economic wellbeing

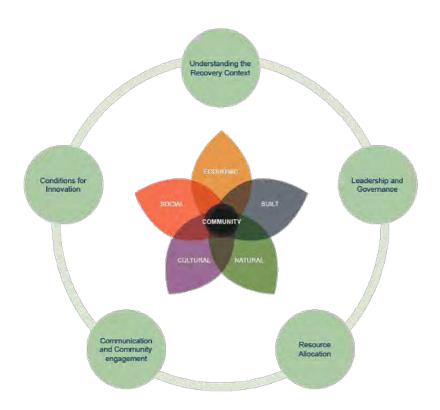
We need to keep working with Maori as we investigate the discovery areas and identify short and long term actions for Wellington's resilience.



Learning from Christchurch

In engaging with stakeholders, a couple of opportunities emerged that had not been identified through the 100RC tools and engagement process for Phase I. In particular there is a clear and important opportunity to understand what we can learn in Wellington from the Canterbury earthquakes and subsequent recovery process.

The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet is overseeing a significant project to ensure that key learnings from Canterbury are identified and imbued in policy and processes as appropriate. This is a significant undertaking and the key outcomes are to be structured as follows, due to be released in May 2016:



The petals form the basis for recovery planning in New Zealand, and are useful components for Wellington to consider as its Strategy develops. Wherever possible, we want to be consistent with national direction.

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Key lessons for Wellington include:

Decision Making

The Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority was a Government Department commissioned to make decisions around recovery, which were substantially funded by the Crown. Local Government struggled to cope with the intensity and complexity of the tasks at hand, and pre-existing stresses within Local Government were exacerbated by the shock of the earthquake.

Conversely, the pre-existing integration and focus of the Canterbury District Health Board were strengthened by the shock of the earthquake.

Whatever shape Wellington's Local Government might be in when we have our earthquake, Central Government will want a significant say as a funder, stakeholder and as residents.

We should prepare for this; for partnering with Central Government, with other Councils, with community groups, with businesses and with spontaneous groups.

Economy

Central and Local Governments need to be clear on their role, and the role of business. In recovering a City, the economy needs to flourish. This means that businesses need to have the means to operate, albeit at a reduced level, then taking a lead role in planning for thriving after surviving.

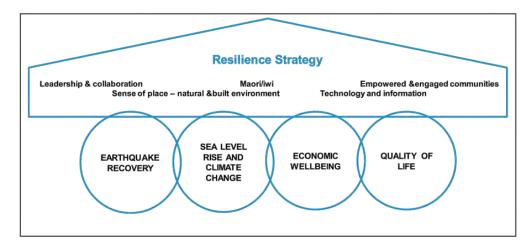
Wellington is the Capital City

This might seem obvious; however the public service mostly lives in Wellington and Members of Parliament spend much of their time here. There appears to be genuine willingness to engage around resilience; both Local and Central Government can do more to develop a partnership.



Discovery Areas

The feedback and learnings to date have been distilled into four discovery areas for further investigation, and five issues that cut across all of the discovery areas.



The discovery areas are strategic questions that need to be investigated more deeply during the next phase of strategy development. They are designed to generate new options, strengthen existing solutions or find alternatives to intractable resilience challenges. Ultimately, the discovery areas will generate a suite of projects that will improve Wellington's resilience.

In the next section we present each discovery area which includes the vision, a scored CRF wheel and diagnostic questions. For planning purposes, the temporal horizon used was 50 years, with the exception of climate change and sea level rise, where it was 100 years.

Each discovery area has been assessed against 100RC's City Resilience Framework to highlight the strengths that can be built upon, and the areas of weakness that need to be developed. Each indicator was assessed using a simple traffic light system where green = strength, red = opportunity for improvement, and orange = neither strength nor weakness. The scoring has been undertaken by the core working team in a workshop environment based on discussions undertaken with stakeholders during Phase I.

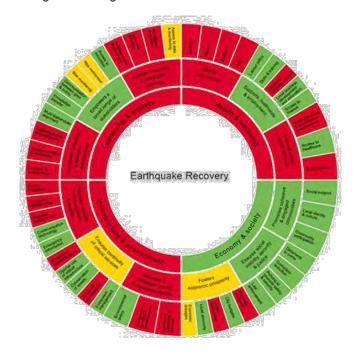
The first draft of the vision and diagnostic questions were developed by the core working team following the Phase I workshops. At the Challenge workshop, the discovery groups revised these using a structured challenge process which referenced the Resilience Dividend, the Resilient Lens and qualities, as well as the cross cutting themes. The challenge posters used to facilitate the process are attached in Appendix E.

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Recovery from a seismic shock

Our communities, and the systems that support them, work together to adapt and grow stronger after a significant seismic event.



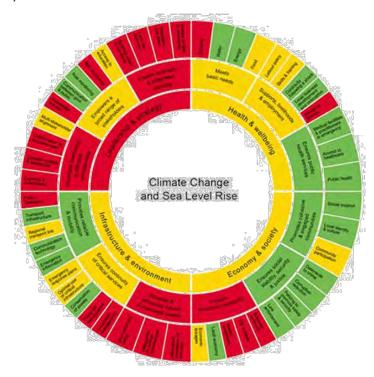
- What does leadership and management need to do now to create effective partnerships and structures for recovery?
- · How can we ensure our infrastructure is safe and functions after an earthquake?
- · What community actions can be maximized to improve our disaster readiness?

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Climate change and sea level rise

Adapt Wellington so that our residents, businesses, ecosystems and sense of place are prepared for the effects of sea level rise.

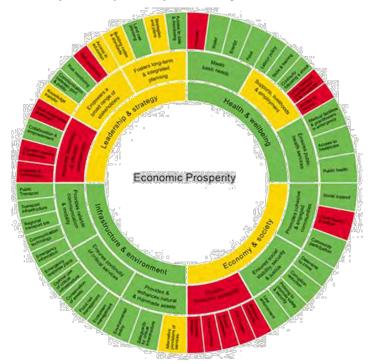


- What are the long term principles that should drive a regional adaptation plan for managing the effects of climate change impacts? How do we embed these principles for the long term?
- How might our communities be engaged effectively to make the decisions we need to make? How can we learn from others' experiences?
- What are the high level natural, social, cultural and economic outcomes (costbenefits) of adaptation and mitigation scenarios, measured against the cost and consequences of doing nothing?



Economic prosperity

All sectors of our society are able to withstand a sustained period of economic adversity, such as a prolonged financial crisis. In particular, the CBD's vibrancy and creativity is underpinned by resilient infrastructure and communities.

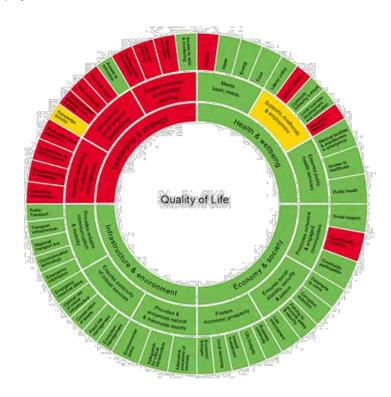


- Acknowledging the role of the CBD, what are the challenges Wellington's economy faces and possible ways forward?
- How do we create a diverse economy that strengthens vulnerabilities, which embraces globalisation and builds self-sufficiency within the local economy?
- How can Wellingtonians collaborate, to support the continuity of, and grow the resilience of individual businesses and communities?
- How do we build capability and capacity to adapt to stresses in preparation for shocks and therefore promotes confidence in Wellington's economy?



Quality of life

All Wellingtonians enjoy access to healthy, resilient and affordable housing, employment and nourishment.



- What does successful leadership and collaboration look like to ensure efforts across the region effect quality housing and livelihoods?
- · How do we ensure everyone shares in a prosperous Wellington?
- As the Wellington region's population grows, what does that mean for housing, existing infrastructure, natural environment and everyone's quality of life?
- How might we use mapping to link hazards and socioeconomic statistics to influence decision-making to improve personal and community resilience?

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Next steps

The Resilient Wellington Strategy presents a unique opportunity to build on the wealth of work already undertaken. We are well placed to take a look at collective resilience building actions that will further benefit Wellington. In Phase II, we are forming groups which will investigate each of the four discovery areas we have identified. They will define our strengths and vulnerabilities in more detail and come up with short and long term actions that will improve the resilience of our region.

The working group and steering group will continue to work with and oversee these four groups – this will help to identify and exploit opportunities for synergy and collaboration and ensure the five critical foundations are incorporated.

The discovery groups will each pursue a rigorous and innovative process in Phase II, enabling Wellington to customise and narrow the focus into a time-bound scope of work. A range of partners will be engaged and this will intentionally signal areas of potential change in the final Resilience Strategy.

The opportunities identified will be prioritised to find those that will increase resilience across the whole of the city system by making it more reflective, robust, redundant, flexible, resourceful, inclusive, and integrated. We will be particularly focussing on the co-benefits of investing in resilience projects.

The Phase II activity will be articulated in a formal scope of work.



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Appendices

Appendix A Steering Group members

Appendix B Organisations in meetings with CRO

Appendix C Earthquake Constraints

Appendix D Mural

Appendix E Challenge Posters



Appendix A Steering Group members

Name	Appointment	Organisation		
Celia Wade Brown	Mayor	Mayor		
Professor David Johnston	Director	Joint Centre for Disaster Research		
Elizabeth McNaughton	Executive Director (CERLL)	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet		
Jo Taite	Chief Executive Kaihautu	Ngati Kahungunu Whanau Services		
Colin Crampton	Chief Executive	Wellington Water		
Tim Grafton	Chief Executive	New Zealand Insurance Council		
John Milford	Chief Executive	Wellington Chamber of Commerce		
Bruce Pepperell	Manager	Wellington Emergency Management Office		
Alison Cadman	Chief Executive	Dwell		



Appendix B Contributors

AECOM	Inspiring Communities	RMS
Alliance	Joint Centre for Disaster Resear	School of Medicine (Otago)
ANZ Bank	Kaibosh	Skylight Trust
Arts Access Aotearoa	Kapiti Coast Airport	Solity
Arts Wellington	Kapiti District Council	Stimpson and Co
Auckland Council	KiwiRail	Sustainability Trust
Business NZ	Land Information New Zealand	Sustainable Coastlines
Cable Car Co	Lions Club	T&T
ССДНВ	Local Government New Zealand	Te Awakairangi Health Network
Centreport	Loomio	The Wellington Company
Chamber of Commerce	Massey University	Timor-Leste Community Policing Pr
Chorus	MBIE	Transpower
Christchurch City Council	MCDEM	Treasury
Community Housing Aotearoa	McKee Fehl Ltd	Trinity Group
Community Law	Mckenzie Highan	TSA Oasis
Community Networks Wellington	Ministry of Education	Upper Hutt City Council
Community patrols	Morphum	Veolia
Compass Health	MSD	Victoria University
Corrections	NCSC	Volunteer NZ
Countdown	NEC	Volunteer Wellington
Deloitte	Neighbourhood Support NZ	wcc
Dept of Internal Affairs	Neighbours Day Aotearoa	WeLG
DOC	Ngāti Kahungunu ki Põneke Con	Wellington Airport
DPMC	Night Shelter	Wellington City Mission
Dwell	NEWA	Wellington Electricity
EECA	NZ Fire Service	Wellington Employers Chamber of C
Enspiral	NZ Recreation	Wellington Free Ambulance
EQC	NZIA	Wellington International Airport
First Retail Group Ltd	NZSEE	Wellington Lifelines Group, Lifelines
Foodstuffs NZ	NZTA	Wellington Māori Business Network
Garden to Table Trust	OraTairio: NZ Climate and Health	Wellington Timebank
GHD	Philanthropy NZ	Wellington Water
GNS	PNBST/Ngati Toa	Wellington Zoo
GWRC	Police	Wharton, University of Pennsylvania
Hospitality NZ	Porirua City Council	Whiterea Community Polytechnic
Housing NZ	RCA	WINTEC
Hutt City Council	Red Cross	WREDA
Hutt Valley Chamber of Commerc	Refugee Services	WREMO
Hutt Valley DHB	Regional Public Health	WWF
IAG	ResOrgs	Zeal Education Trust
ICNZ	Resourceful Planning	

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Draft Preliminary Resilience Assessment Wellington

Appendix C Earthquake Constraints

Water. Up to 75 days to restore water for economic recovery is too long (50 days into the CBD). The asset manager (Wellington Water) has recognised this, has identified the potential gap in the level of service, and is currently working with asset owners to determine a course of action. The gap includes the known inability to use water to fight fires post-earthquake. Waste water has not yet been addressed.

