
Local Governance Statement 2019–2022

Guide for the community on Council processes



Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council
Me Heke Ki Pōneke

Version 2. Current as at August 2020.

Updated to reflect changes in ELT and committee structure.

What is a local governance statement?

This Local Governance Statement provides information about how Wellington City Council makes decisions and engages with the residents of Wellington City. The Council is required to produce such a statement under section 40 of the Local Government Act 2002, and must update it within six months following each triennial election. The Council may also update this Local Governance Statement at any other time.

Accordingly, the Local Governance Statement provides the public with information under the following broad categories:

- functions, responsibilities and activities of the Council
- governance structure and processes
- the way elected members make decisions
- the way elected members relate to each other and to the management of the Council
- electoral arrangements
- public access to key individuals and official information
- key policies of the local authority
- local legislation effecting the Council

The governance statement will be updated from time to time to ensure it is accurate and up to date. For the most recent copy please phone Democracy Services at the Council on 04 803 8334, email at democracy.services@wcc.govt.nz, or see our website www.wellington.govt.nz.

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1. Functions, responsibilities, and activities of Wellington City Council

The purpose of Wellington City Council is to enable democratic local decision-making making and action by, and on behalf of, communities and to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of Wellington City.

In meeting its purpose, Wellington City Council has a variety of roles, including:

- management of infrastructure including roads, sewage disposal and stormwater
- management of libraries, parks and recreational facilities
- city development and marketing
- regulatory services relating to building, plumbing and drainage, environmental health, alcohol licensing, animal control, parking and general bylaws
- emergency management (civil defence) planning and training

2. Contacting the Council

If you need to contact the Council or if you are looking for information, you can do so using one of the methods below.

Website

www.wellington.govt.nz

Postal Address

P O Box 2199, Wellington 6140

Phone

04 499 4444 (24 hours, 7 days)

Free Text 3400 (24 hours, 7 days)

Service Centre

Mon – Fri, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

12 Manners St, Te Aro

Email

info@wcc.govt.nz

Head Office

Mon – Fri, 8:30 am – 5:00 pm

113 The Terrace, Wellington Central

3. Your Council

The Council consists of the Mayor and 14 Councillors. The Council is elected, along with all other Councils in New Zealand, every three years. The Mayor is elected by the city at large, whereas the Councillors are elected by specific areas of the city called wards. Each of the Councillors has specific areas of interest in which they are the designated portfolio leader. In addition, the Councillors are appointed to various committees and subcommittees where they are called on to make decisions for the city. This information is summarised in the below table. More detail is provided on each of these areas later in this document. You can also find [information on the Councillors](#) on our website.



Mayor Andy Foster

Supported by the Mayor's Office on level 8 (113 The Terrace)
Ph: 04 499 4444

Portfolio: **Transport and Urban Development** (LGWM, Spatial + District Plan [shared], new funding tools (inc central govt funding))

Chair Council; Dep. Chair AP/LTP; Member of all committees and subcommittees

PAEKAWAKAWA-SOUTHERN WARD



Councillor Fleur Fitzsimons

Work: 027 803 0515

Portfolio: **Community Well-being** (social housing and housing partnerships; libraries; public health)

Chair Grants; Member SPC, AP/LTP, PRC



Councillor Laurie Foon

Work: 021 963 270

Portfolios: **Waste Free Wellington; Ass. Economic Development** (sustainable small business)

Member SPC, AP/LTP, CCO, Grants, SSHS

Key

SPC = Strategy and Policy Committee

AP/LTP = Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Committee

PRC = CEO Performance Review Committee

Regs = Regulatory Processes Committee

CCO = Council-controlled Organisations Subcommittee

FARS = Finance, Audit and Risk Subcommittee

Grants = Grants Subcommittee

SSHS = Safer Speeds Hearings Subcommittee

MOTUKAIRANGI-EASTERN WARD



Deputy Mayor Sarah Free

Supported by the Mayor's Office
Work: 022 121 6412

Portfolios: **Governance; Ass. Transport** (LGWM, walking, cycling, public transport infrastructure)

Chair AP/LTP; Dep. Chair Council; Member SPC, PRC, Regs



Councillor Teri O'Neill

Work: 021 967 090

Portfolios: **Natural Environment** (parks, beaches, open spaces, conservation attractions); **Ass. Community Well-being** (homelessness)

Member SPC, AP/LTP, Regs, CCO



Councillor Sean Rush

Work: 027 706 9360

Portfolios: **Ass. Urban Development** (place-making and community-led planning [shared], urban development agency, property, alternative energy); **Infrastructure (3 waters)**

Member SPC, AP/LTP, CCO, FARS, SSHS

PUKUHĪNAU - LAMBTON WARD



Councillor Tamatha Paul

Work: 021 961 270

Portfolios: **Climate Change; Ass. Community Well-being** (City Safety and Youth)

Member SPC, AP/LTP, FARS, Grants



Councillor Iona Pannett

Work: 021 227 8509

Portfolio: **Ass. Urban Development** (district plan [shared], civic square, CBD apartments resilience, insurance, weathertight buildings, building resilience, heritage, consenting – one stop shop, place-making and community-led planning [shared])

Member SPC, AP/LTP, FARS, Grants, SSHS



Councillor Nicola Young

Work: 021 654 844

Portfolios: **Arts, Culture and Events; Ass. Urban Development** (central city projects); **Ass. Economic Development** (civic and global partnerships)

Member SPC, AP/LTP, PRC, CCO, SSHS

TAKAPŪ-NORTHERN WARD



Councillor Jill Day

Work: 021 276 2905

Portfolios: **Māori Partnerships; Ass. Community Well-being** (children, play spaces and programmes)

Chair SPC; Member AP/LTP, PRC, Grants



Councillor Jenny Condie

Work: 021 972 763

Portfolio: **Ass. Transport** (parking, roading, safety, traffic resolutions)

Chair CCO, SSHS; Dep. Chair FARS; Member SPC, AP/LTP, Regs



Councillor Malcolm Sparrow

Work: 027 232 2320

Portfolio: **Ass. Resilience** (community resilience and emergency preparedness)

Chair Regs; Member SPC, AP/LTP, CCO

WHARANGI / ONSLOW-WESTERN WARD



Councillor Diane Calvert

Work: 029 971 8944

Portfolio: **Economic Development**

Chair PRC, FARS; Dep. Chair SPC; Member AP/LTP, SSHS



Councillor Rebecca Matthews

Work: 021 973 365

Portfolios: **Community Engagement** (consultation, information and engagement); **Ass. Community Well-being** (living wage, disability; community services and centres)

Dep. Chair Grants; Member SPC, AP/LTP, Regs, SSHS



Councillor Simon Woolf

Work: 027 975 3163

Portfolio: **Sport and Recreation**

Member SPC, AP/LTP, Regs, SSHS

4. Members' roles and conduct

Elected members

Elected members (acting as the Council) are responsible for governance, including:

- the development and adoption of Council policy;
- monitoring the performance of the Council against its stated objectives and policies
- prudent stewardship of Council resources
- employment of the Chief Executive
- appointment of the Electoral Officer.

Elected members are also responsible for representing the interests of the residents and ratepayers of the city.

Unless otherwise provided in the Local Government Act 2002 or in Wellington City Council's Standing Orders, the Council can only act by majority decisions at meetings. Any individual member (including the Mayor) has no authority to act on behalf of the Council unless this is specifically provided for by statute, or the Council has expressly delegated such authority.

Code of Conduct

Elected members have specific obligations as to their conduct in the following legislation:

- schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, which includes obligations to act as a good employer in respect of the Chief Executive and to abide by the current Code of Conduct and Standing Orders
- the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968, which regulates the conduct of elected members in situations where there is, or could be, a conflict of interest between their duties as an elected member and their financial interests (either direct or indirect)
- the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013, which prohibits elected members from accepting gifts or rewards which could be seen to sway them to perform their duties in a particular way
- the Crimes Act 1961, regarding the acceptance of gifts for acting in a certain way and the use of official information for private profit
- the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, which details the responsibility of Councillors as directors.

All Councillors are required to adhere to the Council's adopted Code of Conduct. This code sets out the Council's understanding and expectations of how the Mayor and Councillors will relate to one another, to staff, the media and the general public in the course of their duties. It also covers disclosure of information that is received by or is in the possession of elected members, and contains details of the sanctions that the Council may impose if an individual breaches the code. The [Code of Conduct](#) (PDF) is available on our website.

Codes of conduct for community board members are optional. Neither the Tawa Community Board nor the Makara/Ohariu Community Board has adopted a code of conduct.

Mayor

The Mayor is elected by the city as a whole and as one of the elected members shares the same responsibilities as other members of the Council.

The Mayor has specific responsibility for:

- providing leadership to elected members and to the people of Wellington City
- leading the development of the Council's plans (including the Long-term Plan and the Annual Plan), policies and budgets for consideration by the members of the Council
- in exercising this leadership role, the Mayor has the power to:
 - appoint the Deputy Mayor
 - determine the number of committees and subcommittees, their terms of reference and composition
 - appoint the chairs of these committees and subcommittees.

The Mayor also has the following roles:

- presiding at Council meetings -the Mayor is responsible for ensuring the orderly conduct of business during meetings (as determined by Standing Orders)
- advocating on behalf of the community -this may involve promoting the community and representing its interests. Such advocacy will be most effective where it is carried out with the knowledge and support of the Council
- primary spokesperson for the Council
- ceremonial head of the Council
- fulfilling the responsibilities of a Justice of the Peace (ex-officio)
- lead liaison with Central Government
- leading projects relating to transport and urban development
- leading other major projects
- Other roles as delegated in the Terms of Reference and Delegations (Appendix 3)

Deputy Mayor

The Deputy Mayor is appointed by the Mayor at the first meeting of the Council. Under usual circumstances, the Deputy Mayor exercises the same roles as other elected members. If the Mayor is absent or incapacitated, the Deputy Mayor must perform all of the responsibilities and duties, and may exercise the powers of the Mayor (as summarised above). The Deputy Mayor may be removed from office by resolution of Council.

Portfolio Leader

For the 2019/2022 term the Council has appointed each councillor with specific responsibilities as portfolio leaders. Through this role they will:

- Facilitate policy discussions regarding portfolio matters
- Play a leadership role in the development of policy and strategy under that portfolio
- Enhance relationships with key stakeholders
- Collaborate with committee chairs and other portfolio leaders

The portfolio leaders and their area of focus are as follows:

Portfolio Leaders	Area of Focus
Mayor Andy Foster	Transport and Urban Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial Plan and District Plan • Let's Get Wellington Moving • New funding tools (Including central government funding)
Deputy Mayor Sarah Free	Governance Associate Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let's Get Wellington Moving (associate) • Walking • Cycling • Public Transport Infrastructure
Cr Diane Calvert	Economic Development
Cr Jenny Condie	Associate Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking • Roding • Safety • Traffic Resolutions
Cr Jill Day	Māori Partnerships Associate Community Well-being <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Play spaces and programmes
Cr Fleur Fitzsimons	Community Well-Being <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Housing and Housing Partnerships • Libraries • Public Health
Cr Laurie Foon	Waste Free Wellington Associate Economic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable small business
Cr Rebecca Matthews	Community Engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation, information and engagement Associate Community Well-Being

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living Wage • Disability • Community Services and Centres
Cr Teri O' Neill	<p>Natural Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks, beaches and open spaces • Conservation attractions <p>Associate Community Well-Being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness
Cr Iona Pannett	<p>Associate Urban Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Plan (shared with Mayor Foster) • Civic Square • CBD Apartments Resilience • Insurance • Weathertight buildings • Building Resilience • Heritage • Consenting - One stop shop • Place-making and Community-led planning (shared with Cr Rush)
Cr Tamatha Paul	<p>Climate Change</p> <p>Associate Community Well-Being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Safety and Youth
Cr Sean Rush	<p>Associate Urban Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place-making and Community-led Planning (Shared with Cr Pannett) • Urban Development Agency • Property • Alternative energy <p>Infrastructure (3 Waters)</p>
Cr Malcolm Sparrow	<p>Associate Resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Resilience and Emergency Preparedness
Cr Simon Woolf	<p>Sport and Recreation</p>
Cr Nicola Young	<p>Arts, Culture and Events</p> <p>Associate Urban Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central city projects <p>Associate Economic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic and Global Partnerships

5. Governance structure

A number of different decision-making bodies exist to ensure that the Council can make decisions that are inclusive and efficient. These include full Council meetings as well as various committees, community boards, and advisory groups.

Detailed information about the following committees, subcommittees, community boards, and advisory groups, including links to meeting calendars, can be found on our website ([Council and Committees](#)).

Council

Meetings of the full Council hold the highest authority in the Council decision making structure. The full Council meets monthly and is chaired by the Mayor. It would be inefficient for all decision making to happen at full Council, and so it has delegated many of its powers to various committees and groups, or individuals such as the Mayor or Chief Executive.

Some powers of the Council cannot be delegated. These include the power to make a rate, the power to make a bylaw, and the power to adopt an Annual Plan, Long-term Plan, or Annual Report. In addition, the Council has decided to retain some powers that could be delegated. A full list of delegations is available in the [Terms of Reference and Delegations](#) (PDF) document, which can be found on our website.

Standing committees and subcommittees

The Council reviewed the structure of its committees and subcommittees following the 2019 local elections. It is the responsibility of the Mayor (as required by section 41A of the Local Government Act 2002) to lead this process. The Council retains the power to revisit the structure.

The structure adopted for the 2019-2022 triennium is based on two committees of the whole – Strategy and Policy, and Annual Plan/Long-term Plan. The voting membership of both comprises the Mayor and all Councillors. Two Iwi mana whenua entities, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated representing Ngāti Toa, and Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika a Māui, can send representatives as non-voting members of these committees.

The role of the Strategy and Policy Committee is to set the broad vision and direction of the city, determine what needs to be done to achieve that vision, and set in place strategies, policies, and work programmes to achieve it. The Strategy and Policy Committee meets three times a month (or as required) and is chaired by Councillor Jill Day.

The role of the Annual Plan/Long-term Plan Committee is to give effect to the strategic direction and outcomes determined by the Strategy and Policy Committee by setting levels of service and budget. It does this primarily by overseeing the development of the Annual

Plan and Long-term Plan. More information on these plans can be found in section 12 of this document. This committee is chaired by Deputy Mayor Sarah Free and meets as required.

In addition, there are several other committees and subcommittees.

The CEO Performance Review Committee has responsibility for the effective monitoring of the Chief Executive Officer's performance and recommending to Council the outcome of any recruitment and selection process relating to the Chief Executive. The committee is chaired by Councillor Diane Calvert and meets as required.

The Regulatory Processes Committee has responsibility for conducting the regulatory functions of Council. It is chaired by Councillor Malcolm Sparrow and meets monthly.