Power. The asset owner estimates restoration of 60 days to most populated areas, and 95 days to the CBD for economic recovery. While incremental improvements are being made, the asset owner acknowledges that this is too long, but is unable to fund resilience through price due to the prevailing regulatory framework. Resilience investment has been stymied in this way for at least seven years.

While there is hope that the emergence of electric vehicle and battery technology might grow resilience, and new wood burners that might add another dimension, the pace of uptake of these technologies is largely unknown. However, resilience could be a driver to change behaviour and speed the uptake.

 $\underline{\text{Access.}}$ Substantially access in and around Wellington means road access. A Lifelines report in March 2013 7 identified that progressive restoration would take up to 120 days, with WIAL towards the end of that time. The Transmission Gully project is likely to greatly reduce that time, by more than half, however this is still a long period of isolation. In practical terms this means that supermarkets will not be stocked, car use will not be viable beyond individual suburbs, and the CDB will not function. NZTA and GWRC are currently constructing a programme business case to set a blueprint for improving Wellington's roading resilience investment.

A Lifelines report⁸ concluded that the Wellington Telecommunications. telecommunications sector is 'relatively resilient to hazard events', and 'the sector is so intertwined that no resilience improvements are immediately obvious'. The report does seem to focus on the immediate response to an earthquake rather than the economic recovery. It is intended to grow Wellington's CBD population substantially over the next 30 years, and that this will highlight the vulnerability of the CBD and Eastern suburbs following an earthquake. The core of this economic growth is the tech sector, and the finance and information services sector including banking.

Natural assets. We do not price our natural assets, and as a result we do not factor them into our planning. However, one of the main reasons people choose to live in Wellington is the natural environment, and research suggests that natural vegetation is strongly correlated with human wellbeing⁹. The natural environment is vulnerable to earthquakes, and an earthquake recovery presents opportunities to retain and improve the environment that attracts us here. There is also a strong school of

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Restoring Wellington's transport links after a major earthquake, Initial Project Report, March 2013

Project report - 'Telecommunications sites recovery', August 2015

Urban Vegetation, Wellbeing and Pro-environmental Behaviour: A Socio-ecological Experiment in Wellington City, New Zealand, J Whitburn, VUW, 2014



thought for natural assets to be used where possible to combat flood and sea level $\ensuremath{\mathrm{rise}}^{10}.$

<u>Social assets.</u> People are at the centre of everything. While this section has focussed on hard infrastructure, the only reason any of it exists is for the communities it serves. Repeatedly, connected and engaged communities were at the heart of debate around surviving in the face of shocks and stresses, then recovering and thriving after the shock or stress. Many times it was pointed out that fractured and fractious communities are further fragmented by a shock. Strong communities pull together and become even stronger. Resilient social assets are critical for a Resilient Wellington.

Commercial Buildings. Wellington's work on earthquake prone buildings is highly regarded. In the central City, 5,500 buildings have been assessed, and 720 have been deemed earthquake prone and in need of structural changes. However the relationship between earthquake prone buildings and key lifelines is unclear. Additionally, the regulatory framework is based on building structure, but not the fitout and fittings.

Residential buildings. We know that investing a small amount of time and effort into fixing water cylinders, securing piles and chimneys is sensible. However there appears to be a very low takeup of these activities across the Region.

<u>Heritage buildings</u>. We do not have a clear prioritised listing of heritage sites from a resilience perspective.

A common assumption was that the Lifelines Group, Councils and the Resilient Buildings teams have Wellington prepared for an earthquake. Many participants were surprised to learn of planned restoration times, and other issues emerged during the course of phase I:

<u>Customer focus.</u> In general, for key infrastructure restoration times have been determined by the asset owners, rather than their customers. Current restoration times are likely to force businesses to relocate, most likely to outside the Region.

<u>Growth</u>. As we grow Wellington by 50,000 over the next 30 years, the City must take the opportunity to grow infrastructure that is more resilient to earthquake.

<u>Interdependencies.</u> To date, asset owners have concentrated on their own assets. But there has been little attention to date on the relationship *between* assets. This gap was known in 1993¹¹. Despite significant technological advances, Wellington has only made modest progress in this area.

<u>Planning.</u> Other than the Government's National Plan¹², there is no response plan for the Wellington Earthquake. There is no recovery plan at any level. IPENZ released a report in 2012¹³ recommending regulatory change to require infrastructure owners to be accountable for resilience planning, citing: "The current approach involves too much discretion and essentially relies on voluntary efforts."

Zealand

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¹⁰ Adapting to the consequences of climate change, Engaging with communities, New Zealand Coastal Society 2016

Wellington Earthquake Lifelines Group, 1993 Report, November 1993

Wellington Earthquake National Initial Response Plan Supporting Plan [SP02/10] 28 April, 2010, Version 1.0
 A Safer New Zealand, Reducing our Exposure to Natural Hazards, October 2012, IPENZ/Engineers New



<u>Lifelines reports</u>. Lifelines reports are well commissioned and received, however they are rarely presented to Councils, and accountability for recommendations is unclear. There is a gap between the technical information and decision makers.

Information. Substantial effort has been invested in developing hazard maps and other information, for example liquefaction zones, inundation zones and ground shaking areas. While this information is discoverable, it is not proactively made public, allowing people and communities to make choices based on the known information.

<u>Waste</u>. Waste has not been mentioned in the Lifelines reports – mainly because waste is dependent on water and transport to flow. In practical terms, waste disposal could be unavailable for up to 75 days. In the CBD in particular, the City is ill prepared for that level of waste.

<u>Insurance</u>. The insurance sector takes a clear and simple of view of earthquake risk, and understands the relevant losses and risk. This does not really extend to economic risk however. A report to the Lifelines Group ¹⁴ estimates \$12bn in building and infrastructure damage, but annual GDP loss of \$10bn.

The report, which is very high level only, estimates that a relatively small investment (of perhaps \$3-\$4bn) could greatly reduce this liability. Below the highest level analysis, we do not have a good grasp on the economics of resilience for Wellington. We do not understand the cost of doing nothing, for example.

New Zealanders are heavily insured, and culturally expect that an external agency will provide support in a shock or stress.

Of course, we could simply choose to do nothing, to accept the risk of earthquake and to live with it. However the moral implications of doing nothing are quickly outweighed by the advantage of doing something.

<u>Central Government</u>. The Government's Wellington Earthquake National Initial Response Plan contains this text for the Prime Minister to use in extreme circumstances (like an earthquake):

Government has relocated to [insert town] so that we have the necessary electricity, telecommunications and other utilities that we need to function and to lead the response.

This scenario is not far-fetched. We have some work to do; as Wellington grows and flourishes, we need to our businesses, communities and agencies to pay particular attention to resilience so that Wellington not only survives, but thrives after an earthquake, or any other event.

Relationship with other shocks

Infrastructure that is resilient to earthquake is generally also resilient to some other potential shocks, including infrastructure failure, water reservoir/intake contamination (other than sabotage), and fire. It is acknowledged that our infrastructure is not yet sufficiently resilient to earthquake.

The earthquake is likely to be compounded by a secondary shock – most likely fire or tsunami. The proposed tsunami response is being incrementally rolled out in Wellington, however no recovery planning has been undertaken. No modelling has

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¹⁴ Wellington – essential to NZ's Top Tier, Its resilience is a national issue, BERL, December 2015



been undertaken for post-earthquake fire; this is an issue that will be compounded by a lack of water.

Severe storm

With some exceptions, Wellington's geography is well appointed to drain heavy rainfall. The exceptions are mostly in isolated pockets, and don't really constitute shocks for Wellington as a whole. The obvious exception is the floor of the Hutt Valley and the path of the Hutt River, where extensive development has occurred - and continues to occur - in areas where flooding is likely to happen.

Coastal flooding is an important issue throughout the Region, this will be compounded by sea level rise and changing weather patterns.

While much of Wellington is already constructed for dealing with strong winds, the effects of a changing climate may change the nature of wind. We do not yet understand what that means for the City and its infrastructure, although resilience to wind has a strong correlation with resilience to earthquake..

We do not have a good understanding of the economic impact of storm related shocks.

Disease outbreak

In late 1918 New Zealand lost half as many people to influenza as we lost in the whole of World War 2, around 9,000 fatalities.

While we know that another shock of this type is possible, we do not have a clear picture of what it means for Wellington.

Terrorism

As for disease outbreak, we have little knowledge of this shock. This is not a reflection of its importance, although we need to acknowledge that there are Government Departments that are very focussed in this area.