The Council-Controlled Organisations Subcommittee is responsible for communicating the Council's priorities and strategic outcomes to council-controlled organisations (CCO's) and ensuring that CCO's deliver these. It is chaired by Councillor Jenny Condie and meets when required.

The Finance, Audit and Risk Subcommittee oversees the work of Council relating to the areas of risk management, statutory reporting, internal and external audit, assurance, and monitoring of compliance with laws and regulations (including health and safety). It is chaired by Councillor Diane Calvert and meets quarterly.

The Grants Subcommittee is responsible for the effective allocation and monitoring of the Council's grants. It is chaired by Councillor Fleur Fitzsimons and meets when required.

The Safer Speeds Hearing Subcommittee is responsible for hearing submission from the public on the proposed 30 km/h speed limit in the city centre. It is chaired by Councillor Jenny Condie and meets when required.

The Council also participates in the following Joint Committees with other Councils from around the region.

- Te Awarua o Porirua Harbour and Catchment Joint Committee
- Wastewater Treatment Plant and Landfill Joint Committee
- Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group
- Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Joint Committee
- Wellington Regional Amenities Fund Joint Committee
- Wellington Regional Strategy Committee
- Wellington Regional Transport Committee
- Wellington Water Committee
- Whaitua te Whanganui-a-tara

Community boards

Wellington has two Community Boards representing Makara/Ohariu and Tawa respectively. Community Boards consist of six members elected alongside the Council at the local elections. In addition, two Councillors from the Takapū/Northern Ward are appointed to the Tawa Community Board. These boards are constituted under section 49 of the Local Government Act 2002 to:

- represent and act as an advocate for the interests of their community
- consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Council and any issues of interest or concern to the community board
- maintain an overview of services provided by the Council within the community
- make an annual submission to the Council on expenditure in the community
- communicate with community organisations and special interest groups
- undertake any responsibilities delegated by the Council

Tawa Community Board normally meets on the second Thursday of each month at 7pm in the Boardroom, Tawa Community Centre.

Makara/Ohariu Community Board normally meets on a Thursday at 7.30pm, six weekly, alternating between the Makara Hall and Ohariu Hall.

The committee and community board structure and membership is shown in the following diagram:

Council

Strategy and Policy Committee

Chair: Cr Jill Day
Dep. Chair: Cr Diane Calvert
Mayor Andy Foster
All Councillors
Iwi Representatives

Annual Plan/Long-term Plan Committee

Chair: Dep. Mayor Sarah Free
Dep. Chair: Mayor Andy Foster
All Councillors
Iwi Representatives

CEO Performance Review Committee

Chair: Cr Diane Calvert
Mayor Andy Foster
Dep. Mayor Sarah Free
Cr Jill Day
Cr Fleur Fitzsimons
Cr Nicola Young

Regulatory Processes Committee

Chair: Cr Malcolm Sparrow
Mayor Andy Foster
Dep. Mayor Sarah Free
Cr Jenny Condie
Cr Rebecca Matthews
Cr Teri O'Neill
Cr Simon Woolf

Council-Controlled Organisations Subcommittee

Chair: Cr Jenny Condie
Mayor Andy Foster
Cr Laurie Foon
Cr Teri O'Neill
Cr Sean Rush
Cr Malcolm Sparrow
Cr Nicola Young

Finance, Audit and Risk Subcommittee

Chair: Cr Diane Calvert
Dep. Chair: Cr Jenny Condie
Mayor Andy Foster
Cr Iona Pannett
Cr Tamatha Paul
Cr Sean Rush
Linda Rieper (External)
Roy Tiffin (External)

Grants Subcommittee

Chair: Cr Fleur Fitzsimons
Dep. Chair: Cr Rebecca Matthews
Mayor Andy Foster
Cr Jill Day
Cr Laurie Foon
Cr Iona Pannett
Cr Tamatha Paul

Safer Speeds Hearing Subcommittee

Chair: Cr Jenny Condie
Mayor Andy Foster
Cr Diane Calvert
Cr Laurie Foon
Cr Rebecca Matthews
Cr Iona Pannett
Cr Sean Rush
Cr Nicola Young
Cr Simon Woolf

Tawa Community Board

Chair: Robyn Parkinson
Dep. Chair: Richard Herbert
Cr Jill Day
Cr Malcolm Sparrow
Graeme Hansen
Steph Knight
Jackson Lacy
Anna Scott

Makara/Ohariu Community Board

Chair: John Apanowicz
Dep. Chair: Christine Grace
Darren Hoskins
Chris Renner
Wayne Rudd
Hamish Todd

Reference and Advisory Groups

The Council has five formally constituted reference or advisory groups with their own terms of reference. These are:

- Accessibility Advisory Group (AAG) - meets monthly
- Pacific Advisory Group (PAG) - meets monthly
- Youth Council – meets fortnightly
- Environmental Reference Group (ERG) – meets monthly
- Safe and Sustainability Transport Reference Group (SASTRG) – meets as required

Broadly, the role of the groups is to provide feedback and advice to Council on strategy/policy development, planning and service delivery as well as being an information conduit to and from the Council.

Each group is supported by a Council officer and a Councillor is also formally assigned to each group and attends meetings. The groups report back to Council through the Strategy and Policy Committee.

Other committees: District Licensing Committee

In addition to the committees listed above, a District Licensing Committee is appointed to administer the Council's alcohol licensing framework as required by the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012. This committee makes decisions on licensing matters as required by this Act.

As required by the Act, the Council has appointed the following qualified people to the District Licensing Committee:

Chairpersons:

Bill Acton (Commissioner)

Kate Thomson (Commissioner)

Sir Douglas Kidd (Commissioner)

Rex Woodhouse (Commissioner)

Rachel Palu (Commissioner)

Members:

Bill Acton

Rachel Palu

Andrew Beck

Kiri Rikihana

Saar Cohen-Rohen

Simon Tendeter

Zoe Doole

Kate Thomson

Sir Douglas Kidd

Luke Tuffs

Sandra Kirby

Rex Woodhouse

Brad Olsen

Council controlled organisations

In order to achieve its objectives for Wellington, the Council has established several Council-controlled organisations (CCOs) and Council organisations (COs) – Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (trading as Wellington NZ), Wellington Cable Car Ltd, Wellington Museums Trust, Basin Reserve Trust, Karori Sanctuary Trust (ZEALANDIA), Wellington Water Limited, Wellington Zoo Trust and Wellington Regional Stadium Trust.

These organisations were set up to independently manage Council facilities, or to deliver significant services and undertake significant developments on behalf of the Wellington community. Where necessary, the Council funds the organisations.

Organisation	Purpose
Wellington Museums Trust	<p>The Wellington Museums Trust operates six visitor experiences for the Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capital E,• Space Place at Carter Observatory,• City Gallery Wellington,• Nairn Street Cottage,• Wellington Museum, and• Cable Car Museum <p>The group trades as Experience Wellington and also supports the operation of the New Zealand Cricket Museum and Hannah Playhouse.</p> <p>Website: www.experiencewellington.org.nz</p>
Wellington Cable Car Ltd	<p>The Cable Car is an iconic part of Wellington’s tourism attractions and today the service transports over 1 million passengers a year including commuters, students and visitors to the city. The Cable Car runs continuously throughout the day with trips run every 10 minutes and after 8 pm every 15 minutes, no reservation is required.</p> <p>The Cable Car is situated at the end of the Cable Car Lane, off Lambton Quay in the heart of Wellington City and provides a unique form of public transport from the city to the suburb of Kelburn and the Wellington Botanic Garden. The precinct is also the gateway to other attractions including Space Place at Carter Observatory, the Cable Car Museum and the free shuttle to ZEALANDIA.</p> <p>Website: www.wellingtoncablecar.co.nz</p>

**Wellington
Regional Economic
Development
Agency Ltd**

Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency Ltd (trading as Wellington NZ) is the regional economic development agency for the lower North Island, 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 company combines the political and commercial clout of the region to drive innovation and economic activity, and enhance the region's reputation as a centre of world-class film, IT, education, arts, food and tourism. It brings together the major events, and the functions and activities done in the past by the following agencies:

- Grow Wellington
- Positively Wellington Tourism
- Venues Wellington

Website: www.wellingtonnz.com

**Wellington Zoo
Trust**

The Wellington Zoo Trust manages Wellington's award-winning Zoo, home to native and exotic animals, and is recognised for expertise in animal welfare, conservation, visitor experience and sustainability.