Appendix D - Resilient Wellington Mural



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100 RESILIENT CITIES

Attachment 1 Draft Preliminary Resilience Assessment



Appendix E

Draft Preliminary Resilience Assessment Wellington

Your Challenge RESILIENT WILLINGTON **Discovery Area: Earthquake Recovery** To refine diagnostic questions (areas of focus for investigation and initiative development for your Discovery Group), and cross cutting themes (areas of synergies and co-benefits across all Discovery Areas) 1) Discuss and refine the following vision (5 minutes): In bullet points, begin to define the challenge and tell the story: (Eliminutes). Vision Background Our citizens, institutions, businesses, and systems will function well and grow stronger in recovering from a severe seismic event, such as earthquake, tsunami, a combination of earthquake and teunami and post-earthquake fires. 3) Discuss what should be group's from for investigation and initiative development. Chaose three of the current disgnostic questions with the highest realisme dividend potential? Note them down, amend if necessary. Describe the co-benefits and the dividend. Are there 4) Discuss the cross outling theress. Thouse three of the current diagnostic questions that best address the cross outling theress. other questions that could lead to actions with higher dividend? (20 minutes) Note them down and amend as you agree. Are there other questions? (15 minutes) Resilience Dividend Cross Cutting Themes Earthquake Recovery Climate Change and Economic Prosperity Quality of Life Which part of the city system do we need to focus on to generate the greatest resilience dividend? Sea LevelRise Diagnostic Questions Cross cutting theme Engaged and empowered communities Maori knowledge and perspective Leaderskip and collaboration skills Sense of place: natural and urban form Technology and information Cross cutting theres: highlight strategies and potential enquiry areas that can generate synargies and co-benefits across the city system and build resilience to all types of shocks and stresses. MEDELLÍN Other pross pulling theres? 5) What do we focus on? Revise diagnostic questions based on your discussions in task 3 and 4. Ramow down diagnostic questions - 2-6 questions. Record in Dioft 2 (20mins) 5) Cross cutting group exercise - present to the group, take relevant questions to a cross cutting theme tables (40mins).
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WELLINGTON

Draft Preliminary Resilience Assessment Wellington

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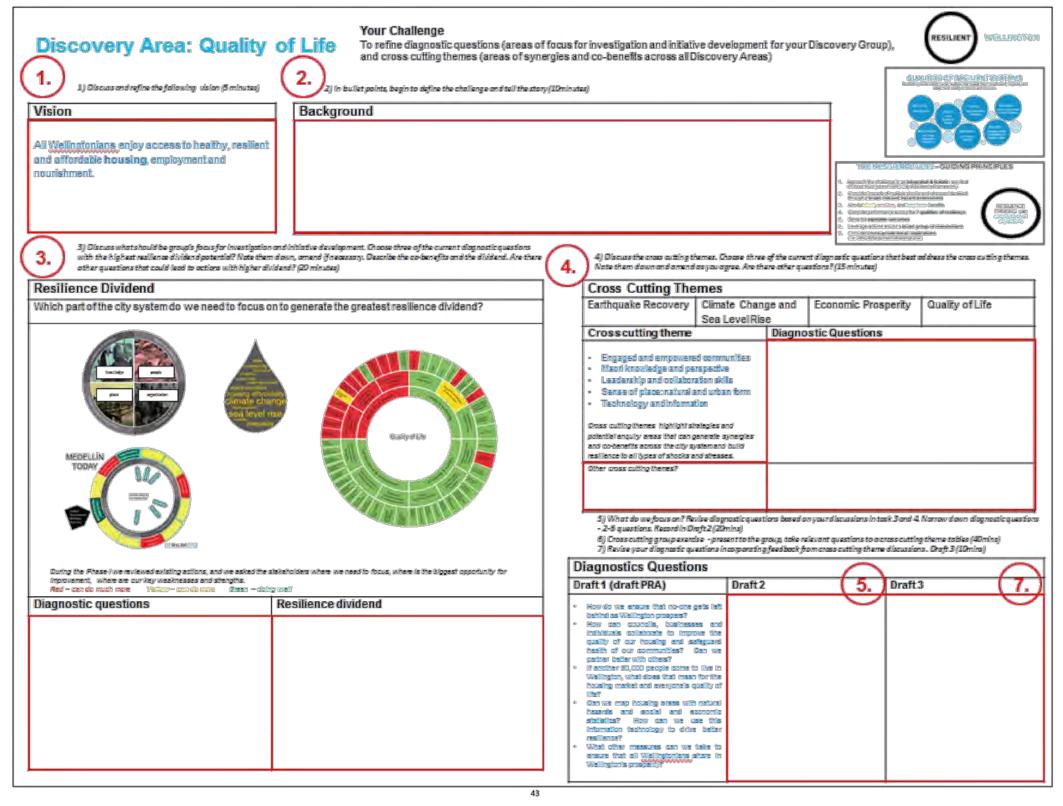
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DECISION ON PLAN CHANGE 80: GENERAL MINOR AMENDMENTS TO DISTRICT PLAN TEXT AND MAPS VII

Purpose

1. To report to Council the recommendations of the Hearing Panel on Plan Change 80 of the Wellington City District Plan, and the reasons for those recommendations.

Summary

- 2. The Hearing Panel has considered all written and oral submissions on Plan Change 80 and has recommended that it be approved subject to amendments. This is one of a series of Plan Changes that are periodically initiated to make minor amendments to the District Plan.
- 3. If Council adopts the recommendation report of the Hearing Panel, then this report will become the Council decision. However if the Council rejects one or more of the proposed recommendations, the hearing process would need to be re-commenced and determined by the whole of Council.

Recommendations

That the Council:

- Receive the information.
- 2. Approve the recommendations of the Hearing Panel in respect of Plan Change 80.
- 3. Note that Council will consider imposing more restrictive planning controls on 16 Punjab Street if it is ever sold into private ownership.

Background

- 4. Plan Change 80 is the result of ongoing District Plan maintenance and monitoring work. The Plan Change proposes to make minor amendments to the District Plan in order to ensure its efficient functioning. The changes include a number of text changes, rezonings and rule clarifications. While the Plan Change does not involve any substantial changes to existing objectives and policies, it does include some minor amendments and additions to policy explanations.
- 5. The Plan Change proposes to make 28 minor amendments to the District Plan in order to ensure its efficient functioning. The rule changes are principally to the Residential, Centres and Business Area chapters and rectify errors or omissions identified when Plan Changes 72 (Residential) and 73 (Centres and Business Areas) were made operative. In the majority of cases, the proposed rezonings are to reflect existing land use or resolve inconsistencies between reserve areas.
- 6. Plan Change 80 was publicly notified on 25 November 2015 and submissions closed on 18 January 2016. Thirteen submissions were received. The summary of submissions was publicly notified on 4 February 2016 and no further submissions were received. Two submissions were withdrawn on 16 February 2016 and 18 April 2016. A

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hearing was held on 27 April 2016 and five submitters spoke in support of their

Discussion

7. Eleven submissions were considered by the Hearing Panel. Seven were in support, three were in opposition and one was in both support and opposition of Plan Change 80. Of those submissions in support, four were also seeking amendments.

submissions. The Hearing Panel consisted of Councillors Andy Foster and David Lee.

- 8. The key issues in contention were:
 - four of the proposed rezonings (Council housing); and
 - the inclusion of a height limit for accessory buildings and where they are measured from.
- 9. In terms of the proposed rezonings, the Hearing Panel recommends that all four of the Council houses be rezoned to Residential from Open Space/Conservation. This is because their current zonings do not reflect their residential use and resource consent is required for minor alterations and additions to be carried out.
- 10. The Hearing Panel noted that 16 Punjab Street has a low site coverage and low existing level of development, and acknowledged that the residential zoning could allow for more intensive development in the future. Therefore, the Hearing Panel recommends that Council consider imposing more restrictive planning controls on 16 Punjab Street if it is ever sold into private ownership in order to fully consider the appropriate planning framework for the site. This has been included as a noting recommendation.
- 11. In regards to the inclusion of a height limit for accessory buildings, the Hearing Panel recommends that a 3.5m height limit be imposed, with an additional 1m allowed for roof pitches 15 degrees or greater. This will allow for flexibility while at the same time protecting residential amenity.
- 12. The Hearing Panel also recommends that the height of accessory buildings, excluding those between the street frontage and existing buildings in Inner Residential Areas shown in Attachment 1, be measured from 'existing ground level' (as defined in the District Plan) rather than 'in front of' accessory buildings. Measuring accessory building height in this way will provide certainty and be in keeping with where other similar buildings, such as infill development, are measured from.
- 13. In light of the submissions and discussions at the hearing, the Hearing Panel also recommends that the height of accessory buildings be subject to Standard 5.6.2.5.5 as shown in Attachment 1. In effect, this will provide for accessory buildings with a maximum height of 3.5 metres if they have a roof pitch less than 15 degrees and 4.5 metres if they have a roof pitch 15 degrees or greater.

Options and next actions

- 14. Council can either approve or reject the recommendations from the Hearing Panel. If the recommendations are approved, the decision will be publicly notified and served on the submitters. Submitters then have the option of appealing any matter to the Environment Court within 30 working days. If no appeals are lodged, the Plan Change will become operative.
- 15. If the recommendations are rejected, then the hearing would need to be reheard by Council as a whole. Alternatively, the Plan Change could be fully withdrawn.

Next Actions

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16. N/A

Attachments

Attachment 1. Hearing Panel Report (including Annotated Changes)

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Author	Nicole Marshall, Planning Officer
Authoriser	John McSweeney, District Plan Manager

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Me Heke Ki Põneke

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement

None of note.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

None of note.

Financial implications

None of note.

Policy and legislative implications

None of note.

Risks / legal

Approval of the proposed changes would reduce ambiguity in the District Plan and consequent legal risks. The proposed Plan Change has been undertaken in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991.

Climate Change impact and considerations

None of note.

Communications Plan

Consultation has been undertaken in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991.

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PROPOSED DISTRICT PLAN CHANGE 80:

General Minor Amendments to District Plan Text and Maps VII

Report of the Hearing Committee

REPORT OF THE HEARING COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: District Plan Change 80: General Minor

Amendments to District Plan Text and Maps VII

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Councillor Andy Foster (Chair) and Councillor

David Lee

DATE OF HEARING: 27 April 2016

1. Introduction

Proposed District Plan Change 80 (DPC 80) is one of a series of changes that are initiated from time to time to make minor amendments to the District Plan.

2. Recommendations

The Hearing Committee recommends that Council:

- 1. Receive the information.
- Approves Proposed District Plan Change 80 as publicly notified on 25 November 2015, subject to the following amendments attached in Appendix 1.
- Agree that Council officers will consider imposing more restrictive planning controls on 16 Punjab Street if it is ever sold into private ownership.

3. Background

DPC 80 is the result of ongoing District Plan maintenance and monitoring work. The Plan Change proposes to make minor amendments to the District Plan in order to ensure its efficient functioning. The changes include a number of text changes, rezonings and rule clarifications. Whilst the Plan Change does not involve any substantial changes to existing objectives and policies, it does include some minor amendments and additions to policy explanations.

The Plan Change comprises 28 separate changes to the District Plan. The rule changes are principally to the Residential, Centres and Business Area chapters and rectify errors or omissions identified when Plan Changes 72 (Residential) and 73 (Centres and Business Areas) were made operative. In the majority of cases, the proposed rezonings are to reflect existing land use or resolve inconsistencies between reserve areas.

DPC 80 was publicly notified on 25 November 2015, with the submission period closing on 18 January 2016. Thirteen submissions were received. The summary of submissions was publicly notified on 4 February 2016 and no further submissions were received. Two submissions were withdrawn on 16 February 2016 and 18 April 2016, one of which did not wish to be named. The submitters were:

- Wellington Botanical Society
- 2. The Thorndon Society Incorporated
- Friends of the Bolton Street Cemetery
- 4. Wellington City Council
- Sean M Murrie
- 6. New Zealand Transport Agency

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- 7. Philip and Camilla Peet
- Peter and Sylvia Aitchison
- Warren and Robyn Young
- Donna Yule
- Greater Wellington Regional Council (withdrawn)
- Bruce Welsh

A hearing was held on 27 April 2016, at which the Wellington Botanical Society (Bev Abbott), the Thorndon Society Incorporated (Brett McKay), Philip Peet, Peter and Sylvia Aitchison (Andrew Cameron) and Bruce Welsh spoke in support of their submissions.