The Zoo delivers learning sessions to thousands of children a year to grow their understanding of animals and the natural world. It also partners with conservation organisations for at-risk species from New Zealand and around the world and to advocate for animals and save wildlife and wild places. Wellington Zoo treats hundreds of native animals a year at The Nest Te Kōhanga the Zoo's animal hospital and centre for wildlife health services and is the world's first carboNZero certified Zoo.

Website: www.wellingtonzoo.com

Basin Reserve Trust

The Basin Reserve Trust is responsible for the operation and management of Wellington's Basin Reserve. The day to day operational activities are carried out by Cricket Wellington under a management agreement with the Trust. The Trust is comprised of four members, two elected by Wellington City Council including the chairperson and two members elected by Cricket Wellington.

The Trust was established to:

- manage the Basin Reserve for recreational activities and the playing of cricket for the residents of Wellington
- contribute to the events programme for Wellington
- operate as a successful not-for profit undertaking
- preserve and enhance the heritage value of the Basin Reserve.

Website: www.basinreserve.nz

Karori Sanctuary Trust

Karori Sanctuary Trust manages the ongoing conservation and restoration work at Zealandia, works with local organisations and community groups to support local biodiversity, provides educational experiences, and connects people to New Zealand's unique natural heritage.

The Trust:

- manages a 225ha conservation estate, home to dozens of native species
- promotes conservation and advocates for New Zealand's native wildlife
- works with local groups to improve biodiversity across the Wellington region
- partners with leading educational institutions to facilitate world-class environmental research
- facilitates educational programmes and resources to thousands of young people around the Wellington region.

Website: www.visitzealandia.com

Wellington Water Ltd

Wellington Water manages all Wellington, Hutt, Upper Hutt and Porirua councils' drainage and water services.

Wellington Water:

- provides water services to customers in Wellington, Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt, Porirua and South Wairarapa
- maintains the water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure for the Wellington, Hutt, Upper Hutt and Porirua city councils, and South Wairarapa District Council.
- is jointly owned by the above councils and Greater Wellington Regional Council
- was formed by the merger of Capacity Infrastructure Services and Greater Wellington Regional Council's water supply group in September 2014.

Website: www.wellingtonwater.co.nz

Wellington Regional Stadium Trust

The Wellington Regional Stadium Trust was established to build and manage the region's stadium. The Trust is not a Council-controlled Organisation, but is a trust jointly settled by Wellington City Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council. The relationship between the Trust and this Council operates in a manner similar to a Council-controlled Organisation.

The Trust owns, operates and manages the stadium which provides high quality facilities for a range of sports. The stadium also hosts a range of musical and cultural sponsored events, it hosts a variety of

trade shows and plus various community events.

The Trust's board of trustees is jointly appointed by Greater Wellington Regional Council and this Council.

Website: www.skystadium.co.nz

Further information on any of the above can be obtained from our website ([Council-controlled Organisations](#)).

6. Māori Partnerships

The Council has established a range of governance and participation mechanisms that enable the Council to meet its obligations and responsibilities under the Treaty of Waitangi to local iwi and the wider Māori community.

The Council's relationship with local iwi is defined through separate memoranda of understanding with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated representing Ngāti Toa, and with Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika a Māui as signed by the mandated post-settlement governance entity Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust.

The memoranda outline how local iwi participate in Council matters relating to protocol, policy, regulatory and service delivery matters.

Iwi entities have seats at the Strategy and Policy Committee and the Annual Plan/Long-term Plan Committee.

There is a Council-Iwi Leaders Quarterly Forum and bi-annual Mayor/Chairs Hui.

Perhaps more complex engagement is with the 90 percent of Māori who live, work and play in Wellington who do not whakapapa to our iwi partners and are therefore not directly represented by these mandated organisations, who do however recognise the iwi mana whenua role as kaitiaki for all who live within their takiwā/rohe.

To better understand the wider Māori community the Council may host focus groups during the year – this is dependent on what projects are happening. The Council engages in Māori community events via community grants. The Council also has a monthly e-newsletter Nōna te Ao that members of the public may subscribe to on our website. The Council is currently reviewing how arrangements with external advisory groups may improve our community engagement responsibilities, including Māori community.

7. Meeting Procedures

The legal requirements for Council meetings are set down in the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA).

All Council and committee meetings must be open to the public unless there is reason to consider some item in a 'public excluded' session. Although meetings are open to the public, members of the public do not have speaking rights unless prior arrangements are made (contact Democratic Services at the Council prior to 12 noon the day before the meeting). For more information about [speaking at meetings](#) see our website.

LGOIMA contains a list of the circumstances where councils may consider items with members of the public excluded from the meeting (these circumstances generally relate to protection of personal privacy, professionally privileged or commercially sensitive information, and the maintenance of public health, safety and order). The Council agenda is a public document, although parts may be withheld if the public excluded circumstances apply to those parts.

The Mayor or committee chair is responsible for maintaining order at meetings and may, at his or her discretion, order the removal of any member of the public for disorderly conduct, or remove any member of Council who does not comply with Standing Orders.

Minutes of meetings must be kept as evidence of the proceedings of the meeting. These must be made publicly available, subject to the provisions of LGOIMA.

For an ordinary meeting of Council, at least 5 days' public notice of the meeting must be given. In most circumstances, the upcoming month's meetings are publicly notified before the start of the month. Extraordinary meetings generally can be called with three working days' notice or 24 hours' notice in some circumstances. Details of meeting times and locations further in the future are available on the Council website.

During meetings the Mayor and councillors must follow standing orders (a set of procedures for conducting meetings). The Council may suspend sections of its standing orders by a vote of 75 percent of the members present. The [Wellington City Council Standing Orders](#) (PDF) are available on our website.

8. Management structure and the relationship between management and elected members

The Local Government Act 2002 requires the Council to employ a Chief Executive whose responsibilities are to employ other staff on behalf of the Council, implement Council decisions and provide advice to the Council. Under the Local Government Act the Chief Executive is the only person who may lawfully give instructions to a staff member. Any complaint about individual staff members should therefore be directed to the Chief Executive, rather than the Mayor or councillors.

The Chief Executive is supported by an Executive Leadership Team or ELT, as shown in the below chart. All Council staff can be contacted by phoning the contact centre on 04 499

4444 and requesting to speak to the relevant person. Information about Council groups can be found on our website ([Executive Leadership Team](#)).