4. Submissions and Discussion

4.1 Unchallenged proposals

As not all of DPC 80 has been the subject of submissions, the Committee has accepted that these proposals (with the exception of Residential Standard 5.6.2.5.5) be adopted as notified.

4.2 Submissions in support

4.2.1 Friends of the Bolton Street Cemetery

The Friends of the Bolton Street Cemetery (submitter 3) strongly support the Council's proposal to rezone a portion of the Bolton Street Cemetery from Open Space A to Open Space B. This is because it will realign the eastern portion of the Cemetery with the western portion, which is already zoned Open Space B. Submitter 3 also states that the proposed rezoning will better reflect the use of the site.

The support from the above submitter is noted. The points raised in submitter 3's submission reinforce the benefits of DPC 80.

Recommended decision: Accept the submission.

4.2.2 The New Zealand Transport Agency

The New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA or submitter 6) generally supports DPC 80 in so far as it supports the NZTA's objective of achieving integrated transport planning. Specifically, the NZTA supports the proposed changes to Residential Standard 5.6.1.4 as long as the State Highway remains protected, particularly from inappropriate access.

As amendments were made to Residential Standard 5.6.1.4 in the Section 42A report, they were sent to the NZTA to ensure it was satisfied with them. The NZTA advised Council's reporting planner (Nicole Marshall) that it had concerns regarding the protection of the State highway from inappropriate vehicle access. This is because in situations where a site has two or more road frontages that are all categorised as State highway, restricted road frontage, arterial, principal or collector road, the vehicle access can still be established on the State highway rather than a collector road, for example.

After discussions with the Council's planning and traffic teams, Ms Marshall amended Residential Standard 5.6.1.4 to include the wording 'this vehicle access shall not be from a State highway or a restricted road frontage' at the end of Residential Standard 5.6.1.4.4. The revised wording was sent to the NZTA on 19 April

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2016, who advised the Council that it was content with this wording, and consequently no longer wished to be heard at the hearing.

The points raised in the above submission are accepted. The Hearing Panel recommends that the revised wording be included in the District Plan. This wording is attached in Appendix 1.

Recommended decision: Accept the submission.

4.2.3 Donna Yule

Donna Yule (submitter 10) supports the inclusion of Residential Standard 5.6.1.3 as a standard that must be met in Residential Rule 5.3.3. However, submitter 10 considers that this does not address the current situation in that no parking standards apply to early childhood centres in Residential Areas with over 30 children. The submission also states that Residential Standard 5.6.1.3 has been applied inconsistently by Council officers when assessing resource consent applications for early childhood centres in Residential Areas with over 30 children. Therefore, Ms Yule wants Residential Standard 5.6.1.3's application to Residential Rule 5.3.3 clarified.

Ms Yule did not attend the hearing. However, the Hearing Panel is satisfied that clarification has been provided to Ms Yule on this matter in the Section 42A report. Given that Ms Yule has not requested any additional changes to DPC 80, no further action is required in relation to this submission.

Recommended Decision: Accept the submission.

4.3 Submissions in support but requesting amendments

4.3.1 Thorndon Society Incorporated

DPC 80 proposes to include a cross reference to Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2 within the explanation to Residential Policy 4.2.7.3, which provides for a range of non-residential activities within Residential Areas whilst ensuring that these activities do not cause adverse effects on those areas. Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2 seeks to ensure that Central Area activities do not expand into the adjoining Residential Areas, however its location in the Central Area chapter means it might be overlooked in resource consent applications.

The Thorndon Society Incorporated (submitter 2) supports the inclusion of a cross reference to Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2 in the explanation to Residential Policy 4.2.7.3, but seeks amendments. In summary, the Society proposed to include a cross-reference to Policy 12.2.1.2 multiple times throughout the explanation to Residential Policy 4.2.7.3. Council's reporting planner (Nicole Marshall) recommended that the cross-reference only be included once under the heading 'matters to consider when assessing resource consent applications, including work from home activities'.

Brett McKay attended the hearing on behalf of the Thorndon Society Incorporated. He advised the Hearing Panel that Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2 is often overlooked when Council officers are assessing resource consent applications for non-residential activities in Thorndon, due to its current location in the Central Area chapter. Therefore, the inclusion of a cross-reference in the explanation to Residential Policy 4.2.7.3 would provide a trigger for officers to consider Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2 when assessing these types of activities.

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Mr McKay also advised the Panel that the Society agreed with Ms Marshall to include a cross reference to Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2 as a bullet point in the assessment criteria, but was concerned about the wording of that bullet point. This is because Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2 could be construed to only apply in situations where particular non-residential activities adjoin the Central Area. As such, the Society considered that the wording of the bullet point should read as follows for non-residential activities in Inner Residential Areas adjoining the Central Area consideration shall also be given to Policy 12.2.1.2, which will mean that Central Area Policy 12.1.2.2 applies to any non-residential activity in Inner Residential Areas.

Mr McKay was also concerned about the location of the cross-reference in the assessment criteria, as it is currently eighth in the list. As such, he considered that the cross-reference should be repositioned to third in the list to maintain a sequence of matters relating to non-residential activities and to ensure that it is not overlooked by Council officers when assessing resource consent applications for non-residential activities in Inner Residential Areas. However, Ms Marshall pointed out that the bullet points in the assessment criteria are not a hierarchy and should be given equal weight.

Mr McKay and Ms Marshall both agreed that there is not a clear heading that separates the assessment criteria from the previous paragraph that relates to the Oriental Bay Height Area. To rectify this, both Mr McKay and Ms Marshall recommended that the assessment criteria be bolded or underlined.

The above submission points are accepted in part. The Hearing Panel recommends that the cross-reference be included as the third bullet point under the heading 'matters to consider when assessing resource consent applications, including work from home activities'. The Panel considers that this will avoid duplication, make the District Plan easier to navigate and ensure that the cross-reference does not get overlooked when Council officers are assessing resource consent applications for non-residential activities in Inner Residential Areas.

The Panel also agrees with Mr McKay that the cross-reference, as currently worded, has the potential to cause confusion as to where it relates to and therefore recommends that the wording 'adjoining the Central Area' be removed. The Panel also recommends that the cross-reference be reworded as follows 'for non-residential activities in Inner Residential Areas, consideration shall also be given to Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2'. This would clarify that the relevance of Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2 should be considered on a case-by-case basis for proposed non-residential activities anywhere in Inner Residential Areas rather than potential confusion that Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2 might only apply to developments in residentially zoned properties immediately adjacent to the Central Area. This wording is attached in Appendix 1.

Given that there is not a clear heading that separates the assessment criteria from the previous paragraph, the Panel recommends that the heading be underlined as shown in Appendix 1.

Recommended decision: Accept the submission in part.

4.3.2 Wellington City Council

Wellington City Council (submitter 4) supports the proposed changes to Residential Standard 5.6.1.4 but seeks amendments. However as discussed in Section 4.2.2 of this report, these amendments would not provide for situations where if a site has

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two or more road frontages and one of them is to a State highway, arterial, principal or collector road or restricted road frontage, where the site access should be from. Therefore, the Hearing Panel recommends the wording agreed to by the Council and the NZTA be included in the District Plan, as detailed in Appendix 1. As explained in the Section 42A report, 'primary and secondary streets' are often confused with 'primary and secondary street frontages', and therefore, the Panel also recommends that the two remaining references to 'primary and secondary streets' be removed from the District Plan.

Recommended decision: Accept the submission in part.

4.3.3 Sean M Murrie

Sean M Murrie (submitter 5) supports the proposal to remove Standard 34.3.6.5 as a matter of discretion from Business Area Rule 34.3.6. Mr Murrie notes that this matter is appropriately addressed under Item 34.3.6.4.

Mr Murrie also proposes two separate changes to the non-notification clause in Business Area Rule 34.3.9 relating to Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) and Transpower New Zealand (Transpower) Limited.

The support from the submitter is noted. Given that the submitter's proposed changes to the non-notification clause in Business Area Rule 34.3.9 simplify the non-notification clause without changing its intent, the Hearing Panel recommends that these amendments, including those recommended in the Section 42A report, be included in the District Plan. The amended wording is attached in Appendix 1.

Recommended decision: Accept the submission.

4.3.4 Peter and Sylvia Aitchison

Peter and Sylvia Aitchison (submitter 8) support the inclusion of a height limit for accessory buildings in Residential Standard 5.6.2.5.4 but request amendments to the proposed wording and Residential Policy 4.2.4.1. These amendments include a 3m height limit for accessory buildings in all Residential Areas, including the Roseneath Height and Coverage Area, and some minor additions to Residential Policy 4.2.4.1.

The Aitchison's attended the hearing with their legal counsel, Mr Andrew Cameron. Mr Cameron requested a 3m height limit for accessory buildings in all Residential Areas, including roof pitch. He considered that this height limit would be sufficient to protect residential amenity. However, Ms Marshall did not consider that a 3m height limit for accessory buildings would be workable, especially without the additional one metre allowed for roof pitch under Residential Standard 5.6.2.5.5. This is because such a height limit would not allow for any flexibility. For example, most typical garages would exceed this height limit, thereby requiring resource consent for relatively simple structures that are commonly anticipated in Residential Areas. She also stated that a 3m height limit would result in a financial burden for homeowners and does nothing to streamline or simplify the resource consent process.

Mr Cameron also advised the Panel that the issue of residential amenity should be dealt with by a controlled or restricted discretionary activity status. Mr Cameron's preference was by way of a controlled activity so that Council officers could ensure that the locations of accessory buildings are optimised to ensure that the potential adverse effects on neighbours would be avoided, remedied or mitigated as required by Section 17 of the RMA. He also stated that as Mr Welsh's submission sought a

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4.5m height limit for accessory buildings and the Aitchison's proposed to limit the height of accessory buildings to 3m, there is potential to make the difference between the two a controlled activity. However, Mr Cameron was advised by the Panel that Mr Welsh only became aware of Residential Standard 5.6.2.5.5 at the hearing. Despite this, Mr Cameron considered that a controlled activity status would provide for a cascade of rules, rather than relying on a 'blunt' permitted activity standard.

Mr Cameron also expressed concerns about the wording 'in front of in terms of where the height of accessory buildings would be measured from. This is because the wording 'in front of has been the cause of some difficulty in the Environment Court recently in terms of which side is taken to be the 'front'. Mr Cameron also considered that such wording may cause ongoing issues, which would have to be resolved in the High Court. To rectify this issue for the draft rule, Mr Cameron suggested that the wording 'in front of' be removed and the definition state 'any accessory building in Residential Areas shall have a maximum height limit of 3m (measured from ground level directly below all parts of the accessory building)'. Mr Cameron submitted that this would mean that the measurement of ground level would be taken from the lowest point of the accessory building and that this is the point at which the maximum level of amenity effects can be managed from. In Mr Cameron's view, this wording would give Residential Standard 5.6.1.4 certainty and avoid the sort of arguments that have been taking place in the Environment Court.