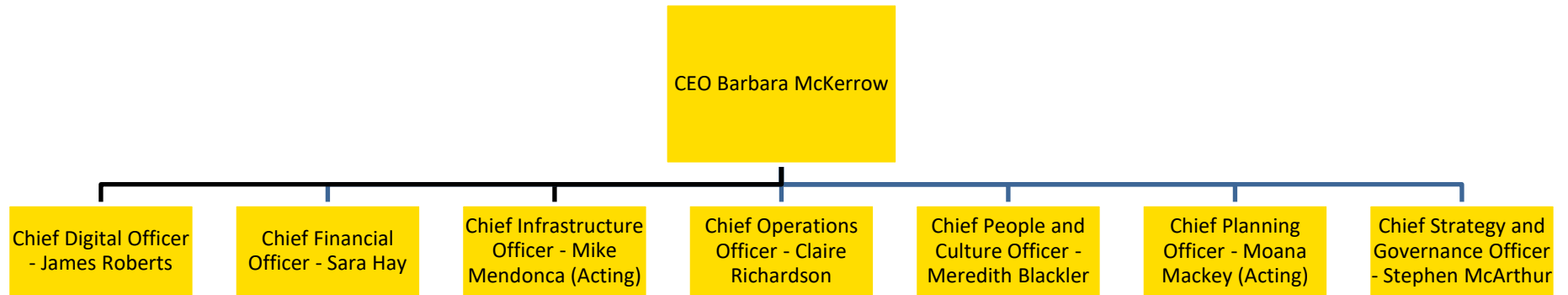
Chief Executive's responsibilities

The Chief Executive has some specific responsibilities under the Local Government Act 2002. They are responsible to the local authority for:

- implementing the decisions of the local authority
- providing advice to members of the local authority and to its community boards
- ensuring that all responsibilities, duties and powers delegated to him or her or to any person employed by the local authority, or imposed or conferred by an Act, regulation or bylaw, are properly performed or exercised
- ensuring the effective and efficient management of the activities of the local authority
- facilitating and fostering representative and substantial elector participation in elections and polls
- maintaining systems to enable effective planning and accurate reporting of the financial and service performance of the local authority
- providing leadership for the staff of the local authority
- employing, on behalf of the local authority, the staff of the local authority
- negotiating the terms of employment of the staff of the local authority

To ensure the effective operation of Council business the Chief Executive has also been delegated a range of powers by the Council. More information can be found in our [Terms of Reference and Delegations](#) (PDF).

ELT Structure



9. The electoral system and the opportunity to change that system

Wellington City Council currently elects its members under the Single Transferable Voting (STV) system whereby electors rank the candidates in order of preference. The number of votes needed for a candidate to be elected (called the quota) depends on the number of positions to be filled and the number of valid votes cast. The election of candidates to fill all vacancies is achieved first by the counting of first preferences, then by a transfer of a proportion of the votes received by any candidate where the number of votes for that candidate is in excess of the quota. If sufficient candidates do not receive the quota then the lowest polling candidate is excluded, and these votes are transferred in accordance with the voters' second preferences. This process is continued for as many iterations as necessary.

Under the Local Electoral Act 2001, a council can resolve to change the electoral system it uses to elect its members or can it can conduct a binding poll. Alternatively, 5% of electors can initiate a poll by signing a petition demanding that a poll be held. If a poll of electors is held to determine the electoral system to be used, the system that is chosen cannot be changed for at least the next two triennial local authority elections, i.e. if a poll has been held on the issue, a council cannot change its electoral system for one election and then change back to the previous system for the next election.

Wellington City Council held a poll of electors on this issue in November 2002. The result was in favour of changing the electoral system from First Past the Post (FPP) to the STV. A further poll was held in September 2008, which resulted in retaining STV. The 2013, 2016 and 2019 triennial local authority elections were held using STV. The Council now has the option of reviewing which system it wishes to use for the 2022 and subsequent elections.

To introduce a change to the electoral system for the 2022 triennial election and the subsequent election (i.e. for a minimum of two triennial elections), a Council decision is required no later than 12 September 2020. Public notice will be given no later than 19 September 2020 advising of the right of electors to demand a poll on the electoral system to be used for the election of the Council and its community boards. The Council may also resolve, no later than 21 February 2021, to hold a poll on the matter.

10. Representation Arrangements

The Council has chosen to elect its councillors under the ward system and has done so since 1986. It is a legislative requirement that the Mayor be elected by the electors of the city as a whole. The Council last reviewed its representation arrangements in 2018. This review changed the ward names to have dual Māori/English names. Minor amendments were also made to the previous ward boundaries but Wellington City continues to be divided into five wards and have 14 elected councillors (excluding the Mayor) to represent those wards. The Council will review its representation arrangements in 2023/2024 at the latest.

Wards, number of members and area covered

The names, area covered and the number of councillors for each ward are:

Ward	Members	Area
Takapū/Northern Ward	3	Churton Park, Glenside, Grenada North, Grenada Village, Horokiwi, Johnsonville, Newlands, Ohariu, Paparangi, Takapu Valley, Tawa, and Woodridge
Onslow/Western Ward	3	Broadmeadows, Crofton Downs, Kaiwharawhara, Ngauranga, Khandallah, Ngaio, Karori, Makara, Makara Beach, Northland, Wadestown, and Wilton
Pukehīnau/Lambton Ward	3	Aro Valley, Highbury, Kelburn, Mt Cook, Mt Victoria, Oriental Bay, Pipitea, Te Aro, Thorndon, and Wellington Central
Paekawakawa/Southern Ward	2	Berhampore, Brooklyn, Island Bay, Kingston, Mornington, Newtown, Owhiro Bay, Southgate, and Vogeltown
Motukairangi/Eastern Ward	3	Breaker Bay, Hataitai, Houghton Bay, Karaka Bay, Kilbirnie, Lyall Bay, Maupuia, Melrose, Miramar, Moa Point, Rongotai, Roseneath, Seatoun, and Strathmore Park

Community boards

Both community boards have six members elected triennially by the electors in the respective communities. In addition to its six elected members, Tawa Community Board has two appointed members. These members are appointed by the Council and must be councillors who have been elected by the electors of the ward in which the community board is located (Takapū/Northern Ward for Tawa Community Board). The Makara/Ohariu Community Board does not have any appointed members. The boards elect their own chairpersons at their first meeting after the triennial election.

The Council last reviewed its community board structures in 2018 as part of its review of representation arrangements for the 2019 local authority elections. Apart from a minor alteration in the boundaries of the Makara/Ohariu Community Board, the Council decided not to make any changes to the existing structure or to establish any new community boards at that stage. In 2015, the Council made a minor change in the boundary of the Tawa Community Board. The Council will be required to carry out its next full review of community boards in 2023/2024 at the latest, the results of which will take effect at the 2025 local elections.

Outside of this review of community boards (which the Council is required to undertake every time a representation review is carried out), electors can request the formation of a new community board. This is done by a process similar to the reorganisation process described later in this document. Further information on these requirements can be found in Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Representation reviews

The Council is required to review its representation arrangements at least once every six years. This review must consider the following:

- the number of elected members it should have (every territorial authority must have at least six members and no more than 30 members, including the Mayor).
- whether the elected members (other than the Mayor) are to be elected across the city as a whole (at large), whether the city will be divided into wards for electoral purposes or whether there will be a mix of 'at large' and 'ward' representation. The Mayor must be elected at large.
- if election by wards is preferred, then the boundaries and names of those wards and the number of members that will represent each ward.
- whether to have community boards and if so how many, their boundaries and membership, and whether to subdivide a community for electoral purposes.

The Council must follow the procedure set out in the Local Electoral Act 2001 when conducting this review and should also follow guidelines published by the Local Government Commission. The Act gives the public the right to make a written submission to the Council on any notified proposal, and the right to be heard in support of their submission if they so wish.