The support from the above submitter is noted. As described above and in the Section 42A report, a 3m height limit for accessory buildings would be too restrictive, and therefore the Hearing Panel recommends that a 3.5m height limit be imposed for accessory buildings with an additional 1m being allowed for roof pitches that are 15 degrees or greater under Residential Standard 5.6.2.5.5. The Panel also considers that such a height limit would allow for flexibility while at the same time protecting residential amenity.

The Panel does not recommend that a controlled activity status be introduced for accessory buildings. This is because the District Plan already has a cascade of rules in place and if the permitted activity threshold is exceeded, accessory buildings will become a restricted discretionary activity under Residential Rule 5.3.4. This is more onerous than a controlled activity, thereby protecting residential amenity and other relevant values. The Panel is also of the view that a controlled activity status for accessory buildings would be out of keeping with the way the District Plan is currently structured given that there is no controlled activity status for similar buildings, such as infill development.

The Panel agrees with Mr Cameron that the wording 'in front of is ambiguous and does not provide certainty. To remedy this, the Panel recommends that the wording 'in front of be clarified in a side note for Residential Standard 5.6.2.5.4, which states that 'the front of accessory buildings is the side nearest to the street'. The Panel also recommends that the wording 'measured from ground level on a site directly in front of the proposed accessory building' be repositioned to where it currently sits in Residential Standard 5.6.1.4. This would mean that this wording only applies to accessory buildings erected between the street frontage and existing buildings in Inner Residential Areas as shown in Appendix 1 of the Residential Appendices. The Panel agreed with evidence from Ms Marshall that many garages in Wellington are built with their road frontages at ground level, but as a result of land sloping down from the road level, the rear of the building is well above the natural ground level and often supported on poles or similar structures. The submitter's request if agreed to

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would mean such structures would be considered well over any height limit. All other accessory buildings in Residential Areas would be measured from 'existing ground level' as defined in the District Plan, which would be consistent with all other residential buildings, such as secondary dwellings. This would also allow a wider range of effects to be taken into account, as when an accessory building is located at the rear of an existing dwelling for example, further effects may need to be considered beyond that of just the streetscape.

The Panel also recommends that the proposed amendments to Policy 4.2.4.1 suggested by the Aitchison's submission be included in the District Plan, as well as those amendments sought in the Section 42A report.

Recommended Decision: Accept the submission in part.

4.4 Submissions in opposition

4.4.1 Bruce Welsh

Bruce Welsh (submitter 13) opposes the proposed changes to Residential Standard 5.6.2.5.4.

At the hearing, Mr Welsh's main question was around why a height limit is being imposed for accessory buildings. Ms Marshall stated that this was because applicants have been putting forward a permitted baseline argument for infill development as it has the same or similar effects to accessory buildings, which can be erected without resource consent.

Mr Welsh also advised the Hearing Panel that he considered a 3.5m height limit for accessory buildings to be too restrictive. This is because garages are usually designed to fit in with the character of the house, which are likely to have a roof pitch of 20 degrees or greater and at these pitches, a 3.5m height limit would be exceeded. As such, Mr Welsh submitted that a 4.5m baseline would be appropriate and while it would not cover everything, it would cover most accessory buildings. He illustrated this point with reference to a range of photographs of garages.

At the hearing, Ms Marshall pointed out that Residential Standard 5.6.2.5.5 of the District Plan allows an additional 1m to be added to the height limit of accessory buildings if the roof pitch is 15 degrees or greater, which means the total height limit for accessory buildings can be built up to 4.5m under the proposed amendments. Mr Welsh advised the Panel that he was not aware of this standard and considered that a 3.5m height limit would be acceptable so long as the additional 1 metre could be added to garages with a roof pitch of 15 degrees or greater.

Therefore, the Panel recommends that a 3.5m height limit be imposed for accessory buildings as notified and as detailed in Appendix 1. In light of the submissions and discussions at the hearing, the Panel also recommends that Residential Standard 5.6.2.5.5 be amended so that it reads 'In Residential Areas (excluding the Oriental Bay Height Area) an additional 1 metre can be added to the maximum height (stated in standards 5.6.2.5.1, 5.6.2.5.4 and er-5.6.2.7) of any building with a roof slope of 15 degrees or greater (rising to a central ridge) as illustrated in the following diagram:'. In effect, this will provide for accessory buildings with a maximum height of 3.5 metres if they have a roof pitch less than 15 degrees and 4.5 metres if they have a roof pitch of 15 degrees or more.

Recommended decision: Accept the submission in part.

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4.4.2 Philip and Camilla Peet and Warren and Robyn Young

Philip and Camilla Peet (submitter 7) and Warren and Robyn Young (submitter 9) oppose rezoning part of 16 Punjab Street, Khandallah from Open Space B to Outer Residential. Of these submitters, Philip Peet was the only submitter that attended the hearing.

At the hearing, Mr Peet's main concern was about how the proposed rezoning could facilitate further development of the site, including subdivision, intensification and/or selling the land. Specifically, he was worried about how such development could potentially affect the amenity of his land (e.g. privacy), cause traffic and safety effects and reduce the environmental benefits of the reserve land.

Mr Peet was also of the view that 16 Punjab Street does not need to be rezoned at this point in time. This is because the site has been zoned Open Space B for many years without concern and an email referenced in the Section 42A report from Council's Best Practice Manager, Peter Hunter, stated that nothing is expected to happen with the two City Council housing dwellings on the site within the next 5-10 years.

To mitigate Mr Peet's concerns, the Panel asked Council officers whether a controlled activity status could be included in the Open Space chapter to allow minor alterations and additions to be carried out on the houses without changing the zoning. Mr Smith stated that this could be possible, however Ms Marshall advised the Panel that this would be contrary to the objectives and policies of the Open Space chapter and would likely be beyond the scope of the Plan Change. Mr Smith added that up until now the Council has not had any difficulties with the District Plan, as only internal maintenance and alterations have been carried out. However if external or more intensive alterations needed to be undertaken, resource consent would be required. Consequently, these sites need to be rezoned so that resource consent is not required for simple maintenance.

The Panel noted that the site proposed to be rezoned contains two City Housing units but has a very low intensity level of existing development. As the current zoning of this site does not reflect its residential use and resource consent is required for minor alterations and additions to be carried out, the Hearing Panel recommends that this site be rezoned from Open Space B to Outer Residential.

However the Panel is also conscious of the low site coverage and low existing level of development of this part of the site. The Panel acknowledged that simple residential zoning could imply somewhat more intensive development in the future. The Panel therefore also recommends that Council officers consider imposing more restrictive planning controls on 16 Punjab Street if it is ever sold into private ownership, in order to fully consider the appropriate planning framework for the site. In particular the Panel considers that any proposal for further development intensifying use of the site should give consideration to the site's zoning history, low development intensity, and partially open space characteristics.

Recommended decision: Accept the submission in part, by way of recommending further non-statutory actions.

4.5 Submission in both support and opposition

4.5.1 Wellington Botanical Society

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The Wellington Botanical Society (the Society or submitter 1) supports six of the proposed rezonings. The Society also opposes four of the proposed rezonings because some or all of the housing may have been developed without due consideration of the tenure/legal status of the Reserves Act as well as other relevant documents, such as the District Plan. The Society also considered that no information had been provided on the Council's future plans for these sites and, as such, wanted to know whether the rezoning would allow the Council to sell the land rather than retain it for social housing.

Bev Abbott attended the hearing on behalf of the Society and reiterated the points raised in the Society's submission.

The submitter's support for six of the proposed rezonings is noted. The Hearing Panel is satisfied that most of the Society's concerns regarding the four proposed rezonings it opposed were dealt with at the hearing. For the same reasons outlined in section 4.4.1 of this report, the Panel recommends that the three remaining Council houses (150 Cockayne Road, Ngaio, 190-206 Darlington Road, Miramar and 49-59 and 67 Epuni Street, Aro Valley) be rezoned from their respective open space zonings to residential, as notified. The Panel noted that these sites are significantly occupied by residential dwellings and are residential in character.

The Panel gave particular consideration to 16 Punjab Street as discussed above in response to the submissions of Philip and Camilla Peet and Warren and Robyn Young.

Recommended decision: Accept the submission in part.

4.6 Neutral Submissions

4.6.1 Greater Wellington Regional Council

Greater Wellington Regional Council (submitter 11 or the GWRC) is neutral to DPC 80 but seeks amendments to the non-notification clauses in Residential Rule 5.3.4 and Centres Area Rule 7.3.7. In short, the GWRC proposed to include the Takapu Stream, Makara and Ohariu Streams and the Karori Stream outside of the urban area as streams that it wants to be notified of in the case of any breaches to Residential and Centres Area Standards 5.6.2.2.11 and 7.6.2.5.1 respectively.

Given that it was later determined that none of these streams are within the Residential and Centres Areas, the GWRC withdrew its submission on 18 April 2016. Therefore, the Hearing Panel has not considered this submission in any further detail.

5. Conclusion

Thirteen submissions were received on DPC 80, two of which were withdrawn. Of the remaining submissions, seven were in support of the Plan Change, three were in opposition, and one was in both support and opposition to DPC 80.

The Hearing Panel recommends that the submissions in support be noted and accepted. In relation to the submissions in support but also seeking amendments, it is recommended that they be accepted either in full or in part and that the changes discussed in sections 4.3.1-4.3.4 of this report and outlined in Appendix 1 are made to the notified Plan Change.

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The Hearing Panel also recommends that the three submissions in opposition to DPC 80 be accepted in part and that the changes discussed in sections 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 and outlined in Appendix 1 are made to DPC 80.

In regards to the submission in both support and opposition to the Plan Change, the Hearing Panel recommends that the Wellington Botanical Society's submission be accepted in part.

Andy Foster

Chair - DPC80 Hearing Panel

Appendix 1. Recommended Changes

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Key to Changes	
Abcdefghijklmnop	Operative unaltered text
Abcdefghijklmnop	Text recommended to be added
Abedefghijklmnop	Text recommended to be deleted

Provision	Changes as Notified	Changes as Recommended	
	5.6.1.4 Site Access	5.6.1.4 Site Access	
	5.6.1.4.1 No vehicle access is permitted to a site across any restricted road frontage identified on District Plan Maps 43 to 45.	5.6.1.4.1 Sites with one road frontage shall have a maximum of one vehicle access. 5.6.1.4.2 Sites with two or more road frontages may have one	Refer to Maps 33 and 34 for road hierarchy.
	There shall be a maximum of one vehicular access to a site	vehicle access per frontage, subject to 5.6.1.4.3 - 5.6.1.4.5.	Refer to Maps 43-45
	except: No vehicle access is	5.6.1.4.3 Sites with road frontages to:	<u>for</u> <u>restricted</u> road
	permitted to a site across any restricted road frontage identified on District Plan Maps 43 to 45	• a State highway, or an Arterial, Principal or Collector Road; and	frontage.
	• A site with more than one road frontage may have one access per frontage (unless	• one or more local or sub- collector roads (that do not have restricted road frontages)	
Residential Standard	the second frontage is to a State Highway, or a restricted road frontage on Maps 43-45)	may only have vehicle access to the local or sub collector roads.	
5.6.1.4	5.6.1.4.2 Site access for vehicles must be formalised	5.6.1.4.4 Sites with two or more road frontages that are all categorised as:	
	by a legal right of way instrument where not	• a State highway; or	
	directly provided from a	• restricted road frontage; or	
	public road, and must be provided and maintained in accordance with section 3 of	• Arterial, Principal or Collector roads	
	the joint Australian and New Zealand Standard 2890.1 — 2004, Parking Facilities, Part I: Off-Street Car Parking.	Shall have a maximum of one vehicle access. This vehicle access shall not be from a state highway or a restricted road frontage.	
	5.6.1.4.3 There shall be a maximum of one vehicular access to a site, except that a	5.6.1.4.5 No vehicle access is permitted to a site across any restricted road frontage.	
	site with more than one road frontage may have one access per frontage (unless the second frontage is to a	5.6.1.4.6 Site access for vehicles must be formalised by a legal right of way instrument where	

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	State Highway). 5.6.1.4.4 The maximum width of any vehicular access is: • 3.7 metres in the Inner Residential Area and within the Residential Coastal Edge • in Medium Density Residential Areas 3.7 metres for sites containing up to 6 units, and 6.0 metres for sites containing 7 or more units. • 6.0 metres in the Outer Residential Area (excluding the Residential Coastal Edge) 5.6.1.4.5 On sites with frontage to a secondary street no access shall be provided to a primary street or state highway.	not directly provided from a public road, and must be provided and maintained in accordance with section 3 of the joint Australian and New Zealand Standard 2890.1 – 2004, Parking Facilities, Part I: Off-Street Car Parking. 5.6.1.4.7 The maximum width of any vehicular access is: • 3.7 metres in the Inner Residential Area and within the Residential Coastal Edge • in Medium Density Residential Areas 3.7 metres for sites containing up to 6 units, and 6.0 metres for sites containing 7 or more units. • 6.0 metres in the Outer Residential Area (excluding the Residential Coastal Edge)
Residential Policy 4.2.7.3	For non-residential activities in Inner Residential Areas adjoining the Central Area consideration should also be given to Policy 12.2.1.2.	For non-residential activities in Inner Residential Areas adjoining the Central Area consideration should shall also be given to Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2.
Non- notification clause in Residential Rule 34.3.9	Non-notification/ service In respect of Rule 34.3.9.4 (yards) applications will not be publicly notified (unless special circumstances exist) or limited notified, except that Greater Wellington Regional Council will be considered to be an affected party to any application that breaches standard 7.6.2.5.1 in relation to Porirua Stream and tributaries. In respect of the following items applications will not be publicly notified (unless special circumstances exist) or limited notified, except	Non-notification/service In respect of item Rule 34.3.9.4 (yards) applications will not be publicly notified (unless special circumstances exist) or limited notified, except that Greater Wellington Regional Council will be considered to be an affected party to any application that breaches standard 7.6.2.5.1 34.6.2.4.2 in relation to Porirua Stream and tributaries. In respect of the following items item 34.3.9.8 (high voltage transmission lines) applications will not be publicly notified (unless special circumstances

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	that Transpower New Zealand Limited may be considered to be an affected party to any application located within 32 metres of a high voltage transmission line: • 34.3.9.4 (yards) • 34.3.9.7 (verandahs) • 34.3.9.10 (noise insulation and ventilation)	exist) or limited notified, except that Transpower New Zealand Limited may be considered to be an affected party to any application located within 32 metres of a high voltage transmission line: that breaches Standard 34.6.2.8.1 (proximity to high voltage transmission lines): • 34.3.9.4 (yards) • 34.3.9.7 (verandahs) • 34.3.9.10 (noise insulation and ventilation) In respect of the following items applications will not be publicly notified (unless special circumstances exist) or limited notified: • 34.3.9.4 (yards) • 34.3.9.4 (yards) • 34.3.9.7 (verandahs) • 34.3.9.7 (verandahs) • 34.3.9.10 (noise insulation and ventilation)	
Residential Standard 5.6.2.5.4	Any accessory building erected between the street frontage and an existing residential building on a site in the Inner Residential Areas shown in Appendix 1, shall have a maximum height of 3 metres (measured from ground level directly in front of the proposed accessory building). In all other Residential Areas an accessory building shall have a maximum height of 3.5m.	Any accessory building in Residential Areas shall have a maximum height of 3.5 metres, except that accessory buildings erected between the street frontage and an existing residential building on a site in the Inner Residential Areas (as shown in Appendix 1), shall have a maximum height of 3 metres (measured from ground level directly in front of the proposed accessory building).	The front of accessory buildings is the side nearest to the street.
Residential Standard 5.6.2.5.5	In Residential Areas (excluding the Oriental Bay Height Area) an additional 1m metre can be added to the maximum height (stated in the rules standards 5.6.2.5.1 or 5.6.2.7) of any building with a roof slope of 15 degrees or greater (rising to a central ridge) as illustrated on the following diagram:	In Residential Areas (excluding the Oriental Bay Height Area) an additional 1 metre can be added to the maximum height (stated in standards 5.6.2.5.1, 5.6.2.5.4 and 5.6.2.7) of any building with a roof slope of 15 degrees or greater (rising to a central ridge) as illustrated on the following diagram:	

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	Policy 4.2.4.1
	The scale and placement of new buildings, including accessory buildings, can have a significant impact on the amenity enjoyed by neighbouring properties; and

Residential Policy 4.2.4.1	Maximum building heights, including the maximum building height for accessory buildings, are specified at levels that recognise the scale of existing buildings in the area, while also providing scope to undertake a reasonable scale of building work and allowing sufficient flexibility to cope with variations in topography and slope and relationships to neighbouring properties. In the Outer Residential Areas the building height standards provide for a generous two-storey building. In the Inner Residential Area the heights are usually sufficient to facilitate three storey buildings. Although accessory buildings are limited to a single storey.

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Section 32AA Evaluation Report

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Table 1: Include a cross-reference to Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2 in the explanation to Residential Area Policy 4.2.7.3 Description Include a cross-reference to Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2 in the explanation to Residential Area Policy 4.2.7.3 to avoid Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2 been overlooked when Council officers are assessing resource consent applications for non-residential activities in Inner Residential Areas. OPTION 2: Include a cross-reference to Central Area Policy OPTION 1: Do Nothing - Retain Existing Provisions 12.2.1.2 in the explanation to Residential Area Policy 4.2.7.3 This is the RECOMMENDED option. Costs Environmental costs – Medium. Sub optimal environmental Environmental costs – None identified. outcomes may arise if the cross-reference is not included in the Economic costs - Low. Costs of processing the Plan Change. District Plan. This is because non-residential activities may Social costs - None identified. encroach into Inner Residential Areas. . Economic costs - Low. No reduction in property rights, Social costs - Low. Sub optimal social outcomes may arise if the cross-reference is not included in the District Plan as the amount of land available for housing in Inner Residential Areas may be reduced. Benefits Environmental benefits – None identified. · Environmental benefits - Medium. Ensure the environmental objectives of the Plan are achieved. This is because Central Area Economic benefits – None identified. Policy 12.2.1.2 will no longer be overlooked despite its location in Social benefits – None identified. the Central Area chapter. · Economic benefits -Low. Property rights maintained. Social benefits - Medium. Ensures good planning outcomes for communities. There will also be more sites available for housing. Efficiency & . The Plan's objectives would be less efficiently and effectively Most efficient and effective in achieving the plan's objectives as a achieved as the cross-reference may be overlooked by Council cross-reference to Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2 in the Residential Effectiveness of officers given its current location in the Central Area chapter. Areas chapter will ensure that non-residential activities do not achieving Objectives encroach into Inner Residential Areas. Most appropriate for Not considered appropriate, as Central Area Policy 12.2.1.2 may Appropriate, as the cross-reference will ensure that noncontinue to be overlooked given that there is no direct reference to residential activities do not encroach into Inner Residential Areas. achieving Objectives the Policy in the Residential Areas chapter.

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Table 2: Amend Residential Standard 5.6.1.4 Description Amend Residential Standard 5.6.1.4 to avoid inappropriate vehicle access. OPTION 1: Do Nothing - Retain Existing Provisions OPTION 2: Amend Residential Standard 5.6.1.4 This is the RECOMMENDED option. Costs Environmental costs – Medium. Sub optimal environmental Environmental costs - None identified. outcomes may arise if the Plan is not applied correctly. Economic costs - Low. Costs of processing the Plan Change. Economic costs – Medium. The processing of resource consents Social costs – None identified. may take additional time if the Plan is not easily interpreted. Costs would be borne by developers through consent processing charges. Social costs - Low. Sub optimal social outcomes may arise if the Plan is not applied correctly. Benefits Environmental benefits – None identified. Environmental benefits – Medium. Ensures the environmental objectives of the Plan are correctly applied Economic benefits - None identified. Economic benefits - Medium. Processing of resource consents Social benefits – None identified. may be streamlined due to the Plan being easier to interpret. Social benefits - Medium. Ensures good planning outcomes for communities. Efficiency & . The Plan's objectives would be less efficiently and effectively Most efficient and effective in achieving the plan's objectives as achieved as the provisions have been identified as unclear and may the changes would clarify how they are meant to be given effect Effectiveness of result in the Plan being applied incorrectly. achieving Objectives Most appropriate for Not considered appropriate, as the provisions are unclear and do Appropriate, as the changes allow for more informed decision not provide certainty for applicants. making processes that meet the Plan objectives. achieving Objectives

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	Amend Residential Standard 5.6.2.5.4 to prevent applicants from putting forward a permitted baseline argument for infill development and to avoid the potential adverse effects of accessory buildings on neighbouring properties.			
	OPTION 1: Do Nothing - Retain Existing Provisions	OPTION 2: Amend Residential Standard 5.6.2.5.4 This is the RECOMMENDED option.		
Costs	Environmental costs – Medium. Lack of height controls may result in adverse effects on the streetscape and adjoining properties. Economic costs – Medium. The processing of resource consents may take additional time if the plan is not easily interpreted. Costs would be borne by developers through consent processing charges. Social costs – Low. Sub optimal social outcomes may arise if the plan is not interpreted correctly.	Environmental costs – None identified. Economic costs – Low. Costs of processing the Plan Change. Social costs – None identified.		
Benefits	Environmental benefits – None identified. Economic benefits – None identified. Social benefits – None identified.	Environmental benefits – Medium. Ensures adverse effects on adjoining properties are minimised. Economic benefits – Medium. Processing of resource consents may be streamlined due to the Plan being easier to interpret. Social benefits – Low. Ensures good planning outcomes for communities.		
Efficiency & Effectiveness of achieving Objectives	The Plan's objectives would be less efficiently and effectively achieved as they allow accessory buildings to be built to the same height as dwellings.	Most efficient and effective in achieving the plan's objectives as i will prevent developers from putting forward a permitted baseline argument for infill development.		
Most appropriate for achieving Objectives	Not considered appropriate, as it allows developers to put forward a permitted baseline argument for infill development.	Appropriate, as the changes allow more informed decision- making processes that meet the Plans objectives.		