They also have the right to appeal any decisions made by the Council on the above to the Local Government Commission, which will make a binding decision on the appeal. Further details on the matters that the Council must consider in reviewing its membership and basis of election can be found in the Local Electoral Act 2001 (Part 1A, sections 19A–19ZI).

The Council conducted a review of its representation arrangements in 2018 in time for the 2019 local authority elections. It is therefore required to carry out another review in 2023/24, in time for the 2025 elections.

Māori wards

The Local Electoral Act 2001 also gives the Council the ability to establish separate wards for Māori electors. The Council may resolve to create separate Māori wards or conduct a poll on the matter. Alternatively, the community may demand that a binding poll be held. The demand for a poll can be initiated by a petition signed by 5% of the number of electors who were enrolled as eligible to vote at the previous local authority election. Any separate Māori representation under the Local Government Act 2002 is required to be based on enrolment on the Māori electoral roll.)

During the last representation review in 2018 the Council did not choose to introduce Māori wards. To introduce Māori wards for the 2022 triennial election the Council would have to make a decision by 23 November 2020. If a poll is to be demanded, this must be done by 28 February 2021. Any poll must be held before 23 May 2022. The Council may decide, or a poll may be demanded or conducted at a later date, but this would only take effect from the 2022 triennial election.

If a decision is made to introduce separate Māori wards, the number of Māori wards into which a council can be divided is derived by dividing the Māori electoral population within the council area by the sum of the general electoral population and the Māori electoral population (the total residential population) and then multiplying this by the number of councillors (excluding the Mayor). Fractions in this calculation are rounded down if less than half and rounded up if over a half. If the result of the calculation totals less than a half, then Māori wards cannot be introduced.

- The Māori electoral population is the number of residents enrolled on the Māori roll, plus a proportion of those residents of Māori descent who are not enrolled or who are under 18.
- The general electoral population refers to the total residential population (at the time of the last census) except for the Māori electoral population.

The most recent statistics show that Wellington City has a Māori electoral population of 8,844 and a general electoral population of 193,896. Adding these together gives a total residential population of 202,740. This would allow for one Māori ward.

$8,844 \text{ (Māori electoral population)} / 202,740 \text{ (total residential population)} = 0.04362$

$0.04362 \times 14 \text{ (Councillors excluding the Mayor)} = 0.6107$

The reorganisation process

A reorganisation application is separate to a representation review which as described above looks at governance arrangements within the Council.

Schedule 3 of the Local Government Act 2002 sets out procedures which must be followed for local government reorganisation proposals to do any or all of the following:

- amalgamate districts or regions
- create a new district or region
- dissolve a district or region
- make changes to the boundaries of a district or region
- transfer a particular function or functions to another council
- create a unitary authority.

The procedures are started by an application to the Chief Executive of the Local Government Commission from one or more affected local authorities, a group of at least 10% of electors in the affected area, or the Minister of Local Government.

Further information can be found in the Local Government Act 2002.

11. Key approved planning and policy documents and the process for their development and review

Long-term Plan

The Council develops a Long-term Plan every three years which sets the long-term direction for the Council and Wellington. It provides a forecast of the activities that are expected to be delivered in the next three years and projections for those in following years.

The plan provides the basis for Council's work and is subject to consultation. It details: the outcomes that Council's activities contribute to; the associated cost of providing those; and the indicators that will be used to measure the Council's performance. The next Long-term Plan will be adopted for the year beginning 2021/22.

Annual Plan

The Council produces the Annual Plan in years two and three of the Long-term Plan. The Annual Plan confirms what activities will take place in the particular year, the expected cost and how they will be funded.

Annual Report

The Annual Report presents an account of the Council's performance over the financial year from 1 July to 30 June. It outlines what the Council committed to during the year, and how it delivered on those activities, providing accountability to ratepayers.

Policies and planning documents

In addition to the above, the Council has a number of other strategy documents and plans, policies, and asset management plans.

Policies are documents that outline the Council's approved statements of position, or bases for action, which represent the organisation's position on specific issues as an entity to the city and general public, or in the face of legislative requirements.

Asset management plans are planning documents covering the Council's infrastructural assets that ensure a required level of service is maintained at the lowest total cost over the long term. The plans cover all aspects of an asset – policy, management, finance and engineering.

Council policies and plans are developed through consultation with relevant stakeholders and then approved by the Council. Policies and plans are periodically reviewed as and when appropriate; for example when required by legislation, or in accordance with a timeframe within the document itself, or in response to a specific request from the Council.

The Council also has a District plan, which is the primary document used to manage land use and development within the Council's territorial boundaries. The Council is required to review the plan in full every 10 years, although it is updated through regular plan changes.

For further information on other such documents, please contact the Wellington City Council's Policy team by phoning 04 499 4444.

For more information about [policies and plans](#) see our website.

12. Consultation Policies

Significance and Engagement Policy

The Local Government Act 2002, gave councils the opportunity to set thresholds and identify triggers that would signify project 'significance' which would then inform the level of engagement and/or consultation with the community on a particular issue. The Wellington City Council decided to merge two separate policies (Significance and Engagement) and formally adopted the Significance and Engagement Policy in November 2014. This was subsequently amended and the revised policy adopted with the adoption of the Long Term Plan in June 2018.

The Council's Significance and Engagement Policy is a central reference document for our community and staff. The policy:

- sets out how the significance of an issue will be determined by council staff and decisions makers; and
- how the degree of significance will influence the types of engagement methods and communications channels used and level of engagement the community can expect from Council.

The significance of a decision is assessed according to the likely impact of that decision on:

- the current and future wellbeing of the city;
- any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the issue, proposal, decision, or matter;
- the capacity of Council to perform it, and the financial and other costs of doing so.

Engagement is the broad term which covers the interactions between the Council and Wellingtonians, communities (of place, interest or identity), and other stakeholders. It can happen in a number of ways, all of which provide a solid platform for engagement to occur. This includes:

- how the Council undertakes everyday services and activities
- the relationships that the Council develops and maintains with communities
- the range of consultation processes it uses when a decision is to be made.

The Council has made a public commitment to how it engages. It commits to:

- Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi
- listen first and seek to understand
- engage early
- seek diverse perspectives
- build commitment and contributions to advance Wellington City
- give and earn respect
- build trust
- transparency
- report back
- monitor and evaluate

Further information on the [Significance and Engagement Policy](#) can be viewed on our website.

Special Consultative Procedure

The Council is currently required to use the Special Consultative Procedure in some situations. The procedure sets out minimum requirements that guarantee the public has a chance to contribute before key decisions are made.

The Special Consultative Procedure consists of the following three steps:

1. Preparation of a statement of proposal.
The Council must prepare a description of the proposed decision or course of action. This is known as the statement of proposal. If the Council considers it necessary for public understanding, it must also create a summary of the statement of proposal. Both of these documents must be made available as widely as is reasonably practical.
2. Give public notice.
The Council must publish a notice of the proposal and of the consultation being undertaken. The Council must allow at least one month (from the date of the notice) for submissions to be made.
3. Provide an opportunity for people to present their views.
If people want to present their views on the proposal, then the Council must give them a reasonable opportunity to do so.