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Table 4: Amend the non-notification clause in Residential Rule 34.3.9 Description Amend the non-notification clause in Residential Rule 34.3.9 to simplify it without changing its intent. OPTION 2: Amend the non-notification clause in Residential OPTION 1: Do Nothing - Retain Existing Provisions Rule 34.3.9 This is the RECOMMENDED option. Costs · Environmental costs - Low. Sub optimal environmental outcomes Environmental costs – None identified. may arise if the Plan is not applied correctly. Economic costs - Low. Costs of processing the Plan Change. Economic costs - Medium. The processing of resource consents Social costs – None identified. may take additional time if the Plan is not easily interpreted. Costs would be borne by developers through consent processing Social costs - Low. Sub optimal social outcomes may arise if the Plan is not applied correctly. Environmental benefits – None identified. Benefits · Environmental benefits - Medium. Ensures the environmental objectives of the Plan are correctly applied. Economic benefits - None identified. Economic benefits - Medium. Processing of resource consents Social benefits – None identified. may be streamlined due to the Plan being easier to interpret. Social benefits - Medium. Ensures good planning outcomes for communities. Efficiency & · The Plan's objectives would be less efficiently and effectively Most efficient and effective in achieving the Plan's objectives as Effectiveness of achieved, as the GWRC would be notified of yard breaches that are changes would clarify how they are meant to be given effect to. not of its concern. achieving Objectives Most appropriate for Not considered appropriate, as it is not clear which matters in Appropriate, as the changes allow more informed decision achieving Objectives Standard 34.3.9.4 that the GWRC wants to be notified of in the making processes that meet objectives. event of yard breaches.

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Table 5: Amend Residential Area Policy 4.2.4.1 Description Amend Residential Area Policy 4.2.4.1 to relate to accessory buildings given that they are not covered by the definition of 'buildings' in the District Plan. OPTION 1: Do Nothing - Retain Existing Provisions OPTION 2: Amend Residential Area Policy 4.2.4.1 This is the RECOMMENDED option. Costs Environmental costs – Low. Sub optimal environmental outcomes Environmental costs – None identified. may arise if accessory buildings are not included in Residential Economic costs - Low. Costs of processing the Plan Change. Area Policy 4.2.4.1. Social costs – None identified. · Economic costs - Medium. The processing of resource consents may take additional time if the Plan is not easily interpreted. Costs would be borne by developers through consent processing Social costs - Low. Sub optimal social outcomes may arise if the Plan is not applied correctly. Benefits · Environmental benefits - None identified. Environmental benefits - Medium. Ensures the environmental objectives of the Plan are achieved. Potential adverse effects will Economic benefits - None identified. also be minimised on adjoining properties. · Social benefits - None identified. Economic benefits - Medium. Adjoining neighbours' property values will be maintained. Social benefits – Medium. Ensures good planning outcomes for communities. Efficiency & · The Plan's objectives would be less efficiently and effectively Most efficient and effective in achieving the plan's objectives as achieved as accessory buildings could be misinterpreted as not accessory buildings will be recognised as their own activity in Effectiveness of applying to Residential Area Policy 4.2.4.1 given that 'buildings' are Residential Area Policy 4.2.4.1 given that 'buildings' and achieving Objectives defined separately from 'accessory buildings' in the District Plan. 'accessory buildings' are defined separately in the District Plan. Most appropriate for Not considered appropriate, as it is unclear whether Residential Appropriate, because the changes meet the Plan's objectives and Area Policy 4.2.4.1 applies to accessory buildings. make it clear that Residential Area Policy 4.2.4.1 applies to achieving Objectives accessory buildings.

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COUNCIL APPOINTMENT TO TECHNOLOGY VALLEY INCORPORATED

Purpose

1. This report seeks approval for the appointment of a Councillor to represent Wellington City Council on the Technology Valley Incorporated committee.

Recommendations

That the Council:

- 1. Receive the information.
- 2. Agree to appoint a Councillor to represent the Wellington City Council on the committee of Technology Valley Incorporated.
- 3. Note that the appointment to Technology Valley Incorporated will commence immediately upon approval of this recommendation. The appointment will terminate at the earlier of the time the position is refilled following this year's triennial election OR 31 December 2016.

Background

- Technology Valley Inc has been established by the Hutt City Council to improve the connection and collaboration between business, individuals, researchers, government and professional service providers. Cr Coughlan has represented the Council during the initial establishment phase of this entity.
- 3. On June 1, the application was signed to formally establish Technology Valley as an incorporated society, with Wellington City Council being invited to be a founding member and take up a position on the committee.
- 4. Under the Local Government Act (2002), the ability for the Council to appoint one of the committee members to Technology Valley Inc means the entity is classified as a Council Organisation.
- 5. The Appointments Policy (2011) makes provision for appointments to the boards of Council Organisations where there is a benefit to the Council of such an appointment.
- 6. Under the rules of the society, the Council's committee representative can be a Councillor, Council officer or external candidate with an appropriate skill set.
- 7. The appointment process is the same as that for a Council Controlled Organisation.

Discussion

- 8. In making an appointment to Technology Valley Inc, the Council will be considered a founding member of the Society.
- 9. In addition to the Council, other founding partners in this enterprise include Hutt City Council, Callaghan Innovation, the Hutt Valley Chamber of Commerce, Vantage Consulting, the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency, WelTec, Open Polytechnic, Deloittes, Wellington ICT Graduate School and GNS Science.

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- Me Heke Ki Pōneke
- Officers have reviewed the documentation and information about Technology Valley 10. Inc and consider it a good strategic fit for the Council to be involved, complementing Wellington's Tech Hub that was opened in 2015.
- 11. Given the strategic nature of this entity and cross-Council involvement, officers consider it appropriate for a Councillor to represent the city on this committee.
- 12. The appointment to Technology Valley Incorporated is not a remunerated position and will commence immediately upon approval of the recommendations contained in this report. Unless otherwise specified the appointment will terminate at the earlier of the time the position is refilled following this year's triennial election or 31 December 2016.

Attachments

Author	Richard Hardie, Portfolio Manager
Authoriser	Derek Fry, Director City Growth & Partnerships

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement

Not applicable.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Not applicable.

Financial implications

Not applicable.

Policy and legislative implications

The appointments process that was undertaken was consistent with the Council's Appointments and Remuneration of Directors and Trustees for Council Organisations policy (2011).

Risks / legal

Not applicable.

Climate Change impact and considerations

Not applicable.

Communications Plan

Not applicable.

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3. Committee Reports

REPORT OF THE TRANSPORT AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETING OF 8 JUNE 2016

Members: Mayor Wade-Brown, Councillor Ahipene-Mercer, Councillor Coughlan,

Councillor Eagle, Councillor Foster (Chair), Councillor Free, Councillor Lee, Councillor Lester, Councillor Marsh, Councillor Pannett, Councillor Peck, Councillor Ritchie, Councillor Sparrow, Councillor Swain (Greater Wellington

Regional Council), Councillor Woolf, Councillor Young.

The Committee recommends:

FINAL 2016/17 STATEMENTS OF INTENT FOR WELLINGTON CABLE CAR LTD Recommendations

That Council:

1. Approve the 2016/17 Statement of Intent for Wellington Cable Car Limited.

Attachments

Nil

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REPORT OF THE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE MEETING OF 23 JUNE 2016

Members: Mayor Wade-Brown, Councillor Ahipene-Mercer, Councillor Coughlan,

Councillor Eagle, Councillor Foster, Councillor Free, Councillor Lee, Councillor Lester, Councillor Marsh, Councillor Pannett (Chair), Councillor Peck, Councillor Ritchie, Councillor Sparrow, Councillor Woolf, Councillor

Young.

The Committee recommends:

WASTE MANAGEMENT BYLAW - PROPOSAL TO FORMALISE TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Recommendations

That Council:

- Adopt the Terms and Conditions for collection of kerbside recycling in suburban areas as detailed in Attachment One of this report and that it revoke any previous Terms and Conditions.
- 2. Agree the date these Terms and Conditions come into force is the day after the date the Council resolves to adopt the Terms and Conditions.

FINAL 2016/17 STATEMENTS OF INTENT FOR COUNCIL CONTROLLED ORGANISATIONS

Recommendations

That Council:

 Approve the 2016/17 Statements of Intent received from the Wellington Zoo Trust and the Karori Sanctuary Trust.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Terms and Conditions for collection of kerbside recycling in suburban areas

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Part 9: Waste Management - Terms & Conditions

Terms & Conditions for Collection Services & Landfill Use

These terms and conditions for collection services and landfill use were made by resolution pursuant to clause 4.2.1. of the Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 Part 9 - Waste Management.

1. Introduction & Commencement

- 1.1 These are Council resolutions made pursuant to the Wellington City Council Consolidated Bylaw 2008: Part 9 Waste Management, and should be read in conjunction with it.
- 1.2 These resolutions shall come into force on [the day after the date on which Council resolves to adopt the Terms and Conditions]

2. Terms & Conditions for Collection Services

- 2.1 The Council has approved the following 'official containers' for use for Council collection services:
 - (a) yellow pre-printed plastic bags intended for non-divertible waste
 - (b) green plastic bins (45 litres) for divertible material
 - (c) white plastic bags for divertible material.

And, in respect of Council collection of recyclable materials from suburban Areas (see clause 2.9):

- (d) "Approved container for glass" a 45 litre green crate embossed, inter alia, with the following: "for the collection of domestic recyclables only" and "this bin and the recyclables remain the property of Wellington City Council"
- (e) "Approved containers for other recyclable materials", either:
 - A 140 litre Mobile Recycling Bin (MRB, commonly referred to as a "wheelie bin") issued by Wellington City Council and branded with the Wellington City Council logo; or
 - A 70 litre clear plastic bag branded with the Wellington City Council logo and printed with the following "official suburban recycling bag".
- 2.2 No person shall:
 - (a) put or cause or allow anyone else to put waste or divertible material or a collection container for waste or divertible material, approved or otherwise, in a public place other than during the permitted times, as stated in clauses 2.9.5, 2.9.6 and 2.12, as applicable, without the prior written permission of the Council

- (b) allow or cause anyone else to allow the placement of waste or divertible material, including hazardous substances and building materials, in a public place in such a manner as to create a risk to members of the public
- (c) allow or cause anyone else to allow any leakage, spillage or fugitive (wind-blown) waste or divertible material to be released from their containers onto public places.
- 2.3 No one shall put or cause or allow anyone else to put into any container for collection any hazardous substance, including those that require special handling as defined by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, the most common of which are listed below:
 - (a) explosive or any highly flammable material
 - (b) radioactive material, asbestos or paint
 - (c) trade refuse, offal, dead animals or infectious matter
 - (d) any waste removed from any part of a drainage or sewerage system
 - (e) hot ashes. Cold ashes must be well wrapped to protect anyone handling the bag from the risk of breathing ash dust
 - (f) unwrapped sharp objects. Any broken bottles, glass items or sharp objects must be well wrapped to protect anyone handling the bag from injury.

Note to clause 2.3: Household substances which are excluded from the collection services may be taken to the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility at the Southern Landfill.

- 2.4 No person shall put out any approved container, other than an approved 140 litre Mobile Recycling Bin, for Council collection that, with contents, weighs more than 15 kilograms.
- 2.5 Waste or divertible material must be correctly separated and treated before being put into approved containers, or public litter or recycling bins, for collection. Divertible material put out for collection must be clean, and not contaminated by food or other organic material which may attract rats or disease.
- 2.6 The following may be placed in approved containers for collection:
 - (a) aluminium cans wash and squash
 - (b) steel wash and squash where possible
 - (c) glass bottles and jars washed and lids removed
 - (d) plastic bottles all grades except polystyrene wash, squash and remove the lids
 - (e) cardboard and paper unless it is waxed, foil backed, or has plastic or food on it.
- Approved containers put out for collection must securely contain all material within the container and be placed:

- (a) as close to the kerb as possible, or in line with any permanent obstructions, without obstructing the footpath or carriageway
- (b) directly in front of the residence or premises discarding the refuse, where possible
- (c) out at times consistent with 2.12 (a) or (b)
- (d) out at any other specified place or time as determined by the Council from time to time.
- 2.8 The following additional material may be put out for collection:
 - (a) cardboard flattened and securely tied with string or tape into bundles under 15kg in weight
 - (b) paper of any kind, unless it is waxed, foil backed, or has plastic or food on it - contained in a bag, such as the standard plastic supermarket bags, with handles tied.
- 2.9 Notwithstanding clauses 2.6, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.12, the following special terms and conditions apply to Council collection of recyclable materials in areas outside the Central Area as defined in the District Plan:
- 2.9.1 The following types of material are permitted for kerbside recycling:
 - (a) Permitted Glass: only the following materials may be placed in an "approved container for glass" for collection: uncontaminated and unbroken bottles and jars with lids or caps removed.
 - **Note to clause 2.9.1(a):** All others materials are not permitted, including: example: sharp objects, gas canisters, aerosols, batteries); clothing; cardboard and paper; plastics; metals; or anything contaminated with paint, chemicals or petroleum products. Examples of non-permitted glass include: broken glass; pane glass; contaminated glass (for example with paint, petroleum products, chemicals, or organic materials); lightbulbs; fluorescent tubes; automotive glass; laminated glass; 'Pyrex' type glass; and ceramics.
 - (b) Permitted Other Recyclable Materials: Only the following materials may be placed in an "approved container for other recyclable materials" for collection: uncontaminated paper and cardboard; uncontaminated cans and tins; all grades of uncontaminated plastics except polystyrene (for example meat trays and packaging).
 - **Note to clause 2.9.1(b):** All other materials are not permitted, including: general waste; all forms of glass; organic waste; hazardous materials (eg. sharp objects, gas canisters, aerosols, batteries); clothing; paper or cardboard that is waxed, foil backed, or has plastic or food on it; or anything contaminated, such as with paint, chemicals, or petroleum products.

- 2.9.2 Approved containers for glass and approved containers for other recyclable materials will be collected on alternate weeks and only on the designated collection days specified by the Council for a geographic location.
- 2.9.3 The Council may vary designated collection days from time to time and will advise affected residents accordingly.
- 2.9.4 Approved containers for glass and approved containers for other recyclable materials put out for collection must securely contain all material within the container and be placed:
 - (a) as close to the kerb as possible, or in line with any permanent obstructions, without obstructing the footpath or carriageway
 - (b) directly in front of the residence or premises discarding the material, where possible
 - (c) out at times consistent with clauses 2.9.5 and 2.9.6
 - (d) on a public street
 - (e) out at any other specified place or time as determined by the Council from time to time. Containers must be placed as close as possible to the kerb in a manner that does not unduly restrict pedestrian or traffic access.
- 2.9.5 Containers must be placed at an appropriate pick-up location:
 - (a) between the hours of 10pm the day before the designated collection day and 8am on the designated collection day
 - (b) for streets with dispensation for earlier collections, containers must be placed at an appropriate pick up location between the hours of 9pm the day before the designated collection day and 7am on the designated collection day
 - (c) the Council may, from time to time, determine streets with dispensation and will advise affected residents accordingly.
- 2.9.6 Any material that is uncollected, for whatever reason, and all approved containers must be retrieved from the kerbside area by 10 pm on the designated collection day.
- 2.9.7 The Council may declare some streets, or parts of streets, unsafe for collection where it is not possible to safely undertake the collection of containers. There will be no collection of recycling from areas so declared, and approved containers, or any other containers for recycling, must not placed for collection in the affected area.
- 2.9.8 Where a resident or household fails to comply with the special conditions for Council collection of recyclable materials described in clauses 2.9.1 to 2.9.7, the Council may withdraw collection services and advise the resident or household accordingly. In such circumstances, the resident or household must not place recyclable materials out for collection by the Council.
- 2.10 The containers, and any uncollected waste or divertible material outside of an approved container, intentionally or otherwise, remains the property and

responsibility of the depositor and is considered litter under the Litter Act 1979 if not removed from the public place.

- 2.11 The noise generated during the collection and placement processes of any waste and divertible material management is subject to the District Plan noise controls requirements at all times.
- 2.12 The permitted times for placing approved containers, and any additional material as set out in clause 2.8, in public places for the collection of waste and divertible material are as follows:
 - (a) For the Central Area, as defined in the District Plan, no container, waste or divertible material is permitted in public places between 7.00am and 5.00pm.
 - (b) For all other areas in the District Plan, containers may be put out from 7.00pm on the day preceding collection and must be out before 7.00am, or by the latest time as notified by the relevant service provider, on the day of collection. All containers and any uncollected waste and divertible material are to be removed from the public place by 12 midnight on the day of collection.
- 2.13 The permitted times for the collection of waste and divertible material are as follows:
 - (a) Collection is permitted at any time where the operation is completed entirely on private property.
 - (b) Collection activity is not permitted to generate any unreasonable adverse impact on the operation of the transport network or safety. Collection during peak commuter traffic times on Principal, Arterial and Golden Mile roads (as defined under the District Plan) must be avoided. Wellington City Council's Code of Practice for Working on the Road specifies that these peak times are typically weekdays between 7am and 9am and between 4pm and 6pm, and that vehicle and pedestrian traffic may not be disrupted at any time for more than 2 minutes without a Council-approved Temporary Traffic Management Plan.
 - (c) For the Central Area, as defined in the District Plan, collection is permitted 7 days per week between 6.00pm and 7.00am.
 - (d) For all other areas in the District Plan, collection is permitted only on week days and only between 7.00am and 10.00pm.
 - (e) The Wellington City Council may approve variations to collection times for reasons of health, safety or congestion. Requests can be made to the relevant Council Director. Where a request for variation also requires a change in existing collection times, affected parties must be notified and given the opportunity to have their views considered. If a variation is approved, the collection service provider must notify all affected customers in writing of the times for when waste and divertible material must be put out.
- 2.14 The emptying of pedestrian bins in public places in association with street cleaning activity may occur on any day and time.

- The provision and maintenance of temporary bins in areas of short-term increased demand, such as for events, may be approved under the Footpath Management Policy 2007.
- 2.16 Inorganic collections, such as community clean-ups at beaches or other public areas, may occur on any day.

3. Terms & Conditions for Household Use of the Southern Landfill

- The landfill may operate during the hours as determined by the Council from time to time and published on the Council website.
- A full list of material prohibited from disposal into the landfill, but which may be received from households at the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility at the Southern Landfill is to be published on the Council website.
- 3.3 The Council may refuse to accept for disposal to landfill the types of waste and divertible material described in clause 2.3, except that:
 - (a) while the landfill is not intended for the disposal of green waste, it will be accepted if necessary. As garden waste emits significant greenhouse gas emissions when disposed to landfill where its decay is anaerobic, home composting is by far the preferred option for this material.
 - (b) sharp objects need not be wrapped.
- In addition to the restrictions described in clause 3.3, the Council may also refuse to accept for disposal to landfill:
 - (a) cleanfill
 - (b) items and material it considers, at its sole discretion, can reasonably be expected to be diverted from the waste stream.
- 3.5 Commercial operators are also referred to the Collection and Transportation of Waste Bylaw 1997.
- The charges for disposing of waste in the landfill and for depositing divertible or hazardous material shall be as determined annually by Council through the Annual Plan process. The Council may make additional charges where special handling and/or storage is necessary, and as required by the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

REPORT OF THE REGULATORY PROCESSES COMMITTEE MEETING OF 23 JUNE 2016

Members: Mayor Wade-Brown, Councillor Ahipene-Mercer (Chair), Councillor Foster,

Councillor Lee, Councillor Pannett, Councillor Sparrow.

The Committee recommends:

PROPOSED ROAD STOPPING - LAND ADJOINING 2 MILITARY ROAD AND 55 GARDEN ROAD, NORTHLAND

Recommendations

That Council:

- a) Declares that approximately 50m² of unformed legal road land at the intersection of Military / Orangi Kaupapa / Garden Roads, Northland, shown outlined red on Attachment 1 (the Land), and adjoining 2 Military Road (being Lot 1 DP 310281 CFR 40460) and 55 Garden Road (Lot 2 DP 310281 CFR 40461) is not required for a public work and surplus to Council's requirements.
 - b) Agrees to dispose of the Land.
 - c) Delegates to the Chief Executive Officer the power to conclude all matters in relation to the road stopping and disposal of the Land, including all legislative matters, issuing relevant public notices, declaring the road stopped, negotiating the terms of sale or exchange, impose any reasonable covenants, and anything else necessary.

Attachments

Nil

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ARTS COMMITTEE MEETING OF 21 JUNE 2016

Members: Mayor Wade-Brown, Councillor Ahipene-Mercer, Councillor Coughlan

(Chair), Councillor Eagle, Councillor Foster, Councillor Free, Councillor Lee, Councillor Lester, Councillor Marsh (Deputy Chair), Councillor Pannett, Councillor Peck, Councillor Ritchie, Councillor Sparrow, Councillor Woolf,

Councillor Young.

The Committee recommends:

FINAL 2016/17 STATEMENTS OF INTENT FOR COUNCIL CONTROLLED ORGANISATIONS

Recommendations

That Council:

- Approves the 2016/17 Statements of Intent received from the Basin Reserve Trust, the Wellington Museums Trust, the Wellington Regional Stadium Trust, and the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency with the following addition to the key objectives:
 - a. Facilitate opportunities for businesses operating in an environmentally sustainable manner.
 - b. Develop strategies to assist businesses to deal with the challenges of climate change.

Attachments

Nil

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4. Public Excluded

Resolution to Exclude the Public:

THAT the Council:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, exclude the public from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting namely:

General subject of the matter to be considered	Reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
4.1 Appointments to Council- Controlled Organisations	7(2)(a) The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of a deceased person.	s48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7.