The Special Consultative Procedure must be used before making the following decisions:

- to adopt or amend the Long-term Plan
- to adopt an annual plan
- to adopt, amend or review a bylaw
- to adopt funding and financial policies
- to prescribe fees
- to adopt an assessment of water and sanitary services (unless included in the Long-term Plan)
- to transfer a responsibility, duty, or power to another public authority (for example, to a regional council via Local Government Act, to another authority under the Building Act 2004, or to other organisations under the Resource Management Act 1991)
- to adopt a policy on the early repayment of rates
- to adopt a rates replacement proposal
- to establish a Council-controlled organisation
- to set or change administrative charges under the Resource Management Act 1991

13. Local legislation conferring powers on Wellington City Council

In addition to the legislation that applies to all local authorities, Wellington City Council is bound by some local legislation (Acts that apply specifically to it).

These Acts enable past actions of the Council, which were not provided for by the legislation governing the Council at that time. The full list of legislation is noted in Appendix One for reference.

Bylaws

In addition to this legislation, the Council has adopted the Wellington Consolidated Bylaw 2008 plus four other bylaws to address a range of matters within the city. The bylaws in force are:

Wellington Consolidated Bylaw 2008 (the overall bylaw came into effect on 1 July 2008, the date that the most recent amendment came into effect is noted below)

- Part 1 Introduction
- Part 2 Animals (25 August 2016)
- Part 3 Fire and Smoke Nuisance (29 November 2018)
- Part 4 Alcohol Control (12 December 2018)
- Part 5 Public Places (30 May 2018)
- Part 6 Speed Limits (11 December 2009)
- Part 7 Traffic (16 December 2015)
- Part 8 Water Services (29 August 2012)
- Part 9 Waste Management (18 December 2008)
- Part 10 Structures in Public Places – Verandas (19 August 2015)

Collection & Transportation of Waste Bylaw 2014 (most recent amendment effective from 6 Nov 2014)

Wellington Trade Waste Bylaw 2016 (most recent amendment effective from 11 May 2016)

Public Health Bylaw (Public Pools) 2019 (most recent amendment effective 26 June 2019)

Alcohol Fees Bylaw 2019 (effective from 1 October 2019)

These [bylaws](#) are available on the Wellington City Council website.

14. Diversity and Inclusion

Wellington City Council is committed to creating a diverse and inclusive workforce that represents our community.

The Council is an active member of the Equal Employment Opportunities Trust and the Equal Employment Opportunities Trust Employers Group.

This enables us to better serve the wide-ranging needs of our customers by representing, understanding, and supporting them appropriately.

To achieve this, we will:

- Attract and retain a diverse workforce – people who bring different experiences, talents, and perspectives to our Council.
- Continue to build our culture where everybody feels valued and respected for their whole selves and are empowered to fully contribute.

Our Diversity and Inclusion Strategy and programme of work will ensure that we are successful in achieving our diversity and inclusion aspirations.

The Council is an active member of Diversity Works NZ.

15. Requests for official information

Under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA) any person may request information from the Council. Individuals can also request their own 'personal information' under the Privacy Act 1993. You do not have to specify that your request is being made under LGOIMA or the Privacy Act when making a request.

Once a request is made the Council must advise on whether the request will be granted. The Council must reach a decision to grant or refuse a request, wherever practicable, up to but no later than 20 working days, although there are circumstances where this timeframe may be extended.

The information will be supplied if it is held by the Council unless good reason for withholding exists under LGOIMA and the information is not outweighed by the 'public interest' test under LGOIMA.

The LGOIMA set out the reasons for withholding information. These include that if releasing the information would:

- prejudice maintenance of the law
- endanger the safety of any person
- compromise the privacy of any person
- disclose confidential or commercial information that may prejudice a third party
- cause offence to tikanga Māori or would disclose the location of waahi tapu
- prejudice public health or safety
- compromise legal professional privilege
- disadvantage the local authority while carrying out negotiations or commercial activities
- allow information to be used for improper gain or advantage

The LGOIMA also sets out the reasons for requests to be refused, these include:

- the information will soon be publicly available
- the information does not exist or cannot be found
- the information cannot be made available without substantial collation or research

Where a request is refused or information is withheld, the Council must give its reasons and advise the person making the request that there is a right to have the decision reviewed by an Ombudsman.

The Council is entitled to charge for official information using the Council's charging policy which is in line with the charging guidelines for Official Information Act requests provided by the Ministry of Justice.

A request may be made in any form and communicated by any means. However, so that we can ensure any request is dealt with as quickly as possible, we ask that you direct your request towards the appropriate business unit or use one of the following methods:

- Online** – [Information request form](#)
- Email** – informationrequests@wcc.govt.nz
- Phone** – 04 499 4444
- Post** – Assurance
Wellington City Council
PO Box 2199
Wellington 6140
New Zealand

More information about [requests for official information](#) is available on our website.

16. Appendix One: Local legislation conferring powers on Wellington City Council

TITLE OF ACT	REFERENCE NO.
Local Legislation Act 1926	1926, No. 61, s. 28
Local Legislation Act 1927	1927, No. 58, s. 41
Local Legislation Act 1928	1928, No. 48, s.s. 25, 70
Local Legislation Act 1929	1929, No. 21, s. 50
Local Legislation Act 1930	1930, No. 39, s. 32
Local Legislation Act 1931	1931, No. 43, s.s. 18, 45 & 49
Local Legislation Act 1932-33	1932-33, No. 47, s.s. 23 & 28
Local Legislation Act 1933	1933, No. 46, s.s. 12, 57,
Local Legislation Act 1934	1934, No. 33, s.s. 11 & 13
Local Legislation Act 1935	1935, No. 33, s.s. 8, 9, 12, 21 & 39
Local Legislation Act 1936	1936, No. 54, s.s. 15, 16, 17, 18, 62 & 66
Local Legislation Act 1937	1937, No. 25, s. 24
Local Legislation Act 1938	1938, No. 18, s.s. 18 & 29
Local Legislation Act 1939	1939, No. 25, s. 53
Local Legislation Act 1940	1940, No. 16, s.s. 8 & 12
Local Legislation Act 1941	1941, No. 23, s.s. 21 & 38
Local Legislation Act 1942	1942, No. 17, s.s. 15, 16, & 37
Local Legislation Act 1944	1944, No. 23, s.s. 12 & 30
Local Legislation Act 1946	1946, No. 39, s. 12
Local Legislation Act 1947	1947, No. 56, s. 37
Local Legislation Act 1948	1948, No. 67, s. 11
Local Legislation Act 1949	1949, No. 35, s.s. 11, 17, 31 & 32
Local Legislation Act 1951	1951, No. 69, s.s. 11 & 22

Local Legislation Act 1952	1952, No. 68, s. 20
Local Legislation Act 1953	1953, No. 106, s.s. 22 & 42
Local Legislation Act 1954	1954, No. 57, s. 10
Local Legislation Act 1959	1959, No. 92, s. 29
Local Legislation Act 1961	1961, No. 127, s. 28
Local Legislation Act 1962	1962, No. 117, s. 19
Local Legislation Act 1963	1963, No. 138, s. 42
Local Legislation Act 1964	1964, No. 117, s. 28
Local Legislation Act 1967	1967, No. 148, s.s. 27 & 28
Local Legislation Act 1968	1968, No. 131, s. 10
Local Legislation Act 1972	1972, No.38, s. 13&22
Local Legislation Act 1974	1974, No. 147, s. 10
Local Legislation Act 1975	1975, No. 126, s.s. 22 & 23
Local Legislation Act 1979	1979, No. 142, s. 10
Local Legislation Act 1980	1980, No. 160, s. 10
Local Legislation Act 1983	1983, No. 8, s. 5
Local Legislation Act 1985	1985, No. 77, s. 5
Local Legislation Act 1992	1992, No. 103, s.4&5
Onslow Borough Drainage Empowering Act 1906	1906, No. 36(L)
Reclamation Within the Harbour of Wellington Act 1887	1887, No. 2(L)
Reserves & Other Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1906	1906, No. 60, s. 46
Reserves & Other Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1907	1907, No. 72, s.s. 26, 27, 28 & 54

Reserves & Other Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1910	1910, No. 80, s.s. 84, 85 & 86
Reserves & Other Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1912	1912, No. 46, s.s. 39, 42 & 67
Reserves & Other Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1914	1914, No. 70, s.s. 41, 42, 51, 55 & 98
Reserves & Other Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1915	1915, No. 68, s.s. 50 & 140
Reserves & Other Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1916	1916, No. 14, s.s. 46, 47, 81 & 102
Reserves & Other Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1917	1917, No. 26, s.s. 52, 53, 58, 61 & 63
Reserves & Other Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1918	1918, No. 23, s.s. 46, 47 & 48
Reserves & Other Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1919	1919, No 54, s.s. 1 1 1 & 1 12
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1920	1920, No. 75, s. 110
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1921-22	1921-22, No. 59, s.s. 92 & 93
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1922	1922, No. 50, s.s. 45, 106 & 107
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1923	1923, No. 35, s.s. 67, 72 & 76
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1924	1924, No. 55, s.s. 1 13, 126, 132 & 133
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal & Public Bodies Empowering Act 1925	1925, No.46
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1932-33	1932-33, No. 46, s. 9
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1934	1934, No. 32, s. 8 & 21

Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1935	1935, No. 30, s. 19
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1936	1936, No. 49, s. 23
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1938	1938, No. 19, s.s. 34, 37 & 38
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1940	1940, No. 13, s. 12
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1944	1944, No. 22, s. 22
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1945	1945, No. 31, s. 13
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1946	1946, No. 34, s. 20
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1949	1949, No. 34, s.s. 22, 29 & 36
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1952	1952, No. 69, s. 37
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1953	1953, No. 107, s. 2
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1954	1954, No. 58, s. 7
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1955	1955, No. 49, s.s. 6 & 18
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1956	1956, No. 53, s. 7
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1958	1958, No. 108, s. 23
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1962	1962, No. 49, s. 3
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1963	1963, No. 128, s. 3
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1964	1964, No. 118, s. 14
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1966	1966, No. 102, s. 11
Reserves & Other Lands Disposal Act 1972	1972, No. 124, s. 4
Special Powers & Contracts Act 1886	1886, No. 16(L)
Te Aro Reclamation Act 1879	1879, No 6(P)
Thorndon Reclamation Act 1882	1882, No. 14(L)
Wellington and Karori Sanitation and Water Supply Act 1912	1912, No. 17(L)
Amendment	1915, No. 7(L)
Wellington Botanic Garden Vesting Act 1891	1891, No. 18(L)

Wellington City and Suburban Districts Ambulance Transport Service Act 1927	1927, No. 7(L)
Wellington City Betterment Act 1900	1900, No. 8(L)
Wellington City Council (Local Elections) Empowering Act 1974	1974, No. 6(L)
Wellington City (Cuba Street Mall) Empowering Act 1967	1967, No. 1(L)
Wellington City Drainage Empowering Act 1894	1894, No. 6(L)
Wellington City Empowering Act 1889	1889, No. 14(L)
Wellington City Empowering Act 1897	1897, No. 14(L)
Amendments	1908, No. 39(L), s. 11
Wellington City Empowering Act 1908	1908, No. 39(L)
Amendments	1915, No. 3(L), s. 2
Wellington City Empowering Act 1908 Amendment Act 1915	1915, No. 3(L)
Wellington City Empowering Act 1917	1917, No. 4(L)
Amendments	1929, No. 12(L), s. 4 1935, No. 4(L)
Wellington City Empowering Act 1925	1925, No. 1 (L)
Wellington City Empowering Act 1926	1926, No. 9(L)
Amendments	1930, No. 13(L), s. 5
Wellington City Empowering Act 1928	1928, No. 22(L)
Wellington City Empowering Act 1930	1930, No. 13(L)
Amendments	1940, No. 4(L), s. 4
Wellington City Empowering Act 1931	1931, No. 9(L)
Wellington City Empowering & Amendment Act 1912	1912, No. 20(L)

Amendments	1924, No. 19(L), s.12
	1951, No. 6(L)
	1954, No. 10(L)
Wellington City Empowering & Amendment Act 1922	1922, No. 18(L)
Amendments	1930, No. 13(L), s. 5
Wellington City Empowering & Amendment Act 1924	1924, No. 19(L)
Amendments	1927, No. 4(L)
	1929, No. 12(L), s 12
	1954, No. 10(L)
Wellington City Empowering & Amendment Act 1927	1927, No. 4(L)
Wellington City Empowering & Amendment Act 1929	1929, No. 12(L)
Wellington City Empowering & Amendment Act 1935	1935, No. 4(L)
Wellington City Empowering & Amendment Act 1938	1938, No. 10(L)
Wellington City Empowering & Amendment Act 1940	1940, No. 4(L)
Wellington City Empowering & Amendment Act 1951	1951, No. 6(L)
Wellington City Empowering & Amendment Act 1954	1954, No. 10(L)
Wellington City Leasing Act 1900	1900, No. 20(L)
Wellington City Leasing Act 1904	1904, No. 12(L)
Wellington City Milk Supply Act 1919	1919, No. 17(L)

Wellington City Reclamation & Empowering Act 1906	1906, No. 28(L)
Wellington City Reclamation & Public Baths Act 1898	1898, No. 13(L)
Wellington City Recreation Ground Act 1903	1903, No. 23(L)
Wellington City Reserves Act 1872	1872, No. 13
Wellington City Sanitation Loan Empowering Act 1892	1892, No. 2(L)
Wellington City Streets Act 1899	1899, No. 9(L)
Wellington City Streets Act 1905	1905, No. 42(L)
Wellington (City) Streets Empowering Act 1909	1909, No. 25(L)
Wellington Corporation and College Land Exchange Act 1888	1888, No. 10(L)
Wellington Corporation and Harbour Board Streets and Lands Act 1892	1892, No. 23(L)
Amendments	1900, No. 12(L), s. 5
Wellington Corporation and Hospital Contributors Exchange Act 1895	1895, No. 18(L)
Wellington Corporation Land Exchange Act 1900	1900, No. 12(L)
Wellington Corporation Leaseholds Act 1885	1885, No. 9(L)
Wellington Corporation Leasing Act 1903	1903, No. 37(L)
Wellington Harbour Board and Corporation Empowering Act 1898	1898, No. 7(L)
Wellington Harbour Board and Corporation Land Act 1880	1880, No. 21(L)
Wellington Harbour Board and Wellington City Council Vesting and Empowering Act 1987	1987, No. 5(L)

Wellington Harbour Board Empowering Act 1912	1912, No. 11(L)
Wellington Harbour Board Land and Reclamation Act 1883	1883, No. 15(L)
Wellington Harbour Board Reclamation and Empowering Act 1908	1908, No. 40(L)
Wellington Hospital Contributors Empowering Act 1903	1903, No. 7(L)
Wellington Queen's Wharf and Store Sales Act 1881	1881, No. 2(L)
Wellington Reclaimed Land Act 1871	1871, No. 24
Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972	1972, No. 3(L)
Wellington Waterworks Act 1871	1871, No. 3(P)
Wellington Town Belt Act 2016	2016, No.1(L)